

Loup-City Northwestern

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LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

Greek Letter Societies.

There is an old debate as to whether on the whole colleges and universities of the United States would be better or worse without the Greek letter societies; but participants on both sides of this debate would no doubt agree that as to one of the oldest of these societies—Phi Beta Kappa—there is no ground for controversy. Admission to Phi Beta Kappa is dependent on scholarship. Only students with the highest marks are eligible for membership, and the influence of the organization is unquestionably good. It is interesting to note that among the thirty or so of the students of Cornell university who have been fortunate enough to get the Phi Beta Kappa key this year is a Chinaman, Tunfu Hu, a junior in the College of Arts and Science. He has been at Cornell for two years. He has a sister at Vassar. His average in all the studies he has taken for the whole period in which he has been at Cornell is 85. That would be a high average for anyone, irrespective of color. It speaks well for him and it also speaks well for the race to which he belongs, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Cornell has honored itself by honoring him.

Modernize Federal Clerks' Room.

Those who have investigated the efficiency of clerks in government buildings believe that from 15 to 20 per cent, better results could be accomplished if the clerks were housed in modern buildings, similar to those provided by great corporations. The government building, planned with reference almost wholly to the exterior, contains great waste spaces; large rooms with high ceilings, generally with inadequate light and ventilation; pretentious entrances, and flights of steps which must be wearily climbed. Comfort and sanitation are sacrificed, declares the Washington Star, in order to preserve the classical outlines laid down by architects hundreds or even thousands of years ago. Contrast with this the modern up-to-date building of a great railroad system, with entrance on a level with the street; swift elevators; office-rooms of a convenient size communicating with each other; plenty of light, as the building consists mainly of steel and plate glass; good ventilation, and sanitary conveniences.

The latest development in wireless telegraphy is the application of the system to railroad train operation. The wireless method has been tried on the Lake Shore line, and the managers declare that the test, so far as it has gone, was eminently successful. They are highly enthusiastic and assert beliefs that by the use of the system accidents may be eliminated as far as it is in human power to accomplish such a result. The managers may be over- sanguine, but additional experiments in this direction certainly will be awaited with interest. Wireless telegraphy has proved a life-saver at sea. It equally successful on shore there will be great gain to humanity.

"I wish," said the serious woman who has been struggling over trimmings for a director's evening gown, "that the law would make shopkeepers call things by their right names. A pure clothes law is what we need. When we buy gloves, they should be labeled pigskin, if they are made of that material. Then there is that old lie about swan's down. Why don't they call it geese down? That is what it usually is. As for velvet, it is maintained by foreigners that the pure silk article is obsolete. It would cost so much now no one would buy it."

For years the United States government has been freeing the farmers from the restraints of trade, and doing everything in its power to give them open markets at home and abroad for their productions. It is the solidity, the safety, the soundness of the prosperity of our cultivators of the soil which is the rock foundation, the very corner-stone of our nation to-day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It has been a severe season for society, and whoever owns a country house of any description is fleeing thither to one up on the simple life. Next best to the country house comes the invitation to join a railway trip through Mexico or to Seattle, the main object being "to get away." People who succeed in doing it and at the same time getting away from themselves might tell the secret and, for the nonce, become philanthropists.

Manila has a new and bountiful supply of water, brought from a distance of 20 miles. The improvement was secured at surprisingly small cost, which is not expected to exceed \$2,000,000, while the result in the way of health and convenience is of incalculable value. That is one of the many things American law has done to better conditions in the Philippines.

Lying is a monumental vice, says a Pittsburg preacher. But where's the monument to Ananias?

Our heroic baseball players can point with pride to the fact that Homer and Dante and Shakespeare and Milton and Caesar and Napoleon and Bismarck and Washington and Webster and Lincoln were among the nobodies who never were considered worth being taken out to California to be trained.

"If you have to fight, you can't choose your water," says the president. Well, we don't have to fight—what'll you have?

AN APPEAL TO NEBRASKANS.

Child Saving Institute of Omaha Must Have Larger Building.

The Washington conference of charity workers, called by ex-President Roosevelt, endorsed the policy of placing dependent children into private homes for adoption. This policy had long been pursued by the Child Saving Institute of Omaha.

Over 2,000 innocent, dependent children have been secured by the institute and more than half this number placed in permanent, comfortable homes, while the others were restored to parents and guardians.

Calls are constantly received for the admission of children not only from the people of Omaha, but from the surrounding towns and country districts. The number of applicants is increasing. The capacity of the institute is already overtaxed. The helpless little ones knocking for admission must not be turned away!

A new building must be provided. A new site has been secured on Twenty-sixth street, between Leavenworth and St. Mary's avenue. The total cost of grounds, a new building and the furnishing will be \$75,000. Mr. George Joslyn has made a most generous proposition without a parallel in the history of Omaha to give \$25,000 of this on condition that the whole amount be raised before May 1.

Committees are at work collecting money for the building fund. A number of handsome subscriptions are being received.

Scores of children from many Nebraska and Iowa communities have been taken in and cared for in the Child Saving Institute. In one case seven children from a small Nebraska town were brought in by an agent of the institute upon request of interested parties. Only a few days ago three little girls from Lodge Pole, Neb., were admitted to the institute.

For years the facilities of the Child Saving Institute have been available to all comers. The institute is a refuge for the sick, helpless, deserted, dependent children who must have the systematic care and attention afforded only by an institution of this kind.

The officer in charge of the institute does not stop to inquire whether the claims of the stranded children in country districts are greater or less than those of children in the city. While it is true that the institute looks largely to the benevolent people of the city for its sustenance, it is equally true that philanthropic men and women in various places of Nebraska have contributed to the support of the institute.

The trustees have put the execution of the plans of the building fund campaign into the hands of Dr. A. W. Clark, superintendent, whose agents and assistants will call personally upon any person who may express a desire to make a donation to the building fund.

A condensed list of children brought from outlying communities is hereto appended:

Two little girls from Weeping Water, Neb., 8 and 5 years old; the father was a veteran of the civil war; physically incapable of providing for the children.

A child of 3 years from Hastings, Neb.; father and mother unworthy of the care of any child; brought to the institute and later placed in the home of an uncle.

Two small children from North Platte, Neb., deserted by father; mother tried to support children and finally failed in the effort.

Two girls from Keweenaw, Neb.; the mother was dying and father deserted the girls.

Baby boy from Geneva, Neb.; the dying mother left child in the hands of an old lady who found it impossible to care for the child longer.

Four children taken from the poor house at Blair, Neb.; mother dead; father incapable of caring for them.

Eight children from Sidney, Neb.; the father, a farmer, suffering from a wasting disease, moved into town; mother reported missing by missing for two years; upon her death their eight children were brought to the institute and cared for.

Seven small children from Grafton, Neb.; mother died with consumption; utter destitution.

Four children from Oxford, father died; mother incompetent; children neglected; two boys and two girls; brought to the institute.

Three boys from Custer county, Nebraska; orphaned; brought to the institute; now in comfortable homes and doing well.

Twenty to twenty-five homeless children have been brought from western Iowa to the institute during the past few years and provided with good homes.

The Child Saving Institute is located at Eighteenth and Ohio streets, Omaha; telephone, Webster 1991.

The headquarters of the building fund committee is room A-30, parlor floor, Hotel Rome, Sixteenth and Howard streets; telephone, Douglas 2551.

SOON BE IN EFFECT

GOVERNOR AFFIXES HIS SIGNATURE TO THE BANK BILL.

OPERATIVE IN A FEW MONTHS

Companion to the Depositors' Guaranty Bill Accepted as It Comes from the House.

The chairman of the enrolling and engrossing committees of the senate and house, Frank J. Henry and W. Z. Taylor, submitted the enrolled bank bill to Governor Shallenberger for his approval. In doing so these members of the legislature addressed the executive on the theory of the bill and expressing to him their appreciation of what he had done to make the guaranty bill a good one.

Governor Shallenberger answered briefly and informally as follows: "I appreciate fully the honor that is mine in being given the privilege of signing the bill. It has been a great pleasure to see this promise of the democratic party being carried out to complete fulfillment. It is not the work of one man, and does not represent the sagacity of any one man in the state. Rather the bill is the result of the wisdom and judgment of many men. I have gone over its provisions carefully, and am glad to sign it. First, however, I want to go over the broad principle that the profit and prosperity of banks are derived from the deposits, and the banker who puts aside a portion of his profits to secure safety for the depositor will be amply repaid by the increased confidence the public will feel in his institution. It is merely the principle of insurance carried into the banking business. I shall be glad to sign the bill, gentlemen of the legislature, when first I have gone over its sections."

Later on the governor signed the bill, and in a few months it will go into effect.

The companion to the depositors' guaranty banking bill was passed by the senate as it came from the house. The vote was unanimous, there being thirty-one votes for it and two members absent. This bill provides the method of re-chartering national banks which desire to give up their national charters in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the guaranty law. It also provides that whenever by act of congress or by order of the attorney general national banks shall be permitted to participate in the state guaranty laws, national banks may pay their assessment and participate on the same footing as state banks.

The senate has ordered 2,000 copies of the new banking law printed for general distribution.

The Banking Bill.

Over the protests of W. J. Taylor of Custer county, who denounced the measure as having been amended to suit the national bankers, and as not being the law promised the people of Nebraska by the democratic party, the house concurred in the senate amendments to the banking bill. Mr. Taylor objected to the reduction made by the senate in the initial levy against the banks to create the guaranty fund from one-half of 1 per cent to one-fourth of 1 per cent. He objected to the action of the senate in striking from the bill the amendment adopted by the house providing that stockholders in a bank must own other property of equal value, and he objected to the decrease in the reserve to be held in the banks from 20 to 15 per cent.

County Option Killed.

The county option bill was taken up by the house, which had dodged consideration of the measure for a long time. Debate was limited to half an hour because it was well known that each member had his mind made up on the matter and debate was but wasted time. The bill was voted on and defeated in committee by a vote of 53, no negative vote being taken. When the house rose from committee of the whole the result was emphasized on roll call by a vote of 52 to 39, nine members being absent or not voting. Of these nine a majority are supposed to be opposed to county option. Thus the question was defeated.

Physical Valuation Bill.

The senate refused to concur in house amendments to the physical valuation bill and unless the house changes its position on this bill there promises to be a deadlock of goodly proportions. A conference committee consisting of Senators Ollis, Miller and Tanner was appointed on the bill and as the latter two named men are the sponsors for the two charter bills which the house mutilated and as Senator Ollis is introducer of the physical valuation bill, the outlook is not good.

To Adjourn April 1.

An agreement has been reached upon the date for final adjournment of the legislature, both houses having ratified the report of the conference committee on Friday fixing Thursday, April 1, as the time. The outlook at the present time is that the fiction sanctified by generations of precedent of stopping the clock on the final day and running over two or three days later may be dispensed with this year. There is no telling, however, what contingency may arise to prolong the session.

New Buildings Agreed To.

The senate agreed to pass bills appropriating \$70,000 for two new buildings at the Beatrice institute; \$40,000 for an administration building at the Peru Normal, and \$50,000 for a new wing to be added to the Kearney Normal school.

Prohibits Watering of Stock.

Senator Brown's bill to prevent the watering of stock by public service corporations was passed in the senate. The vote was unanimous, and thirty-two votes were cast, one act being absent.

THE HOUSE CONCURS.

The Senate Amended Bank Bill is Accepted.

The bank bill as amended in the senate was concurred in by the house and goes now to the governor for his signature. Of that the bill is assured for in conference the governor said that although the bill was not entirely to his liking he was willing to take it as the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Taylor of Custer appeared as the chief champion against adopting the senate amendments to the guaranty bill. Opposed to him were all the house members of the banking committee which framed the bill. Taylor had the solid following of the republicans save four who voted against the motion made by Taylor not to concur in the senate amendments on three sections. With them went nineteen democrats who believed as Taylor did that the amendments he pointed out weakened the measure. The vote on not concurring in the three sections as amended by the senate stood 43 to 53 and they were adopted as sent from the senate.

The bill as it goes to the governor makes no change in the composition of the banking board from what it was arranged by the committee. The board is still to be composed of three members, the governor, the attorney general and the auditor. The governor is to have practically all the power of direction and appointment. He is really to be the board per se. This was done because the democrats would not trust the two republicans who must of necessity be members of the board. The entire board is to have control of what banks may be designated as depositories of that portion of the reserve of banks not required to be maintained as actual cash on hand. Banks in towns of one hundred or less may be formed with only \$10,000 capital stock, banks in towns of 100 to 500 can have not less than \$15,000 capital stock, in towns 500 to 1,000 not less than \$20,000, in towns of 1,000 to 2,000 not less than \$25,000 capital, in cities of 2,000 to 5,000 not less than \$35,000, in cities of 5,000 to 25,000 not less than \$50,000 capital, and in cities of 25,000 to more population not less than \$100,000 capital stock. All this must be paid up. This is less drastic than the original bill, but is more stringent than the present banking law. A majority of directors in any bank must reside in the county where such bank is located or in counties adjacent thereto. Each director must own stock in an amount not less than \$2,000 if the bank has a \$50,000 capital and not less than 4 per cent if a smaller bank. The directors may not borrow more than 20 per cent each of the amount of the capital stock, and the aggregate loans to directors shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total capital.

Each stockholder must be liable in the sum of his stock and that much more for the debts of the corporation. This is the present law and is the requirement of the institution. A stockholder need not prove before incorporation that he owns as much property outside banking stock as he holds that commodity. Indeed he need not own any other property than his bank stock. He must, however, prove that he is a person of integrity and financial standing to the satisfaction of the board before any charter may be issued. The assessments may not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent for each six months until July 1, 1911, unless there is an emergency call and after that date only one-twentieth of one per cent each six months.

Final Adjournment Not Fixed.

After the senate committee on final adjournment reported March 30 as the date agreed upon, some of the senators decided the day was too early, and although the report had been adopted, the senate reconsidered its action and left the matter undecided. The house concurred in the report.

Orthoedic Hospital for Omaha.

Senator Ransom presented a proposition to the senate finance committee for the appropriation of \$15,000 to buy a site for an orthoedic hospital for Omaha to be a part of the State University School of Medicine established there. He told the committee he had a pledge of a gift for the construction of the hospital that would not be less than \$50,000, the same to be available as soon as the site was secured.

Ready for Governor.

Among measures now ready for signature are: Depositors' guaranty banking bill. Publicity of campaign contributions bill.

Anti-intimidation bill. Reciprocal law amendments bill. Elective precinct assessors bills. Bill permitting national banks to re-charter under state laws or take advantage of the state guaranty law.

Physical valuation bill. Omaha home rule charter bill.

All these bills have either been passed by both houses or are so far advanced that their immediate passage is assured.

Important Bills Acted Upon.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the Sken bills for the election of precinct assessors. The bills provide these officials shall be elected every two years, beginning with next fall, and shall in cities number one for each 4,000 population. County assessors are left unchanged. County boards are to divide a county into districts for assessment. Under a separate bill provision will be made for assessment of real estate every two years instead of every four years but this has not yet gone through.

Investigate Bond Concerns.

In the passage of a bill to investigate the surety bond companies the house passed one of the important measures of the session. The bill was introduced by the claims committee. It provides for the creation of a commission, consisting of the governor, auditor, and attorney general, to make a complete investigation of rates charged by these companies and to fix a maximum schedule for future business. It is said these concerns have entered into a combination to boost rates.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

The "wets" and "dry" are lining up all along the Nebraska line.

The city of Lincoln has won its dollar gas suit.

High water in Sheridan county destroyed a number of bridges.

Work on the new opera house at Beatrice will be started April 1.

Fire at McCook destroyed Gannis' general merchandise store.

A new bank is scheduled for Red Cloud with a capital stock of \$25,000 paid up.

Wm. Nightengale, Omaha, aged 25, quit by the carbolic route. He had of late been much addicted to drink.

John Roby of Hall county shot at a cat, killing the same, but the bullet sped on and likewise took the life of a colt.

Mrs. M. M. Falk, a resident of West Beatrice, gave birth to triplets, all boys. They weigh 8, 7 and 6 pounds, respectively.

Stella, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Richie of Mitchell, was run over and instantly killed by a car in the switch yards.

Miss Rachel Fairchild has been re-elected superintendent of the schools at Spencer, with substantial increase in salary.

Mr. Kingsbury, the well-known horseman of Auburn, has moved to Nebraska City with his large string of fast horses and will train them on the new track at the city park.

Work has been begun on the laying of the brick of the first story of the postoffice building at Grand Island, the foundation and basement being complete.

The man held in Valentine for murder, named Storey, appeared before the county judge and waived preliminary and was bound over to district court without bail.

Herbert, the 12-year-old son of Geo. Helmick, living two miles south of Stella, shot himself in the foot with a 22-caliber rifle with which he was playing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. VanLeer arrived in Tecumseh from Sheridan, Wyo., with the remains of their 4-year-old son, where he was drowned in attempting to secure his hat when it was blown into the stream.

The Grand Island Banking company, one of the oldest as also one of the strongest state banks in Nebraska, has decided to nationalize. It has a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$50,000, and deposits of nearly \$700,000.

All things are ready for the county convention of Sunday school workers of Custer county, to begin on April 21 and to run until the evening of the 23d. The session will be held in the Presbyterian church in Broken Bow.

Alva A. Randall, son of A. P. Randall of Clay Center, died at their farm home six miles southeast of Clay Center, as a result of an injury received by being thrown from a horse in December. Deceased was 29 years of age.

An El Reno (Okla.) paper is authority for the statement that a number of well-known Nebraskans have located in that city and expect to do business on a large scale. They have organized the Conservative Loan company.

Ben Grandstaff, hauling hay for S. P. Alderman, near Bassett, with a four-horse pony team, has the record of hauling the largest load of hay in that vicinity. He had a load weighing 11,570 pounds. The net hay weighed 9,670 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. David Brion of Ewing celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, all of their children being present to help celebrate the day. They were married in Pennsylvania and came to Nebraska thirty years ago.

Mrs. Peter Sanders of Grand Island, the wife of a painter, old-time residents of the city, committed suicide by shooting herself in the mouth. Mrs. Sanders has been in poor health for several years and despondency was the cause of the act.

Peru claims the oldest notary public in point of service of any Nebraska city or town. Mr. D. C. Cole of that place received his first commission four years before Nebraska was made a state and he has kept it in force continuously since that time.

A jury in district court of Washington county rendered a verdict in favor of Flossie Plotoff, a girl of 14 years, against William Wilson, a merchant of Arlington, for \$10,000 and costs. The girl was driving a horse on her way to school, when Wilson attempted to pass her with his automobile on a high and narrow grade. The horse scared and threw her out, injuring her.

Victor Lang, a well known Beatrice man, who recently disposed of his business, and was preparing to take a trip to his old home in Austria when he discovered that he was not an American citizen. He was preparing to make out an application for passports.

Unfair discrimination against the country elevators in favor of the terminal elevator companies is alleged in the case of H. Gund & Co. of Blue Hill against the Burlington. This is the complaint heard by Special Examiner Brown of the interstate commerce commission.

Rev. George J. Glauber, rector of the Catholic church of Hartington, is dead of paralysis at the age of 55. Born in Buffalo, he was educated at St. Joseph's college there and at St. Jerome's at Berlin, Canada, and graduated in theology at Niagara university.

News has been received at Nelson of the death by suicide of Mrs. Joseph Kramer, who lived five miles southwest of there. She shot herself with a shotgun, the charge tearing away the greater part of her face. No reason is known. The woman was in Nelson the day before the tragedy.

Prominent People

FAMOUS SCIENTIST



Prof. Simon Newcomb, the most distinguished astronomer of the United States and one of the foremost mathematicians of the world, celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth the other day at his home in Washington. Congratulations from famous scientists and noted people the world over came pouring in all day long.

Prof. Newcomb is one of the most widely known figures in the scientific world. He is well known abroad as well as in this country, and has been decorated by the most distinguished of the world's rulers, beside having had conferred on him honorary degrees from every scientific institution worth the mention, both here and abroad.

He was retired as a rear admiral in the navy 12 years ago, but he has kept steadily at work, and is just completing a monumental work on the motion of the moon, which is the result of half a century of labor. Before retiring he was chief of the Nautical Almanac, the most abstruse scientific publication by the government, and after his retirement his work on the moon, on which he is still engaged, was carried on under patronage of the government. After the founding of the Carnegie Institution it took up the work which has since been carried on by Prof. Newcomb, who directs a corps of expert computers and others necessary in carrying out the more mechanical details of the work.

Prof. Newcomb has always enjoyed good health till about two months ago, when it was necessary for an operation to be performed on him. He went through the ordeal as much as a matter of course as though he had been directing squadron evolutions in the navy. He was much interested in the mechanical details of the case, and pulled through easily with the aid of his rugged constitution in spite of his advanced age.

He has been all over the world both in his active work in the navy and since then on scientific expeditions, observing eclipses and attending the meeting of distinguished mathematical and astronomical bodies in Europe. It was only last spring that he attended the international mathematical congress in Rome and thence journeyed to Berlin to personally thank Emperor William for conferring on him the Prussian Order of Merit.

He has met practically all the crowned heads of Europe, lunched with the king of England and been decorated and received by the Kaiser. One of the ornaments of his parlor is a costly vase from the czar of Russia and another a bowl of rare Satsuma ware from the Mikado of Japan.

It is probable that his work on the motion of the moon will be put in the hands of the printer during the coming summer.

HIT TRUST PROSECUTION



Judge Albert B. Anderson, the United States district jurist who directed a verdict in favor of the Standard Oil Company in the Chicago rebate case in which Judge Landis once imposed a \$20,000,000 fine and thereby has thrown a great obstacle in the way of the rebate and trust prosecutions started by ex-President Roosevelt, has won a reputation for his independence of thought and action. He presides over the Indianapolis court, having been appointed in 1902. A few months after his taking the bench he clashed with an Indiana circuit court and promptly sent a circuit judge, a sheriff and his chief deputy, a district chairman, an ex-judge, a metropolitan police board president and other prominent politicians to jail cells for contempt of court in a receivership case. They had questioned the jurisdiction of the federal court in the matter and placed a receiver appointed by the circuit court in charge of a manufacturing plant.

The political prominence of the men sent to jail led to the bringing of powerful influences to bear upon Judge Anderson to save them from actual incarceration in cells. All efforts were in vain, however, and it took an order from the United States supreme court to get the distinguished "convicts" out of jail after a week or two behind the bars.

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STIRRED UP BIG FUSS



Grove Johnson, member of the California state legislature, found himself suddenly transformed from a modest neighborhood statesman into an international character a few weeks ago. It is not often that an ordinary garden variety of state legislator becomes a figure of national and international importance for emperors, presidents, cabinet ministers, senators and representatives to quarrel over, but Grove Johnson of California did that.

And he did it all with a little bill which he offered to the legislature for passage. The measure classed the Japanese in California with the Chinese and other aliens in prohibiting to them the right to own real estate. The majority of the state legislature was heartily in favor of the Hon. Grove Johnson's measure; the emperor of Japan, President Roosevelt, several thousand senators, congressmen, editors and like prominent citizens were bitterly and violently opposed to it. Their frantic efforts were finally successful in getting the measure killed, and international peace, although given a hard jolt, was clinched again.

Mr. Johnson will now, perhaps drop back into the neighborhood class of celebrity. Or he may, so use his sudden fame as to knock some more important political plums off the tree with it.

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY



Hilmi Pasha, whom the whirligig of political fate has just rolled around to the top in Turkey as grand vizier, is one of the leaders in the movement for a constitution and liberal government. He was minister of the interior in the cabinet of his predecessor, the aged and foxey Kiamil Pasha. The latter, even after the demands of the suddenly powerful Young Turkey had been met with promised acquiescence, was won over by the old palace clique.

The climax came when the venerable vizier appointed two new ministers, men who were more than suspected of disloyalty to the reform movement. The grand vizier was forced out of his job forthwith by a parliamentary vote of "confidence" which went the wrong way, 198 to 8. Then Hilmi Pasha, whose heart is with the progressive party, was named by the sultan for the highest post in the empire, except the throne itself.

The new grand vizier achieved a success with his first speech after his appointment, in which he outlined the political program. The speech made a good impression, and was generally regarded as a model of political tact and discretion. The vizier acknowledged the supremacy of the chamber of deputies, and his admission was especially welcome to the committee of union and progress, who considered his predecessor to be too high-handed.

When the Turks decided to take a hand in the governing of their country we heard much about the coming emancipation of the Turkish women and of the important part they played in the political upheaval in their land. It was made to appear as if the spirit of political unrest had penetrated even the harem of the sultan. Those familiar with Turkish ways, however, say that it will be many years before the women of that land learn to think for themselves. In no other European country have women been repressed as in Turkey. Nowhere else is their liberty curtailed so effectively as in the sultan's land. Yet they appear to be supremely happy—that is, if the

contentment of ignorance can be called happiness.

New Fruit Invented in Florida.

One of the coming new fruits that will add to the reputation of Florida is this described by the Enlist Lafoe Region: "The new fruit, Tangelo, was shown the editor this week by Mr. Frank Savage, who has propagated the same, the tree having this year 19 of the fruit. It is a cross between the pomelo and tangerine. The flavor is like the grapefruit, and the skin things are expected of it. The citrus fruits of Florida are capable of further hybridization, producing new fruits, but they can hardly be improved on for flavor."—Jacksonville Times Union.