## Hard Times Prices.

Ingrain Carpets, .		28c
Brussels Carpets,		46c
Mattings, ,		11c
Dinner Sets, .		\$7.34
Toilet Sets, .		\$1.62
Cook Stoves,		\$5.20
Wardrobes,		\$5.83
Book Cases,		\$6.15
Lounges,	•	\$4.40
Rockers,		\$1.14
Mattresses,		\$1.87
Springs,		90c

All of the above worth double.



## Hard Times Prices.

Ice Boxes, . . . \$3.48 Gasoline Stoves, \$2.84 Baby Carriages, . \$4.68 Chamber Suits, . . \$12,65 Folding Beds. . \$7.63 Extension Tables, . \$4.45 Sideboards, . \$13.50 Parlor Suits, . \$23.95 Parlor Rockers, . \$2.67 Center Tables, . . \$1.40 Bedsteads, • \$1.49 Lace Curtains, . • 97c

All of the above worth double.

# deoble's furniture & Carbet Co.

Instructive Facts Gleaned from the Report of the Department of Labor.

THE MOVEMENT A MODERN ONE

Marvelous Results Achieved by Men Untrained in Finance-Distribution by States and Territories-Building-Loan Notes.

The ninth annual report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the Department of Labor is devoted entirely to building and loan associations in the United States. The report embodies the results of the first in vestigation on this line attempted by the national government. It has been in progress over two years and comprises a vast amount of information concerning one of the most important economic movements of the times. The statistics collected involved a vast amount of labor, made necessary by reason of the novelty of the inquiry and the want of systematic reports to state officers. Most of the work was done by agents of the department sent to the various states, where personal investigations were necessary to secure the facts.

The report comprehends every state in the union, except Vermont, in which there is only one association. Nebraska's total of seventy is fourteen less than the present number. The distribution of these associations is shown as follows:

Local. Ma-

Alabama	23	. 4	27
Artgona	32		33
Arkansas	125	8	133
allfornia	42	4	46
Sonnecticut	15		15
Cannecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia daho Illinois nillana Lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisinha Maine	21		21 25
District of Columbia.	26 21	9	20
clorida	21	12	43
daho	4		4
Ilinois	611	38	669
ndiana	420	16	446
owa	81		85
Kansus	71	. 1	177
Kentucky	131 26	17	148
Maine	29		28
Mareland	237	3	240
Maine Maryland Maysachunetts Michigan Minnesota dississippi Missouri	115		115
dichtgan	72		75
Minnesota	82	15	97
dississippl	30	2	32
Missouri	349	17	366
	66	1 4	- 8
Nebraska Nevada	1		70
You Hampahire	16	1	17
New Hampshire New Hampshire New Mexico New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Jahio Dakota	286	9	288
New Mexico	- 6		- 5
New York	300	28	418
North Carolina	24		25
North Dakota	0.0		6
Anio	718		721
	14		17
Bregon Poninsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Sputh Dakota Pennessee	1,076	3	1,070
Rhode Island	6		6
South Carolina	48	OHOR	48
bouth Dakota	14	- 3	17
Pennessee	61	17	78
Pexas	39	1	41
Clarate La	5 76	7	83
Number	14	á	17
West V.rainia	54	2	54
Texas Jush Virginia Washington West Vrginia Wisconsin	29	3	42
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GENERAL RES	SULTS		_
Cumber of associations			5-828
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COOPERATIVE HOME BUILDING | builders. The average net assets for each shareholder indicates plainly that the patrons are the indistribus working classes to whom are the industrious working classes, to whom a semi-compulsory means of saving is an invaluable boon.

> MODERN INSTITUTIONS. One of the most interesting facts shown by While building and loan associations had their birth in the decade of years from 1840 to 1850, with, perhaps, here and there

one prior to the first date named, the port shows that the average age of all the associations is but 6.2 years, the local asso-ciations having an average age of 6.3 years, and the nationals of only 2.5 years. Of the locals 2,394 are under 5 years of age, 2,163 are 5 years or under 10 years of age, and 589 are 10 years or under 15 years of age, making a total of 5,146 associations out of the whole number under 15 years of age, There are but 433 over 15 years of age. These figures certainly show that the building and loan associations of the country are entirely modern institutions and have reached their great proportions during the last ten or fifteen years. This, in connection with the fact that they have net assets of over \$450,000,000, have made total profits of more than \$80,000,000, have helped to secure probably over 400,000 homes, and are semi-bank-ing institutions conducted by ordinary men not trained as bankers, but vet have met with remarkably few losses, shows conclu-sively the strong hold which building and loan associations have taken upon the public. BUILDING-LOAN NOTES.

The Mutual of Omaha will mature its series with the May payment-a total of 111 payments of \$1 each on a \$200 share. W. Brininger of Grand Island, se etary of the Nebraska State League of Local Building and Loan associations, turned from a tour of California with health

Mr. John Heenan of Cincinnati, a delegate

to the Ancient Order of Hibernians con-vention, is a building and loan man of twenty-five years' experience. He has been director of a Cincinnati association for twenty years. To their influence and popularity he ascribes much of the prosperity of the metropolis of Ohio. There are about 300 associations in Hamilton county, and s confidence in them that they scarcely felt the hard times of last year. The seventeen local associations of Nev Hampshire have total assets aggregating over \$1,000,000, an increase of \$250,0 the past year. Dues received, \$311,991.76, and double the amount of withdrawals over the previous yearly period. Their loans aggregate \$961,174.90, all on real estate, and very rare has the necessity been for a fore-

The new directory of the Columbus association is composed of Messrs. A. Jaeggi, Jonas Welch, I. Sibbersen, H. P. H. Ochlrich and G. W. Galley.

Protests against taxing the incomes of building and loan associations have received favorable consideration in the senate. At a recent meeting of the Broken Bow as-sociation, W. J. Woods waselected president; sociation, W. J. Woods waselected president; G. W. Apple, vice president; W. W. Holcomb, secretary; Fred Bartlett, treasurer, and C. L. Gutterson attorney. The by-laws were changed so as to provide for five directors, instead of nine, as formerly. The directors elected were W. J. Woods. G. W. Apple, J. W. Salisbury and J. S. Squires. The association thinks of opening up another series soon.

Mrs. Crawford in London Truth speaks thus of Verdi: "He is carved out of a single block and has no surface veneering. He also impresses one as a man who knows his own mind and who holds in contempt thoughtless demonstrations of admiration. I should say that he chiefly works for his own satisfaction and refit. One day, at a rehearsal of 'Fallan' at Milan, the vocalists and instrumentalists gave him an ova-tion as he entered. When they were tired of 'ovating' he said: 'I thank you all, but of ovating he said. I think you all, but will thank you more if you do better in your performances than the last t'me.' He shows in his count nance the habit of mental tension and of being wrapped up in his ideas. And yet there is nothing of absence of mind in look or manner. The brevity of speech and his readiness show him to have led a busy life. Verdi is 82, but body and mind are still vigorous. He thinks old age, when health accompanies it. health accompanies it and it has a wide ex-perience behind it, with a philosophical habit of judging things, is the happlest phase of

Will Try to Bring the Tailors Into the Fold.

LABOR LEADERS COMING NEXT JULY

Organized Labor is Looking Forward with Fond Hopes to the Coming of the General Master Workman-

Labor Notes.

The local Knights of Labor are looking forward to the month of July, when they hope to be successful in greatly increasing their membership in this vicinity. They have secured a promise from General Master Workman Sovereign to come to this city on July 4 and remain here for some days, during which time he will improve the opportunity to organize many of the nonunion toilers in this locality. The general executive board will meet in Omaha on July 15. and will likely remain in session a week or more. This important meeting will also attract many other labor leaders, who will visit the executive officers on business relative to their respective local assemblies. The local knights say that this will bring a number of well known orators, who will be drafted into service to assist in bringing the nonunion men into the fold. Meetings will be held every night during the stay of the general officers and all the worthy nonunion workers in the city will be asked to come in under the banner of the Knights of Labor. The great parade that will be given on July 4, it is expected, will enthuse the workers to such an extent that they will be ready to

come in in large numbers. The total mem-bership of Knights of Labor and trade unionists in Omaha is claimed to be over 12,000, but it is said there are at least 5,000 more who should belong to some of the labor organizations, and would join if the proper effort was put forth to bring them in. The word received by the local knights from the general officers has greatly encouraged the leaders, as it is shown that the order is now taking on a new growth all over the country. In fact, the local members point with pride to the fact that four new assemblies have been lately organized in Omaha, besides the formation of several new unions under the American Federation

SOME LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS. The oldest Knights of Labor assembly Omaha was what is called "Old 2,223," I it was laden with so many tricky politicians that it was compelled to give up its char-ter. Next to the oldest assembly is 5.141, which is familiarly known as "the old standby." This assembly has several good workers included in its membership and wields a great influence in local labor matters. One of the members of this assembly is now holding the office of master work-man of district assembly No. 126, a position which requires a man with a level Lead and a clear reader of human nature. While the position is considered a very honorable one in labor circles, still the person who fills it properly has a great deal of work to do for very little thanks in many instances. This assembly has as its members men of nearly every calling of life that is permitted to join the order, and has been the means of organizing two assemblies, one of which was a trades assembly, the Upholsterers and Mattress Makers No. 374. Altogether there are twelve local assemblie in the city, which cover nearly that number of trades, and if the hopes of the enthu-slasts are fulfilled there will be that many more before the present year is ended. Prominent among the powerful local labor organizations can safely be mentioned Knights of Labor assembly No. 729, which includes in its membership nearly all the men in the city who carry the hod for a living. People who imagine that the hod carriers in Omaha are "behind the times" would be greatly surprised to attend one of

their meetings and hear the members discuss

country. There are many members of this assembly who can speak entertainingly for hours upon the chief topics of the day and would surprise those who do not know them with their eloquence and clear, convincing

illustrations. ICEMEN WON A POINT. Another very important labor organization of Omaha is the Ice Workers assembly, which has done so much for labor leaders to point to with pride. The members of this trade were, before organizing, a very poorly paid and little respected lot of men, but through the untiring efforts of the district executive board these men were at one swoop lifted from an unorganized trade up to a level with all the workers and entitled to the same consideration accorded to any other union workers. The result was that instead of working seven days each week they only worked six days and received the same wages. This gave them an oppor tunity to become acquainted with their families, and has greatly encouraged several other trades to join their forces with the great band of organized workingmen. It is evident all over the country that the American Hailway union will soon absort all the railroad brotherhoods. The brother hoods it is said by many, have outlived their usefulness and become too much tainted with aristocracy to be able to do any good for the real workers. The plan of the new organization, which has lately achieved such prominence, is to bring to gether all of the railroad workers on all of the roads into one solid, compact body, and further carry out the suggestion that "an injury to one is the concern of all." By this method the section man has just as many rights and his case is given as careful consideration as that of any other department of railroad work, and this part of the new organization is what catches the clearest thinkers of today in all labor organizations. It has now become plain to all labor leaders who have the cause of the workingmen at heart, that nothing further can be gained unless a united effort of all toilers is put forth in one direction and all pull together, instead of divided up into little squads which of them

Central Labor union of Dover, N. H., has ssued a call for a conference of labor unions o be held at Manchester with a view toward taking political action.

Official inquiry at Hamburg reveals the fact that out of 53,736 workers 18,918 were entirely unemployed, 13,934 were partially inemployed, and only 20,000 had regular employment.

In Imula, Sicily, at a recent election, the socialists captured every office from mayor down. The attempt of the government to stamp out the reform movement has proven a dismal failure.

Agitators are busy among the coal miners at Pittsburg, but the miners have not yet quit work. All the miners are out at Coal Creek, Tenn., and the mines of the Consol-dated Coal company of St. Louis are idle. Ainsworth's bill appointing a commission inquire into the tenement house problem New York city passed the assembly. The ommission will investigate the sanitary, conomic and building conditions, and re-

The general executive council of the American Federation of Labor has requested organized labor to indorse Congressman Maguire's bill for the improvement of the condition of American seamen. Workingmen of Saginaw, Mich., propose t

form a number of clubs to discuss political and economic questions. The printers also intend to establish a co-operative morning daily to solve the unemptoyed problem. The labor conference at Philadelphia called by Joseph Buchanan has adopted resolutions

calling upon the labor forces to resist any further reduction of wages and to work for the reduction of the hours of work. In England the government bill to aid the settlement of labor disputes is purely volun-tary. It gives the labor department of the Board of Trade power to inquire into the causes of labor disputes; then, if thought desirable, to call on the parties to meet to

discuss the question; further, to offer a con-ciliator or board of conciliators. Numerous labor bills are in committee at Albany, N. Y., and show small signs of being

with greater ease reported. Among them are bills for the distatesmen of the regulation of women's work in stores, for the OMAHA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE to the lengue, shall the same, and make examination of electricians, for the regulation of prison labor and for abolishing the conspiracy laws. The chief influence of the unions is being concentrated on this last

measure. At a meeting of the Wamsutta mill weavers at New Bedford, Mass., it was al-most unanimously voted to call out weavers in the Wamsutta corporation, numbering about 1,200. This action, if carried out, means the closing down of every mill under the Wamsuita corporation and the throwing out of employment of 5,000 operatives. Unless a compromise is effected every loom in the Wamsutta yard will be stoppped.

Charles Williams, acting United States consul agent at Johannesburg, writes: "South Africa is no place for American workmen at present. A large number of those aiready here cannot find employment at any price." The resolution of the Central Labor union calling for the investigation of the manner in which the million dollar park appropriaion was spent in New York city is causing trouble in Albany. The union claims that, instead of helping unemployed, it was used

for political purposes.

The decision of Supreme Court Justices Van Brunt, Follett and O'Brien dissolving the injunction obtained by the Clothing Manufacturer's association against the United Garment Workers of America is important to organized labor, inasmuch as it establishes the principle that the sending out of boycott circulars does not constitute a violation of law. The decision will be hailed by organized labor throughout the country as being a significant sign of the

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Uncle Sam has 33,119 cigar factories. Berlin has a papier mache fire engine. Among recent inventions is an opera glass which can instantly be converted into a photographic camera. A Hungarian inventor claims to be able

o make from wood pulp a fabric suitable for durable clothing. An alloy that adheres so firmly to glass that it may be used to solder pieces together is made by a French chemist.

Incandescent lamps are ridiculously cheap in Sweden, the price of those with all volt ages up to 125 being about 20 cents. David A. Wells, the American economist says that, taking into account hours, wages and prices of food, the average farm labores in the United States is twice as well off as

he was thirty or forty years ago. It is estimated that throughout the world from \$65,000,000 to \$85,000,000 in gold is annually used in the arts and dentistry. Staticians say that the increase thirty years is without parallel in the his-

tory of the world. Raising peppermint is the leading industry of Wayne county, New York. The making of lucifer matches is a state

monopoly in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania and Servia. One of the Fall River mills in its recent annual statement shows earnings in the pasyear of \$144,000 on a capital of \$600,000. This is just 24 per cent. Muthall says that the life of a locomotive

s usually fifteen years, and its earnings Iron ores are considered rich when they

contain above 50 per cent of iron, average when they contain between 50 and 35 per cent, poor when they contain between 35 and 25 per cent, and useless when below 25 per cent. Few people know that fayal lace is mad-

from the fibers of leaves of the bitter alog, a relative of the common century plant. This lace is manufactured by women, and the necessary skill is so rarely attained that only about twenty-five persons on the island-the Azores-can make it.

finished lisle gloves will again be in high favor to wear with the inevitable, all-pervading blue serge costumes. indigestion and billiousness

eWitt's Little Early Risers.

white and pale corn color, also the Suede-

Has Prepared Its Constitution and is Ready to Begin Work.

THE LINE DRAWN ON OFFICE-HOLDERS

Its Object the Determination of the Point at Which Private Interest Enters Into Competition with the General

Good of the Community.

Some weeks ago George W. Doane, Hernan Kountze, Thomas Kilpatrick, Max Meyer, C. A. Starr, John A. Creighton and a number of other gentlemen, all residents of the city, signed a call for a meeting of citizens, to be held at the parlors of the Commercial club, on the evening of April 12. This meeting was largely attended, and ex-Judge Doane was elected chairman. After discussing various subjects, a resolution was adopted declaring the necessity of organizing a nonpartisan and nonsectarian body, the object of which should be the promoting of good city government. Looking to this end a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed. Following out the instructions of the general meeting the com-mittee has made its report, which has been

As stated in the constitution the objects of the league shall be to quicken among its members and the citizens of Omaha an ap-preciation of their municipal obligations; o acquaint them with existing conditions: to familiarize them with the machinery of municipal government; to make conspicuous the respects in which such government is languidly or wrongly administered; to regard with jealous concern the point at which private interest enters into competition with the general good; and in every possible way to repress in the community what makes for its detriment and to foster what-ever is calculated to promote its advantage. The principal means to be employed by the league are investigation, publication, agi tation and organization, together with the exercise of every moral influence needed to carry into effect the purposes of the league. FROM BY-LAWS.

The name of the association shall be the Municipal League of Omaha; it shall consist of a central council and of such subordinate ward and precinct councils as may from time to time be organized under the author shall consist of twenty-seven members, to be originally selected by the organizers of the league, and two representatives from each ward council; their successors shall elected by the central council at the ular annual meeting for the period of three

The representatives of the ward councils shall be elected by their respective ward councils annually; the ward councils shall onsist of fifteen members, increased by one representative from each precinct council; no organization shall be considered a ward or precinct branch of the league until it has been recognized as such by the central The council shall always power to pass upon the regularity and good faith of any ward or precinct organization and upon the qualifications of any person claiming to represent or be a delegate from uch an organization. OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE.

The officers of the league shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer an executive committee of nine, who hold office for one year, or until their suc-cessors are elected. The president shall be the executive head of the league, shall attest all its acts by his signature and perform all the duties usually incident to this office; the vice president shall co-operate with and assist the president in the work of his office and shall perform the duties of the president in case of his absence or inability to perform them; the secretary shall conduct the cor-respondence of the league, keep its records, attest all its acts by his signature when necessary and perform such other duties as are required by the executive committee. Sec. 15. The treasurer shall have charge of his circumstance of all the moneys and properties belonging cheap as any other."

the written order of the president, attested

by the secretary.

The central council shall elect annually from its own members an executive com-mittee, consisting of the four officers and mittee, consisting office other members.

The executive committee shall have authority to appoint such other officers and agents to hold office during the pleasure of the committee, as it shall consider advisable and shall have general control of all matters of the league not oth rwise provided for by the by-laws.

THE DEPARTMENTS. The work of the league shall be divided into the following general departments: Municipal, philanthropic, industrial, educational, moral, and other departments may be added by the central council.

Each department shall be in charge of a standing committee of five members, to be selected from the central council by the executive committee; each standing commit-tee may subdivide its respective department. and may appoint subcommittees to assist it in the work of such department.

The executive committee shall appoint, first, a committee of five on ways and means, who shall provide for the raising or all necessary funds; second, a committee of five on political action, who shall recommend to the central council what nonpartisan action deems the league should take promote the objects of the same; third, a committee of five on member-ship, whose duty it is to recommend suitable members to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, expiration of membership or other causes; fourth, a general or-ganizer, who shall organize subordinate councils in the various wards and precincts of the city of Omaha, either in person or by deputy approved by the executive committee.

All resolutions calculated to commit the league to any policy must be referred to the proper standing committee and only acted upon after the same have been re-peated back from said committee, and to be dopted must receive the approval of twothirds of all the members of the council. SOME OF THE DUTIES.

It is the duty of the standing committees. nd the subcommittees appointed by them to investigate thoroughly the several sub-jects assigned, and to report their conclu-sions, with the facts, to the central council. who will determine the action, if any, to be

All elections shall be by ballot, unless. otherwise ordered.

The regular meetings of the central council shall be held on the third Thursday of

Special meetings of the central council may be held at any time upon the call of the president, upon giving notice in writing

to each of its members, and a special messing shall be called by the president whenever requested in writing by twelve or more mem-No person holding an elective municipal

office shall become a member of the central or ward councils, and any member of either of said councils who becomes a candidate for an elective municipal office forfelts his mem-bership in such councils.

The by-laws may be amended at any regu-

lar or special meeting of the central council by a two-thirds vote of the members present. provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting and that a copy of the same shall have been given in the call for the meet-ing at which the proposed amendment is to-

be considered. Silverware Cheaper Than Dollars. You can now purchase solid silverware

made up into forks, spoons, etc., which will made up into forks, spoons, etc., which will weigh much more than the silver money you pay for it," said a jeweler yesterday. "In other words, you can buy silver with less silver than is contained in your purchase, notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of labor has been put upon it to shape it into forks, spoons, etc. Silverware was never cheaper than it is today. Why, folly to buy plated ware, as you can pur-chase the sterling article for the same price. In eastern houses all flatwear is being sold: by the ounce. If you ask the price of forks r spoons the dealer does not name the figure dozen, but tells you that the ware is so much per ounce. The fact of a person using solid silver upon his table is now no criterion of his circumstances, for it is almost as