A BUNCH OF MAY BLOSSOMS

Plucked from the Blooming Pages of Current Magazinea.

THE REAL AND THE NOVEL WOMAN

Passing of the Wild West-Steam and Elec tricity - The Home of Jeff Davis-A Modern Calling - Inventors of Train Robbing.

A spirited review of the sort of women that our present day novelists are fond of depicting is contributed to the May Issue of the Chautauquan, by Alice Hilton. She says:

It is interesting to observe that our novelint's woman is apt to be visible only at some special point of her life. If she is really photographed as an individual, she is taken at sweet 16 or she is a matronly mother or one of two or three types of more or less ripened spineter. For each situation there is a sort of composite picture-of a human creature, not necessarily a women. How large a place conventionalities, as purely symbolic as the sign X, fill in these "characters," we cannot easily realize. It is pretty certain that any woman of the right age could fill the part; and it is probable that her brother could fill it if properly dressed, voiced, and environed. The subtle charm of a womanly personality may get just the part through the imagination of the reader. More commonly the author's statement that his heroine is charming is taken

A legitimate Interest attaches to this subject because the novelist of the period is very proud of his women, and looks down from a great height upon the "females" of Fenni-more Cooper. But if these new women introduced to us in novels are not quite cortainly women at all, and if they are con posites and not individuals, we may be less posites and not individuals, we may be less enriched than we were alleged to have been by the addition of these lay figures to our society. These new ladies are better dressed than Cooper's females, but they do not seem to have much individuality and their woman-liness is reduced to the rigid necessities of nature architecturally giorified by gowns and hats sentimentally bodied forth by courtship and engagements,

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GLOVES

HOSIERY

Ladies' fine French made Kid Gloves, colors, tan, brown and black, every pair war-ranted; Jaffray jobbed to sell at \$1.25, our 69c

price Ladies' fine real Kid Gloves, French made, all colors; Jaffray jobbed to sell for \$2.00, our price

Ladies' all slik Gloves, warranted perfect fit, in mack only; Jaffray jobbed to sell for 50c, our price.

Men's English Walking Gloves, made of a very fine kid; Jaffray Jobbed to sell for \$1.50, our price.

The latest-Men's Reindeer Gloves, the new color in grays.

Children's fine ribbed Hose, with double knee and spliced heels and toes, Herms-dorf dye; Jaffray jobbed to sell for 25c, our

Ladies' fancy colors in gauze lisle Hose colors, that Jaffray imported to Job for 15c 50c, our price......

Electric Railways. These five years have indeed done wonders in the domain of street railroading in this country, writes Joseph Wetzler in Scribner's, and have even set our trans-At lantic friends to work following our example To give some idea of the extent to which electricity has displaced the horse, and, on the other hand, been instrumental in creat-ing new roads, we need only cite the fact that at the present time there are over \$50 electric railways in the United States, operating over 9,000 miles of track and 23,000 cars, and representing a capital investment of over \$400,000,000. What stupendous fig-

ures, when we consider that in 1887 the number of such roads amounted to only thirteen, with scarcely 100 cars. • • • Comparing the electric with the steam locomotive as mechanisms, pure and simple, there is a wide difference between them as regards simplicity. On the one hand we have an aggregation consisting of boilers, pumps, cylinders, valves, piston and connecting reds, with reciprocating motions, while on the other hand, the electric locomotive has but a single moving part, the armature having a rotary motion. It follows that the cost of repairs for a simple mechanism like the electric locomotive would be far below that of the steam locomotive, in proof o which we need only cite the statement of Mr. Alexander Siemens, president of the English Institution of Electrical Engineers, that the electric locomotives operating in the London Underground railroad ran 60,000

miles without costing a cent for repairs. No More Wild West.

Thoreau was an eccentric actuality, Leatherstocking an invention of romance, says a writer in Lippincott's. Yet more than once In some by-path of the great west I have come face to face with the physical embodiment of the idea that impelled both these nien to solitude. I might easily name you the western counterfeit of Thoreau, and you would recognize the name as that of one no unconnected with councils of state and the philosophy styled transcendental. But ore realistic figure is intruded. He volum tarily forsook the delight of his own loneli ness to bear me company, one day in a long ride through the Bad Lands; and, though it is ten years ago, the voice of that weatherbeaten old wanderer speaks in a spirit of prophecy, and I hear him say,-"Young man, the west is peterin" ou

mighty fast. I've prospected, an' punched cows, an' druv stage, an' turned my han' to mes' everything, from the Pan Handle to th Hills; an' I tell you the end's a-comin'. generally move on a bit when the price of hair-cut gets below 50 cents; an' that's why I'm movin' on now."

At the time I suspected him of flippancy At the time I suspected into of hippancy, his hair was so very long; now I know him for the seer that he was. That unsurveyed boundary, "the frontier," had become a wavering line; today it is all but effaced and the man who "goes west" is not quite certain of his destination till he reaches the Pacific and receives the puzzling assurance no, we don't call ourselves westerner in San Francisco. The west is further eastin—in Denver and Deadwood, you know.
• • The whirligig of time ha a reversal of conditions. brought traveler in the India the farmer in the New valley, feels more secure than the citizen of the metropolis who trudges homeward on a dark night with an eye to the alleys; when the old inhabitant gazes dreamat his rusty Winchester on the wall and sly at his rusty Winchester on the wall and shudders at the desolating fury of the live wire and the trolley car. Shooting through the roof is almost out of fashion west of the Missouri (I know at least one territorial saloon where it is not allowed, even on the Fourth of July); riding horseback on a billiard table is no longer commonly practiced by the male society of railroad towns. A by the male society of railroad towns. A large proportion of the standing army has secured a sedentary occupation in the east, and the west is becoming commonplace and agricultural. In short, the frontier is effaced. and the blood-and-thunder novelist of the future who seeks material of "contemporancous human interest" will go further and fare worse if he leaves the lairs of the New York policeman for the uneventful regions where the warwhoop is no longer heard.

Jeff Davis' Home.

Among the other sketches "In Sunny Mismissippl" in Harper's, Julian Ralph gives the description of the Jeff Davis home at Biloxi: first reached, and is found to be a tract of ten acres, devoted to the cultivation of the scuppernong grape. The vineyard is a scene of disorder and neglect. The rude arbors are rotting and falling upon the vines, and the young persimmon and pecan trees that have been set out there are endangered by the weeds that grow riotously, to exaggerate the suggestion of desolation. The manaion is around a bend of the road, commanding the dark blue gulf, from behind ample grounds, whose fence separates the place, but does not hide its beauties from the white beach drive that skirts the water. The gate | sons, in our large cities, have been under the was tied up, and the house was closed, so that had it been pointed out to me as a haunted house, abandoned by its owners, the scene presented there would have been exactly accounted for.

It has been a noble place, and could be made so again with little trouble and exties of the aristocratic baronial life of the planter before the war. To look upon it even the new calling with open arms. Impelled now is to recall a thousand tales and anectates of the elegant life, the hospitality, and required no special knowledge or attainments, the comfort of the all results. dotes of the elegant life, the hospitality, and required no special knowledge or attainments the comfort of the old regime. The main and very little capital, which was pleasant, house is a great, square, low building, with gentlemanly, and not unduly confining, and a gallery on three siles, reached by a broad, which promined large returns almost in the high flight of steps. A great and beautiful twinkling of an eye, hundreds and thousands door leads to a wide central hallway, through of young men became brokers—chiefly stock which one could see, when the house was brokers, but also cotton brokers, open, either to gulf and distant islands note brokers, insurance brokers, real drapery of Spanish moss in the rear.
Two other similar, but smaller houses stand, like heralds of the old hospitality, a little forward on either side of was speedily recognized as a valuable additional control of the broker, and he was speedily recognized as a valuable additional control of the broker. pitality, a little forward on either side of the mansion. Both are square, red-roofed, one-story miniatures of the manor-house.

Each has its roof reaching out to form a specific recognized as a valuable addition to the machinery of trade. Many huge fortunes were made, and we have learned to a price equal to \$8,000,000 an acre.

Tumble in Tumblers-

Special Tumbler sale of over 100 barrels of new styles in every shape and engraving.

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\$1.25

980

\$1.50

7 1.20

New Silks

We have just received a lot of fine checked taffetas, all pure slik, blue, maize, brown, pink, worth \$1.00

Another new lot is the Dresden stripe Taffetas, 22 inches wide, all pure silk and in all the latest colorings......

Natel the VII stripe, our own exclusive importation of the very latest \$1.25 French production in black silk-5 styles-all beautiful effects not to be seen in any other silk \$1.50

Miss M. E. McDonald

formerly at 17th and Douglas streets, is now in charge of our fancy gooes department. She gives free lessons in fancy work, and makes infants baskets to order.

Colored Dress Goods-**Black Dress Goods** Jaffray's Ze Novelty Dress Goods, 34 nches wide, goes at

12 1-2°

All of Jaffray's 36-inch Novelty Dress Goods that he sold at 300

15c

40-inch Serges and Henriettas, excellent value at 35c, our price

19c

42-inch all wool Habit Cloth and 38-inch all wool Novelties, 45c values, at

25c

All colors in 40-inch Cheviots, 65c grade go for

35c

42-inch Serges and Henriettas, Jaffray's

37 1-2e

54-inch gray, brown and green Mixtures, actual value \$1.00, price

Muslin Underwear-

in lawn and ging-

41c

19 dozen Drawers, of best muslin, never ell them less than 45c, at 25C

One lot of Gowns, elaborately trimmed with face, insertion and embroidery, reg-

87c Ombrelle Drawers, in lawn and com-bric, trimmed with English embroidery, regular price \$1.15, at

50c

Ombrelle Skirts, in cambric, lace and embroidery trimmed, H.E. and SC

Children's Dresses ham, the and

38-inch Henriettas, of the 50c value, go 25C

40-inch Mohairs that Jaffray jobbed at 350

52-inch Cheviots, the regular \$1.00 qual- 59C

46-inch Henriettas and 56-inch Gloria 65c Silk, everywhere \$1.00 and \$1.25........

46-inch extra fine Crepons, Jaffray's \$1.50

for the Buttermilk, 5c cake, uttercup, 5c cake. utlcura, 17c.

NOTIONS.

d Curlers, Sc. 12c. e Helydake Curler, 25c sst.

Basting Thread, 500 yards 5c.

46-inch English Serges that Jaffray sold 49C

46-inch figured Mohairs and 51-inch 75c Broadeloth, value \$1.25 and \$1.50..... 75c

46-inch silk and wool Crepons, Jaffray's \$1.25

SOAPS.

Cutleura, 17c. Pears' unscented, 10c. Witch Hazel, 10c bottle. Hay Rum, 35c bottle. Hay Rum, 35c bottle. Pozzani's Powder, 35c. Lablache Powder, 35c. Lablache Powder, 8c box. Sozodont, 55c. Freuw's Campborated, 18c. Brown's Camphorated, 18c. Tooth Brushes, 15c, 26c, 25c. Tar Soap, 5c.

Coraline Stays, in sets, 20c.
Corline Stays, dozen, 25c.
Sateen Corset Clarges, 5c.
Something new in Alcohol Stoves, 25c.
Curling Irons, 3c, 4c, 10c, 15c.
Tracing Wheels, 5c, 8c.
Pins, 4c.
Patent Hooks any Eyes, 7c.
Black Darning Cotton, 3 for 10c.

Ball Nozzle.



A bell-shaped nozzie, a round ball. This simple combination reverses accepted natural laws and baffles scientists. The bell defes the strongest pressure; one hundred, two hundred pounds of pressure of either air or water behind it will net dislodge it, and yet its resistance is so gentle that no pressure is given back to the pipe or hose Wonderful bail! Wonderful results! It gives to the world a conquerer

of the fire demon, are scuer of life and a protector of property. Yet, with all its power, it lends itself to gentler uses and becomes an ever-ready April shower, so grateful to the green sward, to the tree and vine and so pleasing to the eye.

The Ball Nozzle is a powerful illustration

of how simply, yet masterfully, Nature does man's work if he can but catch and harness

Goes on Sale Tomorrow.

Handkerchiefs-

Ladles' Handkerchiefs, initial, war-ranted pure linen, Jaffray Jobbed to 13c sell at 25c, our price.....

Ladica' scolloped, embroidered Hand-kerchiefs, Jaffray jobbed to sell at 12 1-2c Ladies' fine scolleped and open work embroidered Handkerchiefs, Jaffray's 25c price 49c, our price......

English Pongees, 25c.

Beautiful butter color Laces that Jaffray would have whole-saled for nearly double our price, 50c, 30c and

25c Van Dyke Points, that Jaf-

LACES

\$1.50, 35c and 25c

White Laves, Jaffray's whole-25c

DeVant's Plisses-the newest lace front, comes in black Brus-

75c

Also a ful line of White Dimities, Cross Bars and fine figured French

Mulls, in elegant styles. French Sateens, 85c. A great variety of patterns to choose

from; also a finer quality at 18c. Serpentine Crepe, IOc. Figured Serpentine Crepe that Jaffray would have sold for up to Figured Serpentine Crepe that Jaf-\$4.00 a yard, our price \$2.00, fray jobbed at 25c a yard, go tomorrow

36-inch Percales, 5c. An abundance of Percales, worth 121/2c, and Outing Flannels of the 10c

sale price twice as much as ours, 65c, 42c, 35c down to Damask, 35c. An excellent quality of Damask, one

that you pay much more for ordinarily, tomorow 35 Turkish Towels, 15c.

and in white Swisses, and but Great big Turkish Towels, that should sell for 25c at least, are only 15c. Towels of every description at proportionate prices.





road porch in front. One is the bachelor's quarters, for guests and relatives of that unhappy persuasion, and the other is Mr. Davis's library and retreat. There every-thing is as he loved to have it around him when he set indoors. when he sat indoors, and out on the beach is the ruin and wreck of a seat under some live-oaks where he used to sit and look upon the broad water and reflect upon his extra-ordinary and most active life. Behind these three buildings is the usual array of outoulldings, such as every southern mansion collected in its shadow—the kitchen, the servants' quarters, the dairy, and the others.

I went into the little library building and saw his books, his pictures, his easy-chair and table, and-behind the main room-his tiny bedroom and antercom, the bedroom being so small that it could accommodate no larger bed than the mere cot which is shoved against the window. His books would indi-

cate that he was a religious man, with a subordinate interest in history. In a closet still hang upon the walls struck me as a strange collection. One shows some martyrs dead, in a gladiatorial amphitheater; one is of a drowned girl floating beneath a halo in a night-darkened stream; one is a portrait of our Saviour beside several madonnas, and nly one is a military picture. Thither came constant visitors, for it was "the thing to do" in Bilexi-far too much so for the privacy and comfort of the family, I suspect; but it is recollected that Mr. Davis delighted in showing his library to all who called after 12 o'clock noon. The main house was seen only by those who had a claim upon his affections Hasippi in Harper's, Julian Raiph gives the lescription of the Jeff Davis home at Biloxi: rooms and decorated beautifully with fresco By the wood road the back of Beauvior is work. But nearly all the furniture and of naments and pictures were packed up or cov-erel as if ready for removal. The effect upon my mind was sad and almost tragic, and I

and of neglect, which even threatens the

hastened from the widespread scene of havor

house itself. The Typical Stock Broker. Our single and signal contribution to the callings of the world has been the apotheosis of the stock broker, eays a writer in Scribner's. For the last twenty-five years the well-to-do father and mother and their spell of a craze for the brokerage business. The consciousness that the refinements of modern living cannot adequately be supplied in a large city to a family whose income does not approximate \$10,000 a year is a pense. No house that I have seen in the cogent argument in favor of trying to grow south is more eloquent of the full possibilirich rapidly, and both the promising young

of large means, an imposing house on a fashonable street, and diverse docked and stylish horses. There are stock brokers in all the great capitals of the world, but nowhere has the vocation swallowed up the sons of the best people to the extent that it has done best people to the extent that it has done here during the last thirty years. And yet, spart from the opportunity it affords to grow rich rapidly, what one good reason is there why a promising young man should decide to buy and sell stocks for a living?

Inventors of Train Robbing. band of train robbers that ever operated in the United States, writes Cleveland Moffett in McClure's, was the notorious Reno gang, an association of desperate outlaws who, in the years immediately following the war. committed crimes without number in Missouri and Indiana, and for several years terrorized several counties in the region about Seymour, in the last named state. The leaders of this band were four brothers. John Reno, Frank Reno, "Sim" Reno, and William Reno, who rivailed each other in a spirit of lawlessness that must have been born in their blood, through the union of a hardy Swiss emigrant with a woman sprung the Pennsylvania Dutch. Of the six children from this marriage, only one escaped the restless, law-despising taint that made the others desperate characters, this single white sheep being "Clint" Reno, fa-millarly known as "Honest" Reno, and much despised by the rest of the family for his peaceful ways. Even Laura Reno, the one daughter, famed throughout the west for her beauty, loved danger and adventure, was an expert horsewoman, an unrerring shot, and as quick with her gun as any man. Laura fairly worshiped her desperado brothers. whom she aided in more than one of their criminal undertakings, shielding them from justice when hard pressed, and swearing to avenge them when retribution overtook the after their day of triumph. During the war the Renos had become no

orious as "bounty jumpers," and at its close, with a fine scorn for the ways of commonpiace industry, these fierce-hearted, dashing young fellows, all well-built, handsome boys, cast about for further means of excitement and opportunities to make an easy living. Beginning their operations in a small way with house-breaking and store robberies, they soon proved themselves so reckless in their daring so fertile in expedients, so suc-cessful in their coups, that they quickly extended their field until, in the early part of 1866, they had placed a wide region unde contribution, setting all forms of law at de-

Iter Euphemism

He was about the most verdant young man the had ever met, says the Detroit Free Press, and the more he talked to her the more he impressed himself upon her in that regard until she could restrain her expression of appreciation no longer.
"Do you know," she said, with charming candor, "that I like you?"

"I didn't know it, miss," he replied awk-wardly, "but as you have told me so, I am sure I feel very highly flattered." Well, I do, and I couldn't help telling 'May I ask why?" he said with a pink white flush showing itself on his cheeks

"I presume it is because I am such a thoroughly Irish girl," and he didn't know what she meant until he told the story to his roommate, and that gentleman suggested the national color of Ireland as a probable ex-Land in New York City has been sold at

price equal to \$8,000,000 an acre. The

FREE COINAGE FALLACIES.

"OMBRELLE"

912272 000

PART I. The financial question, so called, or more properly the just and true principles which should regulate the financial affairs of the government, are questions, which for the next several months at least, will arrest the attention of Americans everywhere. What is and what is not the true principle which should guide this government, is the ques-The first, and probably the most daring tion. It is a question which in all its aspects will become of great interest to the

people living in the west. First, because the west is largely a debtor section, and, secondly, because whatever agitation exists in the west and the theories ac companying the same, will be watched closely by the east and foreign nations who own western securities.

In the discussion of this profound question, if it is apparent that the west through its argument indirectly seeks to avoid its honest obligations or is engaged in an attempt to obliterate the honest rule that one who owes should ultimately pay his debt upon a basis of 100 cents on the dollar, it does not require much argument to show the disastrous results which will fall to the material progress of this section of our country.

If a man loans another \$100, one in whom he has always had the utmost confidence, and upon information ascertains that his debtor s denouncing his creditor and capital in gen ral and charging that he ought not to repay him his full \$100 because the purchasing power of a dollar has become greater today than it was when first borrowed no man could find fault if the creditor refused to fur-ther aid his debtor. The creditor would be considered by all thinking people as doing the only thing with such a debtor as was proper, when he saked for a return of the money due him. So it will be with the west. If those to whom the western people are in-debted become convinced that there are inlebted become convinced that there are in this section of our country a large and con trolling number of its efficienthip who main tain and who teach this remainder of their fellow citizens that a great wrong has been perpetrated upon them because the purchasing power of a delier is greater than it formerly was the result is manifest that many of the debtors will become convinced that in paying their debts to their creditors they are committing a wrong because the

creditor is getting back more than he loaned. From such a position we are gradually led to either repudiation if the creditor insists upon the full amount due him or a payment by the debtor to the creditor upon a theory or basis wholly created by the caprice of the Following still further, it advertises the

west as being dishonest and cutting loose from all the safeguards and anchorages which have existed since man became civilized concerning the obligation which one owes him from whom he has borrowed. So if the west becomes carried away by books, such as "Coin's Financial School" and others of like character, not only will the west suffer during the period of the main-tenance of such illusions, but for years thereafter; the capitalist who desires to invest, as well as the capitalist who has invested, will do all in his power to refuse an extension of investment or the money with which to invest.

The agitation by Coin is not a new one; it

has existed from time immemorial whenever the human family by reason of financial atress desired to relieve its overburdened mind from the weight of distress and want. It is natural for man when trouble arises to

plans and devices for the solution of a problem, which, to this day, has remained unsolved. It has remained unsolved because the causes which produce such a state of affairs as exists among us today are so numerous and many of them so infinitesimal and so closely interwoven with man and his nature that general laws applicable to the greater number are the only ones which have proved curatives. Finances and the making of money or the having of money are based so much upon industry, honesty, intelligence, energy, economy, judgment, art, most of which must come from nature, that it has been impossible to lay a rule which would affect all alike, for the reason that not all men have the full measure of the qualities above named. Hence, we have in the world those who have plenty, those who have a medium plenty and those who have comparatively nothing. The multitude of qualities which go to making either of these classes are so complex, so different in various ien and controlled to such a great extent by surroundings, by unforeseen contingencies and the actions of other men located in other countries, who are all competitors in the race of life, that to this time no statesman no philosopher, has been able to apply any rule which could make all men equally

wealthy or even nearly of comfortable cir-A rule to make all men happy or to make all men good, or to make all men have pretty wives would be as impossible as any legislative rule or doctrine of philosophy taking every man equally wealthy with his leighbor.

Divine Providence made men so different ne from another, and He has implanted in the breast of each man qualities of so differ-ent a nature, one from another, that man himself, through whatever period of evolution he has undergone since his creation, has never been able to change, modify or alter the Divine will.

To illustrate the above, we will relate a case bearing upon the question of individual There were two men engaged in like busi-

ness, to-wit, the running of a small gracery store in a city. One had a store located at the corner of the street, the other upon the corner directly opposite. The dimensions of the stores were exactly similar. The men were of about the same age, both of about the same height, and size and complexion. The amount of capital invested by each was the same. Both were proprietors of (what is termed in a city) a fancy retail grocery store. One of the owners gave the strictest attention to his business, and continually and promptly attended to the orders given him. He was temperate to such an extent that if he drank it did not interfere with his busi At the end of a few years he ness. At the end of a few years he accu-mulated quite a sum of money, and was fairly satisfied with the financial methods which governed the country. The other man was slightly fond of amusement. Drank at times more than he should and with it all was disposed to entertain a coterie of friends composed of those congenial to him who were given to discussion and debates involv-ing governmental affairs, including the great question of finances. In many instances, when customers came to his store, instead of being promptly waited upon, they found the proprietor sitting in an casy chair discussing religion, politics, economics and so-ciety, and before they could be waited upon, they would be asked to bear awhile until the proprietor had concluded his argument or until he had finished listening to the ar-gument of one of his friends. He spent a great deal of his time worrying himself as to which would be the best theory to make

erning finances. He was not overhonest. If there was any way of paying off a debt by discounting it he generally availed him-self of the opportunity; and when his business was not as good as it should be, he sat for days watching the proceedings of con-gress, in hopes by some action of that body he might be relieved by some of his finan-cial embarrasaments. His credit began being questioned, and he could only obtain money by giving security therefor. At the end of a few years' business (which was identically the same day that the grocer who ran the shop opposite his had quit business with a surplus), some of his creditors, not being able to obtain their money, took possession of his store under a chattel mortgage, fore-closed the same, and closed the shop. Since then he has bemoaned his fate, and charges all his financial troubles to the fact that we do not have free silver, and to the fact that in 1873 silver was demonstized.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NOTES.

Nearly every Omaha association reports a money.

The Ohio plan of semi-annual dividends and free withdrawals is steadily gaining shareholders in the associations exercise more ground in Nebraska. While persistency deserves a reasonable reward, it is manifestly unjust to deprive a withdrawing shareholder of his portion of the profits.

A sapient lawmaker in Pennsylvania sought o confer banking powers on associations in that state without their consent. When they protested the bill was promptly shelved. The annual meeting of the Hartington (Neb.) association was held last Wednesday evening and the following directors elected: A. M. Merrill, E. Bordwell, P. A. Van Dorn and W. D. Gould. The second series of shares

will be opened July 1. A state commission has been appointed by governor of Indiana to examine building and loan associations and report on what legislation is considered necessary for their protection and improvement.

The Conservative of Omaha is making a great stir in the local field. Various changes have been made in its constitution and bylaws, which now embedies the Ohio plan in the main. Free withdrawals and crediting of profits is the policy to be pursued in the future. The names of many prominent citizens appear on the directory, consisting of sixteen persons, as follows: A. P. Tukey, John M. Thurston, C. C. George, George F. Gilmore, John F. Flack, A. S. I ter, F. S. Pusey, Euclid Martin, W. Babcock, Frank E. Moores, Henry Bolin, A. Benson, Victor E. Bender, T. E. Cramblett Frank Burman, C. M. Rylander. The first five hold the offices of president, first vice president, second vice president, secretary nd general manager, respectively After sixty years of home building and the

00, the Pennsylvania legislature seeks to impuse a direct tax on building and loan asso ciations. The proposal is denounced by the The new officers of the Gering (Neb.) asso

cumulation of assets aggregating \$100,000,

ciation are: Frank Beers, president; Peter McFarlane, secretary, and H. M. Thornton, ressurer. Money in the Seward (Neb.) association

ommands a premium of 34 per cent. Some time ago the Illinois supreme court icided that shares in associations were taxmind from the weight of distress and want. It is natural for man when trouble arises to find fault with something or somebody, and in the search for the cause men spring up on all sides with innumerable theories, schemes, word. He understood all the theories consciations from this burden, and to require

holders of shares unpledged for loans to report them for taxation. A recent decision of the district court for

York county, Nebraska, is in line with decisions of the courts of Douglas county in building association foreclosure cases. The court held that the association was entitled to the interest, dues and fines provided for in the by-laws, and to 7 per cent from the filing of the petition in the case.

The report of the Ohio bureau of building

and savings associations for 1894 has been issued. It shows the total assets to be \$90,-000,000, a gain of \$11,000,000 in a year. With very few exceptions, the associations had some money on hand and were in excellent condition. One feature of the report is of special interest to directors who pay no attention to the business intrusted to them-a class of inflifferent managers, who, unfortunately, are too numerous in all sections: "In a great many cases," says the report, "the secretaries of the associations practically transact all the business and their reports are accepted without investigation or even steady increase in shareholding, while the question by the directors, who do not know demand for loans exceeds the supply of what is going on, unless informed by the secretary, and could not enlighten themselves without help." No law could reach this, but the superintendent recommends that the care in the selection of directors and require the officers to be more businesslike in the keeping of their records.

Roys Played a Practical Joks.

MACON, Ga., May 4.-News has been received here which spoils the story of the killing of the negro, Tom Brownlee, an informer on moonshiners, by whitecaps in Butts county. An investigation shows a crowd of white boys who bathe in Rocky creek, in order to frighten off negro boys, took some old clothes and planed them down in the creek with stakes and caused the report to be circulated that a negro had

G. A. R. Encampment Adjourns.

DENVER, May 4.—The session of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Colorado and Wyoming closed yesterday with the election and installation of officers.

A recommendation for the removal of the soldiers' home from Monte Vista to Fort Lyons completed the business of the encamp-

Case Against Fulton Gordon Postponed. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.- The case of Fulton Gordon, who on last Tuesday killed his wife, Nellie Gordon, and Archie Brown, son of Governor Brown, while in a room together on Madison street, this city, was today postponed until next Tuesday on account of the defendant's health, he being in a very nervous condition and unable appear.

Shut Off the Supply of Fuel Oil. CLEVELAND, May 4 .- The Standard Oil company has served notice on a number of local factories which have been using petroleum for fuel that it could no longer furnish thom with fuel oil. The recent advances in prices is the cause assigned for this move.

Owner of Lake Vessels Dead OSWEGO, N. Y., May 4.-Captain Thomas Dobbs, an extensive vessel owner, and widely known along the great lakes, died today



















