CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Nothing Out of Ordinary Reported by the Jobbing Houses.

SUMMER QUIET REIGNS OVER BUSINESS

Activity Greatest with Dry Goods Men, Who Are Busy Filling Orders for Fall Goods—Hardware and Shoes Quiet.

Trade is quiet in most lines and none of the jobbers report anything out of the ordinary, although all are doing a satisfactory business for the time of year. Through July and early August the volume of business is not expected to be as heavy as at other times of the year. Activity seems to be the greatest with the dry goods houses, which are busy filling orders for fall goods. Hardware and shoes are quiet, and grocers are doing a normal business. The implement houses have finished shipping out their harvesting goods, and a great many threshers have gone. They are now making contracts for fall business.

Business in hardware is picking up rapidly after the break caused by the Fourth of July holidays. House trade is quiet. The market is steady on all classes of iron and steel, but changes are reported in certain lines of goods manufactured from these metals. Manufacturers have put up the price of registers for furnaces, and the jobbers have been compelled to name an advance of 15 per cent. New prices are out on hay knives and some styles are quoted at 50 cents a dozen lower than prices formerly ruling.

Leather Will Go Higher.

Leather is firm and it seems certain it will go higher, though not for some time. Shoe jobbers never feel certain what the price of leather will be the next day, and they expect an advance at any time. Re-orders are coming in at a liberal rate for summer goods. Trade has been quiet for a time, but a revival is anticipated early next month. Retailers who were dubious about getting rid of their stock of tan shoes find this line of goods moving more rapidly, now that hot weather has come and they do not fear but that they will be well cleaned up before the summer is over.

Sugar is unusually strong and the demand good. Holders will not shade asking prices, and it is a matter of great surprise to the jobbers that an advance has not been named in the last few days. The demand for the next sixty days will be enormous, on account of the large crop of fruit all over the country.

In cheese, Twins and Young Americas are practically the same price, with an extra heavy demand. Prices on these grades are expected to advance this week. Brick cheese advanced last week 1 cent a pound. Consumption is heavy in all grades.

Coffee has been rather quiet. Prices have been a little lower, though at present are strong. The little change there has been has made no difference to the retailer.

Situation in Canned Goods.

No change has taken place in the market either on spot or future corn. Holders of spot goods are very firm in their ideas, and all the canners seem to have the same feeling that they will get better prices for corn this fall.

In tomatoes there is a slightly easier feeling on futures, due to the fact that the syndicate will hardly be able to unload, and also to the fact that the prospects for the growing crop are considerably improved. Jobbers do not, however, look for any very low basis of value for future tomatoes. It now appears an impossibility to make a full pack because of the lateness of the season.

The situation is serious in canned peas. Many packers report that they will be far short of filling their contracts, due to a very unfavorable season. The best advice jobbers can get indicates that Maryland is 40 per cent short, Indiana and Ohio almost 50 per cent short, Michigan from 40 to 50 per cent short, with but a fair crop in Wisconsin. Many of the early plantings of Wisconsin peas are turning out poorly, so it would appear as if a full pack were impossible there.

Another advance in one-quarter oil sardines is promised within a very short time. Everything now indicates that the sardine industry is in very strong hands, who are determined to put this industry on a paying basis.

Since the opening prices made on gallon berries and small fruits, almost without exception these items have shown an advance. In no section of the country is there a full pack of berries, with the possible exception of blackberries in the east.

Dried fruits are still in strong position. Raisins are advancing and every box of spot goods will doubtless be wanted before new goods are ready.

Spot peaches are sympathizing with the market on futures and are more firmly held. Everything indicates that the price on future prunes is about at the bottom stage and any change will be for higher prices. Enormous purchases of prunes and raisins this season for fall delivery will leave a moderate stock for the future wants of the trade, so there is no reason why prices should be made any lower, but abundant reason why prices should be advanced. All the reports from New York state indicate a fair crop of apples, although not as heavy as was promised early, and that the raspberry crop will be considerably short of last season.

Japan rices in the south are very closely cleaned up. There is very little left in any of the mills, and these are selling at full prices. It will soon be a question of being able to get supplies and not at all a question of price on Japan grades.

Dry Goods Moving for Fall.

The filling of orders for fall and winter goods continues to occupy the attention of jobbers of dry goods. The dealers seem to be anxious to get their goods in stock and are pushing things to the extent that all hands in the jobbing houses are busy getting out shipments. There has been no change in prices in the last week, cotton goods being not a fraction higher, though they are holding firm. Still, the jobbers do not anticipate any higher prices in the next two weeks, and it is probable there will be no change for several weeks. It is thought that the top has been reached for the season.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Conditions are very favorable for increased prices in window glass this fall and winter, and an advance of 5 per cent has already been decided upon, to take effect August 1. This was decided on at a meeting of the Western Window Glass Jobbers' association held in Chicago this week. The market is firm, due to the fact that jobbers' stocks are less than normal, and manufacturers are practically out of glass. There is every indication that glass will stay up for a number of months. Linseed oil is 59c for boiled and 57c for raw. Turpentine is 65c. Carter's lead is 7¾c and southern 7⅝c.

ROAR AGAINST TYPEWRITING

Friendship's Spell Wanes Where the Pen Gives Way to the Machine.

Two letters lay on the business man's desk. It was just before the luncheon hour, and he slipped them into his pocket before going out with a friend.

According to the American habit, the business man's companion expected that their talk would touch on matters of dollars and cents. But, as it happened, the letters suggested the topic.

"Look, here," the business man said, taking the envelopes from his pocket after the order had been given. "Here's something I've been thinking of this morning.

"This is a letter from my college roommate; don't know as you ever met him, but no matter. He and I were mighty close to each other, but he hasn't been on east for a long time and our correspondence—my fault as much as his—has been very infrequent.

"Don't think I've heard from him before for a year, and, without saying anything against him, this letter was probably sent off to salve his conscience. Well, here it is, less than a sheet of typewritten matter, and a short sheet at that, and put on a business letterhead. He dictated it and may have put in five minutes in writing it.

"Now the point of it. This other letter is from an English friend of mine. There are nine pages in handwriting, not so easy to read as the other, I grant you, but they tell something, and they're from a man whom I've known five years for the twenty-five I've known the writer of the first letter I showed you.

"That Englishman's letter took him the better part of an hour to write; he gave thought to it and he expects as much thought to be given to the reply. And, by jove, he'll get it.

"If you or I got a letter like that from an American we'd think that something was the matter, and ten to one, in answering him, we'd suggest that he get a typewriter.

"It seems to me," he continued, 'that letter writing is becoming a lost are on this side of the ocean. We think we haven't got time for it, to begin with, and even if we had the time for it we might as well confess that we'd find we hadn't now the knack of expression. It's gone somewhere.

"The rare personal letters that we write become, by reason of training, about as impersonal as anything we could imagine. We're on the dead business level of the typewriter, and it's only when we're shaken up a bit by a message from another world, like this Englishman's scrawl, that we realize there are people who put something of themselves into what they write and do not deal in set phrases."

The lunch was served and the letters went back into the pocket.

"Which letter will you answer first? the business man's friend inquired.

"Oh, I've answered one of them," was the reply. "My college friend wanted some information and I dictated a note to him this morning.

"I am not any better than the average American in writing, although I may be something more prompt. But during the next month I shall sit down and write—myself—to my English friend, and I won't be hurried when I'm doing it, either.

"His letters are altogether too enjoyable for me to do anything to stop them."

"Why don't you try that scheme on your college friend?" suggested the other.

"I might," said the business man, "but it would be only an experiment, and I know pretty well how it would result."—Washington Post.

NEW HOMES IN THE WEST.

Shoshone Reservation to Be Opened to Settlement.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y Announces Round-Trip Excursion Rates from All Points July 12 to 28.

Less than one fare for the round trip to Shoshoni, Wyo., the reservation border.

The only all-rail route to the reservation border.

Dates of registration, July 16 to 21, at Shoshoni and Lander. Reached only by this line.

Write for pamphlets telling how to take up one of these attractive homesteads.

Information, maps and pamphlets free on request at City Office, 1401-3 Farnam St., or address S. F. Miller, A. G. F. & T. A., 1401 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

His Knowledge of Weeds.

At a suburban residence near Philadelphia there recently appeared an unkempt-looking individual who asked for employment. It chanced that this application was made to the lady of the house herself, who was superintending the transplanting of plants in the garden.

"Are you a gardener?" asked the lady.

"'Ain't had much experience at gardenin'," was the reply.

"Can you plant these bushes?"

"I'd 'hate to risk spollin' 'em, mum."

"Then what can you do?"

"Well, mum," responded the unkempt-looking individual, "if you was to hand me one of your husband's cigars I might sit in the greenhouse an' smoke out them insects that's eatin' the leaves of them rose bushes."—Harper's Weekly.

Bee Want Ads are the dependable seeds of success.

CRIME AND MISERY LINKED

Tragic Culmination of the Holy Roller Craze in Oregon.

AVENGING BROTHER KILLED BY SISTER

"A Modern Joshua" Starts a Plague Which Wrecks Many Homes, Fills Insane Asylums and Causes Two Violent Deaths.

The assassination of George Mitchell by his sister, Esther Mitchell, in the waiting room of the railroad station at Seattle last Thursday opens another chapter in the history of connected crimes extraordinary in variety and shocking in origin.

A day or two before a jury acquitted Mitchell of the charge of murdering Frans Edmund Creffield, leader of a band of fanatics known as the Holy Rollers, whom Mitchell shot to death on the streets of Seattle last May. In killing Creffield, Mitchell sought to avenge the honor of two sisters, Esther, single, and Mrs. George Starr, both of whom were members of the Holy Rollers' band. The younger sister, in turn, avenges the death of Creffield by killing her brother. Thus the madness of emotional preaching and blasphemous pretensions to divinity scores two murders, plunges father and children into the depths of grief and humiliation an puts in jeopardy the life of an erring daughter. Yet the tragic fate of the Mitchell family is but a link in the chain of Oregon homes wrecked by the pernicious teachings of Creffield, prophet of the Holy Rollers.

Crimes Traced to Creffield.

To understand the origin of the crimes traceable to Creffield it is necessary to go back several years to the inception of the Holy Roller movement. It first attracted attention in Corvallis, Ore., where Creffield established a camp and sought followers. He had no particular talent as a preacher. His success in gathering recruits was due to the fears aroused by claims of divinity. Invariably his recruits were women. Mothers left their husbands, children and homes to join the Holy Rollers. Daughters turned against their fathers and joined the band. "I hate you, I adore Creffield," shouted one girl of 18 to her father as she fled to the preacher's camp, eighty miles from her home.

While outwardly wearing the mask of religion, Creffield proved to be a moral degenerate, exercising despotic sway over his dupes. Great secrecy was maintained with respect to the rites of the Holy Rollers, but gradually the people of Corvallis learned what was going on. They heard of shocking orgies, of progressive moral leprosy, and public indignation reached the limit. Creffield escaped lynching by flight at night. Later he was apprehended, convicted and sentenced to a term in the Oregon penitentiary. As soon as he was released he returned to Corvallis and gathered the remnants of his following, among them the two sisters of young Mitchell, in an attempt to reorganize the Holy Rollers, but he was again forced to flee for his life to escape the wrath of the citizens. Mitchell's two sisters remained loyal to Creffield in his trouble and were among the first to return to his leadership. Efforts of the Mitchell family to sever their relations were in vain. Mrs. Starr, Mitchell's married sister, fled from her home and children for the Holy Roller camp one April morning and left this farewell note: "I cannot wait until daylight because the babies would cry to go with me. I have taken about $3.50 of your money, but I guess I have been worth that much to you. It is not enough to pay my fare, and I will have to walk to the place I am going." George Mitchell, the brother, read this note and Creffield's death in the streets of Seattle followed.

The trial of Mitchell for the killing of Creffield brought to the court as witnesses scores of sturdy Oregonians, who not only applauded the crime, but related stories of the infamies of Creffield in justification of his taking off. One of these witnesses was O. V. Hurt, father-in-law of Creffield, a well known citizen of Corvallis, who branded the Holy Roller leader as a fiend. Hurt's home was wrecked by Creffield, his wife led astray and sent to an asylum, one daughter became Creffield's wife and a younger daughter escaped contamination by flight from the camp.

In his testimony at the trial of Mitchell Mr. Hurt described some of the scenes enacted in the Holy Roller camp and the power exercised by Creffield over his fanatical followers. "Creffield," he testified, "used to get his followers to lie on the floor and roll about, praying and shouting He would keep telling them that God would smite them unless they did as he said. He claimed to be the Savior. I have known Creffield to keep them rolling about on the floor in this manner for from twelve to twenty-four hours at one time. His power over his followers, who were nearly all women, was something wonderful. They did whatever he said. They were dead to all human sympathies. They left their children, their husbands and their parents go uncared for and without a kind thought or word.

"Creffield would say, for example, as: 'Esther Mitchell, you do this,' and she would do it. He would tell my wife or daughter to do a thing and it would be done as he said.

"When they got together for religious services, all would lie on the floor. Creffield would walk about among them and sometimes he would roll about, too. While lying this way they were supposed to receive messages from God. Creffield would keep telling them to pray and shout with all their might or God would smite them.

"At one time, as Creffield's power grew, they offered a sacrifice of two dogs and a cat. I heard there had been talk of offering up a little girl as a sacrifice. Creffield made them turn the pictures of their homes to the wall, saying such things partook of vanity and the world.

"It finally came to such a pass that Creffield made the women burn all their clothes as a sacrifice and wear nothing but thin wrappers. These garments even would be dispensed with during the rolling services.

"Their doings eventually became such that the Rollers were examined as to their sanity and my family was sent to the insane asylum."

Similar testimony of wrecked homes and ruined families was given by other victims of the Holy Roller plague. It is not surprising that the infamy ended in tragedy. The wonder is that it was delayed so long.

A New Train for Fort Dodge.

The Chicago Great Western railway is now running a train leaving Omaha union station at 3:30 p. m., Council Bluffs at 3:50 p. m., arriving at Fort Dodge at 7:55 p. m. An excellent train for Minden, Harlan, Manning, Carroll, Lohrville, Somers, Fort Dodge and intermediate stations. For full information apply to H. H. Churchill, general agent, 1512 Farnam St., Omaha.

WATCHES—Frenzer, 15th and Dodge Sts.

Jilted Suitor Sues Chicago.

After thinking over the matter carefully for something like seven years Erick Nordstrom yesterday decided that the city owed him the trifling sum of $25,000, because in 1899 he failed to marry Mathilde Svenson.

It appears from the statement of the complainant that Sergeant Cullinan used his official position to spread stories reflecting on the eligibility of Nordstrom as a suitor to the hand of Miss Svenson. This action on the part of the paid guardian of law and order had the effect of interfering with the suit of the complainant, and so great was the handicap that when he got into his stride the race was all over and Miss Svenson was Mrs. Christanson.

In the present suit against the city Mr. Nordstrom is acting as his own attorney.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LIVELY TIMES IN QUAKERDOM

Variations in Life's Atmosphere Noted in City of Philadelphia.

Ever since the reform virus "took" in Philadelphia and a kidnapper tobogganed to the penitentiary, life has been worth the living in the old town. There is a vim and a go to things, happenings present more local "color," people are up and doing, and awake the greater part of each twenty-four hours.

Whenever an occasion arises to prove that life may be as strenuous in Philadelphia as elsewhere a proud resident is sure to be on hand to show the doubters. One such occasion was pulled off in lively style last week. A bull was being transferred across the Delaware in a ferryboat. Head, horns and feet were tethered by stout ropes. Whether the animal suffered from the heat or disliked the prospect of leaving the green fields of South Jersey for the hot city is not known. At any rate the steer with a toss of his powerful head snapped the ropes that held him and started on the rampage.

The bull charged across the deck and the deckhands scattered. They hid behind water barrels and mounds of merchandise on the deck.

The steer advanced toward them and the deckhands jumped to their feet and beat it to the engine room. They barely had time to slam the door in the animal's nose. One of the deckhands was unable to reach the engine room. He started to run across the deck. The bull saw him and followed.

The frightened deckhand saw the bull at his heels, so without hesitating he dived over the side of the vessel into the river. The bull kept right on after the man into the river. Fortunately the deckhand was a good swimmer and he started up the river with the tide. The mad steer kept going too. For half a mile the race continued, the bull gaining slightly, when a row-boat sent in pursuit diverted the animal from his game and saved the deckhand.

Will a suit lie against a trading stamp company for alienating the affections of a wife? A Philadelphian arrested for nonsupport pleaded that his wife was a victim of the trading stamp habit and refused to buy her supplies at a store where he had an account because stamps were not given with purchases. The allowance he made for her household expenses was squandered on superfluous groceries with which she received stamps of many colors, convertible into parlor furniture, chromos and tableware.

The defendant, arrested for nonsupport convinced the court that his home was being filled with food in bags and cans which could not be eaten, and that, additions were being made to the congestion every day. On the sideboard when he left the house to answer to the heinous charge were assembled: Thirteen pounds of coffee, six of tea, fourteen of cocoa and ten of rice, twelve packages of desiccated cocoanut, fifteen cans of peas, eleven of corn and five of baked beans, and a twenty-five pound bag of sugar, not to speak of miscellaneous things in bulk and by the gross for which trading stamps were given. After reading the entire list the prisoner at the bar said: "I have an account at a store which doesn't give trading stamps, but my wife passes it by for the places that hand out the stamps." The magistrate was overcome by the revelation. "You're more sinned against than sinning," he said gently; "You have my deepest sympathy. You are discharged."

Stricken with hiccoughs at the sight of a boy being crushed to death beneath a trolley car more than a year ago, Mary Doshotesky, an 18-year-old Polish girl, after undergoing a most remarkable series of treatments has within the last few weeks been cured.

In her home at 925 Federal street Miss Doshotesky told of the manner in which she had balanced herself upon her head for an hour at a time, been filled with liquor, had taken patent medicines and had been hypnotized, mesmerized and cauterized in the year's effort to cure the inward spasms that were slowly sapping her strength.

She described the manner in which the hiccoughs had come upon her one day in her former home at 243 Christian street, when she saw a Fourth street trolley run down a small boy, and how she had struggled to rid herself of them until she was so weak that she could no longer leave her bed room.

Nearly all the hospitals in the city were visited by her, she said, and all of them gave her different treatments. Friends, too, had various pet remedies, and tablets and liniments came to her from such distant points as Germany, Brazil and San Francisco.

Just what remedy deserves the credit for the cure Miss Doshotesky says she is unable to decide. It was neither hypnotism nor mesmerism; of that she is sure. For twenty-one days, however, she received treatment that included cauterizing of the upper part of the body, and magnetic and electric massage, and at the end of that period she was pronounced cured.

Within the last few weeks the young woman has regained all her old vigor and strength. The color has returned to her face and she is again the healthy and animated girl that she was before she witnessed the sudden death of the boy beneath the wheels of the trolley.

William Wyatt, a middle-aged negro, is the object of more interest to Philadelphia surgeons than perhaps any other person in that city.

Since July 5 he has been living with a knife wound in his heart and now bids fair to leave the Pennsylvania hospital in a few days after an operation which has only once before proved successful in the annals of local surgery.

On June 5 Wyatt was skylarking with another negro named William Smith. The two men were wrestling and as Wyatt broke away Smith drew a penknife and flourished it in the air. Wyatt did not notice this and turning around sprang at Smith with arms wide open for a fresh hold.

He leaped directly on the open blade, which penetrated his heart. He was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital, where the doctors, considering his life a matter of a few hours at most, sent for Magistrate Fealey and Special Policeman Christine of the Second and De Lancey streets station, to take the man's antemortem statement.

Then, merely as a perfunctory duty and with no idea of actually saving his life, they made an examination to ascertain the exact nature of the wound. To their surprise they found that while the heart had been fairly punctured a portion of the man's left lung had filled the aperture, stopping the outflow of the blood and permitting the organ to continue to perform its functions.

An operation was decided upon and several stitches were taken in the heart, closing up the wound, but still the surgeons could not believe that the man would recover. To their astonishment, however, he gained strength from day to day and is now expected to leave the institution in a few days.

Gravely, and with a certain amount of pomp attending the ceremony, representatives of the warring Hip Sing and On Leung tongs of Chinatown met in Mayor Weaver's office one day last week and signed a treaty binding themselves to the unique agreement to keep a peace which they are bound by law to keep, treaty or no treaty. But the formality of a treaty appealed to the tongs, and the city authorities with whom the pact is made, saw no harm in it, though the police are not very optimistic as to the keeping of it. While the committee of the Christian league was executing the league's pet project of introducing moral suasion into the tong problem the police refused to be impressed by the appearance of Willie Lee York with his body guard, and the officers of the tongs, half of them in store clothes and all in avowed contrite spirit. They continued to nose about behind barricaded doors and under trap doors in Race street rookeries and their discoveries were as follows:

Two dynamite bombs, about five inches in diameter, wicker wrapped and fitted with fuses six inches in length, protected by bamboo pipes, which protrude like stems from each.

Four dozen Colt automatic revolvers, .38 caliber, blue steel, barrels a foot long; very wicked looking.

Six large boxes of .44 caliber cartridges.

One machine for reloading the shells.

One twenty-six-shot automatic rifle, .44 caliber, special make.

HELPED BUILD GRANT'S CABIN

It Was "Neighbor" Grant in Those Early Days of St. Louis and All Lent a Hand.

I. P. Sappington, for whom the little village on the Gravois road is named, enjoys the distinction of being one of the few men living who were on intimate terms with the Grant and Dent families fifty-five years ago. At the age of 20 years he was a close friend and neighbor of Captain Grant and spent many happy hours in the company of the man who later became the leader of the union army and president.

In the early 50s when a man was about to build a house or a barn his neighbors for miles around took a day off and went to help him. There were about seventy-five men who helped Neighbor Grant build his cabin. Some took with them their negro men. The white men worked on the corners and the negroes rolled the logs up to the "pens."

"I think that I am the only man now living who helped build Grant's cabin," said Mr. Sappington. "It was built in the early summer of 1854, on what was then called the Rockhill or the Barracks road. Captain Grant, as he was then called, purchased about 100 acres from his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, and his neighbors helped him build his house.

"It was a double house, or what we called 'two pens,' with a wide passageway between them. Grant worked on one of the corners with me part of the time. Mr. Dent was there on his little white pony. He did not work, but he bossed the negroes.

"Captain Grant was a great hand at joking and telling tales. He used to tell of a crop of potatoes which he raised one year. He declared he got a peck to every hill. He was mighty friendly and sociable and a good neighbor.

"Grant was not afraid of work. He worked hard those days, and was always willing to help a neighbor. He had a team of large horses, a gray and a bay. The big loads of cordwood he hauled to St. Louis with that team have become history. He would always say: 'It takes a big team to haul a big load.'

"He always rode the big bay. Many of the old people of St. Louis county remember Grant, not as one of the world's great generals, nor as the president of the United States, but as 'Neighbor' Grant, clad in an old blue army coat, red necktie, slouch hat, his trousers stuck in his boots, astride of a big bay mare.

"I knew the Dent family well. They were our nearest neighbors for years. Mr. Dent owned 900 acres. He also owned a couple of negro men and women slaves.

"Just before the war Captain Grant purchased the Louis Dent farm near Sappington and moved into the brick house. This was one of the first brick houses built in the county. It was burned during the war, but the Grant family was not living in it at that time.

"The 'old cabin' has been removed and the Grant and the Dent farms have been divided and sold to various parties. There have been many changes since the building of the Grant 'cabin.' St. Louis was only a village then in comparison to what it is now. Grant's big team had to pull cordwood through mud and mire which now is a rock road. The city has grown almost to the place where the 'cabin' stood."—St. Louis Republic.

CITY OWNED TROLLEY LINE

Only Municipal Street Railway in the United States Operated at West Seattle.

So much is said and written about the spread of municipal ownership sentiment throughout the country that it is surprising to have West Seattle, Wash., a place which no one heard of before in this connection, claiming the distinction of having the only municipal street railway in operation in the United States. It has a line a mile and a half in length, running two cars, which has been bringing the city a profit of 84 cents a day after deducting fixed charges. The electric plant of the line also furnishes power and light for the city. The road is operated for the accommodation of the town across the bay from Seattle, with a view to building it up for residential purposes. The road began operation in December, 1904, the municipality having been bonded in the sum of $18,000 for its construction. According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the report of the town clerk for the operation of the system for the period ending December 31, 1905, shows that the average daily expense of operating during that period was about $24, and the average daily income close to $25. The first part of the line is on a 12 per cent grade up a steep hill, and for a time the line was regarded by a good many of the citizens of the town as unsafe, and was not patronized to the extent that it has now reached. Since the construction of the first mile an extension of half a mile in length has been made, and another car placed in use to accommodate the increased travel. Last month the average daily income from the line was $37, as compared with $25 for the daily average of the first year, and it is estimated that this amount will be greatly increased by the close of 1906. A novel arrangement is made for the accommodation of school children. Instead of issuing regular commutation tickets children attending school are allowed to ride both ways every day for a month on a 50-cent ticket. An arrangement has also been made with the ferry by which a ticket is issued good both on the municipal car line and the West Seattle ferry, twenty rides for $1; and the ticket money is divided equally between the town and the ferry company. Commutation tickets on the car line alone are sold twenty tickets for $1. The men employed by the town to operate the cars are paid at the rate of 25 cents an hour, which is higher than the wage scales of the private ownership lines.

"A Message from God."

Governor Guild of Massachusetts had a visit the other day from a crank with a "message from God." His experience reminded a Boston lawyer of an incident in Fall River years ago, when a clergyman named Alley was on trial for the murder of a parishoner. "He was defended successfully," said the lawyer, "by the late Jeremiah Mason, considered by all of us to have been the greatest American pleader who ever faced a jury. Mr. Mason had finished his examination and was to make his plea in the morning. He was about to retire, when a crank was ushered in. 'I have a message from the Angel Gabriel declaring that Brother Alley is not guilty of this awful crime, and'—but he got no further. Mason beamed upon him and said: 'My dear sir, this is most timely. Go at once to Gabriel and have a subpoena served upon him directing his appearance in court in the morning.' The crank departed in a trance, and the door closed before he recovered."—New York Tribune.

Awaiting His Tip.

The distinguished alienist looked worried.

"No," he said to the reporter, "I can't give you an opinion as to the sanity of the prisoner."

"But surely you have considered the case?"

"It isn't that," replied the alienist, "but, you see, each side has sent me a retainer, and, as these are the same amounts, I am, of course, in temporary doubt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why He Objected.

"I see that a photographer was buffeted about for taking a snap shot of the president."

"A wretch took a snap shot of me once. I didn't know it at the time."

"How did you find it out?"

"Saw my portrait in a newspaper."

"Awful caricature, eh?"

"No; it was too much like me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Omaha Loan & Building Ass'n.

Now Occupies Its Permanent Home at the

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH 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
Real Estate and Foreclosures	12,085.60	Incomplete Loans	61,022.92
Interest Unpaid	2,929.51	Reserve Fund	26,369.24
Building and Furniture	35,200.00	Undivided Earnings	5,065.35
Sundry Persons and Accounts	3,109.06		
Cash	36,298.10		
	$1,245,666.77		$1,245,666.77

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

STEAMER SUSAN

THE FAMILY PLEASURE BOAT

TWO EXCURSION TRIPS TODAY

2:30 AFTERNOON. 8:30 EVENING.

Give your family or friends a three hours' outing up the river on the "Susan." A cool and refreshing trip in the hottest weather. A fine dancing floor free and the best dance orchestra in Omaha for those wishing to dance.

Round Trip 25c. Starting from Foot of Douglas Street.

Objectionable Characters Will be Positively Refused Passage.

SIVLEY EXCURSION CO.

Don't wait for your ship to come in

If you are looking for a position—

If you want to buy a business—

If you want to sell your business—

If you want to invest in real estate—

If you want to sell real estate.

Look to The Bee Want Ads

Telephone 238.

80,000 Real Circulation.

RAILWAY TIME CARD

UNION STATION—TENTH AND MARCY

Union Pacific.	Leave.	Arrive.
Overland Limited	a 9:40 am	a 8:15 pm
The China and Japan Fast Mail	a 4:15 pm	a 5:10 pm
Colo. & Calif. Ex.	a 4:15 pm	a 9:30 am
California & Ore. Ex.	a 4:25 pm	a 5:10 pm
Los Angeles Limited	a11:30 am	a10:45 pm
Fast Mail	a 1:55 pm	a 3:30 pm
Colorado Special	a 7:45 am	a 7:44 am
North Platte Local	a 5:10 am	a 4:50 pm
Beatrice Local	b 3:15 pm	b 2:00 pm
Chicago Great Western.		
St. Paul & Minneapolis	8:30 pm	7:10 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	7:40 am	11:50 pm
Chicago Limited	5:40 pm	9:00 am
Chicago Express	7:45 am	11:50 pm
Chicago Express	3:30 pm	3:30 pm
Chicago & Northwestern.		
Local Cedar Rapids	a 7:05 am	a 5:00 pm
Chicago Daylight	a 8:00 am	11:20 pm
Chicago Limited	a 5:25 pm	9:15 am
Carroll Local	a 4:32 pm	9:50 am
St. Paul Fast Mail	a 8:25 pm	7:05 am
Sioux C. & St. P. Local	b 3:00 pm	a 9:25 am
Fast Mail		2:20 pm
Chicago Express	a 8:30 pm	a 7:30 am
Chicago Limited	a11:00 pm	1:15 am
Norfolk & Bonesteel	a 7:40 am	10:25 am
Lincoln & Long Pine	a 7:40 am	10:25 am
Casper & Wyoming	a 3:00 pm	a 5:05 pm
Deadwood & Lincoln	a 3:00 pm	5:05 pm
Hastings & Albion	b 3:05 pm	9:55 am
Fremont-Albion	b 6:05 pm	b12:45 pm
Fremont Local	a11:55 pm	[illegible]
Shoshoni Express	a12:30 am	a 6:00 am
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.		
Chi. & Colo. Special	a 7:55 am	a 7:20 am
California & Ore. Ex.	a 5:45 pm	a 3:10 pm
Overland Limited	a 8:35 pm	a 9:20 am
Marion & Cedar R. Loc.	b 6:45 am	b11:00 pm
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. EAST.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Limited	a 3:25 am	a 7:10 am
Iowa Local	a 7:00 am	a 4:30 pm
Chicago Mail	a 8:15 am	a10:10 pm
Iowa Local	b12:15 pm	b 9:55 pm
Chicago (Eastern Exp.)	a 4:05 pm	a 1:45 pm
Chicago (Iowa Limited)	a 9:30 pm	a12:10 pm
WEST.		
Rocky Mountain Lim.	a 7:20 am	a 3:15 am
Colo. & Cal. Express	a 2:01 pm	a 8:55 pm
Cal. & Texas Exp.	a 4:40 pm	a12:05 pm
Colorado Fast Mail	a10:10 pm	a 7:35 am

a daily. b daily except Sunday.

Illinois Central.		
Chicago Express	a 8:00 am	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Limited	a 9:00 pm	a 7:20 am
Wabash.		
St. Louis Express	a 8:20 pm	a 8:40 am
St. Louis Local (from Council Bluffs)	a 9:15 am	a10:30 pm
Stanberry Local (from Council Bluffs)	b 5:00 pm	b11:30 am
Missouri Pacific.		
St. Louis Express	a 9:00 am	a 6:30 pm
K. C. & St. L. Express	a11:15 pm	a 5:00 pm

BURLINGTON STATION—10TH & MASON

Burlington.	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver & California	a 4:10 pm	a 5:30 am
Black Hills	a 4:10 pm	a 6:30 pm
Northwest Special	a 4:10 pm	a 9:05 am
Northwest Express	a11:10 pm	a 6:30 pm
Nebraska Express	a 9:10 am	a 7:40 pm
Nebraska Local	a 2:00 am	
Lincoln Local		a 9:05 am
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 3:00 pm	a12:20 pm
Ft. Crook & Plattsm'h	b 2:50 pm	b10:25 am
Bellevue & Plattsm'h	a 7:50 pm	a 9:30 am
Denver Limited		a 7:10 am
Bellevue & Pac. Junc.	a 3:20 am	a 8:20 am
Bellevue & Pac. Junc.	a 9:10 am	a 1:50 pm
Chicago Special	a 7:25 am	a 7:25 am
Chicago Express	a 2:45 pm	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Flyer	a 8:45 pm	a 7:35 am
Iowa Local	a 9:15 am	a10:55 pm
St. Louis Express	a 4:45 pm	a11:30 am
Kansas City-St. Joe	a10:45 pm	a 6:45 am
Kansas City-St. Joe	a 9:15 am	a 6:15 pm
Kansas City-St. Joe	a 4:45 pm	

WEBSTER DEPOT—15TH & WEBSTER

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.	Leave.	Arrive.
Twin City Passenger	b 6:30 am	b 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 2:00 pm	a11:20 am
Emerson Local	b 6:20 pm	b 9:10 am
Emerson Local	a 8:45 am	a 5:50 pm
Missouri Pacific.		
Nebraska Local, via Weeping Water	b 3:50 pm	b12:30 pm

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. c Sunday only. e Daily except Monday.

OCEAN STEAMERS

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NEW YORK, LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
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