Telephone Douglas 618. Bee, July 4, 1906.

Our Great Semi-Annual Clearing Sale Commences Thursday, July 5

This will be an important sale in every respect. A low price without quality does not constitute a bargain. During our July Clearing Sale, you will get bargains, for we are going to give quality. Not old, damaged or bankrupt stocks, but clean and reliable merchandise at money-saving prices.

Be here early Thursday morning.

Our Great Semi-Annual Clearing Sale of Ready-to-Wear Garments Commences Thursday Morning, July 5th. Extraordinary Bargains.

Linen Suits—All the pretty lawn and lingerie and beautiful net dresses will be placed on special sale at exactly one-half our regular low prices. This is an opportunity to buy the very highest and finest class of new merchandise at much less price than is usually charged for soiled, shop worn and common goods.

Be sure and attend this great sale Thursday and save one-half the regular price.

Beautiful linen suits, dainty lace trimmed bolero coat, full cut skirts, regularly sold at $7.50; sale price, $3.75.

Handsome linen suits, new styles, regularly sold at $10.00; July sale price, $5.00 each.

Linen suits with Eton coats, linen suits with box coats, all at one-half price.

All the dainty lawn dresses, regularly sold at $5.00; July sale price, $2.50 each.

All the dainty lawn dresses, regularly sold at $7.50; July price, $3.75.

All the dainty lingerie dresses, regularly sold at $9.50; July sale price, $4.75 each.

All the dainty lingerie dresses, regularly sold at $12.50; July clearing sale price, $6.25.

All the dainty lingerie dresses, regularly sold at $15.00; July clearing sale price, $7.50 each.

All the dainty lingerie dresses, regularly sold at $18.00; July clearing sale price, $9.00 each.

All the beautiful white dresses, regularly sold at $25.00; July clearing sale price, $12.50 each.

All the new lovely net dresses, in two-piece and Princess styles, regularly sold at $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $25.00 and $30.00; July clearing sale price, $6.25, $7.50, $9.00, $12.50 and $15.00 each.

Four black lawn dresses, pretty styles, regularly sold at $4.50; July clearing sale price, $2.25 each.

Two gingham dresses, regularly sold at $5.00; July clearing sale price, $2.50 each.

During this great sale of linen and lingerie dresses, no alterations will be made.

THE GREATEST SALE of beautiful new waists ever shown in Omaha will commence next Saturday. Watch the newspapers and our show windows for particulars.

Second floor.

Our Annual Great Clearing Sale of Colored Wash Goods.

Commencing July 5, at 8 a. m. One of the fundamental principles of our store is to never carry over goods from one season to the other. We have, therefore, commenced a general price cutting all through our stock of choice, perfect wash materials.

Note the following reductions:

THURSDAY, AT 5c A YARD.
10c Dimities.
15c Ginghams.
15c Organdies.
20c Zephyrs.

THURSDAY, AT 10c A YARD.
20c Ginghams.
18c Batistes.
25c Tissues.
25c Silk Organdies.

THURSDAY, AT 15c A YARD.
25c Scotch Zephyrs.
25c Egyptian Tissues.
30c Ginghams.
35c Novelties.

THURSDAY, AT 19c A YARD.
40c Silk Organdies.
40c Silk Tissues.
45c Imported Wash Chiffon.
40c Novelties.

THURSDAY, AT 25c A YARD.
45c Finest Tissues.
60c Zephyrs.
50c Silk Organdies.
50c Imported Gauze.
In Basement.

July Clearance Sale of Millinery, Fine Ready-to-Wear Hats 29c Each.

If you are going to need a hat for some special purpose, and have put off buying on account of price, let Thursday be the day to buy, for we are going to close out the balance of our stock of ready-to-wear turbans and street hats for women and children at a ridiculously low price.

HATS WORTH FROM $1.00 to $3.00, THURSDAY 29c EACH.

In Basement.

July Clearing Sale at Linen Department.

Imported French organdies, silk chiffon cloth and white barred French voile—all low priced in this great sale.

Imported French Organdies.

For party dresses, etc., sold all season at 50c per yard; Thursday's price, 22½c yard.

Silk Chiffon Cloth.

For evening dresses, one of the prettiest materials shown this season, most beautiful and dainty patterns and colorings, sold all season for $1.50 per yard; Thursday's price, 75c yard.

White Barred French Voile.

The dainty material, most popular for party gowns, comes in the latest weaves of bars and figures, sold all season at $1.25 per yard; Thursday's price 62½c a yard.

Main Floor.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THOMPSON BELDEN & CO.

Howard Corner Sixteenth Street

law as applied to delegate elections imposed a pretty severe test upon the voter and I remarked to a friend as I came out of the booth that if I were a member of the legislature I believed I would not be in favor of retaining such a law on the statute books. It is too burdensome for practical purposes. But, of course, this is a matter for the legislature and not for the courts. In my own case, I know the plan is too burdensome and severe on the voter. I am willing to concede that. I count myself of ordinary intelligence and it took me twenty-five minutes to cast my ballot. When I got down the list the first time I thought I had made no mistakes, but I counted and found I had voted for only seventy-three men, ten short."

Judge Kennedy—The law seems to be a little cumbersome in its practical operation as it works out, and I believe it ought to be changed. I believe the rotation system is all right. The difficulty is that there are too many candidates to be voted on. If the delegates were elected in each precinct instead of at large the number to be voted on would be small enough to do away with the objectionable features. I think there should also be provision made for the expression of preference for candidates for office. This would be according to the direct primary idea. If the direct primary were state wide there would be no need of a convention and hence no necessity for electing delegates.

Judge Troup—I am in favor changing the law, as there is no doubt it is cumbersome in its operation. This is a matter to be taken before the next session of the legislature, where the remedy should be sought.

Howard H. Baldrige, chairman of the Rosewater campaign committee, was not surprised at the outcome and had this to say of the rotation ballot:

"In my opinion the law should permit the voter accurately and easily to express his choice at the polls. The present law requiring rotation of names as interpreted by the court when applied to the selection of a large number of delegates to a nominating convention makes it too difficult for the voter to express his choice. Every objection urged by the attorneys before the court against the enforcement of this law has been proved by this primary to have been well raised. The law should enable every voter to register his will at the polls precisely and expeditiously. The law should be so framed as to encourage and hot discourage every voter to vote. Considering the difficulties under which the voters labored at the polls I think the vote was representative, and if more had voted it would only have intensified the result."

R. B. Howell, one of the Fontanelle leaders, had this to say when asked his opinion by now of the rotation ballot:

"As a matter of fairness if a man's name begins with W or X it seems to me the rotation ballot is a good thing. No candidate ought to suffer a disadvantage because of the initial of his name. But where the number of names on a ticket reaches 200 or 300 it appears the rotation ballot is difficult to vote. Yet I believe that anything which will make the voter careful in the study and selection of the names of men for whom he shall cast his ballot ought not to be excluded from the law. However, it may appear after all the returns are in that so far as the election of delegates to a state convention is concerned a change in the law would be advisable."

CORPORAL COMMITS SUICIDE

Member of Thirteenth Cavalry Shoots Himself Through Head at Fort Riley.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., July 4.—Corporal T. Redder of Troop A, Thirteenth cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, committed suicide in this city tonight. With a party of soldiers, he came to town from the post to hear the band concert in the city park, and during the last selection played by the band excused himself from his comrades, walked up in the light near the bandstand in front of the large crowd, drew a revolver and blew his brains out. He died immediately.

Corporal Redder served twelve years with the English army, and during the Boer war received favorable mention for acts of bravery and daring. He is supposed to have been despondent over a love affair.

Lentz-Alexander.

COLUMBUS, O., July 4.—Former Congressman John J. Lentz and Mrs. Kate Alexander were married today. There were no guests save the members of the immediate families of the bride and groom and a few personal friends.

PURITY EXCELLENCE

DEBORAH MINERAL SPRINGS DEBORAH LITHIA WATER COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

DEBORAH GINGER ALE

DEBORAH ROOT BEER

PUT UP IN SPLITS, PINTS AND QUARTS.
SOLD AT ALL
SODA FOUNTAINS, DRUG STORES AND GROCERIES.

THE CORNFIELD CLUB
OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE
LAKE MANAWA

LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES

Dead and Injured Victims of Fireworks Festivities Number Hundreds.

FIVE BOYS KILLED AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

One Fatality in Iowa, Three in Wisconsin and Four in Indiana—Hundred Hurt in St. Louis.

NEW YORK, July 4.—While the list of minor accidents as a result of today's celebration of the Fourth of July reached far up into the hundreds, there were fewer serious casualties than for many years past. Only one death attributable to the celebration was reported by the police, that of Morriss Shapiro, a seltzer water manufacturer, who was shot in the head by a stray bullet as he was driving through a street in Harlem. He died soon afterward. The police were unable to learn from where the bullet came.

There were ten deaths in Greater New York from the heat and humidity.

Five Boys Instantly Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 4.—At Wanamie, a mining tawn five miles from here, five boys were killed tonight and nine others injured by celebrating the Fourth of July.

Two of the killed were brothers named Pachunis. Two other brothers named Shukawicz and the other named Long. They had placed powder in a pipe and it had failed to go off. They then forced a stick of dynamite into the pipe and began pounding it. A terrific explosion followed. Four of the boys were fatally mangled and the fifth died on the way to the hospital. Some of the injured are so badly hurt that they may die.

Many Casualties in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 4.—One person was fatally injured and several others seriously hurt by the collapse of the balcony today at Danbury, Woodbury county, Iowa, during a Fourth of July parade. Dispatches from various towns in the state chronicle the serious injury of seven persons, the majority children, as the result of Fourth of July accidents. At Waterloo, Howard Parry, aged 15, and Leo Hollar, aged 16, were drowned while attempting to swim across Umiess lake.

Over Hundred Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Statistics gathered by the police indicate that while more than 100 persons were injured, there were no deaths here today as the result of the celebration of the nation's birthday anniversary. The list of injured follows:

Firearms, forty-eight; toy pistols, fourteen; torpedos, two; cannon crackers, nineteen; powder burns, nine; toy cannon, eight; fireworks, fifteen. Total, 115.

Four Fatalities in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—Reports from throughout the state show four fatalities and a large number of persons injured as the result of today's celebration of the Fourth.

ELKHART, Ind., July 4.—Ray Browning, aged 12 years, died today from lockjaw, resulting from a wound caused by the explosion of a blank cartridge. Frank Beach lost a neye on account of a giant firecracker.

Three Deaths in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 4.—Three deaths are recorded in Wisconsin as a result of the celebration of the Fourth of July today.

TAMMANY HALL CELEBRATES DAY

Congressman John A. Sullivan Makes a Political Speech.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The annual celebration of the Society of Tammany, or the Columbian order, took place today in honor of the 130th anniversary of American independence. The exercises which were held at Tammany were attended by prominent men from many parts of the country.

One of the principal addresses of the day was delivered by Congressman John A. Sullivan of Massachusetts, who spoke of what he regarded as the evils which had grown out of the protective tariff.

The address of welcome was delivered by Grand Sachem W. Bourke Cockran, Thomas C. T. Crain read the declaration of independence and brief addresses were delivered by representative democrats from various sections of the country.

Business propositions advertised in The Bee go into the homes of the best people.

GREAT WORK OF CONGRESS

Most Important Session Since the Close of the Civil War.

LEGISLATION OF FAR-REACHING EFFECT

Hon. John L. Kennedy Talks on the Results of Congressional Work—Many Important Bills Passed.

Congressman John L. Kennedy is back from Washington, and while he is pretty well tired out by the strenuous labors of the session of congress, speaks enthusiastically of the results accomplished. He said:

"The first session of the Fifty-ninth congress will prove to be the most important in the history of the country since the civil war. This is particularly true because the measures enacted into law are mostly constructive in character and will strengthen our institutions and laws and develop our trade.

"The railroad legislation would of itself make the session memorable. It is a great step forward in the regulation and control of common carriers. The people have complained, not so much of excessive rates, as of unfair discriminations. The new law will in large measure correct these evils. The discussions on the bill make it perfectly plain that it is the intention to perfect the law still further if necessary and that in the meantime its provisions must be carried into effect without fear or favor.

"Statehood has been granted to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and it is left to Arizona and New Mexico to say whether or not they shall be admitted as one state. Should either of them declare against joint statehood that will end it for years to come. The new state of Oklahoma will come in with a large, energetic and enthusiastic citizenship and it has a great future before it.

"The removal of the tax on denatured alcohol means a great deal to the mechanic arts and much, very much, to the farmers. It can be made from almost all kinds of farm products, and if it will acomplish one-half of the wonders claimed for it in the generation of heat, light and power, it will revolutionize many modern methods and relegate the ill-smelling gasoline to the rear.

Boon for the Consumer.

"The pure food law will be a godsend to the people. The investigation made in the house established the fact that many of the most common articles of food and drink are adulterated and are sold by short weight or measures. Under the new law consumers will know what they eat or drink and how much they get of it for their money.

"The meat inspection measure is in a class by itself and will have far-reaching consequences. The public agitation of the subject did great injury to the trade and is to be regretted. The ultimate effect, however, will be a benefit to the entire country. The testimony taken before the agricultural committee of the house did not disclose that diseased meats were being canned or sold, but that in some cases the sanitary conditions were imperfect. A permanent annual appropriation of $3,000,000 was made to cover the cost of inspection, thus distributing the burden equitably upon all the people. To have done otherwise would have been to tax the west and the industries of the west for the benefit of the east. Under the provisions of the pure food law the cost of inspection is to be borne by the general government. There is no good reason why a different rule should be applied in the case of meat inspection.

"The new naturalization law will make uniform throughout the United States all proceedings relating to citizenship, and will preserve them to the third and fourth generations. It will dignify American citizenship, and make certain to the naturalized citizen the protection of the government at home and abroad.

"The settlement of the type of the Isthmian canal was of vital importance. The sea level plan would have entailed an expense of $250,000,000 or more, and under that plan twenty years at least would have been required for its construction. The lock type can be built in half the time, for less than half the cost and may be changed afterwards if necessary without interruption to commerce. One of the advantages of that plan is that the present generation may use it.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN LONDON

(Continued from First Page.)

blessings out of sin. Nations, if they would be great in the better sense of the term, must intend benefit as well as confer it, they must plan advantage, and not leave the results to chance.

I take it for granted that our duty to the socalled inferior races is not discharged by merely feeding them in times of famine or by contributing to their temporary support when some other calamity overtakes them. A much greater assistance is rendered them when they are led to a more elevated plane of thought and activity by ideals which stimulate them to self-development. The improvement of the people themselves should be the paramount object in all intercourse with the orient.

Among the blessings which the Christian nations are at this time able—and in duty bound—to carry to the rest of the world I may mention five, education, knowledge of the science of government, arbitration as a substitute for war, appreciation of the dignity of labor and a high conception of life.

Education Necessary.

Education comes first, and in nothing have the United States and England been more clearly helped than in the advocacy of universal education. If the designs of God are disclosed by His handiwork, then the creation of the human mind is indisputable proof that the Almighty never intended that learning should be monopolized by a few, and he arrays himself against the plans of Jehovah, who would deny intellectual training to any part of the human race. It is a false civilization, not a true one, that countenances the permanent separation of society into two distinct classes, the one encouraged to improve the mind and the other condemned to hopeless ignorance. Equally false is that conception of international politics which would make the prosperity of one nation depend upon the exploitation of another. While no one is far-sighted enough to estimate with accuracy the remote, or even the immediate consequences of human action, yet as we can rely upon the principle that each individual profits rather than looses by the progress and prosperity of his neighbors, so we cannot doubt that it is to the advantage of each nation that every other nation shall make the largest possible use of its own resources and the capabilities of its people.

No one questions that Japan's influence has been a beneficent one since she has emerged from illiteracy and endowed her people with public schools, open to all her boys and girls. The transition from a position of obscurity into a world power was scarcely more rapid than her transition from a menace into an ally.

China is entering upon a similar experience, and I am confident that her era of reform will make her, not a yellow peril, but a powerful co-laborer in the international vineyard. In India, in the Philippines, in Egypt and even in Turkey statistics show a gradual extension of education and I trust I will be pardoned if I say that neither the armies, nor the navies, nor yet the commerce of our nations, have given us so just a claim to the gratitude of the people of Asia as have our school teachers, sent, many of them, by private rather than by public funds.

The English language has become the vehicle for the conveyance of governmental truth, even more than for the spread of general information, for, beginning with Magna Chartar and continuing through the era of the American revolution and the Declaration of Independence down to the present, no language has been so much employed for the propagation of that theory of government which traces governmental authority to the consent of the governed. Our own nation presents the most illustrious example known to history of a great population working out its destiny through laws of its own making and under officials of its own choosing, although, I may say, we scarcely go beyond England in recognizing the omnipotence of a parliament fresh from the people. It is difficult to overestimate the progress of a nation and, in turning the thought of the world away from despotism to the possibilities of self government, the pioneers of freedom made western civilization possible.

Effect of an Idea.

An idea will sometimes revolutionize an individual, a community, a state, a nation or even a world, and the idea that man possesses inalienable rights which the state did not give and which the state, though it can deny, cannot take away, has made millions of human beings stand erect and claim their God-given inheritance. While the era of constitutional liberty is ever widening, while the tyranny and insolence of arbitrary power are every year decreasing, the leaders of the world's thought, not only the English speaking nations, but the other Christian nations as well, have yet much to do in teaching reverence for the will of the majority and respect for the public servants, upon whom the people bestow authority.

The Christian nations must lead the movement for the promotion of peace, not only because they are enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace, but also because they have attained such a degree of intelligence that they can no longer take pride in a purely physical victory. The belief that moral questions can be settled by the shedding of human blood is a relic of barbarism; to doubt the dynamic power of righteousness is infidelity to truth itself. That nation which is unwilling to trust its cause to the universal conscience or which shrinks from the presentation of its claims before a tribunal where reason holds sway betrays a lack of faith in the soundness of its position. Our country has reason to congratulate itself on the success of President Roosevelt in hastening peace between Russia and Japan. Through him our nation won a moral victory more glorious than a victory in war. King Edward has also shown himself a promoter of arbitration and a large number of the members of Parliament are enlisted in the same work. It means much that the two great English speaking nations are thus arrayed on the side of peace. I venture to suggest that the world's peace would be greatly promoted by an agreement among the leading nations that no declaration of war should be made until the submission of the question in controversy to an impartial court for investigation, each nation reserving the right to accept or reject the decision. The preliminary investigation would in almost every instance insure an amicable settlement, and the reserved right would be a sufficient protection against any possible injustice.

Dignity of Labor.

Let me go a step farther and appeal for a clearer recognition of the dignity of labor. The odium which rests upon the work of the hand has exerted a baneful influence the world around. The theory that idleness is more honorable than toil—that it is more respectable to consume what others have produced than to be a producer of wealth—has not only robbed society of an enormous sum, but it has created an almost impassable gulf between the leisure classes and those who support them. Tolstoy is right in asserting that most of the perplexing problems of society grow out of the lack of sympathy between man and man. Because some imagine themselves above work, while others see before them nothing but a life of drudgery, there is constant warring and much of bitterness. When men and women become ashamed of doing nothing and strive to give to society full compensation for all they receive from society there will be harmony between the classes.

Individual Responsibility.

While Europe and America have advanced far beyond the orient in placing a proper estimate upon those who work, even our nations have not yet fully learned the lesson that employment at some useful avocation is essential to the physical health, intellectual development and moral growth. If America and England are to meet the requirements of their high positions they must be prepared to present in the lives of their citizens examples, increasing in number, of men and women who find delight in contributing to the welfare of their fellows, and this ought not to be difficult, for every department of human activity has a fascination of its own. The agricultural colleges and industrial schools which have sprung up in so many localities are evidence that a higher ideal is spreading among the people, and now we come to the most important need of the orient—a conception of life which recognizes individual responsibility to God, teaches the brotherhood of man and measures greatness by the service rendered. The first establishes a rational relation between the creature and his Creator, the second lays the foundation for justice between man and his fellows, and the third furnishes an ambition large enough to fill each life with noble effort. No service which we can render to the less favored nations can compare in value to this service, for if we can but bring their people to accept such an ideal they will rival the Occident in their contribution to civilization.

Christian Nation's Work.

If this ideal—which must be accepted as the true one, if our religion is true—had been more perfectly illustrated in the lives of Christians and in the conduct of Christian nations there would now be less of the "White Man's Burden."

If it is legitimate to "seek another's profit" and "to work another's gain" how can this service best be rendered? This has been the disputed point. Individuals and nations have differed less about the purpose to be accomplished than about the methods to be employed. Persecutions have been carried on avowedly for the benefit of the persecuted, wars have been waged for the alleged improvement of those attacked, and still more frequently philanthropy has been adulterated with selfish interests. If the superior nations have a mission, it is not to wound, but to heal—not to cast down but to lift up, and the means must be example—a far more powerful and enduring means than violence. Example may be likened to the sun whose genial rays constantly coax the buried seed into life and clothe the earth, first with verdure and afterward with ripened grain, while violence is the occasional tempest which can ruin but cannot give life.

Efficacy of Example.

Can we doubt the efficacy of example in the light of history? There has been great increase in education during the last century and the school houses have not been opened by the bayonet, they owe their existence largely to the moral influence which neighboring nations exert upon each other. And the spread of popular government during the same period, how rapid! Constitution after constitution has been adopted, and limitation after limitation has been placed upon arbitrary power until Russia, yielding to public opinion, establishes a legislative body and China sends commissioners abroad with a view to inviting the people to share the responsibilities of government.

While in America and in Europe there is much to be corrected and abundant room for improvement, there has never been so much altruism in the world as there is today—never so many who acknowledge the indissoluble tie that binds each and every other member of the race. I have felt more pride in my own country than ever before as I visited the circuit of schools, hospitals and churches which American money has built around the world. The example of the Christian nations, though but feebly reflecting the light of the Master, is gradually reforming society.

Higher Destiny of Service.

Society has passed through a period of aggrandizement, the nations taking what they had the strength to take and holding what they had the power to hold. But we are already entering a second era—an era in which the nations discuss not merely what they can do, but what they should do, considering justice to be more important than physical prowess. In tribunals like that of The Hague, the chosen representatives of the nations weigh questions of right and wrong and give a small nation and equal hearing with a great and decree according to conscience. This marks an immeasurable advance. But, is there another step yet to be taken? Justice, after all, is cold and pulseless, a negative virtue. The world needs something warmer, more generous. Harmlessness is better than harmfulness. But positive helpfulness is vastly superior to harmlessness and we still have before us a larger, higher destiny of service. Even now there are signs of the approach of this third era, not so much in the actions of governments as in the growing tendency of men and women in many lands to contribute their means, in some cases their lives, to the intellectual, moral awakening of those who sit in darkness. Nowhere are these signs more abundant than in our beloved land. Before the sun sets on one of these centers of civilization it arises upon another.

On the walls of the temple of Karnak an ancient artist carved the likeness of an Egyptian king, represented as holding a group of captives by the hair and in the other hand is raised a club with which to strike the captives. What king would be willing to confess himself so cruel today? In some of the capitols of Europe are monuments built and ornamented with cannon taken in war. This form of boasting, once popular, is still tolerated, though time must give way to some emblem of victory less suggestive of slaughter.

Great Opportunities and Burdens.

As we are gathered tonight in England's capitol, permit me to conclude with a sentiment suggested by a piece of statuary at Windsor castle. It represents Queen Victoria beside her consort. One of his arms is about her and the other points upward. He told the story so plainly that it was hardly necessary to chisel the words, "allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

It was a beautiful conception, more beautiful than that which gave the world the Greek slave, the dying gladiator or the goddess Athene. It embodies the idea with which the expanding feeling of comradeship makes applicable the association of nations, as well as the relations of husband and wife. Let us indulge in the hope that our nation may so measure up to its great opportunities and bear its share in the white man's burden as to earn the right to symbolize its progress by a similar figure. It has been allured by providence to a higher ground; may it lead the way in winning the confidence of those who follow it and in exhibiting the spirit of Him who said, "If I am lifted up, I will draw all men unto me."

The reading of the speech proved a disappointment to the crowd, which wanted oratory unhampered by manuscript.

John L. Griffiths, the American consul general at Liverpool, answered for the guests and won rounds of applause when he compared the financial and meat packing scandals of the United States to spots on the sun and paid his respects to those persons who could see the spots, but not the sun.

The American and British flags were draped on the walls of the dining room and the orchestra played a program of American melodies.

The guests included Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, Paul Morton of New York, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Consul General Wynne, Isaac Seligman of New York, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, George Harvey of New York, J. G. A. Leishman, American ambassador to Turkey; Sir H. S. Maxim, and Admiral Sterling.

During the dinner Ambassador Reid read a letter fro Queen Alexandra expressing the keenest sorrow over the Salisbury railway disaster and tendering a heartfelt sympathy to all concerned, "especially the young bride so suddenly bereaved," meaning Mrs. Frederick H. Cossitt of New York.

Coffee dyspepsia isn't always suspected, but 10 days leaving off coffee and using

POSTUM

Clears all Doubts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
July 1, 1906. of

The Conservative Savings & Loan Association

RESOURCES.

Real Estate Loans	$1,530,574.00
Loans on Passbook Security	44,863.33
Warrants—General Funds	70,285.66
Certificates of Deposit in Banks	75,402.29
Interest Due on Loans	5,845.85
Mortgages in Process of Foreclosure	4,070.83
Real Estate Sold on Contract	9,557.07
Real Estate Unsold	None
Cash on Hand and in Banks	60,284.66
Association Building Account	36,665.80
	$1,837,549.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in and Dividends Credited	$1,665,037.25
Building Loans	111,068.94
Contingent Loss Fund	53,426.30
Undivided Profits	8,017.00
	$1,837,549.49
Increase First Six Months, 1906	$ 320,563.05

Present Dividend Rate ..... 6 Per Cent

Our need just now is for more applications for loans.

Office 205 So. 16th St., Omaha.

ALL OMAHA HAS A HOLIDAY

(Continued from First Page.)

servance of independence day has increased rapidly during the last four years the country over, and the decrease of death and injury in Omaha is merely in line with the rest of the country. The figures, however, show that the advance has been made principally in regard to lockjaw. According to the Journal of the American Medical association the total deaths from this cause for 1906 attributed to Fourth of July gunpowder celebrations numbered 466, in 1904 but 183 and in 1905, 182. There were 5,174 persons dead or injured in 1905 against 4,449 in 1903, the conclusion being that small accidents flourished, but that the more serious ones declined. In 1905 Nebraska's quota to the total casualties was small, there being but four deaths and thirty-nine persons hurt.

Boy Shot with Rifle.

The shooting of John Lee, the 13-year-old son of Ambrose Lee, 2529 California street, occurred about 11:30 yesterday morning, the rifle being in the hands of a playmate named Frank Welch. Lee, Welch and another boy, named Earl Edwards, were shooting at a bottle in the backyard of the Edwards home on California street near Twenty-fourth. The target was so close that little difficulty was experienced in hitting it. Lee proposed that the shooters step further back and they started to do this when Lee noticed the gun was pointing towards him.

"Don't point the gun at me," he said, and endeavored to push the muzzle away.

The force used, according to the stories told, was sufficient to cause young Welch's and light wagon, the driver of which whipped up and escaped. The boy was taken to the police station and bruises about the legs and feet dressed by Surgeon Raber. The patient was removed to his home. His injuries were not considered serious.

James Takes a Tumble.

The explosive cane was much in evidence being used in large numbers because of its phenomenal noise-making proclivities. It is supposed to be one of the safest implements of celebration, but it did not work well in the case of Alex James, a farmer of Lockport, Mo. James had spent his money on firewater rather than on firecrackers and was sitting near an areaway at Thirteenth and Douglas streets dreaming dreams. Someone dropped an explosive cane near his feet and the shock caused him to fall into the areaway. Wounds about the scalp were dressed by Police Surgeon Flynn and James locked up lest he get into more trouble.

Ray Freer, a boy of 13 years, accidentally ran a knife in his eye while engaged in celebrating and may lose the sight of it as a result. He was taken to the Omaha General hospital and the injury dressed by Dr. Bryant.

Easy on the Drunks.

Police Judge Crawford made short work of police court business yesterday morning. All cases of importance were continued and when about twenty drunks lined up for punishment the judge said:

"Boys, this is the nation's birthday. You ought to be ashamed of yourself for being in jail on the Fourth of July. As I think a great deal of the occasion I am going to dismiss you with an admonition to get drunk no more."

The prisoners released felt so good about it that they gave three cheers for his honor and promised to get on a water wagon the first time they saw one.

finger to close over the trigger and Lee fell to the ground with a 22-calibre long bullet in his left lung. He was taken home immediately and Drs. Allison and Porter summoned. They at once pronounced the case very serious and the patient was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. It is thought that he cannot live.

Fred Marsh, 1551 North Eighteenth street, lost an eye as the result of using a toy cannon to celebrate with. He and some other boys were firing the cannon at Sixteenth and Grace streets about 12:30 when the powder can became ignited and exploded. Marsh caught the concussion in his face. He was attended by Dr. Sherr and taken to his home.

Because he held a large firecracker too long Will Howard of 1764 Leavenworth street will lose the index finger of his right hand. His left hand was badly lacerated also. Howard was doing his noise making in the rear of his home. He was attended by Dr. Stuart McDiarmid.

Burke McMahill, aged 20, had part of his cheek blown off by the too close proximity of a firecracker at Twenty-fourth and Emmet streets. Dr. Paul H. Ellis dressed his wounds.

Beer Wagon Set on Fire.

A small boy at Sherman avenue and Manderson street during the morning touched a match to a bunch of firecrackers and threw them on the top of a wagon delivering beer. A few seconds later the top was in a blaze and the driver had to hurry to escape being singed. The damage was about $25. The matter was reported to the police, who failed to capture the small boy.

Stanley Zerzan, an American District Telegraph boy residing at 3221 Leavenworth street, was stooping to light a firecracker on the pavement at Fifteenth and Howard streets when he was run down by a horse

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TO KEEP IN GOOD TRIM MUST LOOK WELL TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. TO THIS END THE BATH SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH
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BASE BALL
Vinton Street Park.
JULY 4, 4, 5, 6.
OMAHA vs. DES MOINES
July 4th, Morning Game 10:30
July 4th, Afternoon Game 3:45
Friday, July 6th Ladies' Day
Games Called 3:45

SUSAN
The largest excursion steamer running on the Mississippi river will arrive at Omaha about June 30th and will make regular excursions every afternoon and evening. The Susan has one of the largest dancing floors of any excursion steamer on the river and will be run strictly first class.
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