## MEETING OF HOME BUILDERS seven thousand homes were built in 1891 and 8,000 in 1892. These splendid results

The United States League of Local Loan and Building Associations.

REPRESENTATIVE OF CO-OPERATIVE THRIFT

Origin and Progress of the Movement Fostered by the League-Program Entertainment - Nebraska State League.

The sixth annual convention of the United States League of Local Loan and Building realized to what extent in other parts of the Associations convenes in this city Wednesday next. On Tuesday evening the Nebraska State league meets in the Commercial club rooms, but its proceedings will be limited to routine business and the reception of delegates from other states. The local committee having charge of the conventions have completed arrangements for the entertainment of delegates and visitors on a average for each house is nineteen people, scale that insures a pleasant and profitable

The United States league was organized in Chicago during the World's fair. Its aims and purposes accord with the business of its members. It comprehends a union of the active forces of co-operation for selfprotection. Prior to the organization of the league the country was overrun with speculative concerns masquerading as building and loan associations. These assumed to do business along the lines of legitimate cooperation, but materially enlarged "to meet the development of the country." Extraordinary promises of profit were offered by the promoters and returns were "guaranteed" surpassing the dreams of Klondike prospectors. For ten years they thrived and fattened. Few of them now survive. Scores were looted by the promoters, and their criminal history is part of court records throughout the land.

Legitimate mutual asociations menaced by these speculative concerns. Their existence was in the balance. The necessity for concerted effort was pressing. Gradually organizations were effected in the eastern and middle states, but each confined itself to state concerns. The success of their efforts within state bounds was so great that leading association men determined to unite state organizations into a national body. This result was achieved in the summer of 1893, and Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira, N. Y., the foster father of the league movement, was chosen president. He, too, conceived the expressive motto of the league "The American home, the safeguard of American liberties," which is blazoned on the paper of all local associations. Subsequent conventions were held at Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit.

Origin of the Movement. The United States league represents the development of the most remarkable economic movement of the century. The history of building and loan associations goes back to the threshold of the nineteenth century-1798-when a society of the kind was formed in London. It failed. Eleven years later another was organized, which put in operation the substance of the principles practiced by legitimate co-operative so cleties today. Nearly half the century had passed away before they took root in the United States. The originator of the movement in this country is said to have been Dr. William Schmole, a German, who organ ized an association at Philadelphia in 1846. Whether it survived the year is not known. Philadelphians claim that the parent associa tion was the Kensington, organized in the Quaker City, January 22, 1847. The handbill announcing the meeting was signed by forty-four persons and read as follows:

MEETING! The subscribers being desirous of ose of assisting the members thereof the erection of dwelling houses, or ich other Real Faints such other Real Estate as they shall deem most advantageous, have con-cluded to hold a Meeting for that pur-

At the Kensington Engine Hall, on Queen street, above Marlborough street, where the objects of the asso-ciation will be laid before the Meet-ing. Citizens generally are invited

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 22D JULY,

to attend. From the Quaker city they spread to Baltimore, then to New York and New Jersey. At the outbreak of the civil war they were pretty general throughout the north and south. The war wrecked them in the south and paralyzed them in the north, but when peace was restored co-

operative societies resumed their place in

public confidence and multiplied rapidly. Co-operative associations are comparatively new in the west. Until recent years the shifting character of the population, the restless and speculative spirits, mining and real estate booms, and other money-making ventures characteristic of the region, prevented the application of a beneficent principle. Profits were too slow. It was the coach of thrift in a race with the overland fiver of fortune-getting. But the moment communities dispensed with the fictitious and settled down to realities cooperative societies found lodgment. They are now to be found in nearly every city and town in the west, contributing substantially to material advancement.

Grand Island is the parent city of building and loan associations in Nebraska, the pioneer association being organized January 9, 1882. Omaha followed the good example April 10, 1883. It took eleven years for the movement to cross the state of Iowa into Nebraska. The pioneer association of the former state was organized at Clinton January 1, 1870. From Nebraska it journeyed to Kansas in 1883 and in the same year took in Dakota territory at Water-

Value of Associations

Philadelphia, the parent city of the movement, furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits flowing from the practical operation of building-loan principles. It is estimated that 60,000 workingmen have thus been enabled to build homes in that city.



# FREE BOOK

My little book. "Three Classes of Men," sent to men only. It tells of my 30 years' experience as a specialist in all nervous disorders resulting from youthful indiscre-tions. Lame Back, etc., and tells why ELECTRICITY

cures. With my invention, the Dr. Sanden Electric Beit, known and used the world over, I restored last year 5,000 men, young and old. Beware of cheap imitations. Above book explains all; sent sealed. Write Dr.A. R. Sanden,

No. 183 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIALISM

No Good Reason for Disregarding Our Traditional Policy.

are rendered more impressive when con-

trasted with the condition of the working

classes in New York. Mr. Erastus Wiman,

a distinguished writer on economic topics,

presents in the North American Review

figures showing the relative conditions of

the people of both cities in the matter of

homes. Of all the cities on the continent

says Mr. Wiman, New York is the most

exaggerated specimen of failure in the mat-

ter of homes for the class on whom, to a

greater degree than any other, its pros

perity depends. A recent census report of

New York shows that there are nearly four

families (2.82) for every house in the me-

occupied by one family only, it will be

What They Are Doing.

sociations in the United States in 1893 was

total dues paid in on installment shares in

force with the profits on the same aggregate

\$450,667,594, of which the nationals reported

\$37,020,366. "A business represented by this

great sum," says the report, "conducted

quietly, with little or no advertising, shows

that the common people, in their own ways

are quite competent to take care of their

own savings, especially when it is known

that but thirty-five of the associations now

in existence showed a net loss at the end

of their last fiscal year, and that this loss

amounted to only \$23,332.20." Of the 5,838

associations reported on, 4,614 had issued

20.455,799 shares of stock, an average of

4.434.4 shares to each an ociation; 5.767 as-

sociations reported 3,649,479 shares pledged

Taking the summary of the 4,269 associa-

tions, classifying shareholders as to sex, out

cf a total of 1,227,442 members, 919,614 were

The beneficial results of building and loan

acquired by borrowers during the lives of

the associations. On this point 4,444 associa-

tions report 314,755 homes acquired and 28,

459 other buildings. Of this number 2,670

homes and 292 other buildings were ac

quired in Nebraska, 8,093 and 499, respect-

To determine the occupation of sharehold

ers in Nebraska, associations, eight repre-

Agents blinkers brokers, etc.
Artisans and mechanics.
Corporation officials
Farmers, gardeners, etc.
Government officials and employes....
Hotel, boarding house and restaurant

lousewives and housekeepers ......

Manufacturers, contractors, capitalists,

Persons engaged in the professions ...

The ratio will hold good throughout th

S. nborn, Cencord, Mass.: Henry S. Rosen-

thall, Cincinnati, O.; James Clarency, Phil-

Ill.; Charles F. Bentley, Grand Island, Neb.;

cago: Judge Seymour Dexter, Elmira, N.

Y.; Alfred L. Balfour, Cambridge, Mass.;

W. G. Weeks, New Iberia, La.; L. J. Wol-

The officers in the United States league

burg, 111.; first vice president, William M.

Bloomer, Buffalo, N. Y.; second, T. R. Fos-

ter, Vicksburg, Miss.; third, T. J. Fitzmor-

ris, Omaha; secretary H. F. Cellarins, Cin-

cinnati; treasurer, William C. Sheppard,

MORE OF PULICE STUPIDIT

Blind Exercise of Misplaced Power

Costs Samuel Stiefel a Good

Position.

Another illustration of police incompe-

tency was given by Sergeant McGrath with

Detectives Fay and Ormsby and a party of

officers on Thursday night, when they ar-

rested Samuel Stiefel, in charge of the

Paxton hotel cafe, without any cause what-

ever, threw him in jail, charged with being

a vagrant and suspicious character, and

kept him there until Friday afternoon. Then

he was let out, and told to be present at

police court on Saturday morning at 9:30

o'clock. He showed up at the appointed

hour, but was then informed that there

was no charge against him, and that his

In the meanwhile the proprietors of the

Paxton hotel were in need of a man to

take charge of their cafe, and while Stiefel

was lying in jail his place at the hotel was

Stiefel had gone off duty at 9 o'clock or

Thursday night, and after writing a letter

started down to Ninth and Howard streets

to see a friend of his wife. At Tenth and

Howard the police had arrested two Cali-

fornia crooks, and as Stiefel hove in sight

it was concluded he belonged to the same

gang. He was hustled in a patrol wagon,

thrown in jail, and kept there long enough

to lose his good position, thanks to the

Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths were re-

stupidity of the police department.

arrest was all a mistake.

filled by another man.

Albion, Mich.; George B. Caldwell,

President Lake W. Sanborn, Gales-

adelphia; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville,

C. S. Van Auken, LaCrosse, Wis.: Oliver

males and 307,828 females. The total num-

her of shareholders to all associations re-

for loans.

porting was 1,745,725.

tabulated as follows:

Agents bankers, brokers, etc.

till and factory employes

afternoon and evening.

New Albany, Ind.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

United States.

Salesmen and saleswomen ..... Superintendents, foremen, etc

.838, of which number 5,598 were local, or

associations, and 240 national. The

When it is recalled that there are

COLONIAL EXPANSION A STEP BACKWARD

Arguments Against the Thoughtless Clamor for the Retention of Possessions Wrested from Spain,

OMAHA, July 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Availing myself of your kind invitathousands of beautiful homes in New York tion. I submit the following article presenting my views upon expansion and imperial-

city crowding occurs, when to accommodate The magnificent and unbroken series of an average of nearly four families to each victories of our army and navy, evidencing house the remaining houses only are available. Comparing the condition of New York the vastly superior fighting qualities of our troops, give promise of a speedy terminawith Philadelphia the difference is most marked, as in Philadelphia the average tion of the war and the accomplishment of its avowed purpose—the establishment of number of families to each house is one family and one-tenth. In New York the peace. The terms of peace, involving a determination of the future policy of our nain Philadelphia it is not six. The death tion, are beset by the greatest danger. The glory won by our commanders, the greater rate tells the rest. In New York it is twenty-eight in every 1,000; in Philadelphia glory won by our troops, the patriotism distwenty-two. While New York has nineteen played by a united people, stimulate the people to each house, London has only seven, imagination and tempt us into a policy of expansion and imperialism by which we with a death rate 3 per cent lower than shall enter the lists with the greatest nations of the earth to compete, not simply as heretofore, for commercial supremacy, Statistics of the number and resources of associations in the United States at the but also aggressive military supremacy. Many, mole-blind to the American idea of present time are not available. Estimates the true grandeur of nations-the developare not a safe guide. The one fairly reliable record is the ninth annual report of Hon. ment of citizens of the highest character and worth-point to Persia, Greece, Rome, Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, Turkey, Spain in her glory, France at the issued in 1893. The statistics then colheight of her power, England, Germany and lected and the extensive investigations con-Russia, and ask us to embark in a like ducted by agents of the government furnish career, forcing our commerce and with it a comprehensive review of their progress. our civilization and democratic institutions They have grown materially in five years, upon the world, not by inherent worth, not and instead of the 5,838 associations then by example, not by the natural growth and reported, there are at least 7,500 now, with overwhelming power of ideas, but by the membership of 2,000,000. According to the report the number of building and loan as-

They forget that their system has marked the beginning of the decline of every great nation: that this government from its commencement has been a protest against it; that the living example of the success of American institutions has been responsible for the insurrection in Cuba and the other South American revolutions that have almost driven the European system from American soil and established here democracies in form if not always in fact; that the idea of liberty and equality has rolled back across the Atlantic and demolished every absolute throne in Europe save in Russia and Turkey; that large standing armies are the bane of the old world today; that large standing armies and preparations for aggressive war are and always have been an mpoverisher of the masses, a menace to iberty, a concealer of governmental extravagance, corruption, subversion of rights and liberties and other evils, that, like cancers, eat the vitals of the body politic while the eye of the patriot is obscured by superficial military glory and territorial aggrandize-

In these days of national pride in our oldiery we ought if never before to resolve to perpetuate our institutions and not associations is shown by the table, giving hazard them by inconsiderately departing the number of homes and other buildings

from the wisdom of the fathers. American Individuality Tells. The remarkable feature of our recent vicories is not the ability of our commanding officers, although no one would detract in the least from the glory of Dewey, Schley or Shafter, but the wonderful superiority of vely, in Iowa, and 1,187 and 128 in South our soldiers, the accuracy of their aim, their courage and endurance, their submission to discipline, and intelligent co-operation in in his attempted flight from Santiago harbor invite foreign complications and wars. the plans of superior officers. Had Cervera sentative associations were selected and Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc... 235 had American gunners would all their shots have gone wild and all our vessels escaped unharmed? Had the Spanish forces at Manila, with land batteries assisting the fleet, been omposed of American gunners, would Dewey have obtained so brilliant a victory with so little loss? Nor can this be attributed to superior discipline. Roosevelt's Rough Riders have been in the most dangerous skirmishes and displayed a courage and coolness under fire equal to the best disciplined body of troops known to history and among them the college bred, pampere sons of the rich have borne themselves as heroically as the western cowboy. All the goes to prove that the American soldier excels in the ability to make effective use of Sessions of the league will be held in the every modern invention in the implements of war; that his nervous forces are so deouncil chamber, city hall, and occupy parts of three days. The local committee has veloped and under control that the noise and smoke of battle, the hissing of bullets, errranged to give the delegates a series of entertainments, beginning with an introducthe groans of the wounded, and all the tion to the minions of King Ak-Sar-Ben on blood-curdling horrors of war do not dis-Wednesday evening, a trip to South Omaha concert him or make him fire wildly and Thursday morning, a banquet Thursday rapidly. It shows that the appreciation of evening, and a tour of the exposition Friday langer which comes with greater intelligence is associated with greater courage Besides the reports of the officers and rather than with greater cowardice. These committees and convention routine, fourteen are great facts and invite an inquiry into papers will be read and discussed. The vathe causes that have produced such men, rious phases of association work will be which, being shown, will throw much light treated in these papers . Among those on the problems that confront us. who have prepared papers are Hon. F. B.

They are not accidental. From the time that the discussion of the primary rights of man in every household enthused our fathers to revolt against English oppression to the present time, whenever our country has needed great men an abundant supply M. Wilson, Kansas City; Julius Stern, Chihas been forthcoming. It would be strange indeed if a people educated from infancy to understand, appreciate and love those principles which our government peculiarly represents did not develop into a strong race, strong not only in the struggles of peace, but also in the fierce struggles of proved erroneous if the environment in which our people are grown and developed did not produce a superior race. We would have cause to doubt God's providence if a people devoted to the principles of liberty, equality and justice are not the chosen peo-

The Spanish soldier has been reared in an atmosphere of ignorance, cruelty, oppression, class distinctions, subserviency to those in authority, militarism, and disdain of labor. The Anglo-Saxon people became early imbued with democratic ideas. With greater liberty has come greater responsibility. Greater responsibility has developed stronger character and greater love of justice. The idea of equality of man breaks down the barrier betwen those who toll and those who do not and thereby dignifies labor. The idea that government is for the people and by the people naturally associates itself with systems of broader and higher education. Education does more than fill man't brain with knowledge to find utterance in words. It develops the nervous organism. The difference between an intelligent and ignorant laborer is recognized by all employers of labor. It has been a stupendous fact often overlooked by those discussing economic questions in this country that our higher paid and more intelligent laborers could perform more work in a given time and, results considered, were the cheapest laborers on earth. This improved organism is inherited and in time becomes and has become a characteristic of the race. The child comes into the world with potential faculties that give him an advantage in all the struggles of life. "The gray barbarian is lesser than the Christian child."

We reach, therefore, the conclusion that the ideas of liberty, equality and the inalienable rights of man have long been developing in our people greater individual and respect for labor. It has conduced to the development of systems of broader and in conquest but to partake of the recipromore universal education and thereby decal advantages of a friendly trade, to enveloped a better nervous organism; that
these conditions have made our American
laborers more facile in making and using
new inventions; that higher education has

The last argument of imperialists that I

erring aim at his head and body. In desays he inflicted several blows on the person
of Mrs. Johnson and she has had him arrested charged with assault and battery.
The Johnsons on the other hand say that
Schneiderwing was the aggessor and badly
beat them with a club. orted to the health commissioner during Births-Charles Groves, 1314 South Fourth, girl; R. A. Thompson, 1614 Corby, girl. Deaths—John Bogard, 2724 Leavenworth,

resulted in greater appreciamen of truth and therefore a greater love of the country that is founded upon true principles; that this patriotism and intelligence have produced the best soldier, the best mechanic, the best man of commerce and the best citizen.

Must Preserve Our Strength. In order not to poison or dissipate the sources of our strength we have excluded European pauper labor and the Chinese. But now it is proposed to take in as a part of our people races that a short time ago were eating missionaries, that have been reared in Spanish ignorance and sloth and cruelty and class distinction and contempt for labor, and whose habitual pleasure is in the bull fight and cock pit. Can the privileges of democratic institutions be given to such people without polluting the currents of our growth and inviting corruption and rotten beroughs? No one seriously contends that this should be done at present, but not to do so-to make a government for the people of the islands that is not of the people and by the people thereof-is an abandonment of all our fathers fought for. and many a William Lloyd Garrison and Wendall Phillips will arise against the partial slavery. I know the operation of natural laws is not sentimental. The American Indian has been practically exterminated. The same fate may await the islanders, but for us as a people to coolly contemplate such fate is horrible We have a race question in the south still unsettled for which we are responsible. Why invite another? Why in the period of our greatest glory abandon the teachings not only of Washington and the early fathers, but, as Senator Morrill said, of every matured statesman of our country and every thoughful foreign student of our institutions? Our imperialists reply by assuming the dash of progression. They claim the charm of novelty; they undermine opposition by saying the conditions that confronted Washington have changed-the infant has become a man-we must build for ourselves-the past must be discarded while we sweep into the younger day to nehleve the marvels of a new, triumphant, imperial democracy. But is it not evident they are adopting the policy of Rome and that the policy of our fathers is really and modern . idea? say we must have indemnity for the war. But can we tax the people of the Philippines to obtain an indemnity due us from the people of Spain? Can we establish the principle that taxation without representation is unjust and that the revenues paid by a people should not exceed the cost of the government of that people, economically administered-a principle that has been adopted even by England since the American revolution-and now abandon that principle and follow the contrary example of Spain and look upon colonies as possessions and sources of revenue? If so, do we not invite the fate that has befallen Spain? One policy for ourselves and another for our possessions would be a house divided against itself that could not stand. No individual profits by the additional territory. Our established policy and national sense of right will not permit our government to derive a revenue therefrom in excess of the

amount expended thereon. Then wherein is the indemnity paid? Specious Plea for Conling Station. Imperialists say we need coaling stations and harbors for our vessels in time of war. Why do they not limit their demands then to single islands for a harbor and port? Has not Spain shown that distant possessions are the weakest points in time of war? Gladstone said: "The idea that the colonies add to the strength of the mother country appears to me to be as dark a superstition as any that existed in the middle ages." For conquest and subjugation distant coaling stations and fortified harbors are desirable, but for no other pur-

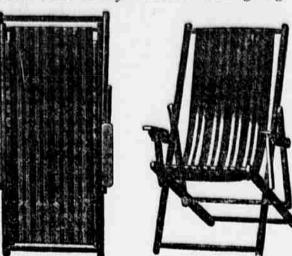
pose. They are a source of expense and This fact is given by a certain class of an argument for expansion. They say that our country has reached the point prophesied by Macaulay, Carlyle and others, when, y reason of population the really serious roblems of the survival of democratic institutions must be met; that we are in great danger of internal troubles; that forign wars and diplomatic entanglements vill divert attention from home affairs, furnish less dangerous occupation to professional agitators, supply an escape vent for the surcharged forces of our people whose wants and aspirations have been educated above their social conditions, allay discontent, strengthen the army and navy for use both at home and abroad, and centralize power in the national government.

This policy has been adopted by tyrants n all ages to divert attention from inernal affairs and has always resulted in eaction and inevitable failure. The policy nvolves great expenditure of money and corresponding impoverishment of the people, not only by taxes paid but by the withdrawal of a large portion of the people from productive labor. It creates unstable conditions. War values-stimulated production of army supplies-dearth of laborers, are closely followed by decline in prices, a change in articles produced, a shifting of employment, a sudden increase in the unemployed, poverty, increasing restlessness and agitation. Stable conditions, justice, laws favoring the just distribution of wealth, time and patience and an abiding faith in democratic institutions will solve every problem that confronts us. Who believes that we are in more danger from anarchy and social uprisings than other countries. Dangers appear greater than they really are in democracles. The people prove to be intelligent and conservative war. The theory of evolution would be in the settlement of all questions domestic in their origin, but just the reverse in handling foreign questions where diplomacy is required. These labor and social questions must be met. No nation can escape They should be met bravely and them. squarely. To dodge and postpone encourages hidden growth and an upheaval when least expected and unprepared. Not Needed for Commerce. It is said that the policy of expansion

is in the interest of commerce. What commerce can be expected with islanders who need neither our clothes, nor food, nor shelter, and whose wants are as few as their capacity and aspirations are limited. Even if American and European immigration give a temporary appearance of progress, have we not reason to expect that by reason of climatic conditions, as Ingersoll said, the second generation of a New England preacher will be seen on a Sunday morning with holes in his hat trousers and shoes, and a game-cock under his arm. How is legitimate commerce affected? A highwayman needs a gun to enforce a trade of nothing for something from the wayfarer. A nation needs an army to force its products on an inferior and enslaved people against their will. The day for such commerce ended with the American Is it the military power of England that has forced us to a policy of protective tariff to keep her goods out of our markets, or, is it that in many products she undersells our producers? In those lines in which we can compete with the world, that form the proper subjects of foreign commerce, do we need anything more than stable conditions and that our manufacturers and producers should not be weighted down by taxes and war excitement? Is it not our true policy for extending foreign trade to encourage peace, to secure by trealy, or otherwise, equal responsibility and character, love of justice privileges with all nations, in every port, to prove by our conduct that we come not

Carpets and Draperies look alike to some people—but not to you—there is a vast difference between the riff-raff which is offered daily and the trusty reliable factory made kind we are showing-We want to make money—but we're not going to do it at our friend's—the customer's expense.

All Furniture



This Folding Lawn Chair-just what you want for home or camp use-Nothing equals it as an invalid

Brussels corded effects-15 different patterns-the whole sale price on them was from \$15 to \$25 a pair-we took all the importer had and can now offer them to you at from \$7 to \$15-about half what we would ordinarily have to pay-and about one-third less than the retail price-These arc all exclusive designs and patterns and this season's goods-This is a lace curtain opportunity that only occurs once in a life time.

CORD VALANCE AND

## Portieres

Our complete Fall purchases are now in and ready for your inspection-this showing is exceptionally large and

2.25 The Valance Cord for single doors.

2.70 to \$9-The Portiere Cord for double doors. The new portiers-the cow tail effect-in all the newest oriental combination of colors-something never be-

A large shipment of genuine Turkish Rugs direct from the orient-put on sale Monday for the first time-some of the most beautiful patterns we've ever shown.

1.60 500-27x60 Moquette Rugs-regular \$2.50-special this week-\$1.60.

50c and 75c-A few of those 11 yard rug remnants-left over from our great remnant

# Carpets

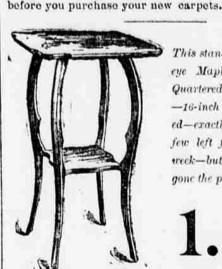
Ingrain Carpets-latest colorings-newest designs-

Axminster carpets-superb in quality, design and Moquette Carpets-noted for their durability-at

prices that insure ready sale. Body Brussells Carpet-the best carpet on earth at

Tapestry Brussells Carpet-all new and handsome

patterns. Our new fall goods arriving daily be sure you see them



This stand is either Bird'seye Maple, Mahogany or Quartered Sawed Oak finish -16-inch top-highly polished-exactly like cut-only a few left from our sale last week-but until they're all gone the price will be only-

# ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO. 1414-16-18 Douglas St

will touch is that it is our "manifest destiny," "the genius of the American people demand it," "the hand of Providence points the way," etc., etc. Terms like these beg ion when in fact the injure our thought and lead us into error. I have hoped that it was our manifest destiny to develop a people of such character that each individual would govern himself and not need a policeman's club or trained army to hold him in order. I have considered the chiefest glory of our country t be that we sought peace and required the smallest army and navy to the population of any nation upon earth. I have believed that the Declaration of Independence contained the profoundest truths that have waged, in harmony with the genius of years. nnounced as a principle for the future duty of a civilized nation to resort to war, f necessary, to secure peace and prevent parbarous warfare near its borders. It is the greatest step toward universal peace that has ever been taken. I hope it is not our "manifest destiny" to bring distrust upon our solemn assertions and suspicion shortsighted selfishness of mediaeval times. trest it is our destiny to assume a posiseeking peace and justice-a conquering nahereof-a great nation, true to its princimenace to tyranny, but possessed of the love a E. J. CORNISH.

### CHARGES AGAINST A JUSTICE and Maladministration of

of the peace for West Omaha, have been in the upper house, and it was of the utmade to the Board of County Commissioners most importance that he and his committee in an accusation by Robert M. Jamieson, should be informed as to the true interests timekeeper of the Omalia & Grant Smelting involved. company, alleging nulfeasance and willful

maladministration. In his complaint Jamieson sets for h that Roettger, an employe of the Smelting com- by railroad. He called upon the "Little pany, and without proper testimony, entered Giant," being introduced to the chairman

garnisheed. taxing excessive and illegal costs in the as a substitute bill for the one than pendcase of Adam Waybright against Charles M.

No meeting was held by the board yesterday and none will be until next Saturday, when the matter will probably be heard.

Schneiderwind and His Tenants. James Schneiderwind owns a small house James Schneiderwind owns a small house at Twenty-eighth and Dorcas streets that is tenanted by the family of Charles Johnson, whom he dislikes. He has tried in many ways to drive the family out, but without success. Friday he got out a writ to disposees the family and in attempting to aid in its service says he became the target for all sorts of weapons wielded by the Johnsons, great and small. Mrs. Johnsons, great and small. carpet sweeper and the young son an arm-full of bricks, which he threw with unerring aim at his head and body.

This fact is given by a certain class of the question. By pretending to be a solu- Hadley D. Johnson and His Life in the Great Central

CAME TO NEBRASKA FIRST IN

His Active Part in the Politics of the Territory-Instrumental in Having Nebraska and Kansas Divided as They Are Today.

been given to the world and that by adhering to them we would, as James G. Blaine ing to them we would, as James G. Blaine expressed it, "conquer the entire world by expressed it, "conquer the entire world by other western states, passed away in Salt use for 20 cents. JOHN Hadley D. Johnson, of the oldest and upon the present war as the grandest ever Lake City July 12, at the ripe age of 86 127 West 42d st., N. Mr. Johnson made his home in American institutions and directed by the Omaha from October, 1854, to 1859, and Johnson was a member of the state senate hand of Providence. We disclaimed the again from 1865 to 1869, and was a con- of lowa, representing the western senatorial purpose of conquest, we sought no material spicuous figure on the side of good gov- district composed of twenty counties. It gain, we expected financial loss, but we ernment during the period of the city's was in this capacity that he acquired for birth. He has a large number of friends Council Bluffs what afterwards made it the ruidance of nations, that it is the right and among older Nebraskans, who know of his starting point of the Pacific road. At the J. Sterling Morton, who were associated aid of the construction of a railroad from with him both socially and politically.

The former says that Mr. Johnson first crossed the Missouri river late in 1854, having lived in Council Bluffs for four years ipon our purposes, or to abandon faith in previously. At that time the settlement plished, three of them terminating at Counstreets, and there was no litigation or ion unique in history-a victorious nation other business that would employ an attor-Mr. Johnson accordingly abandoned tion surrendering its conquests to the peo- his law practice in which he had engaged ple to be governed, the rightful owners at Council Bluffs in the partnership of Johnson, Cassady & Test, and began the ples, true to its history, true to its people, a purchase and sale of land grants. He was democrat and as one of the leaders of and confidence of good men throughout the his party had a hand in the formation of

the government of the city and state. In 1854 he was chosen by a "squatters convention," held in this city, as a delegate to Washington to negotiate regarding the formation of the territory of Nebraska. At the previous session of congress a bill had been introduced to organize and fix the boundaries of the territory. Stephen A. Douglas, then senator from Illinois, was Charges against Simon B. Clark, justice chairman of the committee on territories

Visits the "Little Giant." In the month of January, 1854, Mr. Johnson rode across the treeless prairies of Justice Clark, without the presence of the lows to Keckuk, took a boat for St. Louis plaintiff, John Gocke, in a suit against F. H. and Cincinnati, and thence to Washington judgment against Rocttger, taxed the of the committee by Senator Dodge of Iowa. costs against the defendant and disregard- and laid before him his plan for dividing ing the defendant's right of exemption, his the vast expanse of western prairies into earning within the sixty-day limit were two, in place of one territory, to be known as Kansas and Nebraska, thus originating Jamieson also charges Justice Clark with the measure which was afterwards adopted

> In October, 1854, he crossed to the of the present city of Omaha, and in the campaign following was, at the solicitation of many settlers, induced to become a candidate for delegate to congress. The rival settlements, known as North and South Platte, figured in the fight, and he failed to be elected by fifty votes, his succeasful rival being Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings,

who served one term. In 1856 Mr. Johnson was elected public printer against violent opposition. A heavy bond was required and the acts were to the Johnsons, great and small. Mrs. Johnsons, the Johnsons, great and small. Mrs. Johnsons, he alleges, used a club and an iron was governor, delayed in getting the laws toy wagon over his head, the daughter a compiled and ready for the printer. The governor finally gave him over the originals and he took them to Indiana and had them printed there. To comply with the "time" article he had to rush copy and return to Omaha with the books via railroad and the Missouri river. He got them there

the day before the time expired. Previous to his residence in Omaha, Mr.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder should be used by

work here and his value to the community. previous session a memorial had been Two of these are Dr. George L. Miller and passed asking congress to donate land in Dubuque to Keckuk, but the session of 1852 changed the request and asked for a grant to build four roads across the state from east to west, which was ultimately accomour institutions and slink back into the consisted of a few houses scattered about cil Bluffs. In this work Mr. Johnson was the neighborhood of Twelfth and Harney the chief factor and it resulted in making

During the Pike's Peak excitement in

way of Portland, San Francisco, Panama and New York. With a company of thirteen, including his son. Mr. Johnson returned overland. Although Indians and "road agents" caused some trouble, the party got through in safety, one man carrying \$6,000 in gold dust. He remained in this city for four years and proved himself as on other occasions a leader who brought credit to his party and community. During this period Mr. Johnson was engaged in agriculture and had a large improved farm in the heart of the present city limits.

and disposing of his interests here started for the Puget sound. The attractions of the Salt Lake region, however, caused him to locate there, and he soon became active in public affairs. He entered newspaper work and was at the head of different dailies for a long period of years. During the following years he acted as national committeeman of the democratic party and as a delegate to the territorial constitutional convention. In 1896 he was designated by the electors of the new state of Utah to carry

Mr. Johnson's birthplace was in Franklin

Council Bluffs and Omaha the gate cities to the great west. Removes to Colorado.

1859-60 Mr. Johnson drove to the foot of the Rocky mountains, following the Platte river to a point near Denver, where he established a saw mill and lumber yard. He did not settle there permanently, however, and in 1865 removed to Boise, Idaho. In 1865 Mr. Johnson determined to return to his earlier friends and surroundings in this city and in the spring of that year his wife and daughters started for Omaha by

In 1869 he felt the western fever again

its electoral vote to the national capital.

county, Indiana, the date being 1812. His wife was Miss Eliza H. Woodworth, whom he married in 1834, in Brookville, Ind. There was a family of ten children, one of whom, Douglas H. Johnson, lives in South Omaha

Before leaving for Chickamauga park, Ga., Lieutenant George E. Bass, Fifty-second lowa volunteers, procured a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remody. The boys were delighted with the quick cures of diarrhoca which it effected. To meet the demands Lieutenant Bass ordered four dozen bottles more by express and sold the whole of it in one day, except three bottles kept for his own use and for cure and is pleasant and safe to take. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all drug-