



## Over-crowded

That's just our trouble. More pianos than room. Still more coming in every day. All in good condition. Many nearly new. Rented a few months—now back on our hands. Original price is no object—but room we must have. They are marked to go at a fraction of the original selling price. This is the opportunity to secure a high grade piano—for a mere song. Will you act? Will you benefit by the saving in price? No need to urge you—once you note the following Values in Rented Pianos:

One mahogany upright.....\$60	One rosewood.....\$75
One Walnut upright.....\$90	One golden oak.....\$115
One Boston.....\$150	One Hospe.....\$100
\$425 Emerson.....\$275	\$400 Knabe.....\$175
\$375 Steger.....\$240	\$300 Sterling.....\$135
\$325 Mueller.....\$178	\$350 Briggs.....\$160
\$550 Steinway.....\$300	\$300 Davis.....\$165

Come Saturday sure. See what we have to offer. Doubtless the instrument is here that will suit you in price, finish and in tone. And at terms which you may name.

MONEY IS NO OBJECT—ROOM IS.

## SCHMOLLER & MUELLER PIANO CO.

1811-1813 Farnam St. Established 1859.

Phones—Douglas 1625; Ind.—D1765.

USE THIS COUPON—SAVE \$40.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Bring or mail this coupon to us with \$10.00 and we will sell you a good practice piano worth \$50.00, for only \$10.00. This offer is only good while the pianos last. You must act immediately. Out-of-town customers taking advantage of this offer will be expected to pay cost of boxing.

Name.....  
Address.....

## Beat 'Em Quietly, Moral of Arrests

Children Yell So Loudly that Parents  
Get Into Police Court on Com-  
plaint of Neighbors.

Parents must be careful how they punish disobedient youngsters. Because they created considerable commotion while settling with boys who had failed to come home for supper, two parents were arraigned in police court on charges of assault or child abuse. They were discharged, as the judge concluded that there was no evidence in either case to warrant a conviction, and the arrests had been made at the instance of neighbors, who concluded from the noise made by the children that the latter had been abused.

Nalpi Stevens, 7 years of age, lives with his mother, Mrs. Mary Stevens, at 2528 Sherman avenue, near Cut-Off, and the other larks along the bottoms. When he came home late last evening from a fishing and swimming expedition, he "heard from it" but the neighbors cut the conference short by having the mother arrested. When Mrs. Stevens explained she was released.

James Gross, colored, who lives at 709 North Eighteenth street, and has a son,

Edward, 14 years of age, also got into the toils when he forcibly picked up the boy and carried him home, after the lad had been away from home for several days. Five different "burr" calls were sent to the police by neighbors who heard the boy's screams and thought he was being given too rigorous a punishment. The father was locked up, but discharged in police court the next morning. The boy was turned over to the juvenile officers, who say he is wanted as an incorrigible.

## Lid No Worry to Judge Altstadt

Anticipates Early Closing Law by  
Laying In Choice Line of  
Refreshments.

Judge William Altstadt is not concerning himself about the 8 o'clock closing law. He can get his beer or whiskey, or any other beverage before 7 a. m. or after 8 p. m.

He has just restocked his wine cellar, which is beneath his residence, and is prepared to take a libation whenever he desires.

"I am ready for the prohibition law," said the judge. "I have fixed up a syphon system with rubber tubes running from my wine cellar to my parlor and now I get any liquid I want."

"From the dollar I have four tubes to the parlor. They are labeled 'Beer,' 'Whisky,' 'Old Rye' and 'Port Wine.' 'Now all I have to do is to sit in a rocker in my parlor and suck on a tube just as the sultan of Turkey draws on a hookah in his harem when he is seated on a divan with all his wives surrounding him.'"

## MOTOR CARS AS MONEY SAVERS

Farmers in Southwestern Iowa Find  
the Machines Helpful and  
Economical.

During his recent trip through the west Mr. William C. Brown, president of the New York Central, spent a considerable time in the farming districts, notably of the southwestern part of Iowa, and was much impressed with the hold the automobile has secured among them and its effect upon the roads of that section.

"It is remarkable," he said, in talking of his trip, "to notice how the farmers are buying automobiles. Only a little while ago the average western farmer would as soon think of buying an automobile as he would of hiring the Flatiron building for a cow barn. Now in the little town of Clarinda, where I spent some time, one of the features of the Fourth of July will be a parade in which 100 farmers will show their automobiles. In that place twenty-five men have ordered machines which the factories have been unable so far to deliver."

"While I was there a nice looking automobile, driven by a farmer, came up to my place. The farmer's wife was with him, and in the tonneau were two big cans of cream. My man introduced him, and I asked him if he found the automobile economical."

"I do," said he. "My place is thirteen miles out. I have to go to town every other day with my cream and to transact business. Before I got an automobile it took a day for myself and a team of horses to make the trip. Now I am in town in forty-five minutes from the time I leave the farm."

"I am fit then for a day's work and my horses are also in condition to do whatever is required of them. Three days' work of myself and a team of horses are thus saved each week."

"In the old days when there was a bad slough in the road through which a loaded wagon could not be pulled by one team the farmers simply hitched on another team and dragged it through. Now those places are fixed up as soon as they develop. If they cannot be fixed in any other way they put plank bridges over them. Otherwise they could not use their automobiles. Thus they make it easier and less expensive to get their heavy truck to market."—New York Herald.

Quick Action for Your Money—You get that by using The Bee advertising columns.

## CAR HOUSE CONTRACT LET

F. B. Burness of Kansas City Wins  
Competition for \$150,000 Job.

## MUST BE UP WITHIN FOUR MONTHS

Cars Will Be Stored on Both Floors,  
but Elevators Will Not Be  
Needed to Raise Them to  
Second Story.

F. B. Burness of Kansas City has secured the contract for building the new street railway car house at Tenth and Pierce streets. The contract calls for the completion of the building in 120 days. The house when completed will represent an expenditure of \$150,000 and will be the most complete in the west.

It will be unique in that it will be a two-story car house without elevators for hoisting the cars. It is to be of reinforced concrete construction with every convenience. Reading and billiard rooms with ample light will be provided for the employees, who will also have individual lockers and a shower bath. A heating plant will be installed to heat the entire building and office room will be provided for the house foreman.

Mr. Burness, who secured the contract in competition with some of the leading builders of the country, has done much of the work of concrete construction lately and has had two large jobs in Omaha, the Carpenter Paper company building and the new building for C. W. Hull on South Twenty-fourth street. He has recently completed several large buildings for the Cudahy Packing company, including the new modern plant at Wichita. He also built a reinforced plant for Armour at Chicago.

Elevators are done away with by having the cars enter the lower floor on Tenth street next to the alley between Pierce and Folsom streets. The cars will be run into the second story from the street level on the corner of Eleventh and Pierce streets. The excavation is about completed and the building will be started at once.

## ONLY TWO KINDS OF TURKS

Vast Difference Between the Official  
Turk and the Man of the  
People.

There are two kinds of Turks in Turkey—the government official and the man of the people—and Nicholas C. Adonides tells in Collier's Weekly the characteristics of each. He writes:

Just as the former is false, cruel, servile, arrogant and unjust, so is the latter simple, honorable and hospitable. Hospitality, indeed, is the Turk's greatest virtue. Should you travel among the true Turks in Asia Minor you will find, instead of inns and hotels, a warm welcome in every house. The chief men of the village will dispute with each other for the honor of being your host, and he who has won that privilege is envied by his neighbors. If not rich enough to afford a "moussafir odasi," or guest chamber, he will place his own room at your disposal; but wherever you may lodge you will always find in large Turkish letters this traditional inscription: "Here is received the Stranger! In the name of God the Compassionate the Merciful!"

Nor are introductions necessary. Whatever your creed or condition, your rank or your country, whether Christian or Moslem, wealthy or poor, you will be lodged and entertained as long as you choose to remain. While a guest you are not only not allowed to expend a penny, you are even permitted to offer a "tip" to the servants, for this would be considered a great insult to your host. Nor must it be supposed that this is true only of the rich or the well-to-do; it is characteristic also of the poorest peasants. They do not wait simply to receive you; they will go out to find you. In many villages a guest chamber is kept at the public expense.

The conversation is laborious. Between grave question and weighty reply there is silence so heavy that one might expect the birth of an epic. One might imagine that he was about to hear two philosophers, so wrapped is each in a mist of profundity. But when at last they condescend to speak, one hears only time-worn platitudes, which, however, are delivered with the solemnity of a Solon. The voices, though soft and subdued, are monotonous to weariness. The conversation usually points, is at its best a rehash of old proverbs. Nothing is ever said to surprise or to amuse; nothing, moreover, about politics, religion, philosophy, science, literature or concerning any of the great problems which elsewhere absorb the mind of man. Instead of this you will hear little except the constant repetition of those pompous phrases which Oriental etiquette demands. "Your exalted Highness," "May your health be increased," "I am your unworthy slave," "The dust of your mighty feet"—such are the ponderous expressions one hears in a Turkish drawing room.

Should you dine with a Turk, you will observe many peculiarities, to some of which you will find it hard to accustom yourself. The host and his guests, squatted upon little mats, await the servants who, bringing in trays, place before them a company upon a low stool. On this tray, in several hollow bowls with round covers, are the viands. Forks and spoons being dispensed with, each man, stretching out his right hand, deeply scoops up, with thumb, first finger and middle finger held together, one or two mouthfuls from each bowl. At the conclusion of the dinner the guests file out one by one, to make their ablutions at the fountain.

War is the one thing that can rouse the Turk from his apathy. When the light is over, the Mussulman returns to his "Kier." Why get excited about politics, science, philosophy and literature? It is not everything foreordained? Leave it to Allah. With a whole nation in this frame of mind, it is not strange that the Turk has neither thirst for knowledge nor great passion. It is not strange that he has but little curiosity and no desire to travel, and that officials display such ignorance in regard to the most elementary things.

## What There is in Market for the Sunday Dinner

### Sunday Dinner Menu.

Fried Spring Chickens. Cream Gravy.  
Whipped Potatoes. Waxy Beans.  
Fruit Salad. Cheese Suggestions.  
Coffee. Strawberry Ice Cream. Cake.

Strawberry ice cream made from the delicacies of the season. Cantaloupes sell from 5 to 15 and 20 cents each. Cherries, plums and apricots are also in market. There is nothing new to be said of vegetables. They are all in and within the reach of all.

Butter is 20 cents a pound—that is, the best package creamery—and tub and dairy butters sell from 22 to 25 cents a pound. Eggs are from 22 to 25 cents a dozen. Spring chickens are 25 cents a pound. Whole chickens and ducks 30 cents a pound. Frozen broilers, 25 a dozen; hens, 15 cents a pound; roosters, 10 cents; ducks, 15 cents; geese, 14 cents; turkeys, 25 cents.

## NOTED MEN OF THE ROAD

Traveling Salesmen Who Get the  
Business Command Top  
Salaries.

Marshall Field was a commercial traveler; so were John Wanamaker and Tom Murray. So also were Dwight La Mody, the great evangelist, and Richard Cobden, the famous English statesman and writer. Ex-Governor Frank Black, of New York, followed "the road" with his sample cases before beginning his local and political career. Walter D. Moody, one of the chief executives of the Chicago association of Commerce and author of "Men Who Sell Things," was for fifteen years a road salesman. This list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Occasionally the commercial traveler leaves the road to enter one of the professions. Milton J. Foreman, one of the leaders of the Chicago bar, president of Chicago Charter association, alderman, and power in local politics, was a "star" hat salesman before he began his legal and political career. Walter D. Moody, one of the chief executives of the Chicago association of Commerce and author of "Men Who Sell Things," was for fifteen years a road salesman. This list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Another commercial traveler, Charles N. Cawdron, took a course in the University of Chicago after he was married. There he became interested in Egyptology and later, between his regular commercial trips on the road, visited Egypt and studied the ancient ruins at first hand. This brought him into print in a series of travel articles, and he found that he could write, and write well. Later he began to draw upon his experience as a commercial traveler for literary material and secured a salary of \$10,000 a year. His "road partner" became his actual partner in the new enterprise. Their work for their respective houses took them where they most needed to go in the interest of their private venture. Today one of these men draws a salary of \$12,000 and the other a little less than that, while their private venture probably yields them more than they earn from their regular calling.

There is an increasing tendency, on the part of big wholesale and jobbing houses, to introduce variations of the profit-sharing plan. Here is the system by which one of the largest shoe houses in America gives a special incentive to its traveling salesmen. The force is classified according to the volume of sales delivered, as follows:

Salesmen shipping—  
\$20,000 to \$75,000, Class "C";  
\$75,000 to \$100,000, Class "B";  
\$100,000 to \$125,000, Class "A";  
\$125,000 to \$150,000, Class "A-1";  
\$150,000 to \$200,000, Class "A-1-1";  
\$200,000 to \$300,000, Class "A-1-1-1";  
Above \$300,000, "Diamond."

When a salesman lifts himself by increased sales from one class to another, he is awarded a bonus according to the following schedule:

Class "C"—\$750; Class "B"—\$1,500; Class "A"—\$2,000; Class "A-1"—\$2,500; Class "A-1-1"—\$3,000; Class "A-1-1-1"—\$4,000; Class "Diamond"—\$5,000 each.

Under this stimulus one man made \$5,000 in bonus money for two years in succession. In those same two years the house paid for men, in the same state, \$22,000 in bonus awards. The house claims it is the only one which made an advance in sales during the past months beginning with October, 1907, and attributes this progress under the financial depression almost wholly to its system of indirect profit-sharing.

Indicating the possible earnings of a commercial traveler in a staple line, it may be said that the "Diamond" salesmen of this house each made, in 1907, a net earning of \$15,000. These are probably more big earners among clothing salesmen than in any other line; here the man who does not by the year with a \$5,000 clean-up is not accounted a success; there are scores of clothing salesmen who receive \$10,000 net a year; a very respectable number are in the \$15,000 class, and there is said to be at least one—and perhaps there are three or four—whose earning capacity is measured by the five figures of \$50,000.

Other salesmen of staples whose earnings of almost sensational dimensions are the "star" men in the tea and fine silks. It is said that some of these earn \$25,000 and even \$30,000 a year, but this is not given as authentic—Forrest Crissey, in Everybody's Magazine.

## MAYOR IN RESEARCH WORK

Dahlman Will Talk at Crawford on  
History of Personal Liberty and  
Local Self-Government.

Mayor Dahlman, Ed Cahow, manager of the National Live Stock Commission, company in South Omaha, and Jack Walters, manager of the stock yards company, have gone to Crawford to attend the old soldiers' reunion. The mayor will be the "big noise" at Crawford today and will do his best to make the engine scream.

He will talk on the history of personal liberty and local self-government," said Mr. Dahlman, who is advertised for an address in the morning. "I will trace self-government from the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence down to the civil war, and personal liberty from that time to the present."

The mayor will return Sunday. He declared that next Fourth he will invite himself to stay at home.

## A California Garden.

H. E. Huntington, who is buying a country mansion on the old Shreve ranch, eleven miles northeast of Los Angeles, is ransacking the landscape admirably balanced by hills and fields, plain, plateau, and deep canyons on the edge of the San Gabriel valley, containing the largest collection of old California plants and trees in the country. Huntington has just bought \$5,000 worth of trees in China and Japan. In addition there are five palms, which cost \$200 to \$500 each. Ferns from Australia and New Zealand are also coming to be added to the great collection.—San Francisco Chronicle.

# \$10.00 for any Suit in the Palace Stock

## Men's & Young Men's garments

Tomorrow you choose any color at . . . \$10  
Tomorrow you choose any fabric at . . . \$10  
Tomorrow you choose any make at . . . \$10  
Tomorrow you choose any size at . . . \$10

And THAT'S "going some" when one considers that he is securing ABSOLUTE

\$15, \$20, \$25 & \$35 Values

Buy  
Early

all  
of our  
\$15  
suits

all  
of our  
\$18  
suits

Choose  
Quick

all  
of our  
\$30  
suits

all  
of our  
\$20  
suits

Tag  
Up

all  
of our  
\$25  
suits

all  
of our  
\$22  
suits

Buy  
Clothes

The very fabrics and cuts that have created  
most favorable comment during this season

Never before such pricing  
on THESE makes

Blues and blacks to be  
included at \$10.00

One may rest assured that our intentions are to offer a THOROUGH clearance, when we state that NONE of our famous "advertisers" makes of clothes are withheld from this \$10 selling.

We offer our nattiest "Stroms & Bros." Baltimore made clothes; the well known "Miller Make" is not withheld from you either; neither are the "Franklin System" or "Euphonia" clothes.

Truly, with SUCH a formidable array of makes of garments, offered for a proverbial "song" of a price, we should CROWD this store as it has never before been crowded in its history.

Men's suits, young men's suits—all must go. Weights for NOW—styles for NOW—at prices that will still leave plenty for celebrating the "4th". Come. Invest. Do a bit of clever buying for once.

We say \$10

What say you?

PASTE THIS ON YOUR MIND

And Don't Forget It When Inclined to Get Gay When You Are Boasting.

There are chronicled every summer a host of fatal drowning accidents which plunge thousands into mourning, and the pity of it is that a little knowledge of watermanship and ordinary care might have prevented most of them. To ignorance or carelessness in entering and leaving a boat or while in it; to venturing into open water unprepared, and to neglect of the rudimentary principles of watermanship can be traced half the recorded fatalities.

No one should ever take out rowing persons who do not know how to swim without first ascertaining that the boat is safe and seaworthy and provided with the necessary paraphernalia for eventualities. It is when one least expects it that accidents occur, and the only way to avoid them is to be prepared at all times. A stout bow line, enough life preservers to go around, an anchor, something to hold with and an extra pair of oars should be carried on principle. You may not need them ninety-nine times out of a hundred, but on that hundredth time they may mean life or death.

In getting into a boat one should try to step right into the bottom over the keel, or if this is too great a reach, on to the middle of the seat and then down. Stepping on the gunwale has been responsible for numberless capsize and it is a good idea when inexperienced people are embarking to take hold of the boat and steady it. Enter, if possible, where you intend to sit and in such a manner that you will not have to turn afterward.

The weight should be distributed as evenly as possible, in a small boat, with slight preference to the stern. If the bow is buried the least head swell will flood the boat and if the stern is too deep a following sea may swamp it. In making a landing one should approach it at an angle, shipping the inward oar a few yards away and rounding up by backing with the outward oar. It is dangerous to stretch out over the gunwale to reach for float or pier. In landing the person in the boat should be first, taking the bow line with him and steadying the boat for the others.

I will not insult the intelligence of the

reader by advising against rocking the boat or indulging in like idiotic skylarking. One must be decidedly lacking in gray matter to choose such pastimes. There are certain rules about one's behavior in a small craft, however, which should be kept constantly in mind. For instance, should it be necessary for two people to change places they should keep well over the keel until ready to pass each other and then, standing face to face, move to either side simultaneously that the boat may not lose its balance. Also, whether in picking up anything from the water or in helping a swimmer it is advisable to use the stern and not the side.

When a boat is capsized do not try to climb into it again. It will sustain you easily if you just lean on it, as well as any fair-sized piece of wreckage like an oar, a spar or a board, but attempt to climb over them and they will surely sink with you. And, speaking about this, when you are being helped or towed do not hang onto your rescuer or boat with bent arms, as this draws the body up and offers great resistance. Outstretched arms will increase your chances of getting ashore.—Recreation.

Bee Want Ads stimulate business moves.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, which gets into the circulation because of weak kidneys, constipation, indigestion, and other physical irregularities which are usually considered of no importance. Nothing applied externally can ever reach the seat of the trouble; the most such treatment can do is soothe the pains temporarily; while potash and other mineral medicines really add to the acidity of the blood, and this fluid therefore continually grows more acrid and vitiated. Then instead of nourishing the different muscles and joints, keeping them in a normally supple and elastic condition, it gradually hardens and stiffens them by drying up the natural oils and fluids. Rheumatism can never be cured until the blood is purified. S.S.S. thoroughly cleanses and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and driving the cause from the system. It strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a sour, weak stream, depositing acid and painful corrosive matter in the muscles, joints and bones, it nourishes the entire body with pure, rich blood and permanently cures Rheumatism. S.S.S. contains no potash, alkali or other harmful mineral, but is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks of great purifying and tonic properties. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## No Extra Charge for that Extra Pair Trousers

NICOLL'S liberal—between seasons—offer to include an extra pair of Trousers—with every suit order without extra cost—sews to clean up the stock and keeps our best tailors active.

SUIT AND EXTRA TROUSERS \$25 TO \$45

## NICOLL'S SPECIAL

Full Black or Blue Suit—with extra Trousers of same or striped material \$25

WILLIAM JERREMS' SONS.  
200-11 So. 15th St.

## 4TH OF JULY DRUGS

The articles named below should be on hand for emergencies:  
Burnicide 25c and 50c bottles.  
Asseptic Gause 15c and 40c packages.  
Cotton (absorbent) 5c, 10c and larger packages.  
Mecca Compound 25c, 45c and larger boxes.

Adhesive Plaster 1/2, 1, 1 1/2 and wider in 1 yard, 5 yard and 10 yard spools.  
Boroseptoline (antiseptic solution) 25c and 50c.

Iodoform Gause, 1 yard jars 5 per cent and 10 per cent glycerole of papodol for removing gun powder stains.

You will of course summons your physician in case of an accident, but some of the articles mentioned should be on hand, wherever patriotism reaches fever heat.

WE SELL RED FIRE, TOO.

SHERMAN & MCCONNELL DRUG CO.  
10th and Dodge Streets.

OWL DRUG CO.,  
10th and Harvey Streets.

## COAL STRIKE NO HURT HERE

Conditions in Kansas Mines Have Not  
Affected Prices of Steam Fuel  
in Omaha.

The strike in the Kansas coal fields will not affect Omaha for some time, if at all. This is the unanimous opinion of local dealers in steaming coal, most of which comes to Omaha from Kansas. One reason for this is that much of the coal sent to market from Kansas is mined by the men now on strike. Farmers bring in a good deal in small wagonloads and there are many other small workings not affected by the strike.

Also Missouri coal is available, and in case of a real pinch Iowa coal can be shipped in, though this is not looked on with great favor in Omaha, for its steam-producing rating is low.

Anthracite coal is doing no tumbling in price this summer. Dealers explain this on the ground that cartage is higher and that where coal men own their own wagons they are paying a higher price for horse feed. This is practically the same "explanation" used last year and the year before.

Bee Want Ads stimulate business moves.