

INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

To meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily hits all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of complete incompleteness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make

them sufficient to resist an direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to secure to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses, in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between the respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the em-

baragements of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have a greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Words of Friendship For the South.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured their freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northern men who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent well to do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, in its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in

business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

No Race Feeling in White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be recognized in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made legitimate.

Another labor question has arisen.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its irresponsible exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court so to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with. Having thus reviewed the question likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I evoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

WESTINGHOUSE, JR., WEDS

Marriage Today to English Girl the Culmination of Interesting Romance.

London, March 4.—Miss Violet Evelyn Brocklebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, and George Westinghouse, Jr., son of the Pittsburgh millionaire air brake manufacturer, were married today at Irton Hall, Lancashire, one of the country seats of the bride's father.

The wedding marked the culmination of an interesting romance. Miss Brocklebank and her future husband met for the first time when he was working as a laborer in his father's factory in Pittsburgh. He did this to gain experience of the practical side of the business. The couple met again a year later in Europe.

Three Barrel Gun for Roosevelt.

Moundsville, W. Va., March 4.—President Roosevelt will hunt big game in Africa with a three-barrel gun. Several weeks ago the president placed an order at a factory here for a special gun which, he stated, he wanted to use on his African hunting expedition.

\$1,000 Missing From His Pocket.

Broken Bow, Neb., March 3.—Theodore Leserve, son of a prominent and wealthy resident of this place, was found in the Alliance yards in an unconscious condition. When found he had \$600 in cash in his pockets. When he left home a day earlier he had \$1,600. He left here in company with two companions, neither of whom has been found.

Fight Over Section Line.

Bridgeport, Neb., March 3.—A dispute over the section line between two homesteaders, Frank Marshall and George Petker, led to a fight, in which Petker was so badly hurt that he has been in bed since. Marshall was arrested and held in \$1,000 bond on a charge of assault.

Detroit May Get Bowling Congress.

Pittsburg, March 4.—It appears that Detroit will get the tenth national tournament of the American Bowling Congress.

STOCKYARDS BILL GETS HOUSE O. K.

Reduces Yardage Charges 20 Per Cent Below Present Rates.

LIST OF BILLS TOTALS 984

Senator Ollis Introduces Bill Providing for State Inspection of Grain and Regulating Storage Charges—Senate Repeals Employee Law.

Lincoln, March 3.—The house passed the stock yards bill by Taylor of Hitchcock. The bill reduces yardage charges about 20 per cent and reduces hay and corn charges to 35 cents above market price.

The house also passed the Miller anti-high school fraternity bill, which has already passed the senate.

The end of the legislation session appeared in sight with the expiration of the time for the introduction of new bills. The total number of measures introduced in the two branches is 984, as against 1,044 two years ago. In the senate 407 were placed on the calendar and in the house 597 were introduced. Among the last bills introduced is one by Senator Ollis, providing practically a new system for storing and inspecting grain in Nebraska elevators. The bill provides for the appointment of weighmasters in all cities where there are public storage houses and establishes a method of grading all kinds of grain. An elaborate plan for handling grain is provided and the state railroad commission is charged with the enforcement of the proposed law.

Another measure introduced in the senate increases materially the salaries of county attorneys. In cities of from 1,000 to 30,000 population the salary is raised from \$800 to \$1,200 and in Douglas county the salary of that official is made \$4,000.

There was a parliamentary tangle in the house such as has not been witnessed before this session. It ended with the indefinite postponement of a bill to close all saloons at 7 p. m. In committee of the whole the measure was recommended for passage by a vote of 29 to 39, but the house defeated it on a motion to nonconcur by a substantial majority.

A row occurred in the bill room of the house, which resulted in the speaker and chief clerk discharging J. N. Faulhaber and J. N. Vandenberg. The senate in committee of the whole agreed to pass Elder's bill providing for the assessment of real property every two years instead of every four years. Senator Tibbet's bill prohibiting the circulation of banks under heavy penalty was recommended favorably.

The senate decided the present law limiting the number of employees the senate may have on its payroll to forty-nine is a dead letter and recommended its repeal. Senator Howell said the legislature regularly disregarded it and he thought the people had confidence enough in the members to let them say each session how many assistants they needed. The present list of senate employees numbers sixty-three.

Contracts were let for twenty new bridges in different parts of Lancaster county. They are scattered over nine precincts in the county.

Says He Is Slayer of Mrs. Martin.

Lincoln, March 3.—An anonymous communication was received by Chief of Police Cooper, in which the writer says he is the slayer of Mrs. Jacob Martin, in Gage county, and that Mead Shumway, who is to be hanged for the crime Friday, is innocent. The writer says Mrs. Martin attacked him with a butcherknife and he was forced to kill her. The authorities are unlikely to pay any attention to the communication. Governor Shallenberger received a letter from Shumway's Illinois sweetheart pleading for clemency.

Bakers Organize at Omaha.

Omaha, March 3.—Permanent organization was decided upon by sixty master bakers, who met in this city for that purpose. They came from all parts of Nebraska, and were presided over by George Wolz of Fremont, who was made president. In the future the organization will be known as the Master Bakers' Association of Nebraska. J. Burns of Omaha was made secretary. The bakers were last night guests of the local bakers and today a committee of seven presented a constitution and bylaws, which was adopted.

\$100,000,000 Worth of Diamonds.

New York, March 3.—From figures made public by the appraiser of the port it appears that the prosperity wave, long reported as heading in this direction, has at last reached these shores. During the month the value of the diamonds, pearls, rubies and other gems entered through this port aggregated \$2,916,710, a gain over the imports of the same class of merchandise during February, 1908, of \$200,447. On all other imports the total value aggregated \$66,887,526, or \$18,500,000 more than for the corresponding month last year.

8100—NEW AHD—8100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SAVE THIS ANYWAY

Put It in Some Safe Place, for It May Come in Handy Some Day.

Here is a simple home-made mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe. Try it:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Sarsaparilla, three ounces; Compound Syrup Karosonilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known druggist here in town is authority that these ingredients are all harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by forcing the Kidneys to filter and strain from the blood and system all uric acid and foul, decomposed waste matter, which cause these afflictions. Try it if you aren't well. Save the prescription.

WALKER TELLS OF SWINDLES

Identifies George Ryan as Member of Alleged Gang.

LOSES \$5,000 AND DIAMOND

Five Under Indictment at Little Rock.

Mayor Will Be Brought to Council Bluffs for Trial—Victims Flock to Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 4.—Joseph P. Walker of Denver, in the federal court here, positively identified George Ryan of this city as being the man who encouraged him to go to Council Bluffs, Ia., where later he was victimized of \$5,000, he declares, by the gang of alleged foot race swindlers now under arrest in Little Rock. Ryan had been arrested and held under a \$10,000 bond to answer a charge of the misuse of the mails in connection with luring victims.

Postal Inspector Swanson of Council Bluffs brought seven of the victims here from Little Rock, but Walker is the only one who identified Ryan as being connected with the game.

Federal Commissioner Leslie, before whom Ryan was tried, declared that he did not believe the charge of misuse of mails had been established against Ryan, but that he would reserve decision one week and give Federal Attorney Clayton an opportunity to file a brief in the matter. Ryan was given his liberty under a former bond.

Walker testified that he put up \$5,000 to help swell the \$50,000 bet on the race, but he had loaned the money to the pool rather than wagered himself, because he "had no interest in the matter."

Under cross-examination he said he had been promised a percentage of the entire winnings and that after he had "loaned" his \$5,000 to be wagered he put up a large diamond stud against a diamond ring on the result, which he lost also.

Alleged Swindlers Indicted.

Little Rock, March 4.—One indictment was returned by the Pulaski county grand jury, but that was sufficient as in it appeared the names of all the men known to the grand jury connected with the alleged fleecing of J. G. Kyle out of \$10,000. It was an easy matter to get service upon this indictment. All the men are in the Pulaski county jail. The indictment charges J. C. Maybray, F. M. Clark, I. J. Warner, J. C. Johnson and H. M. Stockwell with getting money by false pretenses and grand larceny, and fixes their bonds at \$10,000 each. Maybray will be taken to Council Bluffs.

DIAMOND I PJ IS SHOW GAIN

Appraiser of New York Port Signs Prosperity Wave.

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