

CHANGES IN CHARTER BILL

Measure Makes City Engineer Special Object of Wrath.

CLIPS WINGS WITH SHARP SHEARS

Tacks Four Hundred Dollars Onto Salary of Mayor by Giving Him \$500 as Member of Fire and Police Board.

Making the city engineer the special object of its wrath, cutting and slashing the general fund right and left without increasing the maximum, raising the salaries of several city officials and members of the fire and police department, the proposed new democratic city charter now pending in a bill before the legislature, ties up paving repairs, mixes the various funds, violates the famous "home rule" plank of the party and contemplates the employment of two street commissioners. Thirty-one sections of the charter are amended and two others repealed outright without new sections being formed to take their place. One of these is Section 41, which prescribed the duties of the city prosecutor. This is covered in another section and the repeal of forty-two is immaterial. The repeal of the other section, Section 207, is of much more importance, say members of the charter revision committee.

Section 207 of the old charter provided that the city "shall be absolutely exempt from liability for damages or injuries suffered or sustained by reason of defective public ways or the sidewalks thereof, unless actual notice in writing of the defect of such public ways or sidewalks shall have been filed with the city clerk at least five days before the occurrence of such injury or damage." It further provided that in the absence of such notice the city would not be liable for damages. By the repeal of the entire section, damage suits can be filed by anyone at any time and the city thereby being in constant jeopardy and also ignorant that there are defects in any of its public ways or sidewalks until an injury has been sustained thereby and an action at law filed.

Eleven of the sections were amended as recommended by the charter revision committee composed of delegates from the city council, Commercial club, Rear Estate exchange, the Federated Improvement clubs and the Central Labor Union. These are sections 9, 16, 25, 41, 45, 90, 107, 174, 175 and 190.

Elects City Engineer. Section 5 of the charter bill makes the city engineer an elective officer of the city, adding that official to the list of elective officers, which under the old charter included the mayor, clerk, attorney, building inspector, controller and councilmen. This section also includes the city comptroller as one of the officers to be elected, in contradiction to the law of 1907, whereby the office of city comptroller was consolidated with the county comptroller.

Section 8 raises the pay of judges and clerks of any election from \$3 to \$5. Section 13 affects salaries of three officials which will be raised. The salary of the building inspector is raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500, the plumbing inspector from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and the boiler inspector from \$1,500 to \$1,800. The new commissioner, an official not mentioned in the old charter, is granted a salary of \$2,000.

Section 19 has to do with the salaries of policemen and firemen, and here, too, raises six months in salary, raised from \$50 to \$80 a month, and their sixth six months period \$75 a month, and after three years in the service the regular monthly salary was fixed at \$80. Under the new charter the \$80 maximum is reached upon the completion of two years' service. The maximum pay of police captains is raised from \$125 to \$150 a month, and their sixth six months period \$150 a month, and after three years in the service the regular monthly salary was fixed at \$150. Under the new charter the \$150 maximum is reached upon the completion of two years' service.

Section 15 authorizes replating or subdividing for purposes of replating by a contractor, the street car tracks, and the removal of the former charter provision that land once dedicated for streets and alleys could not be taken back by the original owner.

Care of Streets. Section 126 provides that upon failure of the street car company to operate tracks with care for the public use for the period of twelve months at any time after the laying of such tracks shall remove such tracks from such street or streets, and the contractor shall be liable for the removal of the tracks and the repaving of the streets at the expense of the street railway company.

Section 146 mixes up the several funds which shall be set aside out of the general fund at the beginning of every year. Several of the funds are left as they are. The fund for the fire department is raised from \$100,000 to \$225,000, but this is the only one. Under the old charter the Park board has a maximum of \$75,000 and a minimum of \$50,000, but under the new charter its maximum will be but \$50,000.

For street repaving under the old charter a maximum of \$100,000 or a minimum of \$50,000 could be set aside, but under the new charter the maximum for this department is fixed at \$75,000, one-half the former amount. The public works department is left with \$50,000 to do the work for which it formerly received \$60,000.

Section 135 changes the length of sitting of the Board of Equalization of the county from two days to one day, and provides that the meetings shall be on the first Wednesday instead of the first Monday in the month.

Section 20 fixes the salary of the members of the fire and police board at \$500 per annum, as in the old charter, but the amendment indirectly gives the mayor a net raise in salary of \$400 a year. The old provision read that "appointed" members should receive \$500 and was silent as regards the mayor's pay, but another section in the old charter provided that the mayor should receive \$500 as chairman of the license board. The new provision includes "all" members, the mayor ex-officio, in the pay of \$500 per annum.

Section 25 gives the mayor the power to appoint and discharge special policemen "at his pleasure."

Section 41 authorizes the city attorney to appoint three assistant city attorneys, the first two to be known as assistants in his department and the third to be known as the city prosecutor.

Section 42 starts the assault on the city engineer. This provides, as did the old charter, that the engineer shall make all necessary surveys, plans and specifications for public work, but adds that these shall be made "subject to change, modification, approval or rejection by the mayor and city council as they may decide or direct." The amended section intimating that the councilmen know more about the work than an experienced engineer by the council of all office employees named by the city engineer and also authorizes the mayor and council, not the engineer, to fix the wages of the department employees. Restrictions not placed on other departments.

CONNELL, CANON AND COURT

Some Further Consideration of the Wetmore Case Proceedings.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF REV. BELL

Transcript Shows Line of Inquiry to Which Such Strident Objections Were Laid by the Prosecuting Attorney.

OMAHA, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: A self-styled "Citizen," ashamed of his name, and who came in the open, takes a shot at me from ambush in the columns of the World-Herald for my defense in the Wetmore case. Another party by the name of H. P. Albert also comes to the rescue of Dean Beecher and Canon Bell in the Daily News. If these two friends of the dean and canon would remain silent they would be doing them a greater service than by coming to their defense. Neither I or any other lawyer can either a witness or gain anything by attacking him unless such witness is unfair or untruthful. So far as Dean Beecher is concerned, I never even examined him. Outside of his conclusions, his testimony varied but little from Wetmore's. With Canon Bell, I had a different view. He came upon the witness stand with venom oozing from every pore and not only evaded and avoided questions, but made statements he knew were not true. For instance, he desired it to appear that he was not a willing witness and did not voluntarily come to Omaha from Des Moines to give his testimony. He first hedged about a subpoena being served upon him and then claimed he did not know exactly what a subpoena was.

Canon Bell's Answers. A sample along this line, as shown by the official record, is as follows: From cross-examination of Canon Bell, by Mr. Connell: "When did you arrive in Omaha this last time?" A.—Tuesday night, I believe. "What time with reference to this case?" A.—I did not know. "Did you have any subpoena?" A.—I don't think so. "When did you have any subpoena?" A.—I don't think so. "Why do you say you don't know?" A.—You don't know? You don't know? You don't know? You don't know? I don't know exactly what a subpoena is.

Section 50 provides that the Board of Park Commission shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, instead of by the judges of the district court as directed in the old charter.

Section 55 has to do with the famous "home rule" plank of the democratic party. This provides for an elective fire and police board of four members by a plurality of the votes cast at the regular city election on the first Tuesday in May, 1909. Within ten days after the passage of the act the mayor and city council are to appoint "four persons, citizens of the city, possessing the qualifications for the office," to serve until those elected in the spring shall have qualified.

Section 68 gives power to the mayor and the city council, instead of to the governor, to remove fire and police commissioners for misconduct, and adds "failure to discharge their duties" to causes for removal.

Section 70 gives power to the council to order paving, repaving, guttering and kindred street improvement work on streets within 1,500 feet of the city hall, instead of the former power to order this kind of work on streets within 300 feet of the court house. Recommended by the committee.

Section 115 authorizes replating or subdividing for purposes of replating by a contractor, the street car tracks, and the removal of the former charter provision that land once dedicated for streets and alleys could not be taken back by the original owner.

Care of Streets. Section 126 provides that upon failure of the street car company to operate tracks with care for the public use for the period of twelve months at any time after the laying of such tracks shall remove such tracks from such street or streets, and the contractor shall be liable for the removal of the tracks and the repaving of the streets at the expense of the street railway company.

Section 146 mixes up the several funds which shall be set aside out of the general fund at the beginning of every year. Several of the funds are left as they are. The fund for the fire department is raised from \$100,000 to \$225,000, but this is the only one. Under the old charter the Park board has a maximum of \$75,000 and a minimum of \$50,000, but under the new charter its maximum will be but \$50,000.

For street repaving under the old charter a maximum of \$100,000 or a minimum of \$50,000 could be set aside, but under the new charter the maximum for this department is fixed at \$75,000, one-half the former amount. The public works department is left with \$50,000 to do the work for which it formerly received \$60,000.

Section 135 changes the length of sitting of the Board of Equalization of the county from two days to one day, and provides that the meetings shall be on the first Wednesday instead of the first Monday in the month.

Section 20 fixes the salary of the members of the fire and police board at \$500 per annum, as in the old charter, but the amendment indirectly gives the mayor a net raise in salary of \$400 a year.

Section 41 authorizes the city attorney to appoint three assistant city attorneys, the first two to be known as assistants in his department and the third to be known as the city prosecutor.

Section 42 starts the assault on the city engineer. This provides, as did the old charter, that the engineer shall make all necessary surveys, plans and specifications for public work, but adds that these shall be made "subject to change, modification, approval or rejection by the mayor and city council as they may decide or direct." The amended section intimating that the councilmen know more about the work than an experienced engineer by the council of all office employees named by the city engineer and also authorizes the mayor and council, not the engineer, to fix the wages of the department employees.

Restrictions not placed on other departments.

Section 50 provides that the Board of Park Commission shall be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council, instead of by the judges of the district court as directed in the old charter.

Section 55 has to do with the famous "home rule" plank of the democratic party. This provides for an elective fire and police board of four members by a plurality of the votes cast at the regular city election on the first Tuesday in May, 1909.

Within ten days after the passage of the act the mayor and city council are to appoint "four persons, citizens of the city, possessing the qualifications for the office," to serve until those elected in the spring shall have qualified.

Section 68 gives power to the mayor and the city council, instead of to the governor, to remove fire and police commissioners for misconduct, and adds "failure to discharge their duties" to causes for removal.

Section 70 gives power to the council to order paving, repaving, guttering and kindred street improvement work on streets within 1,500 feet of the city hall, instead of the former power to order this kind of work on streets within 300 feet of the court house. Recommended by the committee.

MEAD SHUMWAY MUST HANG

about forty men on the ice and also fifty teams and men hauling the ice up the chute.

NEBRASKA CITY—Carr Brothers, of Tecumseh, have been awarded the contract for the building of the new race track, at the new city park, which will be located on the ground is very rough and it will take them ninety days to complete the track. The ground is very rough and it will take them ninety days to complete the track. The ground is very rough and it will take them ninety days to complete the track.

GRAND ISLAND—News came through from California today of the marriage of the daughter of the late Governor of California, Mrs. Anna T. Hamilton, and Mr. J. W. Mead, of Hamilton county, and Mrs. Anna T. Hamilton, the groom.

NEBRASKA CITY—W. M. Childers, while working on the river cutting ice yesterday broke through while over the deep channel and went down. He was rescued by a boat and taken to the hospital.

HUMBOLDT—Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, wife of a well known farmer two miles south of here, suffered a peculiar and painful accident while assisting about the farm work. She was engaged in milking when she slipped and fell, striking her head against the side of the barn, from which protruded a large pipe. This pipe struck her on the forehead, causing a severe laceration and penetrating quite a distance.

NEBRASKA CITY—A recent collision between the Missouri Pacific and Julia yesterday afternoon, in which the second freight ran into the rear of the first one, did not result in a serious accident. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved themselves, but the brakemen and the engine were badly damaged.

TECUMSEH—A special meeting of the Tecumseh Commercial club was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Mead, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing the proposed sewerage franchise for the city.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Western Passenger association, it was announced today, has agreed on a one fare for the round trip to the West Coast of the continent.

CONNECTIONS FOR PROFESSORS

Dr. George Elliott Howard Writes of the Carnegie Foundation.

HELPS RETAIN CAPABLE MEN

Objections Against Acceptance Held Not to Be Valid and Benefits Can Be Rejected Should Valid Ones Arise.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Both in theory and practice the granting of retiring allowances on the basis of age or service has long been sanctioned as sound educational and social policy. In Germany and in some other European countries all grades of teachers, from the elementary schools to the state supported or controlled universities, are pensioned on retiring from active service. Likewise in the United States a few of the private foundations have provided pensions for members of their teaching and administrative bodies. Such, for instance, is the case of Williams College, which maintains a very liberal pension system. Most of our colleges, of course, are too poor to follow this example.

Hence it is not surprising that the establishment on April 16, 1908, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching elicited widespread sympathetic response. That institution was then endowed with \$1,000,000 to create an interest-free fund for the purpose of providing retiring pensions for teachers in non-sectarian colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

There are obvious reasons why a college or university should provide for its teachers and administrative staffs. At the best, professional incomes are small compared with those of other vocations, and the cost of training are able to command in many other vocations. Yet it is of the greatest importance to society that scholars engaged in the creative research by which the boundaries of knowledge are widened should be able to devote their entire energies to their work, and not be troubled by the necessities of life.

It was soon perceived that the liberal provision made for the teachers of the private colleges, notably in those of the west, put the state universities at a great disadvantage. At the highest, the average salary of the western state university teachers is much lower than that of the private colleges, and in this regard, it is noted that the Nebraska professor stands well toward the bottom of the list. The western state universities have been unable to compete with their rich rivals, many of their best teachers have been lured to the east, and in this regard, it is noted that the Nebraska professor stands well toward the bottom of the list.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, formally requested that the benefits of the foundation be extended to the state universities. Accordingly, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, formally requested that the benefits of the foundation be extended to the state universities.

This is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source. There is no danger that the state will be benefited by the Carnegie Foundation, for the state will be benefited by the Carnegie Foundation.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

It is a powerful example that has been set, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is a just example. It can hardly be validly objected that the state should not accept such a gift from a private source.

AGREE ON EXCURSION RATES

Low Fares Announced for Grand Army, of the Grand Army and Educational Meetings.

FALLS ILL IN SEARCH FOR WIFE

Aurora Man Seeking Reconciliation Overcome by Congestion of the Brain.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 23.—(Special)—While here searching for his wife, Charles Harris, residing at Aurora, fell seriously ill alongside the cement walk of the court house today. His wife had left him, and he had traced her to this city. He saw her in the company of another woman and a man at the theater last night, and later had a talk with her. She promised to meet him at 1 o'clock at the depot today and to return to their home in Aurora. When the appointed hour came, however, she failed to appear. He had gone to the place where she had stopped during her brief stay, and inquired led to the information that she was up town shopping. He was on his way to the city when he was seized with congestion of the brain. Harris later recovered sufficiently to go home and his wife was later found and accompanied him.

PRINCE HENRY MAKES ASCENT

Wrapped in Furs, Brother of Emperor William Takes Flight to Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, made a successful ascent in a military airship from Tegetl this morning. The balloon was under command of Major Gross. The weather was very cold and the prince was wrapped in heavy furs. The airship took a course over Charlottenburg and the Tiergarten, along Unter Den Linden and around the old palace, where Emperor William waved a greeting from a balcony.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Michael Burns, aged about 30, died suddenly at her home west of Tecumseh today. Mrs. Burns had been operated upon for some complaint and had been administered an anesthetic. It is said she died soon afterwards. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children. She was married to Mr. Burns about five years ago. The funeral will be held at the Catholic church here Monday.

DEATH RECORD.

PIANOS

At Prices Below Manufacturing Cost—to make room for shipments arriving daily from eastern markets. Prices—never before so low. Terms—within the reach of every pocket-book.

NEED A NEW SEWING MACHINE?

If your wife hasn't one now why not buy her one to do her spring sewing on? Or, if your present one is not satisfactory, why not trade it to us and get one of the celebrated ball-bearing