#### DEATH NOTICES

DEE-Michael, aged 70 years. Puneral Sunday, July 8, 1:20 p. m. from the family residence, 262 South Eleventh street, to St. Patrick's church, Fourteenth and Castellar streets. Interment St. Mary's

### MONUMENTS

Great Western Granite Co.-Douglas 6831

### FENCING

ANCHOR and Iron Fencing; Wire Fencing Se per foot. 3% N. 17th St. Tel. Red 814 -882 July9

# WIRE and Iron Fencing, Hitching Posts, Wire Trellis. Omaha Wire and Iron Works, 607 Bee Bid. Tel. Red 6908.

RAIL WAY TIME CARD

NAILWAT TIME CAND				
UNION	STATION-	TENTE	AND	MARCY
Union	Pacific.			
		L	dave.	Arriva
	d Limited		:40 am	a. 8:15 pm
Fast	Mail		:15 pm	a 5:10 pm
Colo, a	Mail	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:15 pm	a 9:30 am
Califor	nia & Ore.	Ex n 4	:26 pm	a 5:10 pm
	igeles Limi			
Fast N	all		:66 pm	a 8:30 pm
	to Special			
	Platte Loc			
	e Local			b 2:00 pm
	so & Nurt			
Jocal 1	Cedar Rapto	M 10	LVB (ATT)	m 6:00 pas
Chicag	o Luxylight		:00 am	11:30 pm
Chicag	o Limited	l	:88 pm	9:16 an
Carroll	Local	B	can man	\$:50 am
St. Pa	ul Fast Ma	11 1	126 pm	7:06 am

st Mail St. Paul & Minneapous. 8:30 pm 7:10 am St. Paul & Minneapous. 7:6 am 11:50 pm Chicago Limited 5:40 pm 5:00 am Chicago Express 7:66 am 11:50 pm Chicago Express 8:30 pm 3:30 pm Chicago Express 8:30 pm 3:30 pm

Chi. & Colo. Special... a 156 am a 7:30 am California & Ore. Ex... a 5:45 pm a 5:10 pm Overland Limited .... a 5:45 pm a 5:20 am Marion & Cedar R Loc. b 6:45 am bil:00 pm Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Chicago Limited ... a 3:25 am a 7:10 am lowa Local ... 7:30 am a 4:30 pm Chicago Limited ... a 3:25 am a 7:10 am lowa Local ... 7:30 am a 4:30 pm Chicago Mail ... a 8:15 am a10:10 pm lowa Local ... 10:21b pm b 9:65 pm Chicago (Eastern Exp.) a 4:06 pm a 1:45 pm Chicago (towa Limited) a 6:35 pm a 1:45 pm Chicago (towa Limited) a 6:35 pm a 1:45 pm Chicago (towa Limited) a 6:35 pm a 1:45 pm Chicago (towa Limited) a 6:35 pm a 1:45 pm Chicago (towa Limited) a 4:35 pm a 1:35 am Colo. & Cal. Express ... a 2:01 pm a 3:55 pm Ohi. & towas Exp. ... a 4:40 pm alixo pm Colorado Fast Mail ... a10:10 pm a 7:25 ate a daily ... b daily except Sunday.

Illinois Central. Chicago Express ... a 8:00 am a 3:55 pm

Chicago Express ..... a 5:00 am a 5:55 pm Chicago Limited ..... a 5:00 pm a 7:30 am St. Louis Express .... a 6:30 pm a 5:40 am St. Louis Local (from Council Bluffs) ..... a 5:15 am al0:30 pm Stamberr; Local (from Council Bluffs) ..... b 5:00 pm bl1:30 am hissouri Facine. St. Louis Express ..... a 9:00 am a 6:20 pm K. C. & St. L. Express all:15 pm a 5:00 p...

BURLINGTON STATION—10TH & MASON

	Leave	Arrive.
Denver & California	4:10 pm	a 3:30 tim
Black Hills.	4:16 mm	a 6:30 pm
Northwest Special	4:10 pm	a 9:06 am
Northwest Express	11:10 pm	
Nebraska Express	Brio pm	a 6:80 pm
Nabraska Lacal	0.100 0.111	a 7:40 pm
Nebraska Local	t 8:00 am	
Lincoln Local	********	A 9:05 ara
Lincoln Past Mail	2:00 pm	a12:20 pm
Ft. Crook & Plattsm'h	2:50 pm	b10:25 am
Bellevue & Plattam'h	7:50 pm	n 8:30 mm
Denver Limited		a 7:10 am
Bellevue & Pac. Jung	1 3:30 am	a 8:30 am
Bellevue & Pac. June	4 9:10 am	a 1:50 pm
Chicago Special	1 7:25 sm	8 7:25 am
Chicago Express	2:45 pm	1.8:56 pm.
Chicago Flyer	1 4 16 om	a 7:35 am
Icwa Local	9:15 am	10:55 pm
St. Louis Express	A A A	all:30 am
Kansas City-St Joe	ATO:AS PARTS	
Kansas City-St. Joe	BAU 40 pm	# 6:45 am
Kansas City-St Joe	4:45 mm	# 0:10 DIM
Perman ont, br and.	a a-se Dill	*********

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapelis &

Twin City Passenger... b 6:30 am b 5:10 pm 8ioux City Passenger... a 2:30 pm a11:20 am Emerson Local...... b 6:20 pm b 5:10 am Emerson Local..... c 8:46 am c 5:50 pm

Nebraska Local, via Weeping Water,.....b \$:50 pm bill:30 pm a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. c Sunday only. # Daily except Maturday

# OCEAN STEAMERS

ANOHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK, LONDONDERRY AND ULASGOW NEW YORK, PALERMO AND NAPLES. Eupstur accommindation, excurant Cursons The consist of passingers carefully considered Single or retund-trip tieved issued between New 107s and Scotch. Empire, irish and all principal continence points at attractive rates. Bend for Hook or Yours For tiexets or general information apply to any local agent of the Anchor Line, or to standard BROS., Gen'l Agonta Chicago, Ili.

# REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

George W. Knight and wife to Mary Butterfield, lot 7, block 4, Linwood Butterneid, lot 7, block 4, the fark addary Nevin to John Navin, lot 9, block 6, Mathews sub, of blocks 19, 30, 21, 22, 23, 28 and 29, Albright 8 Fred D. Wead to Forest Lawn ceme samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, lot 2, block 1, Creston ad... Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, lots 16, 18 and 19, block 4, Vassar

lots 16, 18 and 19, block 4, Vassar Place
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 1ot 7, block 5, Boyd's ad.
William K. Potter to Mary A. Sudenburg, 1ot 22, block 14, Orchard Hill.
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 1ots 1 and 2 in Park's sub of 1ot 21. Gises' ad.
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, west 16 of 1ot 23 and west 16 of south Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 22 feet of 1ot 24, Beauvoir Place.
1et 16, block 1, Institute Place.
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 1ot 12, block 12, Central Park.
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 1ot 21, block 3, Egker Place.
Samuel S. Curtis to Frank H. Parsons, 1ots 3, 4, 13 and 14, block 4, Wakeley ad. Addle G. Jerome and husband to Jesse M. Hendee, lot 17, block 2, Mayne

Lewis S. Reed and wife to Isabel Wyman Robbins, lots 3 and 4 Buena Vista Place.

Bankers Savings and Loan association to Richard C. Peters, lots H. H and 13 block I. Boulevard Terrace.

Bankers Savings and Loan association to Melville D. Cameron, lots 2 and 3 block I. Boulevard Terrace, a subject of lot 2 in Griffin and Smith's adjanes H. Merchant and wife to John W. Robinson, east 30 feet of lot 3. Block 5, Reel's 5d ad.

United States Real Estate and Trust company to May Butterfield, lot 15, block 5. Maxwell's 2d ad.

South Omaha & Western Railroad company to Baithas Jetter, lot 1, block 215. City of South Omaha.

George T. Mills and wife to Andrew Carstensen, lot 7, block 3. Clarendon ad.

# Business Boosters

Try the Want A6 Columns of The Bea

Lull of Several Days' Duration in the Jobbing World.

FOURTH OF JULY CAUSES QUIETNESS

Less Activity Expected from Now on in Shoes and Dry Goods, but Indications Good in Hardware and Groceries.

The Fourth of July caused a temporary luli in the jobbing world, the fact that it came in the middle of the week causing an especially sharp break in the usually heavy Fen of goods. Traveling selesmon generally were off the road for three days, at least, as there is little use of trying to do business the day before and after the Fourth. Dry Goods and shoen probably will be quiet for two or three weeks, but groceries and hardware show no signs of any let-up in volume of business.

Reports from country merchants are of the most encouraging nature. They are to the effect that crops are in the best of condition and that the yield of winter wheat will prove much larger than anticipated some time ago.

Shoes and Dry Goods.

Shoes and Dry Goods.

Although this is the dullest season of e year for the shoe trade, the mail order Atthough this is the dullest season of the year for the shoe trade, the mail order business is fair and salesmen are sending in quite a few orders. The demand for summer shoes continues good and the jobbers are filling many orders for sorting up purposes. Leather continues firm at the same high prices and jobbers are prepared for other advances at any time, though prices on shoes have been practically unchanged for several weeks. An improvement of business is expected in August. The dry goods houses of the city made heavy shipments of fall goods last week to the country retailers. Large consignments of fall and winter goods are being received by them and are fast being shipped out. There were not very many buyers in the market last week, but mell orders were good. On account of the Fourth, salesmen's orders were light, for the reason that the salesmen were given a few days off. Fourth of July trade with country dealers is said to have been exceptionally good.

Quiet Rules Hardware Market.

Quiet Rules Hardware Market.

House trade in hardware was quiet and orders from the country were only fair, the Fourth of July holiday being responsible for the temporary luil. Prices on most articles remain unchanged, but changes have been made on a few articles. An advance has been quoted of 5 to 10 per cent in plumbs and levels, according to grade, and rules and squares have had an advance. Union planes are quoted 10 to 15 per cent higher than recent figures. Last week saw a good run of ice cream freezers and refrigerators. A large sale of sporting goods is developing remarkably early.

Coffee is strong, jobbers paying & cent more than two weeks ago for the green article. The new crop is coming on the market and it is estimated 1,00,000 bags will be received this month at primary points. This is about normal.

Sugar is strong and refiners are freely predicting higher prices. Withdrawals are heavy and the demand is good.

Syrups Highest in Years. Quiet Rules Hardware Market.

Syrups Righest in Years.

syrup are advancing and a further rise is expected in the near future. Prices on syrup are anow considerably ingner than they have been for several years.

Last week one of the packers who was financially interested in some of the tomatos which he wanted done were not done, and he thereupon put upon the market several thousand cases of tomatoes, with the result of breaking the market in the east a cents per dozen. The other markets interested in the syndicate's holdings were hastily called together and a plan was outlined by which the tomatoes would be offered only through one central selling agent, and in this way the market was steaded. This break has not materially anced the price of Omaha jobbers, for the simple reason that they have at no time followed closely the eastern market, and even on this break they could not buy tomatoes to seil at a less price than they have been selling at for the last thirty of the stablishment of the desired shape have been selling at for the last thirty to specific the view of the biggest attempts ever made to control the interest of the begest attempts ever made to control their ultimate object. It looks now as if they would be compelled to carry over into next season a considerable portion of their bioldings in spite of this break in the market.

Futures are practically in the same position as last reported. The prospects

Futures are practically in the same posi-

market.

Futures are practically in the same position as last reported. The prospects throughout Maryland and the east are considerably improved, and while the acreage is not as heavy as was anticipated early, there will be a fair pack of tomatoes in Maryland and Indiana.

Spot corn is pretty well cleaned up, so far as the packers are concerned. While here and there are some small lots, there are no heavy blocks. The packers are very independent about selling, preferring to hold rather than to sell at the prices now being offered. Packers are also as independent about making contracts for fall delivery, as they all seem to be of the same impression that the prices will rule higher a little later in the season, and as they lost so much money last season they feel like taking advantage of the opportunity that they now have on futures, so there is no disposition to let go of future corn except at an advance of 7½ to 10 cents above the opening prices. Everything would now indicate that their hopes will be realized.

California Canned Goods.

California Canned Goods.

would now indicate that their hopes will be realized.

California Canned Goods.

Never in the history of the trade have spot peas been more closely cleaned up than they are at the present time. It is practically impossible to obtain anything that would go as a lo-cent seller. Jobbers are therefore urging off their betetr grade of goods, which are usually worth the difference in price.

The condition of the growing crop has not materially improved, and the prospect for a pack of peas is no better than recently reported. New York packers have found it necessary to go into the market to secure supplies for their contracts. Indiana packers have also been compelled to do the same, so that it is a well established fact that the pack will be short. Under these conditions it is very difficult to get the canners to name prices before their goods are in the tin.

The demand for California canned goods is exceedingly good. Usually by June 16 the heavy California packers have annourced their prices for fail delivery. Several conditions have interfered with the naming of prices up to the present time. It would appear that the present condition has been brought about partly by the jeniousy of some of the dried fruit packers on the Pacific coast. Last year one of the heavy California caned goods packers went into the dried fruit buisness on a heavy scale. This action on the part of this unning company resulted in the loss of business, as well as profit, to some of the fact that the market was bid up on them, and forced them to take considerable losses in filling some of their contracts. By way of retaliation for this the dried fruit packers have quietly circulated the information that the growers would get presty nearly their own prices for packers this year, making it exceedingly dimicult for canners to contract and accordingly dim ti impossible to name prices. We simply give this story for what it is worth. It may or may not be true. The general impression is that the company of their green stuff. Under these conditions the

Advance in Sardine Prices.

There has been a further advance in the same arrules of 10 to 15 cents per case during the last week. This industry seems to have been placed on a reasonably firm basis, as the organization of the same that the s case during the last week. This ladustry seems to have been placed on a reasonably firm basis, as the organization seems to control not only prices, but the output of canned stuff.

Because of the crop of cherries, dried fruits are selling very slowly, particularly peaches. Prunes and raisina are both enjoying a fair demand, also evaporated apples. Prices have been named on future peaches by a number of shippers, but omana jobbers are quietly advised that the market is not so strong on the coast and that considerably lower prices are bound to rule. Prunes have also dropped off somewhat from the opening prices, but as many sales which have been made have been short sales, it would not be at all surprising to see the market react before the goods are ready to go forward. Future evaporated apples are being offered at reasonable prices, and with a good, fair crop of apples in the east the trade will be able to get along with a comparatively small amount of appleous, and jobbers predict future peaches will have to decline materially before they will interest the retailer.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev Dinedale T. Young, the noted Eng-lish Wesleyan preacher, said: "A true Methodist cannot be a bigot."

The Catholic bishop at Vilna, Russia, has sent a report to the synod showing that since the ukase of religious toleration more than 20,000 members of the orthodox church have become Catholics.

Rev. John T. Creagh, professor of canon law at the Washington university, has been appointed by the pope to the commission which is codifying the canon law of the Roman Catholic church. Rev. David R. Love of Frankfort, Ind., who has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, has read the bible through annually for half a century. He was absent from his pulpit but once in the first thirty years of his ministry.

Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, the well known rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church, New York City, will resign today and start on a tour of the world, leaving San Francisco July 17. He has been paster of the church for twenty years.

It is not generally known that for more than a score of years the Society for the Protection of Christian Knowledge, a British organization, has maintained chaplains to emigrants while on their way across the Atlantic from Europe to the United States or Canada. or Canada.

or Canada.

Rev. L. D. Bass, a prominent Baptist minister of Indianapolis, said in his sermon recently: "The time has come, especially among Bagkists, when we should cease to worship the Baptist gold brick, Rockefeller, and turn our attention to the poor carpenter of Nazareth."

A pullit the basis of the poor carpenter of Nazareth."

There are about 225,000 miles of cable in

There are about 225,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea, representing 250,000,000, each line costing about \$1,000 a mile to make and lay. The average useful life of a cable nowadays is anything between thirty and forty years, according to circumstances. About \$,000,000 messages are conveyed by the world's cables throughout the year.

The automobile will never drive the horse entirely out of fancy harness, but at present it has largely superseded him. In the year which ended yesterday there were made in the United States \$16,000,000 worth of automobiles. Nearly one-ninth of these were exported to other countries. These foreign sales were more than counterbal anced, however, by the importation of automobiles worth \$4,000,000.

In the first three months of the year the

anced, however, by the importation of automobiles worth \$4.000,000.

In the first three months of the year the average earnings of 332,000 workmen employed in factories, stores, hotels, railway service, construction work and other occupations in New York state were \$2.33 a day, or \$212 for the quarter. These figures are considerably above the average warges of wage earners generally, because they relate chiefly to skilled workmen belonging to trade or labor unlons; no women and few minors are included and unskilled isbor is feely represented. The average wage for a day's work in this period was \$3.

The last issue of the Massachusetts Bulletin, published by the bureau of labor statistics, gives some interesting facts as to the occupation of girl graduates of the Boston High schools. Of the \$12 considered it was found that while attending school they took special courses of instruction as follows: Bookkeeping, 159; drawing, 147; dressmaking, 106; plain sewing, 151; cookery, 135, in answer to the question, "Has your industrial school education been of practical value in your employment?" 122, or 19.92 per cent, answered "No," while 29, or 5.67 per cent, did not answer. If these statistics are to be taken as a criterion it would appear that the "special" courses taken by girls in the high schools are not much use to them when they later enter the industrial field to carn a livelihood. much use to them when they later enter the industrial field to earn a livelihood.

# OUT OF THE ORDINAY.

The average monthly income in Japan after recent advances in wages is officially stated at less than \$8. About 70 A. D. the first glass bottle was made by the Romans, although the manu-facture was not taken up in England until 1868.

facture was not taken up in England until 1858.

According to an officer connected with the naval observatory at Washington, one of the most remarkable photographs ever made by an astronomer was that obtained, quite by accident, of an exploding meteor. The highest bridge in the world will be built across the Colorado river near Canon City, Colo., over a vertical-sided canyon 3,00 feet above the river. The new actific railway line from Canon City to Florence will cross this bridge.

Some Poliah editors have a hard time. In a parting word to his readers the retiring proprietor of the Polish paper Gornosaiaxak says that during the live years of the papers existence the responsible curtors have spent four and a half years in prison, while \$3,750 has been paid in fince.

In these days, said the manager of a leading insurance company, it is no exaggeration to say that you can insure against any conceivable contingency, from twins to trachectomy; in fact, it would take a very

conceivable contingency, from twins to tracheotomy; in fact, it would take a very clever man to imagine any possible risg that you can't protect yourself against ir you are willing to pay the requisite pre-mium.

wium.

Vioiet Peterson, 5 years of age, proved herself a heroine of Carney, Wis. by saving the life of her sister and extinguishing a fire that would have destroyed her home. The sister is 5 years old. The two were alone in the house. The older girl tried to freshen the fire with kerosene and started the blaze. Her dress after, she attempted vainly to smother the fiames in a blanket. Then she told Violet to throw water over her. The child kept her head and obeyed her sister's commands and then, drawing water from the well, extinguished the fire in the kitchen, which was burning briskly. Congressman Garner of Texas represents Congressman Garner of Texas represents the greatest goat-raising region in the world. There are more than 300,000 Nannies and Billies in the twenty-two counties composing his district, Uvaide county alone having \$0,000. In the meat inspection bill the goat is wentlined with heef cattle. sonable prices, and with a good, fair crop of apples in the east the trade will be able to get along with a comparatively small amount of apricots, and jobbers predict future peaches will have to decline materially before they will interest the retailer.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

No change is noticed in the glass situation. Large orders of plate glass are going out daily because of the great amount of building operations. The market is firm.

How Belgium is Protected Against Diseased Meat Producers.

Losse Due to Animals Being Condemned on Account of Disease,

ANTWERP, June 33 .- To the Editor of The Bee: On January 1, 1903, the proviners in this province and the national gov- Hillis. ernment itself only granted an inadequate indemnity of a maximum of 75 france (\$15) and was extended in cases of anthrax.

the pulpit cost \$1,000.

Aiready and for many years wearing with distinction the title of doctor of divinity, Rev. Dr. J. G. K. McClure, president of McCormick seminary, has again received the honor, Princeton university conferring it at its recent commencement. The worthy doctor is now spending a few weeks in the vicinity of the national capital, supplying one of the Baltimore churches.

Rev. Hugh Black, the brilliant Scotch minister, who will shortly leave Edinburgh. Scotland, to take the chair of practical thesiology at Union Seminary, New York, has written several books dealing with the culture of character. The first, "Friendship," is now in its eighth edition; "Culture and Restraint" in its fourth edition; "Culture and Restraint" in its fourth edition.

Rev. Hugh Black who will shortly leave Edinburgh for the market value of the live animal, ship," is now in its eighth edition; "Culture and Restraint" in its fourth edition; "Culture and Restrain

reincurring their risks.

The total amount insured under the compulsory system was 24,000,000 francs (\$4,800,-

francs (\$16,700). be denied, but its adversaries based themselves on principal and demanded the sup-Provincial Agricultural insurance. Insurance Now in Vogue.

1895, the agricultural fund, as it is called, established, viz:

Class A-Tuberculosis, anthrax and simclass A-Tuberculosis, anthrax and similar diseases, accidents of parturition, pleuro-pheumonia and cow fever.

Class B-Covers all the classes provided for in Class A, as well as all losses incurred by the meat being condemned.

Class C-Covers all the cases included in Classes A and B, and further, seventeen cases in which meat may be declared. cases A and B, and further, seventeen cases in which meat may be declared (merely fit for consumption) while the animal may be suffering from one of the following diseases: Gastro-enteric, flatuient distension of the abdomen, chronic indigestion, inflammation of the pericardium, bone disease, disease of the spinal cords, acute and chronic inflammation of bronchial tubes or lungs peritonicis disease of the

ubes or lungs, peritonitis, disease of the ungs, inflammation of the brain, inflam-nation of the digestive organs through nineral or vegetable poison, nephritis, sematuris, hepatitis, jaundice, tetannos, ydroemie. The premiums under the new conditions of optional insurance are as follows:

of optional insurance are as follows:

For cattle insured for a value of from 100 francs (\$20) to 200 francs (\$40)—Class A. 60 centimes (12 cents) per 100 francs (\$40).

Class B. 1.05 francs (21 cents) per 100 francs (\$30); Class C, 1.55 francs (\$1 cents) per 100 francs (\$20).

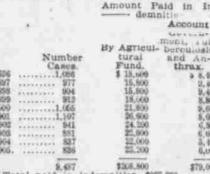
For cattle insured for a value of from 200 francs (\$50) to 450 francs (\$50)—Class A. 80 centimes (16 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class B, 1.20 francs (24 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class C, 1.75 francs (35 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class C, 1.75 francs (35 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class C, 1.75 francs (35 cents) For cattle insured for a value of from 500 francs (\$100) to 700 francs (\$140)—Class A. I franc (20 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class B, 1.45 francs (29 cents) per 100 francs (\$20); Class C, 1.95 francs (39 cents) per 100 francs (\$30).

# Basis of Premiums.

The premiums have been made progressive for the reason that experience has shown that cattle of high value are more subject to certain diseases and that the proportionate premiums are not in keeping with the indemnities that have to be paid. The above mentioned premiums been maintained up to the present time and have been sufficient to meet all annual and normal demands, besides creating a growed up." reserve fund for disastrous years. The premiums for the owners of milch cows, however, were doubled in 1902.

The provincial insurance fund now works the general satisfaction of the cattle raisers; liabilities are settled with celerity every two weeks, and disputes between the management of the fund and the policy colders are very rare. The classes B and C, by reason of the greater advantages contained therein, are, of course, the most popular.

The following table shows the working of the fund from 1856 to 1906, inclusive, Amount Paid in In-



Total paid in indemnities, \$287,800. Reinsurance Fund.

Since January 1, 1901, a reinsurance fund was created in connection with the provisional insurance fund, accessible to recognized agricultural societies insuring at least 100 head of cattle. The premium paid is 50 centimes (10 cents) per head, while the indemnity is 30 france (\$6), or 60 france (\$15), according to whether the case is one of meat declared merely fit for consumption or of meat condemned. For tuberculosis and anthrax, however, the indemnity paid is only 30 francs (36).

The management of the provincial agricultural insurance fund is in the hands of on The Bee want ad page.

CONDITIONOFOMARA'S TRADE Linesed of remains at 35c for boiled and 57c for raw., Turpentine is still 65c. Carter's lead is 7kc, while southern is 7kc.

LIFE INSURANCE ON CATTLE a general council of six, presided over by a member of the official provisional board, appointed half by the provisional council The demand for paint is good. and half by the Provisional Society of

Agriculture. Thus, by assuming an official character, this provisional institution has the absolute confidence of the public and has never OWNERS HAVE OPTION OF THE INDEMNITY failed to meet its obligations, however heavy. It may be said that the establishment of this insurance fund has done much Government Insurance Takes Care of to strengthen agricultural credit in the province of Antwerp. CHURCH HOWE, Consul General.

# PASSING OF FORT NIOBRARA

(Continued from Third Page.)

cial government of Antwerp created a sys- from this post attended, marching the tem of compulsory insurance of cattle, the quatance of 132 miles each way. In 1880 two objects of which were: First, to in- the War department assembled another demnify the raisers for loss of cattle; body of troops for instruction at Fort Robsecond, to take sanitary measures against inson. This camp was called Camp George disease amongst cattle. The creation of Crook. The troops from Fort Niobrara this system of insurance supplied a long attended, going and returning by rail, tha felt want, for at that time there were no Fremont, maknorn & Missouri Vailey ran mutual insurance clubs among cattle rais- road having extended its line to the Black

In the Pine Ridge War. In 1850 the indians at assessed and Pine in case of tuberculosis, which maximum Ridge agencies began to make trouble was increased to 125 francs (\$25) through for the government, and it was the efforts of the provincial government, necessary to send all except a few troops from fort Robinson to The effect of compulsory insurance was the Roseoud reesrvation. Englit comto enable the establishment of much lower panies of the First infantry, under Colonel A pulpit that has been consecrated by the British bishop of Carlisle for use in St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, rung on wheels. It is brought in and taken out of the church by means of a trolley and endless rope. Made of mahogany and over nine feet in height, the pulpit cost \$1,000.

To enable the establishment of much lower panies of the First infantry, under Colonel Shafter, stopped at the post for twelve days on their way to Fairburn, S. D. The clared value, for genuine cattle ralsers; troops that went to Rosebud met with misiortune. Their commanding officer feel of the declared value for manufacturers, shown as halted on the specific or the first infantry, under Colonel Shafter, stopped at the post for twelve days on their way to Fairburn, S. D. The clared value, for genuine cattle ralsers; the pulpit cost \$1,000. of the declared value for manufacturers, sick and the expedition was haited on the

was fit for consumption the indemnity was one! E. F. Townsend. The Twelfth and "Work" has rapidly achieved a tenth edition.

Rev. Hugh Black, who is to leave St. George's United Free church, in Edinburgh, to become a professor in the Union Theological seminary, was born at Rothesp, and is under 40 years of age. He was ordained when he was 23, after taking his degree in Glasgow university. His first from the Elighth cavalry, then the Tenth infantry, the was ordained when he was 23, after taking his degree in Glasgow university. His first from the Elighth cavalry, then the Tenth infantry, the System of general insurance worked during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as far church was at Paisley, and on the completion of five years there he was called to be co-pastor of Dr. Alexander Whytle, at St. George's United Free church.

Rev. Hugh Black, who is to leave St. Made at one-fourth of its market value and the meat left in the hands of the policy holder.

Effect of the Law.

This system of general insurance worked during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as far cautle raisers were concerned and gave as factory results to this class of policy holder.

Rev. Hugh Black, who is to leave St. And the meat left in the hands of the policy holder.

Effect of the Law.

This system of general insurance worked during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as far as cattle raisers were concerned and gave as factory results to this class of policy holder.

Rev. Hugh Black, who is to leave St. And the meat left in the hands of the policy holder.

This system of general insurance worked during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as far as cattle raisers were concerned and gave as factory results to this class of policy hours, however, was not the case of with owners of milch cows, and even less awith cattle dealers, for whom the premium of 55 centimes (il cents) per 100 the with oattle dealers, for whom the premium of 55 centimes (il cents) per 100 the transity. Under Colonel A. H. Bowman, in August, 1992. One company of the Twenty-field with smail detachments, first Irom the Elighth cavalry, then the Twenty-life intitle pol turned over to the Interior department.

#### Officers of the Post.

Of the many commanding officers that 000), representing about 82,000 head of cat- Fort Niobrara has seen the following are tie, owned by 23,000 cattle rafsers. The the best remembered to the old-timers of amount of the premiums paid was \$3,560 the vicinity: Major J. J. Upham, Fifth cavalry; Major E. V. Sumner, Fifth cav-The satisfactory results attained during alry; Lieutenant Colonel James S. Brisbin, the three years of compulsory insurance, Ninth cavalry; Captain W. H. Bisbee, obtained for the institution the unanimous Fourth infantry; Colonel A. V. Kautz, sympathies of the provincial government, Eighth infantry; Colonel Alfred Smith, but at the same time an active company Eighth infantry; Colonel S. S. Sumner, was started among the cattle raisers in Sixth cavalry; Colonel E. A. Carr and favor of optional insurance. The super- Colonel E. S. Gordon, Sixth cavalry; Major lority of the provincial insurance system | Lacey, Eighth infantry; Colonel Townsend, from an economical standpoint could not Twelfth infantry, and Colonel J. N. Andrews, Twelfth infantry.

Of the officers in command of the small pression of the compulsory element in the detachments after 1898 probably Lieutenant John S. Stephens is Best remembered on account of his eccentricities, which took curious turns. He had an unconquerable diswas obliged to yield, and in an extraordi- like for the citizens of the surrounding with the routine and methods of the audit- enter the amounts on the keyboard of nary assembly in the month of October, country and would allow no civilians to ing offices of the government to know that machine, pressing the electric button on the enter the post and ordered all property be- the bulk of the postmasters' accounts, side as each item is entered and at the was reorganized on the optional basis, and longing to civilians taken from the reserva- especially the offices in large cities, such end of a double stroke strikes the total, three distinct classes of insurance were tion. This took valuable and necessary as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buf- while another, pressing the button at the buildings from the post, one of which was falo, San Francisco, Boston, Kansas City, same time clears the machine for another the residence of the former post trader and Nashville and Des Moines are done by mawas used for many years as a club house chines. for the officers. Many other actions on his

It seems a pity that such a large reservation of 60,000 square acres has to be given up by the War department. It has been the scene of many practice marches and maneuvers in the past and is suitable for them now. The argument advanced by the department that Nebraska has more than its share of posts is not a very satisfactory explanation for the abandonment of this place, for our neighboring states have many more troops stationed within their borders and none of the posts can boast of such suitable ground for maneuvering purposes. Fort Niobrara is in a rich section of the country. All sorts of supplies can be purchased at very cheap rates. Railroad facilities are not the best at present, but could easily be improved. Nebruska loses a source of revenue and the army loses an excellent training ground, but, on the other hand, many people will gain beautiful homesteads when the reservation is thrown open for settlement.

# PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

wicked men do after casting Daniel into he fiery furnace? Bright Boy-They asked if it was hot enough for him.

Little Bessle was much interested in the rilling of a vocalist at a private entertainment. "Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed. "I do hope I can gargle like that when I get

Tommy (aged 4)-Say, mamma, can God make anything he wants to? Mamma-Certainly, dear. Tommy-Well, I wish he'd make me stick of candy with only one end to it.

Little Bess-Mamma, what makes papa's head so shiny on top? Mamma-He has lost his hair, dear. Little Bess-Well, why don't he advertise and offer a reward for its return?

While out walking with her father one evening little Margie became very tired and he was obliged to carry her. "Am I very heavy, papa?" she asked. 'Indeed you are, pet," he replied.

be awful tickled that I ain't twins." Children are the real humorists. never rack their brains to say something funny. Here is a small boy's ingenuous

"composition" on politeness: "Never eat quickly, or you might get bones in your throat. My father knows of a boy who got killed over his Sunday dinner. The greedy boy was picking a rabbit's head in a hurry, and swallowed one law of it, and my father says he was choked to death there and then. Be very polite over your meals, then, especially when it's rabbity. Since my father told me that I have aiways felt queer over a rabbit dinner. I don't talk much and don't ask for any

A definition that won a little girl praise, despite its strangeness, was "Turf, sir, is grass and clean dirt stuck together by God."-New York Tribune.

No trouble to find lost arricles if you advertise for them in the "Lost" column

# THE PERMANENT HOME Omaha Loan & Building Association

At the S. E. Corner of 16th and Dodge Streets.



It is the oldest Association in the state. Was started in May, 1883. Has enabled over 1,900 members to obtain homes and now has a membership of over 4,000.

Following is their Semi-Annual Statement for July 1st, 1906: ASSETS. LIABILITIES. Loans .......\$1,156,044.50 Payments on Capital Stock ........\$1,153,209.23 Incomplete Loans... 61,022.92 Real Estate and Foreclosures .... 12.085.60 61,022.92 Interest Unpaid ..... Reserve Fund .... 26,369.24 2,929.51 Undivided Earnings, Building and Furni-5,065.38 35,200.00 ture ...... Sundry Persons and Accounts ..... 3,109.06 Cash ..... 36,298.10

Dividends on Savings Accounts have never been less than at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Accounts opened any time.

### MONTHLY PAYMENT HOMESTEAD LOANS.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ARE: GEORGE W. LOOMIS, President. ELMER E. BRYSON, Vice-President.

\$1,245,,666.77

GEORGE M. NATTINGER, Secretary. Thos. J. Fitzmorris, H. J. Penfold, W. S. Wright, Edward A. Parmelee, John H. Butler, W. Scott King.

BOOKKEEPING BY MACHINERY Electric Machines Used to Add, to Subtract, to Multiply and to Divide.

It will no doubt be a matter of interest and information to persons not acquainted turn the orders, he uses the right hand to

The office of the auditor for the postpart made the government suspicious and office, Treasury department, besides being are thoroughly familiar with the work and he was finally placed in an insane asylum. the largest and best known of the auditing show great interest in explaining methods. offices of the government, of which there are six, by reason of having to deal with the postmasters throughout the country, as well as the largest accounting office, not only in the United States, but in the world, has the distinction of having re- machines. cently completed the installation of the largest electric adding machine plant in the government, at a cost of something between \$5,000 and \$7,000.

Some years ago an experiment was made this office with one or two adding machines of the crank pattern to test the adaptability of machines for the work. Facility, accuracy and dispatch were thoroughly demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the officials and each year since more machines have been added, until, with the last purchase, entirely replacing crank machines with the electric motor type, the number used has doubled in the past five years.

The auditing of postmasters' accounts, which, as the name of the office would indicate, is the work of the office, necessitates the handling of many money orders, which are the vouchers for the credit Sunday School Teacher-What did the claimed by the postmasters. The machine section is in the inspection division, of which B. A. Allen is chief.

> This division is the first to receive the accounts of the postmasters, with vouchers both foreign and domestic, together with any orders which may have been spoiled into sections.

In this division the clerks are known as aspectors. Each is required to examine the statement of the postmaster, to see if it contains all the parts necessary for audit, to see if the requirements of the department as to the preparation and methods of entries are complied with: that the "Well," continued Margie, "you ought to name of the postmaster, name of the office and state and the date of the period for which it is rendered, are entered in the heading of each sheet of the statement.

The fees for orders issued, domestic and foreign, must be examined for error, and the amounts of the orders and fees footed side, corrections being made where necescary. This brings the inspector to the paid side of the statement, where each money order must be examined for the name of the city on which it is drawn, amount in body of order compared with coupon of same, signature of person receiving the money and dating stamp of paying office. any one of which being missing the statement may be held up, suspended, and the postmaster required to supply the missing data of the discrepancy noted on the order or allowance made for it.

Formerly all the statements were audited to the machine section, but with the com- retta Jefferson, granddaughter of the late pleted adding machine plant in operation graduated from Harvard last month.

the operator, who has become expert by reason of his knowledge of the work and the constant manipulation of the machine, has only to place the money orders in a spring clip, provided for the purpose, which holds them fast, and with one finger of the left hand equipped with a rubber stall to

Milton T. Adkins, head of the machine section, and his assistant, J. E. Nichols, Shelby J. Davidson is said to be an expert in the manipulation of the machine. He understands the mechanism and construction, and has charge, under the chief clerk, of the repairs, adjustments and care of the

The machine performs all the fundamental operations of arithmetic-addition, subtraction, multiplication and divisionwith as much ease and facility as that of

addition, for which it is commonly used. There are twenty machines in the roo which are connected from the drop lights with the electric current in the building. The operators are said to average daily 10,000 paid orders entered and added. This average has been broken both by Mr. Davidson and Eugene N. Brooks, the latter having to his credit a daily average of 14,000

for more than a month at a time. The postoffice money order system was established in 1865 with 400 offices. There was a steady increase from year to year until July 1, 1905, when there were something like 37,000 offices doing money order business .- Washington Post.

#### BEARDING THE PRAIRIE WOLF Wyoming's Israel Putnam Pulls Off Historic Incident in a Cave.

There are still some parts of the country in issue or in printing, as sometimes hap- where, it appears, daring exploits against pens. A few days after the close of the dangerous wild beasts may be undertaken. period for which the office accounts, which 'C. E. Biondie, a ranchman in the Big Horn is either weekly or monthly, allowance country of Wyoming, according to a correbeing made for the distance which has to spondent of the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury, be covered, these statements are received has emulated Israel Putnam in slaying a by the clerk having charge of the mailing wolf in its cave, though he did not come room and by him assorted into sections as out of the encounter as well as his proteassigned to each clerk; in the case of the type. Blondie had suffered losses from the large offices for the machine section, they ravages of wolves among his cattle, and are taken directly to this room and there recently discovered a den on a rocky hillplaced upon the shelves provided for that side in which were six half-grown wolves. purpose; with the smaller offices these are Armed only with his six-shooter, the hunter assorted by states, alphabeted and divided entered the den and had killed five of the pups, when the mother, hearing their cries. entered the den. The cave was too small for Blondie to stand upright, so with only one cartridge in his gun he was compelled to meet the attack of the enraged she-wolf on his hands and knees, and in darkness that prevented his reloading his six-shooter. The animal hesitated as she entered the den, but the smell of the blood of her dead offspring and the yelps of the pup still alive, emboldened her to rush at the rancher and fix her teeth in his arm. Just as she took hold of him he fired his remaining shot into her skull, and fortunately killed her instantly, but her teeth remained fixed in his arm, while her body blocked the way out of the little cavern. Using the barrel of his revolver as a lever, Blondie succeded in loosening the jaws of the wolf and made his way into the open. His horse, terrified by the approach of the wolf or the commotion in the cave, had fled, compelling him to walk several miles to his home with his wounded arm, the injuries to which were so severe as to put him under a doctor's care.

Jefferson's Daughter Marries. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 7 .- Announcement has been made here of the secret marriage on June E at Cambridge, Mass., by hand, as are now those of the smaller of William Wellington Coriett, son of a offices and a few large ones not assigned former attorney of this city, to Miss La-