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JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor. W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.

OMAHA, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1893.

THE AMERICAN IS THE CHAMPION OF ALL PARTISAN OFFENSES—THE OCEAN OF NONE.

SQUARING-UP MONTH.

All our FRIENDS know, if they will stop to think, how they stand with THE AMERICAN, and we shall expect to hear from all in arrears this month. Let us repeat FRIENDS: One dollar owing by one individual only is a trifle; three thousand individuals owing one dollar each is \$3,000.00—a difference, you see. Think of yourself, not in the unit, but in the aggregate, and remit just as soon as possible. Does this apply to you?

ON the second page of this paper you will find two articles which were published last week. They are republished to comply with the desires of a large number of readers.

WE do not think there is a nation or an empire on this globe in which a copy of THE AMERICAN has not been read. Our circulation has been extended to the "farthermost corner" of the earth.

OUR subscription list grows so rapidly that it is next to impossible to keep enough papers on hand to supply the demand. Last week we ran short seventy-two papers, and, in order to supply our regular subscribers, called in nearly all those placed on sale at the news depots in this city.

WE would like to have you look through your old papers and see if you can find any back numbers of THE AMERICAN. We are in need of Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of volume 1 to complete a file. We will pay 10c a copy for each of those numbers. If you can find these papers and will send them to us you will do us a favor.

WE have published that encyclical with the dispatch and the Tyler's comments in circular form. This circular will be the greatest eye-opener you can place in the hands of your friends. We have fixed the price as follows: 100 for 50c; 200 for \$1.00; 300 for \$1.50; 400 for \$2.00; 500 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$4.00; and each additional 1000 for \$3.00. Send in your order at once.

SOME amusing things happen in this world. When we first began the publication of THE AMERICAN the Romans said we would never get out the third number. But we did. Since that they have had us on our "last legs" continually, but somehow they could never push us over. "I wonder where the Thompsons get all their money, anyway." That is a puzzler, don't it? Poor old Rome, you make us laugh. You are so childish!

ON page two of this issue will be found an article from the pen of Harry Fischer, upon the question of citizenship and the restriction of immigration. The article is well worth reading and it is hardly necessary for us to say he voices the sentiments of THE AMERICAN. We need more citizens who, like Mr. Fischer, have studied this question and are not afraid to write down their ideas for publication. Let us cease being a nation of cowards and drones and go actively to work. What do you think of the movement now making to perpetuate our free institutions. Send us your views for publications.

THREE DAYS OF THE POPE.

Friday, Dec. 30.—The pope will recall Satelli. He has misinterpreted his instructions. The Jesuits are jubilant.

Saturday, Dec. 31.—The pope is displeased because of the criticisms of and opposition to Satelli, and his admirable adjustment of the public school question.

Sunday, Jan. 1.—The vatican is much surprised at the opposition which begins to be manifested at the result of the conference and the proposals of Mgr. Satelli. It is affirmed that the pope and Cardinals Rampolla and Ledochowski have expressed their discontent in the matter, and that the pope will shortly take important action concerning the agitation in America with a view to ending the divisions which exist in the church. Last spring the propaganda deputed a man of confidence to negotiate with Father McGlynn. When Mgr. Satelli started for America the pope confided to him the duty of making a new effort for Father McGlynn, and gave Mgr. Satelli power to act. The conditions of the reconciliation are not known here.

THE MILLER ALLEN CASE.

A great many people have said there was no corroborative evidence introduced to sustain that given by Clara Allen against Dick Berlin and Charley Hayes. We are of a different opinion. In order to convince you, if you are doubtful, we will state that Clara Allen swore she saw a man about one o'clock, dressed in light clothes, fire a shot to the east from a point south and west of the Deering works; that she saw a man in dark clothes come up Eighth street a few minutes afterward and that she recognized the man as Dick Berlin and Charley Hayes. The engineer of the Deering works Mr. Garleth swore that about eleven o'clock he saw a man in light clothes on Eighth street; that he saw a man in dark clothes on the bank west and probably a little south of the building in which he worked, and that he heard a shot. Legal authorities all hold that time is not essential in such cases. Miss Allen swore that when she saw the shot fired she called to Hattie Davis, that she "guessed she could get some rest now, as there was a fellow over in the woods who had fired a shot and she guessed he was shooting at the dogs." Hattie Davis swears she heard her say something about a shot having been fired. Miss Allen swears that Mayor Miller was in front of Lou Scott's house, the day he was found in the woods with a bullet in his head, and that he was accompanied by Berlin and a tall, slim man in light clothes—afterward identified as Hayes. Miss Scott swears to the same thing. E. O. Mayfield swears Miss Allen told him the same night that Miller was found that he had been there that day in company with two men. He also swears he came from South Omaha on the fated 4th of October with Berlin and Late Blanchard as early as 11:15 in the morning. Mr. Mayfield has charge of the South Omaha department of the World Herald and is building inspector, while Mr. Blanchard is connected with a bank. Their word, without an oath, is good, yet in the face of this evidence (which Mr. Mahoney did not introduce when Hayes and Berlin were on trial) Mr. Berlin's friends proved that he was in South Omaha at a time when it would seem impossible for him to have been there—even if he had jumped off the train he came north on and took another headed south without the loss of a single minute.

So much for Miss Allen's part of the story. Now let us go a little deeper. The question as to whether or not there were powder marks upon his head or face was a mooted one. Even doctors who examined the wound were not a unit on that point, and Miss Esteb, the head nurse at the hospital, who is accustomed to all kinds of wounds, did not see any powder marks. She also swore that she examined the effects, took them from his pockets, placed them in a bag and gave them to the matron, Miss Pfirmer, to put away. That she did not see an indelible pencil among the things, and that she remembered thinking when Mr. Walters found the note among Mr. Miller's effects, which had been written with an indelible pencil, THAT THE WRITING AND THE PENCIL DID NOT CORRESPOND. That the pencil she found was a common black one.

Then there was conflicting testimony as to whether or not the note was in Miller's handwriting. Messrs. Sudborough, Stebbins and Savage said it was. Mrs. Miller said it was not, and there are plenty of experts who would swear the same way.

And so it goes all through the case. Men who did all in their power to defeat Miller for mayor, to break down or retard the work of the A. P. A., now bob up as his most trusted friends, and cast a stain upon his name, while his real friends sit idly by and do nothing to counteract their influence.

The woman who swears she saw a shot fired near where Miller was found is arrested for perjury, thrown into jail and bound over on the same kind of testimony that Mr. Mahoney would not "prosecute the meanest dog ever thrown into the Missouri river by Count Pulaeki." Verily, some officials and gumbars are paragons of virtue, while a woman outside the pale of the Roman church who testified against a Romanist is a being beneath their contempt! Ye Gods! and this is America?

THE PLIGHT OF ROMANISM.

Romanism never was, in this country, so near the verge of a revolution against papal authority and the intermeddling of foreign ecclesiastical despots, as it is today. On every hand you see priests defying their bishops, bishops their archbishops and the latter the pope's representative in America. This disintegration extends even farther. It takes in the laity. Among them church laws, in some instances, is looked upon as despotic and tyrannical and they ignore it in every essential and material point, until in their case; it becomes inoperative, if not altogether null and void.

There is a notable example of this in this city. One of the leading contractors is a member of the Roman church. He has persisted in sending his children to the public schools although there was a parochial school just across the street from where he lived. Against this act the priest remonstrated—even refused to administer the sacrament to members of his family who were en-

titled to it unless he withdrew his children from the public schools. When this fact was made known to him he became indignant and said: "You tell the father that I am head of this family, that this community holds me responsible for the morals and education of my children, that he can run the spiritual part of our household, but aside from that he has nothing to say. I propose to send my children to the public schools. I propose to send them there for this reason: When they are grown up they will have to deal with men and women of all nationalities, and should be acquainted with the characteristics of each. How can they become more familiar with those traits than by attending the public schools where they meet and play with the little German children, the Swedes, Bohemians, Irish, Negroes and Americans? If the father does not want to administer the sacrament because of my refusal to take my children out of the public schools after hearing my reasons we shall get along somehow without it."

And so it goes. Priest Corrigan belittles Bishop Wigger and his German congress; McGlynn is reinstated without an apology to Archbishop Corrigan; Bishop Bonaccini brands his priests as "adventurers and outcasts." Priest Phelan charges Satelli with exceeding authority; Father Ryan of Kansas City Mo., admits that priests ask woman delicate questions in the confessional and Father Kolin, who succeeded or relieved Father Choka of this city when he went to Bohemia last year, has left the church because those in authority could not explain certain tenets satisfactorily and because he looks upon the pope as anti-Christ, while the laity everywhere are in rebellion.

Truly these are "troublesome times," and it may be well to ask "How long will it continue."

AS TO LEGISLATION.

It is not within the province of this paper to attempt to instruct the gentlemen, who will sit in the present legislative halls as law makers, as to what is expected of them. We believe they are all capable of performing their duties, and honest enough to do the work they were elected to do. Those elected from this county we know to be of that stripe, and they realize that future preferment depends altogether upon their official acts during the next eighty-five days. And, knowing this, they will be very careful what bills they put their seal of approval upon. Some bills of vast importance will be up for consideration, while, at the same time, there will be an unlimited number that will not be worth the paper on which they are written. Among the former will be one changing the qualifications of electors and one taxing unimproved church property, private schools, seminaries, colleges and cemeteries. There will also be two or three constitutional amendments. One will create the office of state printer, another will require electors to be able to read the English language, and another will provide for a state board of charities and correction. We have our own ideas as to what should be done with all these bills, but until we see a disposition on the part of members of the legislature to ignore the wishes of their constituents we shall hold our peace.

WHERE OMAHA PEOPLE STOP.

We were down to Lincoln Tuesday to see the independents organize the legislature. While there we stopped at the Lindel hotel. This hotel seems to have taken the place of the old Capitol as headquarters for political parties. We met there Mr. Porter, the leader of the independents in the house; Mr. Casper, the leader of the democratic hosts in the house, V. O. Strickler, Paul VanDerVoort, Ernest Stult, Henry Knodell, Ross Hammond and about one hundred other well-known politicians. You cannot find a better hotel in Lincoln than the Lindel.

No little sensation has been excited among American Catholics by the presence of an Italian prelate, a Monsignor Satelli who appears as the papal representative with full power to represent the pope and to decide all questions beyond appeal. They have not taken very kindly to the fact that an Italian is thus exalted over such great American dignitaries as Cardinal Gibbons and the distinguished archbishops. Why should they complain? The Catholic church is ruled by Italians. Four-fifths of the cardinals and all the popes for centuries have been of that race. What worse is it to be ruled by an Italian in America than by an Italian four thousand miles away? This Italian legate has been kind enough to propose a plan for the settlement of the public school question. He is in favor of the public schools, but asks that certain hours be set apart to teach Catholic pupils religion. In other words he would kindly encourage public schools on condition that they are turned over to the Catholics. Children are kept in the schools not more than six hours a day for five days in the week. Let Satelli use the remaining eighteen hours of the five days and the entire Saturday and Sunday as he will, but let him keep his Jesuitical hands off our public school system.—Christian Evangelist.

HAPPY EMPLOYEES.

That is the Condition in Which Marks Bros. Employees Were Monday.

The most enjoyable New Year's banquet given in Omaha was given by Marks Bros. to their employees. It occurred at the Windsor hotel at 2:30 Monday afternoon. It was fully two hours before the banquet room was quitted. The menu was tempting, and included many dishes delicious and palatable. The wine was sparkling and fine, and the whole repast was a model of epicurean taste.

A number of speeches were made after the menu had been disposed of, and although short each was good and heartily applauded. The Marks brothers, George, John, William and Moses, each made short addresses to their guests, and their remarks tended to further cement the spirit of friendship and good feeling between employer and employee.

Mr. D. S. Moore, a harness maker in the employ of the company, proposed the health of the firm. He said: "Here is to the Marks Bros. Saddletry company, who have invited us to dine, that we may eat this sumptuous repast and drink this sparkling wine. Here is to the boys who have helped to make it possible for us to drink wine today out of these long-necked bottles. Once more, boys, we drink! Here is to the future good health of our employers and their continued prosperity, and may the American flag never be torn to splinters and cast to the four winds of this earth."

Mr. F. L. Dow, a patron of Marks Bros., was called upon and responded in a neat five minute speech. He said he hoped the close relations between the firm and employes, so apparent now, would continue throughout the year 1893, and he wished them all a joyous and happy New Year.

Remarks were made by A. F. Demme, chief foreman of the harness department; Jacob Schamel, foreman of the saddle department; Charles Ross, foreman of the collar department, and August Schoemer, foreman of the machine department.

One of the most notable and pleasant features of the banquet was the presentation to each of the Marks brothers of a gold-headed cane by the employes. The presentation speech was made by Miss Ella Kaufman, and it was as interesting as it was appropriate.

Those present at the banquet were: George, John, William, Moses and Eddie Marks, A. F. Demme, Ella Kaufman, Sadie Mudge, F. T. Dow, R. Bunnell, G. W. Sams, Joseph Ranch, Frank Norotuy, D. W. Buck, Ed Meyers, Jacob Hohendorf, P. P. Clement, William Hoffman, W. Cobey, W. J. Gregory, A. Huffman, Otto Deppeler, William Webber, P. O'Conner, W. McLaughlin, M. Shaw, Max Mitzloff, Albert Mitzloff, Jacob Schamel, Charles Koschwitz, Fred Schamel, L. Barrick, John W. Gray, Chris Laquet, D. S. Moore, Jake Reber, John Reber, August Weisu, James Batcheler, Fred Meyers, B. Maylard, H. T. Geis, C. H. Litto, John Schmidt, John Braun, William Dirksen, Ed Roberts, Peter Koviz, John Kneman, Frank Sepek, B. Peden, August Schoemer, John Rollo, R. G. Miller, C. Vandenberg, A. W. Dorfman, C. Bauer, Fred Schmidt, J. B. Aringdale, Joseph V. Markelair, G. H. Harrington, J. B. Jones, F. D. Seebold, John Wheeler, T. Madden, W. O. Rourke, J. E. Clause, Ed Smith, Will Sandburg, Charles Ross, W. T. Union, Henry Funk.

This was the first occasion of the kind given by the Marks Bros., and it was very much enjoyed by the participants. The Marks Bros. Saddletry company was established twenty-one years ago by Daniel and George Marks, and has grown rapidly with each succeeding year, until today the firm is one of the leading concerns in the west. At East Omaha the large factory is located where harness, saddles and collars are manufactured, giving employment to seventy-five men. The company's store is located at 1213-1215 Harney street, they having recently removed there. The relations between them and their employes have always been pleasant and agreeable, and the event of yesterday brought them in closer touch with each other.

Laid to Rest.

Last Wednesday morning the grim reaper visited the home of our friend, John Yerak, and cut off in the bright blossom of womanhood his oldest daughter, Barbara, Miss Yerak had been afflicted but a few days when the summons came. She was up and about New Year's day, but that evening took to her bed from which she never stirred until death relieved her from her suffering. Just a few minutes before the summons came she sang a hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and as the last note died away, the anxious father, who was watching by her bedside, called her name, her eyes slowly opened, he slipped his hand beneath the pillow to raise her head, and as he was in the act of placing her in a more comfortable position, her spirit took its flight. Miss Yerak was organist in the Bohemian Presbyterian church. She also taught a class of young children the beauties of the Protestant religion in the same church and was universally esteemed and respected by all who knew her. The funeral services were held

this morning in the Bohemian Presbyterian church, Fifteenth and W streets, at 10 o'clock. Rev. John Pypal preached in his native language and Rev. J. M. Wilson delivered a fine tribute, in English, to the worth and virtue of the deceased. The remains were buried in the Bohemian cemetery which is located just west of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Yerak will have the sympathy of all their friends in their great affliction.

DOINGS OF THE JUNIORS.

Bro. Thompson—I cannot refrain from commenting upon the unusual activity and agility of the members of Columbia No. 3. Especial reference is had to their unparalleled speed in adjourning the night of the Continental block fire, which occurred during a very interesting portion of our proceedings, being the night of election of officers for the ensuing term. "They stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once," as many of the members expected at any moment to see the walls falling in on them.

After the excitement had partially subsided, two of our brave and loyal brothers, viz. Gibson and Tagger, rushed into the "fiery elements" and succeeded after many startling and hair breadth escapes, in rescuing much valuable paraphernalia belonging to No. 3.

Much credit is also due Bros. Lippincott and Thomas, who saved valuable property of some of the other orders which meet in our hall. Bro. Lippincott says that water may be all right if applied moderately, but does not think it beneficial when applied by a two inch hose nozzle. A number of the members who were at South Omaha the night of the fire, declare that the walking between South Omaha and this city, is very fine, and request the brothers to try pedestrianism for insomnia or restlessness.

No. 3 now is snugly located in Patterson hall at Seventeenth and Farnam streets, and extends a hearty invitation to the "boys" to call and visit them when convenient.

Through the kindness of the wife of Bro. Turner, the members of our council were regaled with a fine lunch and coffee, upon the night of our first meeting in Patterson hall, Jan. 3rd, for which the brothers extend thanks.

No. 3 would like to see the column so kindly offered for the use of the Juniors by Bro. Thompson, in THE AMERICAN, bristling each week with spicy news of interest to our fraternity.

Wake up, boys, and let us hear from you. "SCRIBENDO."

OMAHA, January 3rd, 1893.—EDITOR AMERICAN—Dear Sir: Observing that you have offered a column of your valuable paper to be devoted to the "Junior Order," I thought I might be able to contribute a few words which might be of interest to the "boys." We all love to have home spoken of, we love to hear reminiscences of our childhood days, and how pleasant it is to pick up your valuable paper and see on its pages accounts of our loved order. The two are similar and are both looked upon as sacred. Understand me, I am not trying to impress your readers with my eloquence or journalistic power, but desire only to have the objects of our order explained to the world rightly. Now it has been said by good foreigners that we are a Know-nothing organization, when in truth we welcome to our shores all who will become true Americans. Let some boy (born of naturalized parents, whose age will admit him) enter our portals and the scales will fall from his eyes and the noonday sun will be dimmed by the brilliant orbs of truth taught in our council chambers. Neither are we a political organization, nor are we banded together for the purpose of supporting and placing in office American-born men; but let me assure you, friends, that we will vote for a man (born where he may be) who has shown that the office sought him and that he did not suit the office. By that you can see that our creed is principle not men. We want to place men in public office who can be trusted, men of one desire, one object, and that is the establishment of true American principles of which our public schools is the chief, and have men, who after election will be men of worth, who will not try to tote to our enemies and forget the devotion of the friends who put them in their exalted position. We want the system of voting changed so that every one can have equal show and rights. Another object is to educate those who come to our land to be law abiding citizens, who will not level our flag, our institutions nor our laws. "Come ye of every nation, come to America, the land of the free," but leave your old habits behind you when you swear to obey our laws and customs, and the members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. will be the first to welcome you here to this free land. But bring your foreign customs here and see how quickly will spring up hundreds, yes, thousands who will say "hands off," go back from whence you came, and leave us alone with our sacred rights and principles! Truly yours, E. G.

The Mark of the Beast.

A late writer who was a profound Greek scholar, referred to the letter-numerals of the enigmatical mark which John gives to identify the great latter-day Apostasy, and gives the passage literally translated thus: "His number is Ch X N," observing at the same time the custom of the ancients of making initials represent proper names on coins, medals, monuments, etc. Looking at it in this way he evolved the name Christus Xibus Satanas, or The Satan of the Cross of Christ. Assuming the accuracy of his reading, let us ask ourselves what satanical system has appeared on modern history bearing as its ensign the cross of Christ? History gives but one answer—an answer that excludes all possibility of doubt. Grimly it points its accusing finger at the church of Rome. Look at the ensign borne in the war of extermination carried on against the Waldenses and Albigenses, the Protestants of France and of Switzerland! Turn to that dread midnight visitor, the "Familiar of the Holy office of the Inquisition;" draw back the cloak from his breast and inspect the cruform badge of his villainous calling! Read the story of the devilish work known as the Massacre of St. Bartholomew! Stay! Let us quote the passage: "Everything was soon decided on. The great bell of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, which was used only on public rejoicings, was to give the signal at the first dawn of day. Instantly, torches were to be put in the windows and chains placed across the streets; soldiers were to be stationed in the open places, and for the sake of distinction they were to wear a piece of white linen on their left arms, and a white cross on their hats. The Duke of Guise was to begin the work of destruction by despatching the admiral at the first stroke of the bell." The Protestants of that day needed no arguments to convince them that the Roman church is the Satan of the Cross of Christ, and the crucifix is no other than the bestial mark. "And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them; and judgment was given unto them; and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his mark upon their foreheads, or in hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years."—Rev. 20: 4.

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QUESTION DRAWER.

T. V.—You want us to start a daily? You would subscribe and pay a year in advance, and be satisfied with a paper half the size THE AMERICAN is today? You say you would, but would you? To answer your questions in the regular old style Yankee fashion. How long would you be satisfied? We will tell you—until the novelty of the thing wore off,—probably one month—then you would quit us and fly back to the old dailies. We were almost born, reared and educated in a "print shop," and think we know what the public wants—it wants the best, and we couldn't give it the best when it came to issuing a daily. We have not the funds, to say nothing about the question of ability. But, the time may come when we can place the most complete daily in the west on the market, and when it does the first thing the public will know of THE AMERICAN being turned into a daily will be when the newsboys cry "Here's yer daily 'Merican.'" THE AMERICAN could be a daily tomorrow were it possible to find 100 men who would each back an American daily newspaper to the amount of \$1000 at 5 per cent. per annum. And it would be a success.

FOREIGN BORN.

Sadler's Catholic Directory, Almanac, and Ordo, for 1891, gives the date of the Feast of Ignatius Loyola as July 31. The time between that and the 5th of September is computed as sufficient for the extermination of all men opposed to Romanism. Be careful when your doorbell rings after July 30. The slaughter of St. Bartholomew may be repeated. Protestants should be on their guard.

Linon Stationery.

Every attorney should call on THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 412-13-14 Sheely block, and order a supply of fine Bond Glazed Linon Stationery. It is the finest thing in the market, and does not cost more than ordinary linen paper. Telephone 911, and we will call and show you a sample.

Attention Jr. O. U. A. M.

Columbia No. 3. will meet Tuesday night January 3d, and thereafter, at Patterson Hall, 17th and Farnam.

John Rudd, 305 North 16th St., has a full line of Ladies' and Gent's Gold Watches.