

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of February, 1901. (SIG.) N. P. PIERCE, Notary Public.

Jerry Simpson's estimate of Senator Allen is complimentary to say the least. Can the senator conscientiously reciprocate the favor?

Mrs. Lease is advertising herself throughout the east as "the greatest orator in the world." Nothing small about Mary, except her feet, is there?

The people of Brazil are said to be anxious for a speedy settlement of the so-called Brazilian war way or another. So are the people of the United States.

Judging from the public utterances of the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, one would infer that he was sovereign in fact as well as in name.

Hereafter, when Governor Hog of Texas wants to go out deer hunting, he will first consult the attorney general and will carry with him a copy of the game laws of the state.

Another fire is attributed to defective electric wiring. Another argument in favor of the pending ordinance giving the city electrician power to enforce the rules of proper wiring.

If the State Board of Transportation is still on speaking terms with the B. & M. railroad its officials will have the grain rate from Fairbury to Omaha readjusted so that this city can secure the trade to which it is entitled.

Charitable organizations in all the large cities are still issuing urgent calls for funds for the prosecution of the work of poor relief. Spasmodic charity has had its day.

The Knights of Labor will do well to think twice before willfully violating a restraining order of a federal court, however odious and unwarranted it may appear to be. The law that provides a remedy by appeal to secure the dissolution of injunctions issued without the necessary color of jurisdiction.

Eleven prisoners will be discharged from the state penitentiary during March. There has been a gradual declination of the number of convicts the past year. The people of Nebraska must be growing better, and are not, as has been charged, "upon the verge of moral, financial and material ruin."

One report of the proceedings of the lower house of congress the other day says that it resembled a bear garden. A similar analogy expressed in another paper characterizes the proceedings as resembling a bear garden. This must be an unwarranted slander on the bear garden, and demands a congressional investigation.

The persuasive powers of the Commercial club are being used successfully upon country merchants, whose trade the jobbers of Omaha want and must have. When Nebraska merchants learn by personal contact the manifold advantages of the Omaha market they will need no further inducements to trade here. Self-interest will do the rest.

The old question of the right of the city to impose a license tax upon persons pursuing particular occupations is again involving the city authorities before the courts. The coal dealers license case purporting to have settled this last summer, when the city did not manifest interest enough in the adverse decision to appeal to the higher court. This question will not be settled until the supreme court settles it right.

The government of the United States is as fastidious as it is exacting with reference to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. When the Chinese residents of a Washington town prepared to comply with the provisions of the law and handed in their photographs for inspection it was found that they had forgotten to remove their hats before posing before the photographer's camera and so will have to go through the ordeal once more. Will the woe of the Chinamen never end?

The county commissioners are making a move in the right direction when they resolve to require of the county treasurer a monthly statement showing the precise amounts of county money held by the different banks that have been designated as county depositories. The publication of this statement would be a further check upon the power of the treasurer to favor one bank more than another, and would at the same time take the people into the confidence of the county bookkeeping. There is no call for secrecy in connection with the safekeeping of public funds.

OUR SPLENETIC DOGBERRY.

About two months ago a desperado who had been in Omaha only forty-eight hours held up a man going to his home in one of our streets about 11 at night and made him hand over what change he had at the muzzle of a revolver. The footpad was arrested by the police, tried in the district court and convicted of highway robbery.

As a plea for a light sentence, his lawyers got him to tell the trial judge, who happened to be the reasonable and bombastic Scott, that he had brought \$80 to Omaha on his arrival and lost all he had at the faro table. This may have been true, or it may have been a downright fabrication.

In any event it furnished the judge with another opportunity to dance a jig on the corpus of the mayor and deliver a stump speech on licensed gambling.

Now, when the prisoner at bar confessed himself guilty of gambling, besides highway robbery, he was entitled to a double dose. The man who gambles at faro is guilty of a felony just the same as a dealer of faro, and moreover the man who deliberately walks into a gambling house for the purpose of betting his money at an unlawful game is entitled to no sympathy.

After getting away his money the man proceeded to hold up the consumers of sugar in 1892 over \$34,000,000. This portion of Senator Peffer's report possesses peculiar interest at this time and ought to have a good effect on the senate, but it is hardly to be expected that the recommendation of a retention of the bounty will be adopted.

The anti-gambling ordinance grants no license to anybody and the collection of the \$150 fine can in no way be construed as a permit to carry on gambling. On the contrary it places in the hands of the public prosecutor the needed proof for convicting keepers of gambling houses if he is disposed to prosecute them.

Judge Scott certainly knows enough to know that the machinery for enforcing the state's gambling law is in the hands of the sheriff, the county attorney and the judge of the criminal court.

Why does the judge everlastingly vent his spleen at the mayor in this manner instead of addressing himself to the law officers of his own court. The people of this community cannot be hoodwinked by these periodic outbursts of self-asserting virtue.

A judge is no different from any other public man who holds his commission from the people. A man may fool some people some time, but no man can fool all the people all the time.

SOVEREIGN'S POLISH THREATS.

General Master Workman Sovereign mistakes the temper of the American people if he expects them to give moral support to his threats of violating the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins. It is poor policy to say the least, for the leader of a great labor organization to announce amid a blizzard of trumpets that he intends to defy the legally constituted authorities of the United States. Violating an order of the court can only lead to other and equally serious violations of the law. The action of the master workman sets an example to all the men of the labor organization which he controls. It tends to blunt their respect for law and to encourage lawlessness. It invites upon the investigator the penalties which lie within the power of the court to impose.

Labor leaders, and chief among them Mr. Sovereign, have justly denounced in unmeasured terms the corporations that have endeavored to evade the restrictions placed upon them by courts and legislatures. They have scored the railroads for not living up to the interstate commerce law. They have accused them of trying to get control of the courts and of refusing to obey their orders whenever the latter might not suit their purposes. Yet here we have Mr. Sovereign threatening to do exactly what the corporations have been denounced for doing.

Mr. Sovereign's order may be wrong and he may have exceeded his lawful authority when he signed a paper designed to prevent the concerted quitting of work on the part of the Northern Pacific employes. But this will not justify Mr. Sovereign in deliberately violating the injunction. If the order is wrong there are remedies provided by law to establish a fact. The remedy is by appeal or by a petition for rehearing, and not by defiance. It is gratifying to Mr. Sovereign to intimate that the labor organizations cannot get justice from the courts. The recent decisions of Judges Hallett and Riner and of Judge Caldwell prove conclusively that the federal courts are ready to consult the interests of employes as well as of employer. Mr. Sovereign's threats cannot help the cause of labor.

PEFFER'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The investigation made by a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture into the causes of agricultural depression, a report of which has been submitted by Senator Peffer, appears to have been very thorough and pursued with a purpose to get at the real facts. The epitome of the report printed in The Bee shows the findings and the conclusions of the committee to be in a very high degree instructive and interesting, and they can be commended not only to those immediately concerned in agriculture, but to all who care to be well informed regarding that most important of all the interests of the American people. Agriculture is the basis of national wealth and prosperity. More than one-third of the population of the United States is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the annual addition to the wealth of the country from its farms is many times greater than that derived from the manufacturing and mining industries. The value of an acre of arable land in this country is affected by the industry as it is possible to obtain will be generally recognized.

THE ROCK ISLAND CONTRACT.

Omaha cannot remain an entirely disinterested spectator to the fight on the part of the Union Pacific to set aside the contract by which the Rock Island railroad has been given access to Omaha and South Omaha over the Union Pacific bridge and a right-of-way over part of the Union Pacific tracks between this city and Denver. By this contract Omaha has enjoyed for the past few years the benefit of direct connection to the capital of Iowa and other towns on its line between this city and Chicago and a competing line through a part of the region south of the platte that has contributed largely to the cattle trade and packing industry of South Omaha.

What will be the effect upon Omaha if this contract is abrogated? Will the Rock Island be compelled to resume its former transfer system at Dillonville, and would it not have to abandon its Denver passenger trains by way of Omaha, and turn all its South Platte traffic to Leavenworth and Kansas City? True the Interstate Bridge and Terminal company might connect the Rock Island with Omaha over its bridge, but how would that give the Rock Island access to South Omaha? Suppose even that a compact could be made to run the Rock Island freight trains in and out of South Omaha by the Belt line, would not the road be absolutely cut off from connection with its main line south of Lincoln?

This is a matter of vital concern to Omaha, and if this city has any legal rights under

CHARGES, UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST IMPORTANT

factor in the problem, since it makes the greatest drain on the producers' profits, where it leaves any chance for a profit.

Senator Peffer reaches a conclusion common with all investigators in this field, and that is that one of the most certain remedies for agricultural depression is the diversification of crops. On this point he finds in the best sugar industry a highly valuable source of advantage to the farmers of the west, and presents an argument in favor of fostering and promoting that industry which to convince everybody who is not hopelessly prejudiced against national aid in building up any American industry. The report, after pointing out the difficulties to be overcome in order to successfully establish the beet sugar industry, shows that the bounty method of encouragement had resulted in largely increasing the sugar production of the country, that of cane increasing in 1892 60 per cent and that of beet sugar for the same year 240 per cent. The report favors the retention of the bounty, expressing the opinion that it would be cheaper to do this than to abolish the bounty and restore the duty, and by way of justifying this view a computation is given showing that under the bounty system there was saved to the consumers of sugar in 1892 over \$34,000,000.

This portion of Senator Peffer's report possesses peculiar interest at this time and ought to have a good effect on the senate, but it is hardly to be expected that the recommendation of a retention of the bounty will be adopted. The anti-gambling ordinance grants no license to anybody and the collection of the \$150 fine can in no way be construed as a permit to carry on gambling. On the contrary it places in the hands of the public prosecutor the needed proof for convicting keepers of gambling houses if he is disposed to prosecute them.

THREE HAWAIIAN REPORTS.

All who have not lost interest in the Hawaiian question will read carefully the reports submitted to the United States senate by the committee on foreign relations. These consist of a majority report, signed by the chairman of the committee, Senator Morgan of Alabama, and the republican members, a minority report by four democrats of the committee, and a supplementary report by the republicans of the committee. While there is nothing essentially new presented in any of these reports, they together present all phases of the question, so that the partisans of either side may find in them a justification of their views. The majority report, drawn by Senator Morgan, who takes high rank as an exponent of international law, acquits everybody of wrong except the American flag, to be raised over the public buildings at Honolulu. The landing of American troops is justified on the ground that there was no power in Hawaii to enforce the laws and therefore it was the right of the United States to land troops on the islands at any place where it was necessary, in the opinion of our minister, to protect American interests. It is also held that it was the duty of our minister to resign the new government as soon as possible, in order that the citizens of the United States might be safely returned to the care of that government, the hour when or the conditions under which the recognition was given being a matter of no material importance. Our minister, however, had no authority to raise the flag of the United States on Hawaiian soil and declare a protectorate and his action was void for want of power. The order to haul down the flag and abandon the protectorate is held to have been in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States. "To haul down the flag of the United States," says the report, "was only an order to preserve its honor." In regard to annexation the report says it had been a subject of almost steady contemplation among the Hawaiians and their kings and that the United States has always been regarded by the Hawaiian people as a sort of house of refuge whenever the exigencies of fate might compel Hawaii to make her choice between home rule and foreign domination. Whether annexation is wise and beneficial to both governments is a question that must receive the consideration of both governments before it can be safely settled. The recognition of the provisional government is held to have been lawful and the course of the present administration in endeavoring to bring about by peaceable negotiations a restoration of the deposed queen was right and proper. Somewhat inconsistent with this view appears to be the following passage in the report: "When a crown falls in any kingdom of the western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs forever, and American opinion cannot sustain an American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and just the reasons may be that seem to justify him."

DOES THE PEOPLE OF OMAHA AND DOUGLAS

want to secure the location of the state fair for the next term of years? If they do they will have to exert themselves and offer inducements that will attract the State Board of Agriculture to this city. If the state fair is worth trying for at all, it is worth a campaign that is organized to win. Other Nebraska cities will not be backward in urging their claims, and Omaha will have to make out her case if she expects to secure the prize. If the people are not anxious to have the fair located in this city it will be well to have their attitude distinctly understood. A weak attempt made at the last moment, ending in failure would be worse than no attempt to secure the fair at all.

Within a few days the transcontinental railroads will open one of their biennial wars on Pacific coast business. It makes little difference to the line officials whether or not the roads are deep down in the slough of financial despond, controlled by high salaried receivers. They go merrily on cutting one another's throats, making a solemn compact to maintain rates today only to break it tomorrow, and throwing the property of eastern stockholders into the railroad junk pile. To be sure, people who want to travel between "the states" and the coast will derive a temporary benefit. There are, however, other interests to be subserved. No bankrupt institution can successfully engage in a cut-rate fight.

If the police commission decides to order the suppression of gambling and the closing of all gambling houses the chief of police will be expected to enforce the order to the letter. We have had closed gambling houses that were never closed and we have had pool room gambling that was never molested. This shuttlecock and battledore play will scarcely be tolerated hereafter under pretense that gambling has been absolutely suppressed. There should be no loophole for holding up favored gambling houses by policemen, city detectives or banking lawyers. There is nothing more demoralizing than a bribed police.

Recently The Bee has received no less than a dozen queries relating to the status of naturalized German-American citizens and their liability to military impressment should they return to the fatherland. It is a generally accepted fact that any German who may have left his native country without having performed military duty cannot find immunity under the laws of the United States should he return to Germany and fall into the hands of conscript officials. The laws of this country do not protect naturalized foreign-born citizens to that extent. Military service is a duty that every man owes to his country on demand.

Major Charles F. Humphrey received a well deserved tribute to his merit as an officer of the army in his appointment as chief quartermaster for the Department of the Platte to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Dandy. Major Humphrey has had an extensive experience in the quartermaster's department and is already familiar with the work which is to be assigned to him in his new capacity. His past record is ample assurance that the efficiency of this branch of the service will be maintained at the highest standard. We extend our congratulations to Major Humphrey.

ROYAL SUICIDE.

And so King Lobenzula is dead, poor fellow. Heather says the King who said he was not a patriot according to his lights? The next day the King was found dead in his palaces, who has committed the crime of other South African potentates, who have compramisied with the Europeans, he recklessly attempted to beat the bull on the horns with the usual result.

A GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

Buffalo Express: So McKane must not be regarded as "a good man gone wrong," but as a "bad man found out." It is no reproach to religion that McKane claimed to be religious. But it is to be hoped that his fate will serve to raise the ideas of a great many Americans as to what constitutes a good citizen and as to what constitutes worldly success. It is time we all realized that a very good neighbor may be a very bad citizen, and that a man's public conduct should correspond with his private professions.

Indianapolis Journal: It is not creditable to any church that a man who has been notorious so long as McKane has been permitted to be superintendent of a Sunday school and to be a leader in the church. And now the presiding elder says that if it shall appear that he is guilty of the crimes charged against him he will be expelled unless he expresses contrition!

Philadelphia Record: Our esteemed correspondent who wishes to know our opinion of the trial of the Rev. Catholic, Boss McKane, is respectfully informed that we have a very poor opinion of him. But as the boss has not yet resigned his position as Sunday school superintendent, we would advise him and the Methodist church has not yet canceled his membership in that respectable religious body, it is too soon to lead him on to trial. The despatch is expected to bring reproach upon any church by reason of the wickedness of any of its members is as shallow as it is uncharitable and un- American.

Springfield Republican: The trouble with McKane is that he has done what so many other professing Christians in all denominations are doing every day, starting on a line of demarcation between his religion and his business, and rarely if ever permitting the former to interfere with the latter. We see his life in every walk in life—men who look after the main chance in this world work days with a very obtuse conscience, but at night, when the stars and the moon look down on the earth, they say a very pretty sharp thing about this sort of Christians, and did not hold out to them very bright hopes of the future.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A big eastern brewing company is to open a distributing depot at Grand Island. A building and loan association has been organized at Clay Center with a liberal subscription.

Bills for the relocation of the Burt county fair are now in order. Tekamah and Lyons both want it.

Albert Macha, a Pawnee county young man, was thrown from a horse and had his skull fractured.

The 8-year-old son of L. D. Munde of Hubbard fell under the wheels of a wagon and had one leg broken.

A "Golden band" of 200 members has been organized at Pawnee City as a result of the broke services there. Burglars broke into the depot at Holbrook and carried away a lot of fine clothing, a little money and the contents of two mail sacks that they cut open.

The Cozad Journal has been leased by a company of local populists, with Senator Darnall at the head and a straight independent paper will be issued. Some miscreant is still sending comic valentines to the good people of Holbrook and threatening "Ah, ha, ha, ha, trying to offend if they can discover his identity."

A desperate looking tramp, having in charge a cow and a young calf, struck town last Tuesday says the Papillion Times. He quartered himself and his live stock in the sheds in the rear of the Lutheran church and slept during two bitter cold nights beside his cow. He claimed to have plenty of money to pay for a hotel, but he preferred sleeping with the cow, as it was better for his health.

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

Dr. Parkhurst spoke at a public meeting in New York on Saturday night. He justly complained of the insincerity of Boss Platt in regard to the investigation of the police officers. He said that he himself had been asked for money to pay for a hotel, but he refused it. Parkhurst hardly denies now that his fight is against the police force, and not against vice.

Parkhurst's usefulness is gone. His methods strike the people as calculated to do more harm than good. As an instance, his picture face was hewn in a Buffalo theatre on Saturday night by a buffaloes of respectable, middle-class men and women.

The reform movement is spreading most from their friends. A law and order league in Sedgewick county, Kansas, has gone into bankruptcy because they tried to pay the salaries of the spotters whom it employed to detect liquor saloons. The reform movement depends on the power of administering law and justice, but in many instances they are hindered by the high time and the constitutionality of the Newberry bill was settled. How much longer will the people here wait upon the sweet will of the courts?

A SENATORIAL CANDY PULL.

Few people not acquainted with the subject understand the desperate efforts being made by the trusts to perpetuate themselves through the new tariff bill. Around the country each day at Washington a battle is being waged as fierce, but not so bloody, as though two armies were engaged. The trusts are fighting the Sugar trust is leading, its despairing efforts, extending even to the present fight, which has been working from Terre Haute, will not check Senator Voorhees in his determination to push the Wilson bill through by the senate at the earliest possible date.

KEEP AT IT TILL IT STICKS.

Between them, the railroads and the courts have so far succeeded in making the maximum freight law a nullity. The law was probably no good any way for one reason, if not two, that the constitutional requirements were not complied with in its passage. Next winter it should be re-enacted and with such care and such amendments that even a railroad court would not undertake to set it aside.

HOW IT LOOKS TO CHARLEY.

Mr. Cleveland continues to evince his contempt for his own profession in his own state. He has won no victory over Senator Hill. He has given away from him as far as he could get; yes, even to the mouths of the Mississippi.

SENATOR COMFORT.

Washington Star: Now engaged in the task of comforting herself with the reflection that it is not so bad as it would have been if she had the support of the Democratic party, says Oregon, which is hundreds of miles farther away than Louisiana.

COLD FACT.

Gold Administration has made more votes for the republican party than any other in our history since that of Buchanan.

HERE AND THERE.

Three years and five days more of Grover. This return from Pennsylvania show what a full vote and a fair court will do. Bob Buchanan's literary life is enlivened with an average of one "scrap" a week. Sig. Crisp lured his opponents over a political Niagara and has an optical cataract in reserve.

A fortune awaits the inventor of a means of preventing sedentary polio on the bosom of male divided skirts. Justice White owns a law library in Louisiana, and, therefore, as becomes a patriot, favors protection of home industry. The Chicago Herald quotes postage stamps and alibi on unchanged postage. They are the only commodities that hard times fail to depress.

Those state officials of Michigan, whose versatility in padding returns on a proposition increasing their salaries, forest tried out of a job, are now invited to white away their idle hours contemplating the outcome of seven indictments.

Whisky and sugar is said to be the stumbling block in the tariff rate in the senate. The combination has impeded the locomotion of greater bodies than the senate, yet with its well known dangers, the brave and the patriotic allies tackle it.

As viewed by republicans, Pennsylvania speaks in thunder tones against the Wilson pension bill. To democrats, those tones are regarded as the despairing cries of protection coronants. All depends on the political leanings of your arcular nerve.

Susan B. Anthony affectionately strokes the bristles of Senator Peffer and lovingly declares the Kansas the sweetest and dearest champion of woman's rights. As Mrs. Peffer holds the position of confidential secretary to the senator there is no possible danger.

When the election board of the First district of the Twenty-third ward of Pittsburg made its report of Tuesday's election the following statement was written on the certificate: "We hereby certify that there are no democrats left in this district, owing to the long and hard democratic vote was offered in the precinct."

Chief Justice Jeune of England has ruled that a minister of the gospel has no right to plead the right of sanctuary's election of the substance of a confidential communication made to him as a minister by one of his parishioners. The court, he says, not the judicial authority when in aid of justice require such secrets to be made public.

Secretary Lamar was once taken to task by a lady at Bar Harbor who thought he did not recognize her. Tuesday's election certificate said to her "I am afraid you don't remember me; I met you here two years ago." "Remember you, madam?" was his quick reply, with one of his country bows. "No, I've never seen you ever since to forget you." And she laughingly exclaimed: "O, go away, you dear, delightful old southern humberg!"

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

The Cambria mills at Johnston, Pa., resumed operation on Monday. Bradstreet's lists it that mills starting up to those shutting down are as 10 to 1.

The large furniture factories of Williamsport, Pa., are preparing to resume operations. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops will run five days a week instead of four hereafter.

The rolling mills of the Valentine Iron company at Berofore, Pa., started on full time last Monday. They have been idle all winter.

The Calumet Coal and Coke company's works at Greensburg, Pa., started up last week with 200 men, after an idleness of several months.

The Ashland Heavy mills of Perth Amboy, N. J., which have been closed down for several weeks, resumed operations last week with a full force of employes.

The Cendant & Campbell lace factory at Columbia, Pa., will resume operations at once, after a suspension of several weeks. Several hundred hands are employed.

The Lake Side Nail company of Hammond, Ind., has announced that it will start its full plant about next week if the men would accept lower wages than the Amalgamated scale.

A Fall River, Mass., dispatch says that the print cloth market there is in a very favorable condition and there are good prospects that most mills will continue running until April.

The Birmingham, Ala., Rolling Mill company has signed an agreement with its employes, and the mill, which employs 1,000 men and has been idle since last July, will resume next Monday.

All of the furniture factories in Grand Rapids, Mich., are now running on either full or part time, and they have orders enough to keep them busy until July, when the next semi-annual furniture sale opens.

The Harbour Flax Spinning company at Paterson, N. J., which employs 600 men, women and girls, has given notice that its Grand street mill, which has been working three days a week for the past few months, will resume on full time next Monday.

The Iron Age prints an interesting paragraph about the happy solution of the wage question in an eastern manufactory. Last summer the proprietors told the hands it would be necessary for the latter to accept a cut of 25 per cent in wages, otherwise the works could not be kept running. The hands submitted without protest. A few days ago they received in cash the full 25 per cent with statement from the employers that business had not been so bad as feared and the workers were welcome to the money.

BUILDING-LOAN NOTES.

The Omaha issued 380 shares of stock during February. There are 220 associations in New Jersey, with \$2,000 shareholders, 21,400 borrowers, and investments aggregating \$31,892,000. A building and loan association was organized in Clay Center last Tuesday and 150 shares subscribed on the spot. The officers chosen are: H. E. Mellowell, president; A. H. Perkins, secretary; H. E. Stein, treasurer; William M. Clark, attorney.

The question of unity raised in the case appealed from the Cass county district court, will doubtless be vigorously contested in the supreme court. A decision adverse to the associations would mean a reconstruction of existing systems.

The value of organization among building and loan associations was demonstrated in congress recently. The amendment to the income tax clause of the tariff bill, exempting associations doing business within the states in which they were organized, was directly due to Judge A. S. Winter of the Ohio state legislature, Judge Seymour Dexter of the United States senate. It was introduced and its adoption secured by Congressman Hawk, whose sudden death in Washington two weeks ago shocked the country.

Dayton, O., with a population of 61,000, has an association doing more business than the combined banks of Omaha associations and equal to half the business of all the associations in Nebraska. The Mutual is the strongest association in the United States, and its report is instructive as showing the great popularity and success of the Ohio plan, practically a co-operative bank. The receipt last year amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,650,927. The loans and mortgage security amounted to \$586,280; withdrawal of running stock, \$151,691; of paid-up stock, \$288,280, at an expense of only \$15,440.93, which is less than 1 per cent.

TICKLISH THOUGHTS.

Boston Transcript: The battleship does well enough at long range, but when she runs on a reef, then comes the tug.

New York Weekly: Old Lady—My friend on the outside of the door. My friend on the inside of the door. My friend on the inside of the door. My friend on the inside of the door.

Indianapolis Journal: "You are one of the fellows who voted for change, aren't you?" "Yes, change for a five."

Boston Globe: Teacher—Who was the first man? First Boy—George Washington. Teacher—And the second? First Boy (indignantly)—I didn't know you meant foreigners.

Somerville Journal: A young man can be very popular with the girls in the winter time if his father only owns a horse and sleigh.

Detroit Free Press: They were passing a fruit store on Jefferson avenue. "Oh, my!" she exclaimed. "Look at those strawberries. Aren't they lovely red?" "Of course they are," he replied. "That's the way they blush when they are out of their shells."

Kansas City Journal: "I would I were a bird," she sang; "I listened with a meek and said, 'so voice, if she were she'd be a screeching owl."

Somerville Journal: When a woman canvasses begins to talk, but none with a meek she always starts in with a little gasp. After she has gone away, and the man thinks over what she has said, he says to himself, it is he who gives the gasp.

HEROISM.

A gray-haired, broken-down old man, who had been blind for many years, climbed up the steps one winter's day. With humble mien and meek.

He ran the bell and a woman came and stood in the open door. And a smile spread over his wrinkled face. As he saw his wife once more.

OLD JOHN HENRY.

Old John's Jes made up the commonest stuff. Old John Henry—Tie too tough to tie, but none so tough; too tough though, but better than not enough!

Says Old John Henry. He does his best; and when his best's bad, he don't fret none, ner he don't git sad, He simply 'tows it's the best he can. Old John Henry.

His doctor's 'e's of the plainest brand— Old John Henry—A smile! face an' a hearty hand. 'S' riven at all folks understand. Says Old John Henry. He's stove on some with rheumatism, And they hain't no shine on their shoes 'er his, And his hair hain't cut, but his eyes 'teeth is.

Old John Henry. He feeds hissef when the stock's all fed— Old John Henry—And sleeps like a babe when he goes to bed. And 'dreams of heaven and home made bread.

Says Old John Henry. He ain't redimed as he'd ort to be— He fits the statutes of poetry. Ner does he clothes down fit him—but he fits me. Old John Henry.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on earth. Your money's worth or your money back.

Not over yet

Don't delude yourself with the idea that winter is nearly over, because it isn't—not for several moons yet.



Don't keep on wearing that shabby suit any longer, but get into a new one and be in style as well as be pretty. We have cut the prices down so low that you can afford to wear one for the rest of the winter and save it till fall.

Never carrying over any goods, we take this means of making sure of getting rid of