

Guarantee of 10c Cigars for 5c

Every smoker of domestic 10c cigars who will come to our splendid new store and invest 5c for a cigar we will guarantee to supply with smokes equal to any 10c cigars sold in Omaha.

WE HAVE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS PURCHASED OVER 100,000 CIGARS AND WE INTEND DOUBLING OUR PRESENT IMMENSE CIGAR BUSINESS.

Come in and have a talk with our cigar man. We feel certain he will be able to diagnose your taste and supply you with what will suit you best.

Remember 5c is not a great amount of money and if we can supply you with smokes that will suit your taste you will surely not be prejudiced and cannot refuse to become one of our patrons, or at least take a chance for a nickel.

In the past we have been handicapped with dry cigars, but since building our immense new humidifier (capacity over 500,000 cigars) we have entirely done away with that bad feature.

We wish to call attention to one purchase which has just arrived:—

The Literary Digest

We claim absolutely that this is the equal of any 10c domestic cigar in town, and our many customers are urged to order a box immediately, as they will not last long. (Add 25c for postage.)

A few other Items:

- All well known 10c brands cigars we sell 3 for..... 25c
- 3 for 25c cigars we sell 4 for..... 25c
- 10c Literary Digest Club House, 6c; box of 50 for..... \$2.50
- 10c Literary Digest Perfecto, 5c; box of 50..... \$2.50
- 10c Duke of Normandy (same brand as Lady Byron), 5c; box of 50 for..... \$2.50
- 10c Gonzola Clear Havana (same as Pinsons), 6c; box of 50..... \$2.50
- 5c Hazel Kirk Bouquet, 3 for 25c; box of 50..... \$1.50
- 5c Hazel Kirk Bouquet, 25 for..... 75c
- 5c Hazel Kirk Panatello, 3 for 25c; box of 50 for..... \$1.50

New bargains coming. Watch our ads.

Myers-Dillon Drug Co.

CUT RATE CIGAR DEALERS. 16th and Farnam Sts.

RALSTON

OMAHA'S Industrial Suburb
A Home for Mills and Factories



FREE ONE LOT IN RALSTON AND OTHER VALUABLE PRIZES

If you can furnish us the best list of street names. It is not too late yet to enter the contest, but remember that the contest closes at 8:00 P. M., Monday, May 11th, as announced in last Wednesday's papers. Send list by mail.

Ralston Townsite Co.
SHIMER & CHASE CO., Agents
1609 Farnam St., Omaha.

Tel. Bell, Doug. 3807. Ind. A-3042.

No Inflated Prices On Pianos at Hospe's

Each and every piano marked down to the very lowest price that a piano of its grade can be sold for.

Every Piano and Organ a Bargain

Our Big Piano Sale Now On—Every piano and organ MUST GO. Both new and late styles as well as used pianos will be closed out at a sacrifice. Space Will Not Permit Us To Give But A Few Of These Big Bargains

- NO WORTHLESS INSTRUMENTS ADVERTISED**
- \$185 new style piano..... \$110
 - \$210 new Bell piano..... \$139
 - \$250 new Imperial piano..... \$145
 - \$275 new Cramer piano..... \$190
 - 20 used Organs in prices ranging from \$25.00 to..... \$3.00
 - Several old uprights and square pianos up from..... \$15.00
 - \$250 new Kensington piano..... \$200
 - \$350 new Hospe piano..... \$235
 - \$325 new Gerhard piano..... \$175
 - \$600 used Chickering piano..... \$300

To Appreciate These Pianos You Must See the Instruments. At Hospe's you will find the biggest selection of the best pianos in the country. We are factory distributors for Krantz & Bach, Krakauer, Bush & Lane, Hallet & Davis, Cable-Nelson, Melville-Clark, Decker Bros., Kimball, Weiser Bros., Cramer, etc. Our prices are the lowest in the United States and our terms the easiest. Don't buy before you see our pianos. If you can't call, write for particulars.

A. HOSPE CO., 1513 DOUGLAS STREET

The Complete Music House
Branch Houses:—Council Bluffs, Ia. Lincoln and Kearney, Neb.



IF YOU ARE WISE
you will come to our store when in need of anything in any way connected with eyes—examination, advice, eye glasses, spectacles, field glasses, telescopes, microscopes—what's the use of enumerating them all? We guarantee to meet every eye need, save giving sight to the total blind.

H. J. PENFOLD & CO.
LEADING OPTICIANS.
1408 Farnam St.

Want Ads Bring Results.

THOSE WHO DIE WITHOUT KIN

What Little Property They Leave the City Gets.

MANY ESTATES UNDER A DOLLAR

May Be One Cent or Several Thousand Dollars, but It All Passes Through the Mill of the Public Administrator.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Thousands of persons die every year in this city whose only obituary notice is a line in the City Record, the journal published by the city daily except on legal holidays. Sometimes this obituary notice is but a name, sometimes not even that.

Those whose departure from life is recorded thus briefly are without home or known kindred. Whatever property they may die possessed of, even the clothes of a penniless suicide, passes into the hands of the public administrator, who makes an accurate record and reports fully once a year to the Board of Aldermen. His report is published in the City Record, and thus even the unidentified dead get a public notice of their passing.

The public administrator of New York county, at present William H. Hiss, is a busy man. The law sets forth in detail the cases in which he must act. In general the property of all persons dying within the county without leaving a will goes into his hands. But in many cases relatives of the dead man or woman intervene and get appointed administrators. If they do not the public administrator takes charge of the estate.

The coroner, the commissioner of charities, the superintendent of Bellevue hospital, the Board of Health and other public bodies and officials report to the public administrator all cases of death coming under their official notice. Some cases of intestacy develop into the surrogate's court and are referred over to the public administrator.

Hotel Keepers Must Report.
Then, too, the law requires that every person keeping a hotel or boarding or lodging house shall report to the public administrator the name of every person not a member of his family who shall die in his house within twelve hours after such death. Undertakers must report similarly in the cases of persons they bury having no next of kin known to them.

This provision of the law is well lived up to, as each year hotel and boarding house keepers and undertakers receive circular letters from the public administrator quoting the law and the penalties of its violation. So it may be said in general that every death which should come to the notice of the public administrator does come to his notice.

Naturally enough, the estates which pass through the public administrator's hands are of small amount. Anyone who has much property to dispose of makes a will or next of kin are at hand to take up the work of administration, but once in a while a sizable estate does pass through the public administrator's hands. The next of kin in such a case being usually non-residents. The record in this county is an estate of \$200,000.

It should be borne in mind that these estates are not unclaimed. Of unclaimed estates something will be said later. In thousands of cases the public administrator acts simply as would a private administrator or an executor under a will. He collects the moneys due, conserves the property and distributes to the next of kin according to law. Furthermore, he charges the legal commission on receiving and disbursing the estate.

Personal Take-Off.
In some counties the public administrator gets the commission as a personal fee. In New York he is a salaried official and the commission goes to the city. In 1907 the city earned \$14,745.69 in commissions on the administration of estates.

The public administrator first provides a burial for the dead person in accordance with the amount of property left. It is a matter of discretion. Most often the burial is in the potter's field, and the city loses at that.

Few large estates are unclaimed. The proceeds of an unclaimed estate after all the legal formalities have been observed go into the city treasury. The amount turned over to the city in 1907 on account of unclaimed estates was \$1,368.98.

With the commissions already mentioned this made the city's receipts from this source \$26,114.67. The salary list of the public administrator's office foots up only \$5,225, and maybe the rent and running expenses of its small office at 115 Nassau street will bring the total up to \$30,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the city's profit was more than \$6,000 in 1907.

The chief clerk of the public administrator, who does not begin the dry search for names and dull figures of his trade, will tell you that there is nothing of public interest in the procedure of the office. It is all a matter of routine with him; he cannot see that figures sometimes spell a tragedy or a romance.

The public administrator's report for 1907 has more than 2,000 names, and some of them, with the accompanying entries, bids many a pathetic story of blasted ambition and disappointed hopes. Most of the names on this list are Irish. There are very few Jews. Men whose occupation is given as artist, music teacher, surgeon, actor or some other of the higher occupations of life passed out of life here leaving not enough to pay the expenses of their burial.

There Are Some Surprises.
In fact, those who walked a humble way of life, such as sailor, watchman, tailor, domestic servant, left estates of several thousand dollars which the public administrator took charge of and distributed according to law. One man who is put down as a speculator died in bankruptcy, leaving nearly \$500 to be distributed. And it is refreshing to read that a Swedish housekeeper laid by more than \$8,000 and an Irish laundress more than \$2,500 and a German printer more than \$1,000.

Of the estates which were not claimed in 1907 the largest were those of Mary Smith, \$2,500; Frederick Eckhardt, \$1,300; Ann B. Maher, \$2,800; Frank Guadin, \$2,500; Michael Brady, \$1,500; Johanna Quick, \$1,500; and Sarah Brennan, \$1,400. There are a few others which exceed \$1,000, most of them being estates of women. There is something particularly sad in the thought of a woman dying away from home and kindred, leaving the savings of a frugal life to go to one of the wealthiest cities of the world.

person. This list averages much lower and nearly all the entries are under \$1.

Statement by Coroner.
The coroner's list in 1907 as the estates of 251 persons dying alone and in poverty, and \$100,000 from the sale of the effects of sixty-three persons. Here is an excerpt from this list, which tells its own story:

- Unknown man, No. 181 Norfolk street, less expenses, \$1..... 25.00
- Unknown woman, Dover street and East river..... 25
- Unknown man, North river and Forty street, less expenses, \$1.20..... 2.10
- Unknown man, North river and Forty street, less expenses, \$1.20..... 2.50
- Unknown man, North river and Forty street, less expenses, \$1.20..... 30
- Unknown man (black), Thirty-third street tunnel and First avenue..... 1.12
- Kate Hildebrand, 110 West 112th street, Charles Edwards..... 20
- D. Giuseppe..... 20
- Hart..... 20

There are more of these unknowns with just an address to show where they were killed in an accident or murdered, or killed themselves, or maybe died naturally, the body was not in the city struggle. Many of these unknowns came from the rivers, where they had sought rest.

There are some American names in this list, but most of them have a foreign look, indicating that the promised land did not fulfill the expectations of their bearers. Irish, Italian, Polish, Greek and other nationalities—all found their sole obituary in the dry pages of a public document.

The coroner's list is read and that from Bellevue hospital none the less so. Bellevue turned in to the public administrator 25 cases of total value \$28,730, and proceeds from the sale of the effects of 199 persons, \$267.10.

Who George Rosenthal is no one has been found who knows, but he died in Bellevue and left 1 cent, which in the due course of official wandering got to the city treasury. When Thomas Gray died he had \$450, but included in his estate was a considerable sum, so he gets credit for only \$550 on the public administrator's books.

The Board of Health turned in \$230 for eight estates and \$22.65 from the sales of effects of forty-five persons. The House of Bellevue turned in six estates valued at \$22.62 and the proceeds of the effects of sixteen persons, \$17.36. The Department of Correction collected fifteen estates of the value of \$18.10.

FIRST OF SUNDAY TRAINS

It Was Run on the Erie Road and Was Needed to Bring Milk to New York.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May 9.—The first railroad train to run regularly on Sunday in this country followed the establishing of the pioneer milk store in New York City. Thaddeus Selleck started that store at 133 Reade street in the spring of 1842 for the sale of Orange county milk. The completion of the New York & Erie railroad as far as Goshen having made it possible for farmers to send their milk to New York by train and boat.

The railroad then extended only from Goshen to Permont, on the Hudson river, and its connection with New York was by boat. There was no train or boat on Sunday. In fact, there was only one passenger train each day on week days and a freight train ran every other day.

The milk arrived at New York in good time and always in good condition, but Selleck's customers demanded fresh milk on Monday morning as well as other days, and that demand could not be supplied unless there was a train to bring milk to him on Sunday. Selleck began in the spring of 1842 efforts to induce the railroad company to put on a Sunday train for milk. The milk traffic having become the most important item of transportation on the new line.

The railroad management wouldn't listen to the proposition then, because of the opposition to it that arose, particularly from the ministers and their congregations. The opposition was so great that church members who were milk shippers were threatened with dismissal from their church communion if they should ship milk on Sundays.

The discussion continued from the spring of 1843 until August of that year. The New York consumers of Orange county milk had begun what would now be called a boycott against it because they could not get fresh milk on Monday morning. This boycott became so serious that the railroad company was losing its most profitable traffic.

Therefore, while not announcing it officially, the company notified its two conductors, Captains Ayers and Hank Stewart, that after the first Sunday in August they must take turns in running the train that carried the milk every Sunday until further notice. The railroad had then been extended to Middletown, nine miles beyond Goshen, and the milk shipping territory was much enlarged.

On no railroad in the country had any Sunday train been run up to that time. The church people not only of Orange county but of New York also denounced this one as too awful to contemplate, and one worthy Goshen divine declared from his pulpit that "the curse of God would surely fall upon all concerned in it or who patronized it."

It looked very much at the start as if such prophesies were to be fulfilled, for on the very first trip of that original Sunday train the locomotive was thrown from the track near Sloatsburg by a misplaced plank at a highway crossing and it plunged into the pond at the side of the track, dragging with it the two cars carrying the milk. No lives were lost, but the locomotive and the cars lay sunk in the pond twenty-four hours before they could be removed—and the first Sunday shipment of milk to New York never reached its destination.

But the railroad company would not accept the mishap as a judgment on it for running a Sunday train and persisted in the innovation. A great many Orange county farmers who could not at first reconcile their religious convictions with doing business on Sunday refused to ship their milk on this train for some time, but as they saw it a good thing passing along without getting their share of it, and as Selleck after a while notified these farmers that if they couldn't ship milk on Sunday they need not ship any on any other day of the week, they compromised with their consciences in some way and became Sunday shippers. Just like their worldly minded neighbors.

Promptly they were cut off from communion with their churches, but as familiarity with the Sunday train gradually seemed to take its curse off opposition to it relaxed and it at last ceased to offend even the church element. In time all the excommunicated farmers were taken back into the fold.

What She Was Working For.
Mrs. Jenkins had missed Mrs. Brady from her accustomed haunts and hearing several startling rumors concerning her went in search of her old friend.
"They tell me you're working 'ard night an' day, Sarah Ann?" she queried.
"Yes," returned Mrs. Brady. "I'm under bond to keep the peace for pullin' the whiskers out of that scoundrel of a lumbard of mine, and the magistrate said that if I come afore 'im ag'in, or laid me 'ands on the old man, he'd fine me forty whippin's."
"And so you're workin' hard to keep out of mischief?"
"I'm what? Not much. I'm workin' 'ard to get on the free London News."

A Redemption of "Gold Certificates"

We will redeem any of the Gold Certificates that are now in circulation at their ACTUAL VALUE.

If you are the [un] fortunate holder of a Gold Certificate, we are willing to take it at its actual value, as part payment on a piano, piano player piano, or a player.

A New Issue of "Gold Certificates"

We will issue to all competitors, whether winners or not, a GOLD CERTIFICATE in the following exciting contest.

It's Easy--Use Your Brains

- 1—Capture a full grown gnat.
- 2—Fasten him securely to the floor.
- 3—COUNT THE DOTS ON HIS BACK.
- 4—When you have done this we will issue GOLD CERTIFICATES for any amount you desire. When you have 4,000,000 of them have them countersigned by Manager Quinlan and you will be entitled to one stick of Yucatan Gum, which would be a little more than their full value.

This is a Great Contest and the reward for your efforts, "a stick of gum," is of more actual worth than has ever before been offered by any Piano House in Nebraska. The issuing of Gold Certificates is only a side issue with us. Our main business and one in which we have no competition, is the

Selling of High Grade Standard Pianos for Less Than Other Dealers are Compelled to Pay for Makes of Less Quality

Investigate our propositions—they are both the best ever offered.

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Chicago's Great European Hotel
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Absolutely Fireproof. Rates, \$1.50 and up.

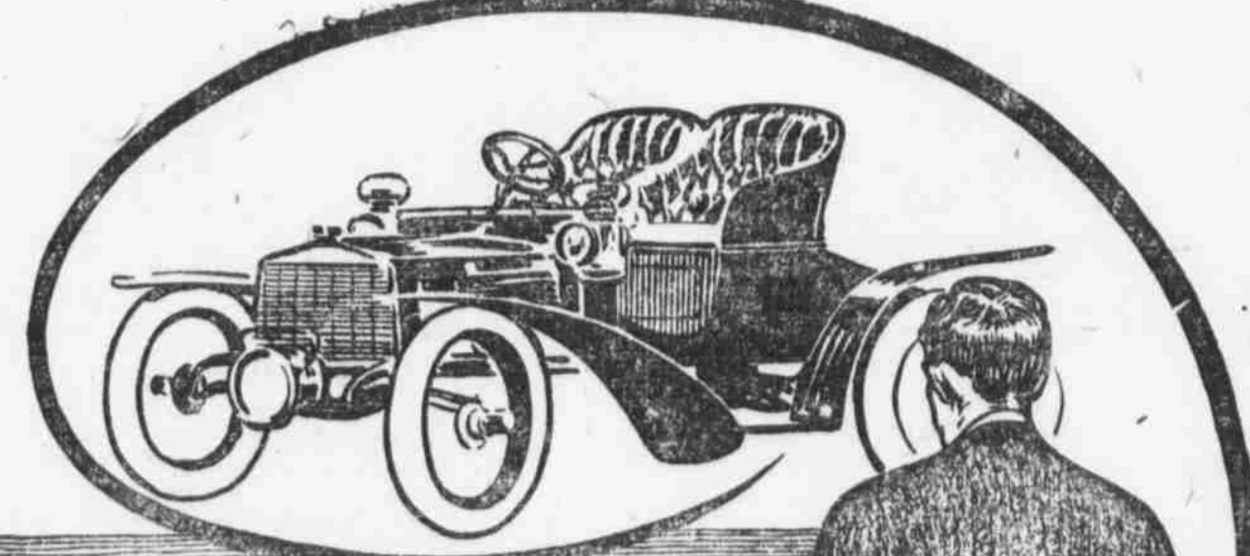
A high-class Transient and Residential Hotel, situated in one of the most select parts of the city. Rotundas a harmony in Italian marble, beautiful statuary and cathedral glass, 400 handsomely furnished outside rooms, single or en suite. Large bright Dining Hall, with finest cuisine. Every convenience that appeals to the most exacting patron. Far enough from city noise for restful quiet, yet within ten minutes' walk of business center. Bright, new cars (2 blocks away) in 5 minutes take you to the shopping district, passing the doors of all leading theatres. Booklet free on request.

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SANTAL MIDY
CAPSULES

RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS



Read Want Ads for Automobiles

Buy a second hand automobile. Some of them can be purchased very cheaply. You can operate an old machine just as easily as you can a new one.

With an old car you do not have the worry that you would have if you were learning to operate a new one. If you have an old machine—suppose you do have a few small accidents—every operator has this experience—when you have learned, then you can invest in a brand new automobile, confident that it will not suffer from the inexperience of the operator.

If you will watch the Classified Columns of THE BEE every day, you will sooner or later find advertised the type of car which will give you all the service that a beginner needs.