Aub, 53; Nebraska, 139; Lincoln City, 17; Shechem, 40, and Columbian, 17. The losses none, and withdrawal, 35; total, 168. reinstated 10; total, 200; thus showing at this writing a net gain of 32 over last year." Grand Treasurer Marcus reported the grand total endowment receipts as \$32,872,050 to date, and the grand total receipts at \$44,300,-The report disclosed a gratifying bal-

the treasury, After listening to the reports of the various amiltees the convention adjourned until

2:30 ,o'clock OFFICERS ELECTED.

Immediately upon reassembling the delegates proceeded to the election of officers, and in accordance with custom advanced the first vice president to the executive chair. Chicago got nearly everything in sight when officers for the ensuing year were elected.
The following were honored in that respect:
President, Samuel Foltz of Kalamazoo; first

vice president, Dr. Norton of Chicago; second vice president, S. Lubliner of Chicago E. C. Hamburgher of Quincy, Ill. treasurer, David Fisch of Chicago; member of general committee, Philip Stein and Lo-Schlossman of Chicago; sergeat-at-arms Charles D. Hefter of Chicago; court of ap-Levinson, Charles Nausbaum, Harry Surmmer, H. T. Goldsmith, William Sampliner; trustee of orphan asylum, Henry Greenebaum of Chicago.

S. Heavenrich of Detroit and L. H. Heller of Milwaukee officiated as tellers. Philip Stein, E. C. Hamburgher, Adolph Kraus, M. M. Hirsch, Israel Cowen of Chieago, Sam Katz of Omaka, M. M. House of Grand Rapids and S. Katzenstein of Milwankee were elected delegates to the consti-tutional grand lodge, to be held at Cincinnati

At the conclusion of the election the nev officers were installed.

MAY CHANGE ENDOWMENT PLAN. At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until this morning, when routine work will be the order of business for the day. The presthe most important features of the session. At present B nai B rith has in successful op-eration a system of life insurance different is a reserve endowment fund of \$150,000 on hand, the situation may not always be so favorable. The death rate will be much higher, it is claimed, after the system ad-vances and its membership reaches extreme old age. Since 1870, when the insurance feature was developed, the death rate has been the lowest of all insurance organizations, it is claimed, although not a single medical examination has prefaced admission to the privilege of indemnity. Monthly assessments amounting to \$15 a year are now levied against the endowment class of members, and this provides for the indem-nites of \$1,000 for each death and the surplus held. But the objectors contend that later on this system will not find revenue to meet its disbursements, and while everything is stable and promising it is the part of prudence to develop a better plan.

Just prior to adjournment an invitation from Mr. E. Rosewater to visit The Bec office was accepted with applause. This evening a banquet and ball, inter-spersed with a musical program by the Trocadero orchestra, will be tendered the delegates at Metropolitan hall.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith

was founded in New York in 1843. Its gol-den jubilee was consequently celebrated two years ago, which by coincidence was the year of the silver jubilee of district grand lodge No. 6. Both events were celebrated conintly February 5, 1893. The interpretation of the society's name is "The Sons of the The influences of the order are charitable, moral, educational and patriotic. Starting as an American organization and imbued with the ideas of freedom, B'nai B'rith soon stread into Europe. Besides the seven districts in America today, with a membership of 30,000, there are districts in Prussia, Austria and Roumania with a combined membership of nearly 10,000 more. These lodges on the borderland of Russian tyranny have been of wonderful service, it is said, in rescuing Jews from the hands of devoted several thousands of dollars in a

single year of oppression to this work.
District grand lodge No. 6 was founded in Chicago, September 20, 1868. During the last year the district collected for endow-ment purposes a total of \$32,872.50, and for expenses of the grand lodge \$2,644.87. After all obligations for the year were met there remained a balance of \$1,046.85 in the district treasury. A loss of membership oc-curred during the year of 200 by withdrawals. suspensions and thirty-seven deaths, although there was a net gain of thirty-two members during the year. The district is one of the stanuchest supporters of the orphan asylum which is located at Cleveland, O. It is a large and flourishing institution. It received \$8,000 from this district last year. Charitable assistance is not held for the seed of Abra-ham alone. Humanity wherever oppressed and needy may find a champion in the brothers of the covenant and their wellgrounded relief.

AT TEMPLE ISRAEL.

Address by Rev. Dr. Franklin-Vocal and Musical Selections.

A literary and musical entertainment was given at Temple Israel last evening in honor of the delegates. The excellent program included an organ voluntary by Miss Margaret Boulter; remarks by Israel Cowen of Chicago; violin solo by Bert Butler; vocal solo, "For All Eternity," by Mrs. Martin Cahn; oration on "The True Relation of Faith and by Rabbi Leo M. Franklin; plano solo, "Dance of the Elves," by Mrs. Herzog; vocal solo, "The Message," b by Mrs. L. I. Sunderland; remarks by President-Elect Folz, and an organ postlude by Miss Mar-garet Boulter. Mr. Adolph Meyer was thanked for his kindness in furnishing the piano and organ for the occasion. The feature of the evening was Rev. Dr

Franklin's address. He said: Since time began his course there has existed in the universe a great antithesis When this great world was in its infancy and the light of creation, called forth by the Majestic Voice, was just breaking through the clouds of darkness in which all thirgs were mantled, already these two forces, existing from the first, stood oppo-site each other and each sought to obtain the mastery over the other. Looking down the leng aisles of history, as they present themselves in ever lengthening but ever receding and disappearing columns, we see the conflict still continuing and we wonder whether it will ever cease. Today again we look about us and try to comprehend the nature of our own environment, but, strange to relate, the two conflicting elements have not yet disappeared from off the stage of history, but there they stand, each as fear-less, as dauntless, and as relentless, as piti-

less, as it was before. These two forces that have thus been en gaged in terrible unceasing combat for the mastery we are accustomed to call spirit and In the individual and in the , in the narrow existence of a single man and in the larger development of this vast universe, these spiritual and material elements and forces have never ceased to battle with each other. Nay, so terrible has been this conflict that it has deminated universal history and, as the one or the other | we will never come to an appreciation of the

of these forces has prevailed, history has higher ideals of a religious life. There are been shaped and colored.

But history is a phenomena that is not as fully understood as may be commonly sup-posed. It is not the mere tabulated statements of events and happenings; not the count of battles and defeats or victories, neither is it a mere chronology and a multi-tude of dates, but history is the interpreta-tion of the morning forces of the universe an understanding of the laws which make unvarying effects the necessary and un-changing sequences of certain causes. In history chance has but little part to play and therefore every man who understands the well established laws of growth and of developments, that is, any one who fully com-prehends the relationship between effect and cause, may become a prophet and a seer. And let me say right here that this is exactly the character that Judaism has always ascribed to the prophets of the bible. Because the laws of historical development, like the very laws of nature, are ever and unceasingly the same, it happens that men of keen intellect and sound judgment, may, as it were, rend the vell of future, and with their mental eye gaze vell of future, and with their mental eye gaze ings with questions of religion is that they upon sights that in reality have not yet been too frequently mistake for ends what are but

of nature and the universe be overturned. In days gone by such men were looked upon as being possessed of superhuman powers and form and avery corrections. Moines, 68; Chippewa Vailey, 25; Abraham things must come to pass, unless the order By death, 37; suspension, 96; expulsion, and withdrawal, 35; total, 168. There were called prophets, sages and sears, in initiated 177, admitted by card, 13, and spired of God; today when the dignity of thought. If forms have outworn their meanreason are gaining recognition such men are ing and their usefulness, instead of raising being robbed of their distinctive titles and man to the pinnacle of perfection and to the recognized as men of prudent judgment; in the language of the hour, are known as clever statesmen. But, my hearers, I beg you not or misinterpret the words that I have spoken. Far be it from me or from any one to whom Far be it from me or from sny one to whom the truth is dear to efface even the minutest portion of that glory and honor which so justly belongs to that long list of illustrious men known to us as the prophets! Of them nature moves in circles. Wind and air and justly belongs to that long list of illustrious men known to us as the prophets! Of them I would not willingly say a single word that is not filled with reverence. But this I do say, and again I wish to emphasize the fact that in Judaism the prophet has never been gifted with superhuman powers and the most that we have ever ascribed to him is the ability to interpret the moving forces of his own time. He was the prudent, plous and God-fearing man, but he was in no sense the fortune teller who could foretell the future without a knowledge of the present or the past; nor the cracle who could read the fates of men in the flight of birds or in the motion of men in the flight of birds or in the motion | arcs of a common circle and their radii pro

> But this is perhaps an unpardonable digres-But this is perhaps an unpardonable digression. We have been led to these remarks by a consideration of the fact that from the very beginning of authentic history the same forces have been in operation as those which exist today.
>
> To clearly comprehend this truth we must take a broad survey of human intellectual activity. All human thought may be broadly and hence shall stand together. In any lower that a fundamental fact that as we pencally truth to the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each take to the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each total remarks the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each total remarks to the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each total remarks to the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each total remarks to the very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each there. When philosophy on the one hand attained its highest end, we shall see that total very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each total very heart of things we approach the truth and hence approach each there. When philosophy on the one hand attained its highest end, we shall see that total very heart of things we approach the very heart of the very heart of the very heart of the very heart of things we approach the very heart of the very heart

offspring of the spiritual elements that stand opposed to them. Spirit and mother; reason and faith; intellect and emotion, whitherseever in the domain of history we turn our wandering gaze we see the flerce and seem ingly eternal conflict going on between them.

Upon the relationship of the spiritual and
material forces of the universe as a basis, historians have divided the development of ent endowment plan and revision of certain the world into four great periods. According sections of the constitution will be among as the ideas of reason and faith have deas the ideas of reason and faith have de-veloped independently or together the history of each period has been shaped. The two ideas come from opposite directions—one from all other fraternal organizations. It is based on the principles of charities more than insurance, and yet the insurance idea to the content of the content in th as some say, a paramount feature of the or- From the very beginning of human intellecganization. Financiers in the order have protested that while the insurance feature has made good claims up to now, and there haps 1,600 years, during which these two haps 1,000 years, during which these two ultimates of human thought developed sep-arately. In the east the Judaic idea of revelation, that is of spirituality, was taking root, and in the west its opposite, namely trat of reason or materialism, was goining constantly new strength. The one system of human thought was gathered together in the bible, the other was taken up in the work of Plato. From the ideas embodied in these two works, the rest of human thought develops. There comes a period in which the

ideas come into closer contact, and visibly affect and modify each other. In the mag-

nificent Hellenistic centers of the world estab

lished by the great Macedonian general, Alexander the Great, the coldier of fortune, there

Greek-speaking world. At this time, too, it is that the daughter of Judaism, Christianity,

principle of history. But again there comes a time in which the western thought revives

and Hellenism, materialism, reason seem to

Hellenism in their broadest sense. This state of affairs leads to the very day in which

we live. Today Hellenism seems to be tri-

today there would be such a submergence of

the Judaic idea as in the past there was of the Hellenic. Today reason holds dominion

ver faith: matter over spirit. The age in

istic of any whose records have been added as

link to the unending chain of history. The

onflict between the two opposing forces is

erhaps more marked than it ever was before

But it seems to be the period of Hellenistic

victory. The cinflicting forces, it is true, have changed their names, but the principles

they represent are the same today as they

have always been. Today we speak of the

conflict between science and religion, but we

mean the old antithesis represented by the terms reason and faith. It is an old ac-

pessimists the present day presents a very

dark and gloomy picture. Religion and spirit-

uality seem to be passing to that sleep that

knows no waking. Materialism, skepticism

and agnosticism are rampant everywhere. In our own circle, in the sphere of Judaism,

we hear laments, both loud and deep. Every

where there is sighing and crying, moani-

and groaning. Alas! cry out the philosopher.

faith is being annihilated by the ravaging

fierce and terrible, and the forces of the

enemy are ever being increased. Piteous in-

deed it is to hear these criers of calamity.

and for a moment we are moved to weep

eve that the alarm is somewhat over great.

I believe that to men and women whose con-victions are not the result of mere impas-sioned impulse the conflict between re-

ligion and science is not nearly so terrible as is commonly supposed; nay, I will go

further than that and say that I believe that

in the light of truth they do not even con-tradict each other. To me it seems that the

mistake lies largely on our own side of the argument, for in speaking of religion and of

faith we are accustomed to look only at he

perishable elements in them, and to overlook

and a blind sectarianism stands for an ac-ceptable worship of God. They are accustomed

to lay far too much emphasis on creed and not nearly enough on what is more impor-

tant—deed. There is, in other words, too much theology and by far too little religion—

aye, there are too many religions, and again by far too little religion. I say it boldly, friends, and I would that every preacher and

teacher in this broad land would do the same, that until men recognize the eternal

ruth that after all there is but one re-

ligion, whose God is the God of all humanity

by being of service to our fellow men, that

from everyday existence. But to do so is a

before, to me religion means life, and love and charity; it means not form, not ceremony.

not rite, not dogma, though to an extent these may be the necessary embod ment of religious truths. In other words, I firmly and un-

flinchingly believe that reason should guide us

our religious convictions, as in all others,

and what is contrary to reason is unworthy of acceptance by an honest man. I am not afraid or ashamed to face the truth, for I believe that truth is the reflex of God and

the essence of religion.

And, therefore, when men cry that reaso

a destroying religion, that the growth of cience is proving detrimental to the increase

of faith, then I cannot help thinking that if the one of them is true and the other false it is the duty of the religious man boldly to accept the one and quite as holdly and as absi-lutely to reject the other. But, friends, there

such danger; there is no such need.

The flagrant error that men make in deal

enacted, but which from the very nature of means to ends. Such is the destiny of forms

nost potent error, for, as I have often said

whom we can most

looking at the question soberly. I be-

destroyer reason. The battle they say

along with them.

To

quaintance clothed in a modern garb.

which we live is perhaps the most mate

are gathered together people from all quar-ters of the earth. Now it is a universal Blind faith is not religion-a reasonable, in-telligent adoration of the works of God is proposition that men are influenced to no small extent by their environment. Coming the noblest and sublimest worship, together as they did from the east and from the west, bringing with them each his fa-There are eternal and unchanging laws and principles, not only in realm of matter, but in the spiritual world as well. This truth, vorite idea, the ideas themselves began to modify each other, though in reality Hollen-ism is submerged, the idea of Judaisz con-quers. In other words, Isaiah conquers Plato; the idea of spirituality prevailed over the idea of materialism. It was zt this time that the Septuagint, or Greek translation of will be established. The time of reconciliation the Old Testament, was given to the world, between faith and reason, between religion The contact of Judaism and Hellenism had and science, between spirit and matter, is made it necessary, and now by means of this coming quickly. Truth will establish itself. made it necessary, and now by means of this translation into Greek the whole of Jewish In the end there will be no conflict. ethics is scattered into every corner of the

The Hellenic idea, that through men arrive at truth, is ever and eternally and of the west. System of thought, of philosophy and of religion do not spring up at random or by chance. They are the natural growth and off-spring of the contact between opposing the ories. After this period, in which the two ideas have simply met and modified each other, we come to that in which the Hellenic thought seems absolutely dead and the Judale system of philosophy is the dominating principle of history. But again the manage of revelation, of spirituality, is for censure the adjutant, entreated them not to do so. Other inmates called were Comrades Bowles, Burt, Gresham and O'Bryain. The last named was alleged to have done a good deal of kicking, but when asked by the committee as to the management of the home, he had no complaint to must work together, and men faithful to their reason and reasonable in their faith must strive to find eternal truth, and, having principle of history. But again the found it, awe struck, surprised, they will stand face to face with God. Then there will be no conflict, but reason and faith, matter and spirit, science and religion, united hand gain the mastery over Judaism, spirituality, faith. We are using the terms Judaism and and heart, will sing together the praises of that Omniscient and Omnipotent Creator who has made, life, and light, and love, and together, for the first time realizing their position, involuntarily we may, enjoying them

ject from a single identical center.

It is a fundamental fact that as we pene

same thing, friends, is going on today. As the various schools of thought and the ex-ponents of widely different ideas approach the truth, unconsciously, but inevitably, they reach out towards each other.

The history of the world's development has proven this. One truth cannot contradict another. Falsehood may be added to false-

hood, but the place of their union will be jagged and rough, but let truth be added

to truth and with the swiftness of the light-

ning's flash one will take on the strength of the other, and like a two-edged sword, cut-

ting lither and thither, will uphold its sup-porters, while it cuts deep into the lines of its traducers and its enemies. Truth as we

said stands single and alone, and whether it be reached through faith or attained by exer-

cise of human reason its nature does not

flict between the two ideas it is because

men have not yet realized the highest and and sublimest truths of which these ideas

are the representatives. The truths of science

and the truths of religion do not and cannot

contradict each other. It is only between the

seeming truths that the battle rages, for if religion be true and science be true, if reason

intellect lead men to the highest knowledge

and the moral consciousness do the same, there can be no further opposition, but the

two shall stand together on a common ground.

The truest scientist is the most religious

man. He who has delved most deeply into the mysteries and secrets of nature and the

universe can best appreciate the greatness of that God who caused them all to be.

correct and faith be right and just, if

exclaim in the words of the works of the patriarch: "How awe-inspffing is this place. Truly God is here and we knew it not."

ORDER OF BRITH ABRAHAM

Grand Lodge of the Organization in Session in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham opened its annual session in Tammany hall today. There were 388 delegates present chiefly from New York, Ohio, Massachusetts Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey and Illinois. Max Stern presided at today's session. The

election of officers resulted: Emanuel New-New York, grand master; man. Cohen, New York City, deputy grand master; Max Truber, St. Louis, Mo., second deputy grand master. The convention will close fuesday night. The membership of brith Abraham now numbers 38,600. NEW YORK LABORERS BENEFITED.

of gloom and darkness, religion is being destroyed by the cruel knife of science and Twelfth Annual Report of the Commis

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The twelfth annual re-port of the commissioner of labor statistics will be made to the legislature by Commis sioner Thomas J. Dowling tomorrow. The

report says:

It will be found from the information received that in a great many instances there have been reductions in the hours of labor without a corresponding reduction in wages. Recent improvements in labor-saving machinery, especially in the printing trade, have caused a decrease in the number of employes from 20 per cent to 65% per cent. In other branches of industry the decrease will average 18 per cent, and in some instances it runs as high as 60 per cent. The whole number of members reported by 680 organizations is 15,303. There has been expended by 473 organizations, whose total membership is 125,500, the sum of \$511,717,50. 501,69.° The out-of-work benefits amounted to \$106,501,69.° The balance was expended for sick, death and strike benefits.

The question, "Has a reduction of wages been prevented by the fact of the existence of your organizations, and twenty-two do not reply. Five hundred and forty-eight organizations reported they prevented wage reductions, ninety-five say they were unable to prevent decreases in the rates of pay and thirty-three state there has been no dmand for a reduction. It will be found from the information re altogether what is eternal and undying in them. Men have fallen into the error of imagining that ceremonialism means religion

Caused Trouble at a Dance. A gang of toughs tried to break up th Brewery Workers' usion dance at Germania hall at an early hour Sunday morning. About twelve went to the hall and succeeded in getting return checks. After gaining admission and drinking all they could find in sight they started in to run things their own way. Several of the union boys received bruised faces and in one instance a severe cut on the head. The disturbance was quieted by the four officers who were called there, and one of the gang. Mike Collins, was arrested and locked up on the charge of disturbing the peace by fighting and resisting an officer. The others made their escape, but members of the union promised to swear out warrants for their arrest today. hall at an early hour Sunday morning.

their arrest today. Children Perish by Fire.

LENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 3. News has just been received here that a abin at Spring Gulch, occupied by the famof James Gault, a miner, burned, and o children, aged 1 and 5 years, perished. supposed they were playing with the

American Liner's Cargo Damaged NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-The cargo of the new Hamburg-American line steamer Phoenew Hamburg-American line steamer Phoe-nicia, which reached this port on her first trip last Tuesday, is said to have been dam-aged \$20,000 by water which entered through defective deadlights. The cargo was composed largely of fine siks.

Craisers Alert and Ranger Sail. SAN DIEGO, Feb. 3.—The cruisers Alert and Ranger sailed at 3 o'clock today for

Committee from the Legislature Looks Into the Soldiers' Home Matter.

COMMANDANT SCOVILL IS ALL RIGHT

Inquisition Results in Complete Exoneration of the Head of the Institution-Witnesses Were All in Favor of the Administration.

GRAND ISLAND, Feb. 3 .- (Special.) -- Senaor Akers, one of the joint committee which impleted an investigation of the charges against D. A. Scovell, commandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of this state, and against others connected with his administration of the affairs of the home, was seen yesterday by a Bee representative and states that none of the charges were substantiated. The Fullerton Post had made charges that some of the inmates of the home were "maltreated, abused and sometimes robbed," and Ed Hall, editor of the Free Press, gave it out that an irmate had informed the truth him that some of the occupants along the In line (that is of the row of cottages) were reactivity. All human thought may be broadly classed under two heads, the one reason, the other faith; the one the representative of the material forces of the universe, the other the material forces of the universe, the other the the keynote to eternal truth, and in that note and intimating that the same were sold by

As soon as Commandant Scovill ascertained that the joint committee from the legislature would be on deck Friday to investigate the charges, he invited the editors mentioned to appear, together with such evidence as they might possess. The reporter was shown a slip of paper which seemed to be notes taken down when the inmate, Brown, made his com-plaints to Mr. Hall. Though the latter did not put in his apearance before the com-mittee he telephoned the names of his informants to the commandant and also sent the slip of paper mentioned, and the inmates named were called before the committee The editor of the Fullerton Post neither put in his personal appearance nor did he advise the commandant or any members of the com-mittee of the source of his information.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE LEARNED. Senator Akers said to the correspondent, in substance, that he had gone among the em-ployes of the home and had spoken to twothirds of the men in the main building and the hospitals. He had visited the line of cottages and had found everything in nice shape. He thought it indeed remarkable that, where there were so many old men and women there should be found so few complaints. The in-mates of the hospital had expressed their regrets that Mr. Scovill would soon be com-pelled to leave. The senator said that they called the men whose names had been given as complainants into the room in which the committee met and had guaranteed them the confidence of the committee, and yet not one of them had any complaint to make. The man Brown, who was alleged by Editor Hall to have stated that others received more rations than he, and to have intimated that the goods were being sold and the spoils divided with the quartermaster, admitted that he had made the first statement, but positively denied that he had made the intimation referred to. The "others" who are al-leged to have received more rations, it was found had demanded more and really needed more. Another inmate named Everett was called before the com-mittee and stated that the adjudant of the home, who the complainant admitted had more work to do than should be done by one man, often spoke cross to the inmates and gave answers to various questions in a "short" marrier. Yet, when asked by Senator Caldwell, another member of the com-

will make a great mistake." The senator seemed very much pleased at the condition of affairs he found in the home,

and was liberal in his praise of Commandant Scovill. NOTES AT THE HOME.

There were five new arrivals last week. They were Benjamin Whitesides, Simon ssner and Francis Dout of Omaha, P. Ridell of Stuart, and Martin V. Bernard of Seward. This makes a total of attendants

Senator Akers of the investigation com mittee spent Saturday and Sunday at the

M. F. Barbee, president of the advisory board of the home, was present when the committee investigated the charges made charges made against the commandant. Mr. Barbee said he felt quite confident that not one charges would be substantiated. If there had seen any truth in them the facts could hardly have been kept from the board.

Street cars, heated, run to and from the home, which is over a mile from the city hour, and many cities of double population of Grand Island give institutions of this character which are situated some distance from the crowded portion worse transportation facilities The present administration has reduced the

expense per capita very appreciably by kill-ing all the fresh beef used at the home. Notwithstanding the increased attendance in the last two years, the total expenditure of the home for that period will be less than for the preceding two years. Mrs. Meyer, the matron, is very popular among the inmates.

CHASE COUNTY NEEDS AID.

Has Received Little and Local Resources Are Exhausted. IMPERIAL, Neb., Feb. 3 .- To the Editor

f The Bee: Permit me through the columns of your paper to say a few words in regard to the needy in Chase county. Having been in the mile this side of West Lincoln. When disgeneral merchandise business since the ounty's organization, I feel that I am in position to know the actual condition of the farmers of Chase county. I noticed the general statement made by Rev. L. P. Ludden in the State Journal, in which he says that having sent three disinterested men to investigate the actual condition of the needy people in Chase county, their report being as follows: That all the present needs were supplied. I have never heard of nor seen man, and about a year since kept a saloon any such committee, and never have seen any one else in Chase county that did see them, and I volunteer to say that if there ever was such a committee out here that said committee fell far short of their actual duty or they could not nor would not have made ich a report. The fact of the that Chase county has received at Imperial but one car of goods sent us direct by him, and we received one car from Humboldt and one from Illinois, and some barrels and boxes private individuals for distribution. Let me add right here that the needy

people of Chase county have only received enough, and not scarcely enough, for temporary use. When we remember that farmers came here eight years ago, as a rule, comparatively pont, with very little money, and bringing few farming utensils, thereby being compelled to prove up on their lands and mortgage their farms in order to carry them until their second season in Chase county to raise a crop. Then came the drouth and total Well Known erop failure of 1890, which caught them is time when they were least able to stand i thereby being compelled to chattel mortgage their personal property at a high rate of in-terest in order to carry them to another which was 1891, and which was a large crop, which was 1891, and which was a large yield per acre, and all that was raised brought good prices. You can realize the condition of the farmers in the spring of 1891, no feed and very little seed, and where it was furnished them in some cases one-half was asked in return. Now came 1892, only Congregational church. about one-half a crop and poor qualty and prices so low that it was almost a loss to the producer. New comes 1893 and succeeding year 1894, a total failure of crops. How can a fair-minded man dare step up and say that they are not all in need of aid? I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the public to the letter written by Dr.

must express my deep surprise at some of his

erroneous remarks.
Yesterday was a snow stormy day, cold and freezing, and not fit for any one to be out. A farmer's wife from the extreme northwest corner of Chase county, twenty-seven miles, came to Imperial after some aid. There are seven children in the family, the oldest 14 years. She said she had only enough flour in the house to last until her return. Her husband was off trying to find work, and that they had not a dollar, and this is only

an everyday occurrence.

Our county is thoroughly organized to distribute the aid. Mr. A. M. Buttell, our county clerk, in conjunction with the commissioners, watch everything closely and see to it that the needy are looked after, and that none are slighted, and a complete record is kept as to who gets goods and the date, and what they consist of. Their ability for the above work is first-class, so that any one who wishes to contribute to the Chase county needs may do so, feeling assured that the

right thing will be done.

I certainly agree with you that a complete report of the daily work done by the relief committee should appear in the daily papers so as to keep the people thoroughly posted as to what is being done with the many generous donations for the western sufferers. The actual fact is Chase county citizens must con-tinue to get aid or they cannot pull through. Our county financial condition is not such as to carry them through, nor are the business men in shape to extend any further credit. Thanking the many generous people who have so kindly responded to our many who have so kindly to needy, I am, your truly, OTTO FLIESBACH.

FREMONT SEEKS REIMBURSEMENT.

suing the Bonusmen of a City Treasurer Who Was Short in His Cash. FREMONT, Feb. 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-Yesterday afternoon Judge Marshall of the

district court took up the case of the city of Fremont against A. W. Forbes and his bondsmen. Forbes was city treasurer from April, 1891, to November, 1893, when an investigation of his books and accounts led to his resignation. A deficiency of \$4,811.22 was folio for paper. The law was premptly refound in Forbes' cash, and the suit now under consideration is to recover this amount from Forbes and his bondsmen, who are all prominent Fremont business men. They are E. Schurman, Harry Archer, L. M. Keene, J. T. May, C. Christensen, Julius Beckman, L. D. Richards, Otto Magenau, F. McGiverin, George L. Loomis and D. J. Springer. The bondsmen are represented by Attorneys W. H. Munger and George L. Loomis, while City Attorney Dolezal is attending to the business for the city. The bondsmen are making a contest over an item of \$1,000 which is included in the city's claim. Forbes long since turned over his property to his bondsmen to secure them as far as possible against loss. Judge Marshall goes to Schuyler tomorrow to hold court, and upon his return the case will be presented either by brief or argument

William Patterson, living near Nickerson was in the city on business. He was standing on a platform holding his team by the lines, when the team suddenly jerked him forward. He fell heavily and had a couple of ribs broken, besides sustaining bruises. He is at the Eno hotel and is resting as easily as could be expected.

Henry Slack, who a few days ago pleaded guilty to being the paternal ancestor of Anna Faubel's baby, received his prescription yes-terday at the hands of Judge Marshall. He was ordered to pay \$100 cash down and \$50 year for ten years for the support of the Mrs. Amelia Mitchell was granted a divorce

from her husband on the grounds of abandonment and adultery. The proposition for the city to erect and

naintain an electric light plant is attracting widespread attention. The question will be considered by the Current Topic club Monday evening, and Mayor Fried will lead the dis-

CHASING A GANG OF THIEVES. Plattsmouth Officers Expect to Make Some

Arrests of Importance Soon

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 2.-(Special relegram.)—The authorities are hopeful of if the wells are four and one-half inches in running to earth the villains who kindled the two fires down on the big island in the river must accept the work before it is paid for below this city, which destroyed the homes. The township supervisor may convey the this city, which destroyed the homes present state administration removes the head of Tim McCarthy and Charles Conant. It has come to light that McCarthy's house was has come to light that McCarthy's house was broken into before the fire, and some blankets watering stock and household purposes. The and two mattresses taken. A path made by townships must keep the wells in repair dragging away the mattresses can be plainly traced in the snow out to the road, where they were evidently placed in a wagon. The auhorities are searching houses in the neighborhood of the island; and as the stolen blankets and mattresses are minutely described by Mc Carthy, there is good reason for believing that the authors of the two fires may be located. Residents of Plattsmouth and this vicinity are well pleased over the action of the lowe

house of the state legislature in voting to ndefinitely postpone the bill introduced to dicounties where there are two or more fairs. Representative Cooley of this county introduced the bill in the interest of a fair held in the western part of the county, in which eighborhood the author of the bill resides. The Cass county fair is a Plattsmouth instiution, and its officers are elated over the fate of the bill.

Negotiations are under way for the sale of the Plattsmouth Journal by its owner, C. W. Sherman, to Barnbart & Pool, late proprietors of the Nemaha County Herald. The pros pective purchasers are newspaper men of wide experience. The Journal is the only demoeratic organ in Cass county.

Cass county's mortgag record for the of January is: Farm property filed, \$36,385,65; released, \$35,294.26; town property filed, \$8.-414.62; released, \$4,889.80; chattel mortgages filed, \$16,901.61; released, \$41,317.15. chattel mortgage record is the best scored in any one month in this county for the past several years.

FROZE TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.

J. F. Brown of Lincoln Found Dead in the Snow.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3 .- (Special Telegram.) J. F. Brown, 45 years of age, was found dead in the road this morning about half a covered by ex-Policeman Beck the body of state shall bid the property in Brown was sitting straight up in the snow, the head resting on the breast. There were the nose was broken, indicating that Brown fallen and struggled around in the dirt before assuming a sitting posture. He was seen in Lincoln about 10 o'clock last night in an intoxicated condition. The theory is that he fell on his way home, was unabl to rise, and froze to death. He was a single near the Lincoln botel. Coroner Crim will hold an inquest tomorrow. WHOLE FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

T. H. Hoeliwarth, Wife and Child Overcomby Gas from a Stove.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 2.—(Spe ial Telegram.)-T. H. Hoeliwarth and wife were found in their room this morning about 10:30 unconscious, caused by gas from a stove. Their little child, 1 year old, was dead by their side. Their little niece made serious doubts of their recovery. Mr. Hoell-warth is one of the leading merchants of

PETER W. RISSER DEAD.

Well Known Syracuse Financier Dies of SYRACUSE, Neb., Feb. 3.-(Special Telegram.)-Peter W. Risser, president of the Syracuse Investment company, died here this morning of typhoid fever, aged 60. Mr.

Risser came here from Bavaria thirty-five years ago, and for six years he has been at the head of the investment company. He leaves a wife in feeble health. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 3 p. m. at the

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 3 .- (Spedal Telegram.)-Theodore Holworth and wife, who were asphyxiated by coal gas Friday night, are improving, and it is now thought they are out of danger and will be all right the inaccuracy in the Australian ballot by providing that when the voter marks the head Boswell of Imperial to the State Journal, and in a few days.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S NEW LAWS

Six Have Been Passed and Many Others Are Well on the Way.

TAYLOR'S CONDUCT MADE MUCH TROUBLE

Necessity of Providing Immediate Revenu for the State a Difficult Problem, but Happily Solved-Some of the Legislation Proposed.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3 .- (Special.) - While

the present legislature is unquestionably

notable for the number of highly important bills introduced, the first four weeks have only \$2,000 in cash. There was outstanding at the time, something like \$550,000 in unpaid taxes, and \$190,000 in other resources certain to come in by the 1st of July. The problem was to get ready cash immediately. Under the statute there was no way to do this, but the legislature promptly passed a bill under which the treasurer may float 6 per cent warrants to the amount of the assured income. No opposition was made to this measure and the treasurer is now certain within the next tax is laid, which will be in August. The second bill to become a law was the cone submitting to the voters of the state the constitutional amendment to wipe out profilibition. Another bill repeals the act providing means for paying expenses of excamining the school lands of the state. This is now a law. Another repeals the law passed two years ago empowering attorneys to charge 50 cents a folio for paper. The law was promptly repealed without opposition.

The next bill to pass provides for experimental irrigation. Under the old law of 1885 the counties were permitted to join with individuals in sinking artesian wells, and sixteen of these wells were sunk in Brule county, the county paying 10 per cent of the cost. This bill permits an amount of water when in proportion to the amount expended by the county to be diverted from the ordinary purpose of the wells, which was for watering stock, and to sell the water to indicate the ball difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the king and the next military review the king mediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a coupleted the ball would strike, so as too indicated at the time, something like \$550,000 in unpaid taxes, and \$100,000 in other resources certain

by the county to be diverted from the or-dinary purpose of the wells, which was for watering stock, and to sell the water to in-dividual farmers for irrigation purposes Under its terms it is expected that a large number of farmers in Brule county will make a practical test of irrigation the coming year. Joint resolution No. 4 provided for the inves-tigation of the defalcation of Taylor, and the commission created by the bill is now at work. Bill No. 42 provided that the state treasurer should make monthly reports to the governor of the amount of cash on hand, the amount expended, and the depositories where the cash was, and that the depositories should also send the governor the amounts they hold.

This is the full list of bills which have obtained the governor's signature and be ARTESIAN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

A very large number of bills, however, have passed one house or the other and have gone o the other branch for action. The senat has passed bill No. 6, which is probably th most important general measure yet consid ered. It is Mr. Aplin's comprehensive bill for the sinking of artesian wells and the promotion of irrigation therefrom. The bill was evolved by the state convention called at Huron last fall to adopt measures to proat Huron last fall to adopt measures to pro-mote irrigation. It takes up all the previous statutes on the question, summarizes them and improves them in certain important points. Under it counties and town: will be able to bond for the sinking of wells under the supervision of the state engineer and will rent the water to individual farmers. The methods of putting down the wells, the size of the latter and the best plan of distribution are carefully outlined. Nine wells six inches in diameter are allowed in each township, o diameter sixteen are allowed. gineer must select the place for the well and sired, and may buy land for that purpos in the rural districts has passed the being No. 9, providing that a two-thirds ma-jority of any district may move the school

house to any point desired except to the center of the district, when only a majority of one is necessary. Another bill of large interest which has passed the senate is Mr. Stephens' bill, No. 20, providing for the organization of county mutual insurance companies. It provides that any number of persons owning not less than \$25,000 may form mutual assessment vide the agricultural society funds in all panies for insuring against loss by fire, hall or lightning. This bill, which is a somewhat

voluminous one, gives ample provision for recovery in case of loss, against fraud of various kinds, and provides a number technical regulation Mr. Pease's bill. No. 31, has also passed, and his is similar to the preceding, except that the property owned by the stockholders must least \$50,000 in unencumbered real

estate and \$50,000 in personal property, and estricts the insurance to fire losse BOYCE'S VARIOUS BILLS. Another measure of state wide importance s Mr. Boyce's bill, No. 7, providing for a constitutional convention, to be held in 1897, and to submit the new constitution to be voted upon in 1898. This measure passed the senate by a vote of 42 to 1, but it is practically certain to fail in the house, on the ground that the state would not be justified n spending the necessary \$50,000, which such

convention would require, and that the desired increase in the limit of debt and taxation could be accomplished by a single amendment. A two-thirds vote is necessary, and it is now evident that this cannot be se Mr. Boyce's bill, No. 50, which provides that when a purchaser of school lands fails

to pay his mortgage when due the county shall at once foreclose, and in case no bidder bids the full amount of the mortgage, the Mr. Boyce's bill 66 provides that before be ginning action in any justice court a fee of \$2 shall be paid. It has been the custom among certain not too reputable attorneys to obtain from justices of the peace blank monses when there was no intention what ever to bring actual suit, and this is getting to be a great abuse. Attorneys will summonses from justices twenty or thirty miles away from the residence of the succ on bills amounting to few dollars, and the

party sued will in many cases settle the claim regardless of justice rather than at-tend court at that distance. This law, if it as it probably will, will prevent Mr. Sinclair's bill 115 provides that the states of parties maintained in the insane asylum shall reimburse the counties for the

WHAT THE HOUSE IS DOING.

In the house a larger number of measures have passed and are now pending in the sen-ate. One of the important ones is Mr. Glass bill 71, which provides that the mortgages receiving a chattel mortgage furnish to the mortgagor a copy of the deed the discovery and gave the slarm. Every-thing possible is being done to restore them to consciousness, but at 5 p. m. there are covering a certain amount of stock, and then to write in before the mortgagor's signature considerable property which was not prop-erly included in the deal. When the foreclosure came these deeds were offered in evi-dence, and being properly signed, the mortgagor was defrauded of his property without Mr. Hokenstad's bill No. 6 exempts volun

teer firemen from poll tax.

Mr. Hair's bill. No. 25, provides that no cattle shall be branded between December and May, thus preventing the cattle rustlers from going out in the dead of winter and picking calves that do not belong to them at a time when the cattle are running loose on the range.

Mr. Patten's bill, No. 28, exempts all trees

and shrubbery from taxation.

Mr. Vick's bill, No. 62; will be of interes to all taxpayers in that it extends the time for the first collection of unpaid taxes from the 1st day of July to the 1st of October. This is founded upon the hard times and the crop failure in certain sections.

Mr. Herrick's bill, No. 80, straightens out

of his ticket and then without erasing the ne below checks the name of a rival candidate upon another ticket the vote shall count

Mr. Francis' bill, No. 75, provides that assignments of mortgages shall be filed with the register of deeds just as are the mort-gages themselves.

gages themselves.

Mr. Donabue's bill, No. S2, prohibits the killing of beaver for ten years.

Mr. Burke's bill, No. S1, prohibits the further leasing of school lands.

Mr. Herrick's bill, No. S1, provides that all blind persons from the age of 7 to the age of 30 shall receive eight years education at the expense of the state at the institution. at the expense of the state at the institution

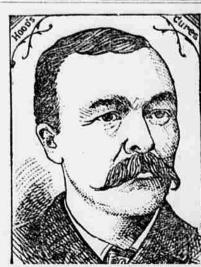
of the blind.
Mr. Gunnerson's bill, No. 85, provides for a memorial to congress that the settlers upon the Waupeton and Sisseton reservations may prove up under the homestead act And Mr. Hosmer's bill, No. 13, forbids any companies to do insurance business in the state except through resident agents.

ETHIOPIAN ARTILLERY.

The King of Dahomey Practicing with a Krupp. The king of Dahomey received some Krupp cannon not long ago and conceived

the idea of having them mounted on ele-phants' backs for use in the field. With nuch difficulty this project was carried out,

Requisition for an Embezzler. DENVER, Feb. 3.-Detective Tate Philadelphia arrived here today with a requisition for Harry Semple, who is accused of embezzling \$1,500 from the Martin Distilling company of Philadelphia.



Like a Miracle Pains in Side and Breast Despaired of Help, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Dod's Sarsaparilla, as it was the means of sa ; his life. Last fall he was taken ill with pains his breast and side. He had the best medical ttendance possible, and was treated by the octors for some time, but did not realize any

clief. He could not lay down day or night, and Hood's Saria Cures
our hopes were fast failing. My aged mother

ivised a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He commenced taking the medicine, and to our Creat Astonishment, one bottle cured him of his pains and restored him to perfect health. This case has been looked upon by many in this vicinity as nothing short

of a miracle." H. H. Walls, Oswego, Kansas

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

AMUSEMENTS. BOYDS' ONE NIGHT ONLY WED. FEB. 6TH W. S CLEVELAND'S

BIG DOUBLE ALLNATIONS REPRESENTED. 50 People MINSTREL SHOWS

2-BIG SHOWS COMBINED-2 FIRST PARTS-Old time and Greater Mod-2 BANDS-2 ORCHESTRAS-2 10 BEDOUIN MOORISH ARABS—19. Cleve-land's latest novelties. Box sheets will open Tuseday at usual prices.

> (MATINEE SATURDAY.) C. H. HOYT'S

BOYD'S Thurs., Frl. & Sat

TEMPERANCE

TOWN

omedy. Box sheets open Wednesday at usual prices. EMPIRE POPULAR PRICES

MORRISON'S

:-: FAUST :-:

PIANO RECITAL MR. WM. H

AMERICA'S BREATAST PIANIST, BROWNELL HALL,

Monday Evening, February 4 TICKETS At 8 O'Clock. For sale at Chase & Eddy's.

EDISON'S KINETOSCOPE From 3 a. m. to 11 p. m. 100 S. 16th St. Subjects for this week:

Hoxing contest, Calcelo, King of the wire, SANDOW, Bucking Broncho from Buffalo Hill's Wild West. ANNABELLE, in her famous "Batte-st-

A special invitation to ladius.