

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH DEAD

Former Postmaster General Dies Suddenly in Philadelphia Home.

ONCE MINISTER TO RUSSIA

Mr. Smith was the Editor of the Philadelphia Press and Had Long Been Prominent in Political Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Press, former minister to Russia, and postmaster general, died suddenly at his home in this city yesterday, aged 65 years. Death was caused by heart trouble. Mrs. Smith, returning from church, found her husband's lifeless form lying across his bed.

Mr. Smith had been in poor health for about a month, but his condition had not been regarded as serious. Following a dinner at New York on November 30, he suffered an acute attack of indigestion, which, according to his physician, gave indications of heart trouble. Shortly before Christmas he attended a dinner of the New England society in this city, though advised by his physician not to do so. He was toastmaster at the banquet and laughingly referred to his illness and his embarrassment at finding himself seated almost opposite his physician.

Before he had recovered from the effects of his first attack, Mr. Smith contracted the grip, which aggravated his heart trouble. One week ago he was ordered to Atlantic City to recuperate. He was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, and when he returned to his home here on Saturday night he appeared to be bright and cheerful, except that he felt somewhat fatigued by his journey.

Mrs. Smith attended church this morning and on her return to the home Mr. Smith was found dead, lying across the bed. He was partly clothed and had apparently been stricken while on his way to the bathroom and thrown himself on the bed.

Sketch of His Life.

Mr. Smith was born in Mansfield, Conn., on February 12, 1842. He received his early education at Albany, N. Y., academy and subsequently graduated from Union college. During the period when troops were being organized at Albany, Mr. Smith was appointed military secretary by General John F. Balfour. Later he was made judge advocate general with the rank of general. Subsequently he was attached to the office of adjutant general of the state of New York until Horatio Seymour became governor. He resigned and for a time was a teacher in the Albany academy, a place which he left to accept an editorial position on the Albany Express.

In 1870 Mr. Smith went to the Albany Journal, of which publication he later became editor-in-chief. In 1880 he was given the post of editor of the Press.

Diplomat and Cabinet Member.

As the result of his services rendered to various administrations through his editorial and political labors he was appointed minister to Russia in 1883. In the spring of 1888 he was given the portfolio of postmaster general in the cabinet of President McKinley, a post which he held through the period of the Spanish-American war and through part of President Roosevelt's administration.

The practical establishment of rural delivery and the creation of the mail service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines marked his tenure of office as postmaster general.

Mr. Smith was twice married, his second wife being Miss Henrietta Nichols of New York, whom he married at the home of her mother, Mrs. Washington Romaine Nichols, at Elberon, N. J., on October 3 last. Besides the widow, he is survived by a brother and a sister.

Funeral of Edmund C. Stedman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy and condolence have been pouring into the home of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker and poet who died of heart disease last night. Through the kindness of his secretary called to leave their cards and to attest by their little attention some of the high esteem in which they held Mr. Stedman.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Messiah Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Collier will conduct the services. The pallbearers will include Harry E. Howland, William Dean Howells, Richard Watson Glider and White-label Reid.

Willing to Live, Nov.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—August Swanson, a well-to-do farmer living ten miles north of Holdrege, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night by cutting his throat with a razor and almost succeeded. He is a bachelor living alone and it has been noticed for some time that he acted queerly, but it was not thought that he would try to kill himself. Saturday night about 9 o'clock he went to a grocery in his home and with a razor cut around the back of his head from ear to the other just as deep as he could cut. Then with his right hand he started to cut in front. He cut a gash about three inches long, when he broke the handle to the razor and stopped. He was found yesterday morning by his neighbors about noon Sunday and a physician was summoned, who sewed up the wounds, and there is some hope that he may recover if blood poison can be averted. He wants to live now. He owns a splendid farm, well stocked with money and no cause can be assigned for his attempted suicide.

ALLEGED CLEW TO OLSON GIRL

Story That Missing Child is in Gypsy Camp at Angus.

NELSON, Neb., Jan. 20.—Sheriff Jones, who visited the gypsy camp at Angus, said he was not sure the child is Lillie Olson, but believes it is possible. The gypsy camp is located in the woods near the "girls' picture" taken. While none of the girl was arrested, the sheriff will see that they are not allowed to leave the county until the girl's identity is definitely known.

Lillie Olson Disappeared from her home near Omaha, Neb., in the northern part of the state more than a month ago.

A careful search of the whole country was made by posse, under the direction of law officers, but without success and the conclusion was reached that the girl died of exposure, or had been murdered and the body hidden.

Nebraska News Notes.

WEST POINT.—The dates for the Cannon county institute have been definitely fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25 and 26.

NEBRASKA CITY.—The Royal Achates have elected the following officers: J. E. Thomas, president; Mrs. Mabel Bader, vice president; M. H. Collins, secretary, and H. F. Schaden, treasurer.

PLATTSBURGH.—The Nebraska City athletic team came to this city and defeated the local team by a score of 22 to 17 in a well-placed game of basketball.

STANTON.—District court opened in regular session here this afternoon and the trial of Mathias Mueller was commenced. The charge is threatening to shoot and kill and of carrying concealed weapons.

REPUBLICAN CITY.—There are still some indications of threatening to shoot and kill and of carrying concealed weapons.

STANTON.—Yesterday Ray Appleby, the youngest son of R. Y. Appleby of this city, was in two places just above the ankle. He was in the trunk of a car, and was selling for 50 cents per bushel; hogs, \$1.90 per hundred.

NEBRASKA CITY.—The T. P. A. had a job done Saturday night.

NEBRASKA CITY.—The officers called themselves, were here and initiated a number of new members into the work. There was a smoker, followed by one of the gratly admitted "ragger" fighters.

WHAT CULB WOMEN ARE DOING

Much Planned for Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker When She Visits Omaha.

FULL WEEK FOR LOCAL WOMEN

Council Bluffs Clubs Will Be Included in Invitation to Meet Distinguished Guest Next Week.

Mrs. Decker's visit to Omaha next week will be one of the conspicuous events of the club year. In addition to her office as president of the General Federation her wide interest in other matters to which club women are now devoting their energies makes her a national figure and she will be among the most prominent speakers on the program of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

A luncheon has been arranged at the Rome hotel for Monday noon, when the officers of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, the officers of the second district, the presidents of the federated clubs of the second district and the club presidents of federated clubs of Council Bluffs will dine with Mrs. Decker. The club women of Council Bluffs have invited to entertain Mrs. Decker when she visits Omaha, but her crowded program here will make that impossible and the luncheon Monday will be the one opportunity afforded.

While it is not yet definitely known how many of the State Federation officers will attend the second district meeting and the conference of Charities and Corrections next week, it is expected that at least part of them will be here. Mrs. H. L. Keefe of Walthill, state president, is a member of the state club committee, and will also be here for the annual meeting of that organization, Monday afternoon. It is expected that all the nine clubs of the second district will be well represented at the conference.

Program at Woman's Club.

The program was the feature of Monday afternoon's meeting of the woman's club, and it drew out one of the big audiences of the winter. It was presented by the art department and consisted of a series of tableaux vivants. During the year the department has been studying Florence and for its program eight prominent Florentine women, the wives or sweethearts of noted Florentine gentlemen, gave sketches of their distinguished friends. All were in costume. A piano solo by Miss Elizabeth Anderson and a vocal solo by Miss Hilda Barrows completed the program.

There was little business aside from routine. Announcement was made of the reception to be tendered Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Monday evening. This will take the place of the annual New Year's reception. It will be held in the club rooms and all club women and their escorts are invited.

Clubs of the Canal Zone.

In a recent address before one of the New York clubs, Miss Helen V. Boswell, who has recently returned from Panama, where she organized women's clubs, gave the following account of her work in the south:

"Too much credit cannot be given American women for contributing to the success of the work in the Canal Zone," declared Miss Boswell. "My mission to the canal," she continued, "was purely a constructive one in the establishment of closer social ties between and among the women residing in the zone. The women who are employed in the construction of the canal. The principal object of the trip was to organize women's clubs, and through them to bring the women together in mutual interests, establishing closer relations socially and giving to the women interests in common in literature, entertainment, domestic economy and other subjects that would displace the large element of discontent. It was felt that with contentment in a large measure among the women the dissatisfaction among the men, so many of whom are returning to the states, would be removed. This was accomplished through the organization of eight women's clubs in eight of the largest towns of the Canal Zone. The clubs were organized in the following towns: Cristobal, Gatun, Gorgona, Empire, Culebra, Pedro Miguel, Paraiso and Ancon. The social conditions on the canal are admirable, and the domestic life is in a high state of development."

"White Slave" Conference.

A conference to consider the suppression of the "white slave" traffic will be held in Philadelphia January 31 to February 1 under the auspices of the Social Purity Alliance of Philadelphia. That an organized trade of this character exists there is abundant evidence and to cope with it and stop it another organization has been formed called the National Vigilance committee. All persons having come in contact with this traffic are invited to attend this meeting and present their experiences so that by comparing notes effective methods may be devised for coping with it. Club women have taken an active interest in this work and many clubs will be represented at the meeting in Philadelphia.

A Hoodlum's Fall.

In lung hemorrhage, stop it and cure weak lungs, coughs and colds, with Dr. King's New Discovery, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Beaton Drug Co.

GAMBLING RESORTS RAIDED

New Police Commissioner at Memphis Leads Attack on Resorts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—When the docket is called in the city court tomorrow morning, seventy-one prisoners, practically all of them negroes, will answer to the charge of either gambling or conducting a gambling house, the result of several raids during last night and early today. The raids were made under the supervision of Police Commissioner E. H. Crump, and without the knowledge of the police department.

Mr. Crump was recently elected to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of an independent city. Among his pre-conditions were that the anti-gambling law and the Sunday closing law should be rigidly enforced, even should it be necessary for him to personally participate in the actual work of the enforcement.

HOMAN WILL ENLARGE HOUSE

Proposes to Add Two Stories to Structure at Eleventh and Douglas Streets.

W. R. Homan, owner of the buildings at the corner of Eleventh and Douglas streets, occupied by the Marshall paper company, will enlarge the two-story building to a four-story structure, 44,000 sq. ft. in area, by adding two stories, giving them floor space in a building of four stories with basements, 88,000 sq. ft.

The lease of the paper company expired Monday, and President B. F. Marshall made it a condition of the lease with Mr. Homan that the building should be enlarged as soon as possible. The company came to Omaha ten years ago from Kearney, and has built up a large business, recently reincorporating with a capital of \$100,000 and requiring a larger warehouse for the business.

Ever Try The Bee Want Ad Column?

If not, do so, and get satisfactory results.

James B. Forgan Has Grip.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—At the home of James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank, which has been reported to be critically ill, members of the family stated that Mr. Forgan is suffering from the grip, but that his condition is steadily improving.

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were, (1) that the rate of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis had been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employees of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on oil with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at six and one-fourth cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such as, for example, as lined oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

The defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new delivrance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed this statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois do not run into Chicago. They terminate at Dalton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dalton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dalton, and making a note on the sheet that it applied to Whiting. This was in 1885 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement."—i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6 1/2 cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applied to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6 1/2 cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappel on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from Whiting, as to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to "deceive the shipper," it is the Commissioner of Corporations who is guilty of his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination of the facts would show otherwise.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the reasonableness of this

Y. M. C. A. HAS BUSY SABBATH

Four Hundred Men Attend Exercises at Association Building.

MANY NEW MEMBERS ADDED

One-Fourth of the One Thousand Have Now Been Secured Since the Campaign Opened a Short Time Ago.

about forty new members were added during the meeting. The announcement was made at the close of the meeting that the Membership Boosters' corps would meet at 8 o'clock Monday evening for conference, to which all members are urged to attend. Another meeting of the boosters will be held Tuesday noon with the board of directors, at which time luncheon will be served, and to which all boosters are welcome.

Boys Hold Meeting. An enthusiastic meeting of the boys' branch of the Young Men's Christian association was held in the assembly room at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, presided over by Superintendent E. F. Denison. Addresses were delivered by W. S. Sheldon, Lee D. Mitchell and E. M. Cherrington, the latter of the State university at Lincoln, and one or two others. Among the boys who spoke were Edward Burdick, Lyle Roberts and Will Wentworth. A song service added interest to the meeting, and the boys gave assurances that they were going to get out and hustle for new members Monday and Tuesday and see what they could do toward reaching that 1,000 mark.

TEARS SHOW MORAL EARNESTNESS

Rev. J. W. Conley Tells Why Paul Wept in His Strength.

"Serve the Lord with all humility and many fears." These words of Paul were taken as the text for a sermon on "Humility," by Rev. J. W. Conley at the First Baptist church Sunday morning. "We see Paul greatly burdened, so that again and again we find him in tears, and the question naturally arises, why do people weep and why did Paul weep? Many causes produce tears. Some weep because they are worn out and there is a giving away of the forces of restraint, but Paul wept in the midst of his most earnest work. He seemed to have a frame of wonderful endurance. Some weep because they are naturally intensely emotional and are easily affected by a book or play. Paul was not a man of sentimental character. The tears were the index of great moral earnestness, for he had a clear vision of the consequences of sin and the errors of mankind. He saw how sin perverts the human character into a coward, and how it brings failure to their lives. Paul saw this and his soul was dumbfounded, for he realized early the awfulness of sin. We must have a just appreciation of our relationship to others—love for humanity—to make life worth living. "If we are to have a heart in sympathy with those in need it must be in touch with the spirit and love of Jesus Christ. Paul wept because Jesus wept. There is great occasion in this world for moral earnestness. Believe in a religion of gladness and joy, but let us also believe in a religion of tears. Christian science says sin is not a reality, but Jesus wept over the suffering of humanity and His heart broke because of the curse of sin. What we need is not a diminution of the streams of human sympathy, but more moral earnestness. We have to come closer to the valleys of human distress, not to deny these things, but to face them. When we face the awfulness of sin we can then face the splendor of redemption."

Christ on Streets of City.

"If Christ Should Walk the Streets of Omaha" was the subject of Rev. Newman Hall Burdick's sermon at the Second Presbyterian church yesterday morning. He took his text from Mark 7:1. "And again He went out from the borders of Tyre and came through Sidon unto the Sea of Galilee through the midst of the borders of Decapolis." "The thing that is this somewhat unpromising text suggests to my mind is a suggestion of a similar case in the present day. Imagine the Lord Jesus Christ, a 'divine tramp,' as one has not irreverently called Him, journeying afoot through the land.

He passes through Omaha, as he passed through the towns and cities of Decapolis.

With His eyes open to every detail of His environment, with a mind that nothing escapes, with a penetration that discovers the inmost heart of man, so that no thought or motive can be so secret but what it is as open to Him as the noonday sun is to a man that can see, what sort of an impression would Omaha make upon Him?

"I have no sympathy with the attempt to make Omaha the chief among the sinners of the land, nor with what has been termed 'blackwashing' the city. But I would like to make things as vivid as possible and because we of Omaha are not responsible for the sins of Decapolis, Lincoln or Kansas City, though they may be far worse than we, but for our own, I would like to give 'imagination a little latitude."

"The people He would meet on our streets would be His first interests. He would meet and mingle with the careworn, sorrow-laden, sinning crowd. He would, as of old, look upon them with compassion, as sheep without a shepherd. His heart would melt with love and His eyes would run down tears, as once they did at a similar spectacle. But suppose that He should meet you, suppose His eyes should search you out from all the crowd, suppose that His marvelous power of penetration should strip off all your disguises, what would He discover there? Would you be able to hide your face? Would you be dumb with chagrin at what He would bring forth? Or would He discover in you one of His own?"

"What would He think of the business of Omaha? Of course He would discover magnificent buildings. He could not fail to see compact organization. He would recognize commercial machinery of the most approved twentieth century pattern. But what would He think of the spirit underneath it all? Could Jesus Christ be invited to the banquets and club gatherings—all of them—that are held in the interests of business? Could He approve of all the plans that are entertained for the gathering of the forces of restraint, but Paul wept in the midst of his most earnest work. He seemed to have a frame of wonderful endurance. Some weep because they are naturally intensely emotional and are easily affected by a book or play.

"The country boy who comes to the city with his wealth of physical and mental attainments is here shown the merit of good living, of good life. The association seeks to reach all around the young man and bring out in him that which is the best in his life, and assist in doing it. That is what the Young Men's Christian association stands for, and it will be enduring for that reason alone."

Weidemann on World Work.

The new male chorus of the association then sang, and the veteran Robert Weidemann, senior secretary of the Young Men's International committee, spoke briefly on "A World Wide Brotherhood." He told of the growth of the association's work throughout the world, based upon his personal observations through frequent trips into every land, and from his work in doing it. That he had not but recently returned. He spoke of the forty-two years he had spent in association work, which he regarded as a work of love, and that the spirit of the world-wide brotherhood of the Young Men's Christian association was permeating every corner of the earth. "Kings, emperors, caesars, presidents and every character of monarch and ruler of the civilized world are giving to this association every possible encouragement," he said.

Great Gospel Shows.

"In 1888 the association owned less than a score of small buildings in this country. Today it has \$44,000,000 invested in buildings such as this we are in this afternoon. No organization you can join can help you better than this. By joining with us you have all Omaha back of you."

Brief addresses followed by Charles Harding of Omaha, and by Charles M. Mayne, general secretary of the Lincoln association. Dr. W. J. Leary played a cornet solo.

As the result of Mr. Mayne's address

rate is not in question.

The question is whether this rate constituted discrimination against other shippers of oil," and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil officials said that other large shippers in the territory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers include the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrongdoing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight rates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and filed out by Judge Landis was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the eighteen-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any intending shipper. We must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "Independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all oil over the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defense is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing through the spoils of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his wealth and his money, descending by easy stages to Miss Tull's selfishness and personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes on the corporation calendar. After years of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer to its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official is made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.—Adv.

I am sure they will never allow this to happen.

They will ratify the man who has secured the votes of the people."

ELOQUENCE WON THREE CENTS

Plea of Street Sweeper Wins Advance for All Fellow Workers.

The city council in committee of the whole Monday afternoon ratified the action of the special committee on bids for city supplies, awarding the contracts for supplies and giving each item separately to the lowest and best bidder on that particular item. Provision was made for all things needed except the books for the census taker. The committee found the lowest bid on these books to be considerably higher than the bid last year and recommended that another advertisement be made for bids. The bids asked for were on lithographed books. The readvertisement will be for printed books, which are cheaper. Councilman Johnson, who was on the committee, stated that the city will save between \$1,600 and \$2,000 on printing over last year.

Thomas Keen headed a delegation of street cleaners and made a plea to the council in support of the request of these workers for an increase in wages from 22 to 25 cents an hour. Councilman Zimmerman opposed raising the wages, declaring that they were ample for the work done and good in comparison with what other cities are paying. Mr. Keen then arose and delivered such an eloquent plea for the street sweepers as surprised those who heard it, that the council voted almost unanimously to grant the increase asked.

By using the various departments of The Bee Want Ad Pages you get quick returns at a small expense.

HEIRS OPPOSE GIRLS' HOME

Creighton Beneficiaries Resist Bequest of Fifty Thousand Dollars for Their Purpose.

The Creighton heirs began an argument in probate court Monday to set aside the bequest by the late Count Creighton of \$50,000 for a "working girls' home, Judge W. D. McHugh represents the estate and W. H. DeFrance, A. C. Wakely and Charles B. Keller represent the heirs. The latter allege the bequest was too indefinite in time, place nor other particulars being named in the will for the establishment of the home.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims, truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best of the world's affairs.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Saves the day for many a discouraged dyspeptic Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

WOODSON SAYS IT'S BECKHAM

Kentuckian Declares Former Governor Will Certainly Go to the Senate.

Speaking of the senatorial deadlock in Kentucky, Ury Woodson, a member of the Taggart party who passed through Opaqua, said Sunday:

"Ex-governor Beckham will undoubtedly be elected. Some eight or nine in the legislature are standing out against him. He needs but three or four to ratify his election."

"The ex-governor received the endorsement of the voters at a primary election, just as your Nebraska senators must when they become candidates, but the legislature is refusing to ratify his election. It will be a discouraging blow to the primary election law or people's choice for senator provisions if the Kentucky legislature fails to elect a senator and to elect Beckham."