



Main Floor Old Store, Old Store Main Floor, BRANDEIS BOSTON STORE & SONS

Less Than 1/2 Price ON THE ENTIRE BANKRUPT STOCK OF MEN'S HIGH GRADE CLOTHING

FROM BICK BROS., BANKRUPTS

131 Mercer St., New York

Sold by order of the court, by Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy on June 19, '07, assets of Bick Bros. bankrupts, consisting of men's suits, woollens, piece goods, fixtures, etc.—Wm. Henkel Jr., receiver.

Every suit is high grade, new, up-to-date. Two and three piece—many are hand tailored. It is a wonderful chance to buy suits at less than half price.

Choice of the Entire BANKRUPT STOCK OF BICK BROS.

Choice of the Entire BANKRUPT STOCK OF BICK BROS.

Men's Summer Suits, Worth \$10.00 and \$12.50... at \$5.00 and \$7.50

Men's \$2.50 Pants From the big purchase at \$1.29, Men's \$4 and \$5 Outing Pants From the big purchase at \$2.50

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS FOR SUMMER WEAR Boys' \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50 Knee Pants Suits, in Russian, sailor, double breasted and Norfolk Bloomer Suits— at \$3.98

Advertisement for Brandeis Boston Store & Sons featuring men's and women's oxford shoes. Prices range from \$3 to \$4. Includes illustrations of various shoe styles.

Advertisement for clearing sale of men's summer shirts. Lists various styles and prices, such as Negligee Shirts for 98c-1.50 and Mercerized Lisle Union Underwear for 50c.

Advertisement for clearing sale of men's straw hats. Lists various styles and prices, such as Straw Hats for 25c and \$1.00 hats for 49c.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

City Treasurer Files His Report for the Month of June.

NUMBER OF FUNDS RUNNING LOW

Fourth of July is Celebrated With the Usual Amount of Noise, but No Serious Accidents are Reported.

The city treasurer filed his report with the city clerk on the evening of July 3, showing the condition of the city funds, the receipts and disbursements for the month of July and the amount at present placed to the credit of the city in the banks. In several ways the report is interesting. One is that the first of the money appropriated for the construction of sewers was expended. The amount spent was for the first estimate of the city engineer for the Mud creek sewer, \$1,782.34. The largest item of expense for the month was the interest on obligations, amounting to \$11,122.91. Several of the bond issues have matured coupons, which were paid. The total amount collected for the month was \$7,779.94. The total disbursements were \$38,730.01. The amount of the June balance was \$487,384.44. The amount remaining in the city treasury July 1 was \$413,288.56. From this balance it will be easily seen that the amount appropriated to the general levy for the present year is growing low. The surplus at the end of the year will not exceed \$25,000. The greater amount of the money in the treasury has been appropriated to special purposes, such as the new opera house and the city hall. The city hall fund is being rapidly used up.

Fourth is Noisy.

South Omaha celebrated its Fourth in various ways yesterday. As far as noise and hubbub of freerackers, torpedoes and explosives is concerned the city vied with any in the land. The uproar was started Wednesday evening and continued all night with scarcely any intermission. Every boy in the city and the majority of the girls each added a note to the volleys proclaiming the holiday. All the street car tracks were lined with torpedoes. Notwithstanding the vast amount of explosives used there were no accidents reported. The police and no cause required the services of the hospital. There was a fire about 10:30 at Twenty-sixth and O street caused by a skyrocket going through a window into a house. The damage was slight, being little more than powder black from the blazing rocket. The fire department was called out. One of the finest effects of illumination in the evening was produced by the Japanese people, who imported a lot of fireworks from Japan especially for the occasion. Their rockets were the finest in the city and were seen for miles around. They simply spotted fountains of fire, leaving flusters of red, green and blue fire for several minutes after each was sent up. Numerous carryall parties visited the nearby lakes and picnic grounds. A favorite was Leysen's lake, where fully half a dozen loads found entertainment.

The South Omaha Country club held the most pretentious celebration, which lasted all day and a very large crowd attended.

Neagle City camp.

Oliver Transfer Co. Tel. No. Omaha 378. During the month of June there were forty deaths, of whom twenty-two were

males and eighteen females. The death toll for June was twenty-nine; of these eighteen were males and eleven were females.

Mrs. R. A. Gibson is reported seriously ill.

Letter's Gold Top Beer delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone No. 3.

Miss Margaret McGovern has gone to Winona, Ia., for a visit with her grandparents.

The Sunday evening concerts at the South Omaha club will be continued beginning Sunday, July 7.

Russell Barclay is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries. He will only lose part of one finger.

Wm. M. Rohrbaugh has announced the completion of his report on the condition of the L. street viaduct.

J. J. Breen has checked over the accounts of fees due to the city of South Omaha from the district court and the amount exceeds \$2,000.

Peter Hinkie, Twenty-third and W, reported the birth of a son yesterday, Mike Brennan, 1508 North Twenty-seventh, has a son, Ed Swatek, 521 North Fifteenth, has a boy.

Samuel F. Howell, aged 62, died at his home, Thirtieth and M streets, Wednesday evening. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon. Rev. H. H. Millard will have charge.

HAVE YOU ANY OF SIGNERS?

"Big Money" for Letters by Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Harpers Weekly.

There is a "literary end" to the Fourth of July quite as perennial as the patriotic freeracker. The young of this land of the free and home of the brave may see in the great national holiday only noise and pious and athletic contests; their elders, insofar as they may have been bitten by a gentle little bug of the collecting mania, will find in it, also, a reminder of those patriots who put their signatures to the immortal Declaration, when the fourth day of the seventh month came first into "official" being. The autograph hunter longs for them, the historian cherishes warmly such as he may own, while even the "mere financier" realizes that they are well worth his consideration—a collection of letters signed by those fifty-six good men and true would be indeed a sound investment to put against the proverbial rainy day.

In the past thirty years "signers" autographs have accrued in value from three to five fold, and there is no chance that the prices are to fall; it is rather to be expected that they will gradually but surely rise yet more. In 1875 there were sold at auction in Philadelphia twenty-nine items, representing that number of the signatories of the Declaration's sponsors, in almost every case appended to a letter in the same hand. The total realized for the lot was \$20.50, and the same piece sold today would be worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000! A complete collection of documents bearing the signatures of all "the signers" would bring, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, not less than \$10,000, while if the letters should contain references to the famous paper which sprang into immortality that summer forenoon in 1776, or to other events of greater or less importance to it or to the revolutionary period, the price in the aggregate might easily run up to \$25,000.

The detailed list of the twenty-nine autographs sold at the auction in 1875, with the prices they brought twenty-seven years ago compared with the prices set upon similar "pieces" by one of the largest and best-known autograph dealers of today, shows tellingly the steady advance in value that has attached to them. At the sale in question, Button Gwinnett's signature, one of the rarest of the "set," was attached to a draft, or brief, of a letter, and

not the letter itself, while the signature of Thomas Lynch, Jr., had been cut from the fly leaf of a book. In every other case, however, the letter bearing the signature had been written by the hand of the signer. The dates attached are those borne by the letters:

- John Adams, Sept. 30, 1774... \$10.00
Josiah Bartlett, Aug. 22, 1774... 9.00
Carter Braxton, Dec. 18, 1774... 7.00
Abraham Clark, June 17, 1776... 10.00
Samuel Chase, Sept. 8, 1777... 18.00
William Floyd, July 17, 1776... 12.00
Benj. Franklin, Jan. 8, 1776... 12.00
Button Gwinnett, no date... 100.00
Lyman Hall, Sept. 18, 1776... 8.00
Joseph Hawes, Dec. 14, 1772... 37.50
William Cooper, July 16, 1772... 32.50
Roger Sherman, Feb. 12, 1776... 8.00
Thomas Lynch, Jr., no date... 8.00
Francis Lee, Jan. 14, 1776... 11.00
Leah Morshead, April 11, 1776... 11.00
Thomas Nelson, April 23, 1776... 10.00
Robert Treat Paine, Jan. 8, 1776... 10.00
Roger Sherman, Feb. 14, 1776... 3.00
John Penn, Oct. 4, 1776... 27.80
Edward Rutledge, no date... 18.00
Roderick Sevier, Feb. 14, 1776... 21.00
James Smith, no date... 18.00
Thomas Stone, April 27, 1776... 18.00
John Witherspoon, April 11, 1776... 11.00
William Whipple, Oct. 3, 1774... 14.00
William Williams, Rich. B. 1763... 15.00
Oliver Wolcott, Feb. 29, 1776... 12.00
George Walton, April 22, 1776... 16.00
George Wythe, Dec. 22, 1774... 16.00

Totals... \$680.50 \$2.50

It is, perhaps, not without interest to add that twenty-six of the fifty-six signers were professional men, twenty-two being attorneys, three physicians and one a clergyman. Of the others, ten were merchants, three were farmers, one (Benjamin Franklin, of course) was a printer, and sixteen may best be described as retired men of fortune. Nineteen of them were graduates of colleges in this country—eight from Harvard, four from Yale, three from Princeton, and two each from the University of Pennsylvania and from William and Mary.

MANAWA HAS RECORD CROWD

Hot Weather and Holiday Attract Many to the Lake Resort.

Manawa had the largest attendance in its history on the Fourth of July; a crowd estimated at 80,000, visiting the resort. Every available car was pressed into service by the street railway company, there being a one-minute schedule during the day. Every attraction was taxed far beyond its capacity.

Never before was Manhattan beach visited by so many pleasure seekers in one day, and the bathing resort was fairly alive with the thousands who took a plunge in the clear water. Many hundreds of women from the city and suburbs, the launches and rowboats were in great demand.

The big roller coaster was overtaken the entire day. The miniature railroad made many trips.

Miss Pauline Courtney scored a decided hit in her new illustrated songs at the Casino, and the motion picture received much applause. Professor Andrew made a balloon ascension.

The last, but most important feature of the day's program was the grand pyrotechnical display in the evening. The fireworks, manufactured expressly for Manawa by the Palm company, Chicago, was sent off from a barge in the center of the lake, and a more beautiful spectacle was seldom seen.

Father and Son Drowned. ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Charles Beck, 16-year-old, attempted to swim the canal with his trousers on yesterday, but his strength deserted him and he called for help. His father, Lewis Beck, jumped in and succeeded in reaching the boy, but both were drowned.

NICE LIFT FOR Y. M. C. A. FUND

Two Five Hundred-Dollar Subscriptions Received by Workers

OVER TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

Committees Recover from Fourth of July Lay-Off and Commence Work Again with Vigor—Boys Active.

Official total Wednesday... \$12,500

Citizen's committee... 4,000

Young men's committee... 404

Boys' committee... 121

Grand total... \$13,071

The following amounts indicate the reports submitted by the captains of the Young Men's and Boys' committees, and the standing of the teams:

Young men's committee, L. D. Mitchell, general chairman...

A. D. M. Newman... 60

A. J. H. Franklin... 1,234

C. A. W. Miller... 40

E. C. E. Berry... 46

E. Grant Cleveland... 42

Green-Sigard Larmon... 23

H. B. King... 125

J. Harry Byrne... 28

J. Harry A. Stone... 1,234

Totals... \$131 \$2,482

The following subscriptions for 1906 and over have been received:

- Charles Metz... 1,000
L. W. Carpenter... 1,000
Charles Harding... 500
E. F. M. Leffang... 500
Cash... 500
Independent Telephone company... 500
Allen Bros... 500
Frank Colpeter... 500
Linger Implement company... 500
J. C. Wilgus... 500
Nebraska National bank... 500
Orchard & Wilhelm... 500
Fairbanks-Morse company... 500
Wright & Wilhelm... 500
J. A. Munroe... 500

After a day spent in celebration and rest the young men and boys, as well as the citizens' committee, were able to resume their campaign Friday for the raising of the balance of the \$50,000 required to free the new home of the Young Men's Christian association from debt. The \$25,000 mark had been passed and all are again at work with a vim. Two large subscriptions came in at the right time to lend encouragement to the different committees. Dr. A. F. Jonas gave \$500 and E. F. Leffang, a banker of Lexington, who is about to make his home in Omaha, gave the other \$500. The boys are still hard at work, and although many spent most of their money for the Fourth, still they reported \$90, and are going fast for the world's record for boys.

PECULIARITIES OF LIGHTNING

Discoveries Made Through Use of a Camera at Smithsonian Institute.

Remarkable studies of the nature of lightning have been made by a gifted Danish-American experimenter under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute. Not only has it been learned that lightning flashes are made up of innumerable shorter flashes, and that streaks of lightning are really linked, or chain lightning, but the existence of black or invisible lightning has been ascertained. The genius who has taken lightning for his study is Alexander Larsen, who came to this country from Denmark a few years ago, and whose education in photography, chemistry and electricity was picked up at night school.

Several years ago Larsen wrote to the Smithsonian institute enclosing photographs of lightning, which he had taken with a common hand camera, and suggesting that if a camera were so geared as to be moved during lightning flashes the duration of the flash might be determined and its nature made clearer. The institution became interested in the ingenious immigrant's work and granted him a small sum with which to pursue his studies with a better equipment.

Larsen rigged up a revolving table, upon which he placed cameras in such position as to catch lightning flashes at various phases. It was soon discovered that what is called a flash of lightning is in reality a succession of flashes, following one another with almost inconceivable swiftness and deceiving the eye with an appearance of oneness. Mr. Larsen gouted upon his sensitive plates as many as forty flashes in a single streak of lightning, and is convinced that in the forty were scores of swifter flashes which eluded the camera.

Measurements were taken of the time elapsing between the flashes or rushes that could be seen on the negative. It was found that some of the flashes were 2-1000 of a second apart. The measurement was made by calculating the width of the film and the movement of each camera.

Many obscure things were noted about these rushes of lightning, but the most striking fact learned was that some of the rushes were not light, but dark. That is, the electric impulse was there, just the same as in the flashes, but the camera did not catch any light.

Repeated experiments established the fact that there is such a thing as "black lightning," or atmospheric electrical discharges that are not visible, and that they are mingled with discharges that are visible—the old-fashioned "lightning." How is it accounted for? Mr. Larsen's own explanation is as good as any other:

"The flash," he says, speaking of the flash that gives no light, "must have given out light of a wave length much shorter than the wave lengths of visible light, and with a power sufficient to render the part of the plate struck by it non-sensitive to ordinary light. Such a flash would appear black on a partially illuminated background, as good as any other."

In other words, "black lightning" is lightning of such short light waves that the illumination is not perceived by the human eye or the camera. This has suggested the thought that there may be light waves of such velocity as to be equally beyond the perception of the eye or the camera, producing light so intense that the human eye is not only incapable of perceiving it, but is ignorant of its existence.—Washington Post.

ACROSS ATLANTIC IN BALLOON

Alexander Graham Bell of Telephone Fame Hopes to Accomplish This Feat.

The ordinary person hardly realizes the progress made toward practically aerial navigation. In fact, scarcely a month passes but some new principle is discovered, or some old one adapted to new utilities that point beyond doubt to the successful air craft. The general public must necessarily, through unfamiliarity with what is being done, remain sceptical; but Mr. Bell speaks with authority.

"I will cross the Atlantic in one day," says that venerable scientist and inventor of the telephone. And he says he will breakfast in New York, and dine that evening in London! This he hopes to see accomplished by aerial navigation. The actual problem, he says has already been solved by the Wright brothers.

The balloon, or the lighter-than-air type of machine, is already dwindling into insignificance, and nearly all intelligent attention is being turned to the heavier-than-air, or air-plane type.

Mr. Bell's machine, the "Frost King," is of this type. In plain terms, the heavier-than-air machine is a great kite or great motor arrangement of kite propelled by balloons.

Mr. Bell has already constructed a machine that supported itself and a man in a ten-mile breeze. He says that America will be the first country to perfect aerial navigation.

He will continue his experience this summer at Cape Breton island.

Mr. Bell was born on March 5, 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1870, and then in the following year to Boston. He took out his patent for the telephone in 1876—Broadway Magazine.

Mental Medicine.

A somewhat eccentric physician who recently died would order patients to take walks, say, daily, on the left side of the street, returning on the other side; another he would order to arise each morning at a certain hour and eat cheese with ginger beer; another to take supper precisely at midnight, and eat only apples; or he would instruct the patient to put just so many grains of salt on the egg he was to eat, and part his hair in a different way each day. His object was to get the mind of the patient on something else than symptoms, and this scheme worked well in many cases, especially when the patient was suffering from melancholia.—New York Times.

Proof.

"Does your husband love you?" was asked. "What P. H. Society has it as university."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Quite. How can I doubt? He has put me up here in this little cage of a place, where he expects me to spend all my time, with nobody's company but his own. If he does not love me, why does he take so much trouble to make me miserable?"

And there she is in her fine eyes the beautiful strong light of unshaken confidence.—Puck.

CULTURE AND THE WEST

Flippant Remarks on an Eastern Foot Who Failed to Arrive.

Out in a large western city all the people do not keep in touch with the necrology of their time. This is true of a good many other places, but it may not be true that there are many places where those who write for the newspapers are so busy with the droppings of the leaves that they cannot recall the fall of the giants of an older time. The other day, Dr. William Everett was to deliver a poem on an academic occasion in that city. "The trouble with William Everett is that he has nothing to recommend him except his mind, and for that sort of thing some newspapers have 'no earthly use,'" Dr. Everett can sing most sweetly in numbers, whether in Latin, or English, or Italian, and he is famous in that city for his university days as the head master of Quincy, and among some Harvard men who achieved an education when they were in college, as the most interesting teacher of Latin they ever encountered. He was really going out to this city of the west to recite verses for the Phi Kappa Society at its university. notwithstanding the terror of railroad journeys, but he found himself ill—or his doctor did for him—and he was forced to give up the journey and the poem. Upon this the leading newspaper of the town remarked that "Edward Everett, until lately president of Harvard college (Yale's annual victim at football), was to have delivered a speech at the university this afternoon, but he fell ill and he can't come; as the time was short no local substitute could be found. Mr. Everett is said to be one of the huskiest speakers in Boston." This may have been true, but you can't tell. At any rate, the people who had expected to listen to Dr. William Everett said that you couldn't expect anything better from that newspaper.—Harper's Weekly.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

A good liniment or plaster, or some good home remedy will usually give temporary relief from the pain of Rheumatism, but the disease is more than skin deep and cannot be rubbed away, nor can it be drawn out with a plaster. Such treatment neither prevents nor cures; the excess of acid, which produces Rheumatism, is still in the blood and the disease can never be cured while the circulation remains saturated with this irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The trouble will shift from place to place, settling on the nerves and causing pain and inflammation at every exposed or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. When neglected or improperly treated, Rheumatism becomes chronic and does not depend upon climatic conditions to bring on an attack, but remains a constant, painful trouble. S. S. S. drives out Rheumatism by neutralizing and expelling the excess of acid from the blood. It purifies and invigorates the circulation so that instead of an acid-laden stream, constantly depositing uric acid in the joints, muscles, nerves and bones, the entire system is nourished and made healthy by rich, life-giving blood. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.