RIVAL RULERS OF SAMOA

Story of the Troubles that Convulsed the South Sea Island.

OPERATIONS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Origin of the Bickerings and Jealousies Fomented by Scheming Consuls—Temporary Control Obtained by a Trick.

The troubles of Samoa have occupied considerable space in the newspapers since the first of the year, but without a satisfactory explanation of their origin and significance. This want is supplied by Hon. Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury, Vt., ex-chief justice of the island, in a letter to the New York Independent. He writes as follows:

When Robert Louis Stevenson first dropped the anchor of his yacht in the bay of Nikihaba the charm and witchery of the tropics so wove their spell upon his receptive nature that he wrote, "My soul went down with these moorings, whence no windlass may extract nor any diver fish it up, and I and some of my ship's company were from that hour the bond slaves of the islands." And again, in 1893—"Ah! this is such a morning as you have never seen. Heaven upon earth, and the sweetness, freshness, depth upon depth of unimaginable color, and the huge silence broken by the far away murmur of the Pacific." His body lies upon the summit of Mount Vaia, in the spot chosen by him, overlooking Vailima, his dear South sea home, and the forest, harbor, reef and ocean which he loved so well. Immediately at the foot of Mount Vaia, in the town of Apia, on January 1, of this year, occurred a tiny revolution and a bloodstained tragedy which has stirred passion and anxiety in three great nations and caused the doors of foreign offices to open and close with unwonted celerity. The chief justice, appointed by the three great powers, England, Germany and the United States, and authorized to make the decision, had declared Malietoa Tanu duly elected king. The Samoan people, encouraged by German officials, had instantly overthrown the boy king, killed or captured his followers and recognized his rival, Mataafa, as sovereign, while the German officials had attempted to remove the chief justice by force and to install a German in his authoritative position. The supreme court had been defied and the treaty violated.

History of the Islands.

To understand these events, a brief historical resume is essential. The Samoan islands, of volcanic origin, fertile, covered with rich tropical foliage to the tops of their lofty mountains, fanned by the trade winds to a soft temperature in which 60 degrees and 90 degrees Fahrenheit are the extremes, lie seven days' steaming, seventy-one hundred miles, southwest of Honolulu, 10 degrees south of the equator and 173 degrees west of the meridian of Greenwich. More than one European power has long looked upon them with covetous eyes. In 1830 the first visit of a missionary to Samoa was made by John Williams. While the people generally took kindly to the new religion, the cause was temporarily delayed by the existence of a war in which the High Chief Malietoa was a principal actor. Upon learning that war and bloodshed were contrary to the principles of Christianity, he indicated that he would soon be prepared to become a convert, but would kill his enemy and crush his family before adopting the religion of peace. He kept his word. The new faith, thus happily inaugurated, has ever ruled the islands. All the inhabitants (except some of the white people) are Christians today, about one-seventh Catholic and the remainder Protestant. Churches and schools embowered in palms, orange and bread fruit trees abound in all the picturesque villages, family prayers go up from nearly every thatched home as the balmy evening comes on, and all the younger generation read and write, while from their little pittances of money they send eighteen missionaries of their own race to teach the gospel to the more depraved people of New Guinea. Belonging to the Polynesian race, like the aboriginal inhabitants of Hawaii, Tonga, Tahiti and New Zealand, of undoubted remote Malay origin, the Samoans are a most interesting and picturesque people, large, erect, well nourished, dignified, polite and hospitable, brown in color, largely retaining their native methods of life and dress (or undress, if you will), and greatly given to politics. But the war, with Malietoa as the head of one party, which John Williams found in 1830, has practically been going on ever since. When one Malietoa dies or is slain or deported another succeeds to the name and to the everlasting fight against the Tumua, the rival party. So the history of Samoa has been mainly that of a struggle between these two factions, often instigated and inflamed by the intrigues of foreigners, a controversy as inveterate, long continued and bitter as that between the ancient Scotch clans.

The Berlin Treaty.

In the midst of these conflicts and intrigues President Hayes, in 1878, negotiated a treaty with Samoa securing to the United States the right to maintain a coaling station at Pago Pago, one of the safest harbors in the South Pacific, which right has recently been perfected by the acquisition of the most valuable lands about the harbor, the confirmation of the titles by the supreme court, and the letting of contracts to construct the necessary piers and wharves. After 1878 there followed a series of wars and schemes until 1886-7-8, when the Germans, who have the largest financial interest of any foreign nationality in the islands, attempted to seize the whole group, captured Malietoa Laupepa, then king, took him away into exile and set up as king Tamasese, a native puppet, pulled wholly by strings in German hands. Then came remonstrances by the other powers, civil war in Samoa, the native opposition led by Mataafa, the defeat of Tamasese, and the slaughter of many brave, young German sailors, who had landed to aid their feeble king. These events were followed by the so-called hurricane of March 16, 1889, wherein the American and German navies suffered so fearfully. Then Bismarck called a halt, asked for a new conference, and on June 14, 1889, the Berlin treaty was entered into by Samoa, Germany, England and the United States, whereby the independence of Samoa was guaranteed, Malietoa Laupepa restored as king and two foreign officials, a chief justice and the president of the municipality of Apia, were to be appointed to aid, or practically direct, the native government, while certain duties likewise rested upon the three consuls. The weak point of the treaty has always been its complicated character, a wheel within a wheel, a native government theoretically autonomous, a president to advise it, and try to control it, a chief justice, to recommend legislation to the native government and to be the final legislator in the municipality of Apia, as well as a court of last resort, and three consuls with ill-defined boundaries of power. Thus instead of one king there were six. With such a subdivision of authority it has been extremely difficult to locate responsibility, and for any one to secure efficient and progressive action without finding some fatal clog or break in another part of the machine. Then, too, the utmost tact and discretion and due respect to national prejudices and customs of others are requisite to any degree of success. A single act of impatience or disregard of the rights or dignity of another official, or contempt of native form and politeness, may create conditions destructive of all usefulness on the part of an official. Any act of injustice or oppression is sure to be quickly resented.

Natives Quick to Learn.

Jealousies between the different nationalities are strong. Yet exact justice, evenness and impartiality, fair treatment of all and complete independence of any special influence are as quickly recognized and appreciated by natives and foreigners in Samoa as elsewhere. The natives learn quickly to submit their differences with confidence to a white official who listens, investigates and decides fairly, and to accept his advice as that of a true and competent friend. They are somewhat apt in imitation, and judicious administration of law or government affairs soon produces its effect as the most efficient of object lessons. In spite of drawbacks, fighting, difficulties and embarrassments, the Berlin treaty can justly claim not to have satisfied the sanguine hopes of its distinguished authors, but yet to have given a better government to Samoa than ever existed there before, to have made Apia as well governed a municipality as is often found, to have created more miles of good roads than had been there made in all time before, to have effectually prevented the sale of destructive intoxicating liquors to natives, to have settled finally all land title and established an efficient system of registration, to have created a government that paid its own bills, to have secured equal rights, in all respects, to residents of all nationalities, to have established an international court of last resort that has earned the respect of all, and, what is more important than all else, to have established a rule of law to govern all the high contracting parties in their relations to Samoa. Before the treaty constant friction arose, but there was nothing to define the rights of either nation, and the troubles in Samoa were a constant menace to the peace of nations. The difference, internationally, is that between a new mining camp in the Klondike, where every man is his own judge, and the same community when organized under known written law. The rights of the parties are now defined, and it is safe to assume that whatever of irregularity has recently occurred in the islands will be corrected within the limits of the treaty and will cause no break in friendly relations between our country and Germany. So far as our own country is concerned, the treaty was the result of many years of diplomatic action by administrations of different political faiths, was deliberately entered into, perfects to us our invaluable rights in Pago Pago harbor, gives to us a foothold from which we cannot be shaken in the only independent group in the south Pacific, lying in the pathway of all commerce between our Pacific coast and the great republican empire growing up in Australia, at which all steamers from the United States to Australia touch, and at which, doubtless, the Pacific cables will find one of their resting places, sure to become of transcendent importance when our Nicaragua canal is constructed. When President Cleveland thrice recommended a withdrawal from the treaty, he found little response to his call even in his own party. When President McKinley announced that there would be no withdrawal from Samoa, he had the country with him. With rights secure in Samoa in the south central Pacific, with Hawaii, the key to the north Pacific, in our possession, and with the Philippines in the western Pacific under our control, our country will be in the strongest position to take its fair and just part in the stupendous development now in progress in the Pacific ocean, its islands and encompassing lands.

Schemes of the Germans.

Under the Berlin treaty, Malietoa Laupepa was brought back from exile in 1889 and reinstated as king. In 1893 a small rebellion occurred, with Mataafa at its head. The latter, having been defeated, was deported to the Marshall islands, where he remained under German custodians until 1898. He was there treated with great kindness and consideration, and doubtless became attached to his new associates, and quite probably somewhat under German influence. A few months ago the powers whose prisoner he was decided that his punishment had been sufficient and that he might safely be allowed to return to Samoa, upon the solemn and no doubt serious promise to abstain from all disturbances and to yield obedience to the consuls. Unfortunately Malietoa Laupepa ended his troubled reign by death near the time of Mataafa's return. Instantly, by common acclaim, Mataafa was put forward as successor. It was not necessary for him to take any action himself. He had the support of the Catholics and of the Tumua party and of the great mass of Samoans who admired his character and standing and sympathized with his long exile. He is a man of commanding presence, a ruler's qualities, gracious manners, and fitted to be king of his people. One of the rival candidates was Tamasese, son of the old German puppet king Tamasese. He withdrew his claims, so far as he had any, in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the remaining competitor. The latter is the son of the deceased king, Malietoa Laupepa, and is a mere boy, still in school, under missionary control, utterly incapable of steering the native canoe of state through the turbulent waters of Samoan politics. The treaty provides that in case of disputed election to the throne, the chief justice shall decide. He decided in favor of Malietoa Tanu, holding Mataafa to be disqualified under the treaty. As the treaty makes no such distinction, the decision was probably based upon some remarks in the protocols indicating that in 1889, when the negotiations were going on, Germany objected to Mataafa and instead consented to the return of Malietoa. The chief justice, Hon. W. L. Chambers, who is an upright and fair man, perhaps misapplied things said years ago, not now applicable, and not in the treaty. But there was the decision, rendered on the last day of December, and the court had jurisdiction. But before New Year's day was done Malietoa Tuna was in hiding, Tamasese in a boat, lying under the sides of the British warship Porpoise and all the machinery of the native government in the hands of the adherents of Mataafa. The chief justice retired to the Porpoise, and then the German officials declared his office vacant, apparently upon the ground that he had deserted Samoa and the three powers and "gone to England." They therefore installed the German president as chief justice, he being authorized by the treaty to act in case of a vacancy. These latter proceedings were manifestly unlawful and will doubtless be disavowed by the German government. The treaty furnishes the full measure of the rights of all, and is our complete safeguard in this episode.

It should, however, be remembered that there are almost always two sides to every controversy, and we have not yet heard Consul Rose's. He is a man of large experience in the German foreign office and in important stations abroad, and of mature age and ability. Judgment may well be suspended until we have all the facts, and we can rest assured that President McKinley, without haste or indiscretion, will eventually cause all our rights and those of the Samoan people and of the supreme court under the treaty to be made secure. If German officials in Samoa exceeded their rights, as now seems quite clear, their acts will be disavowed and they will be recalled. Let the treaty stand. Let us hold fast to what so many years of diplomacy have secured. Amend it so as to remedy defects which experience has demonstrated, but hold on to it. If the engine does not always work smoothly this is no good reason in maritime law for scuttling the ship or throwing the cargo overboard.

Fatal Thaw in Gas Meter.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—John W. Funston, a native of Champaign, Ill., and John G. Green, a native of Mexico were asphyxiated in their home last night. The gas meter had frozen during the recent norther, and thawing out, the gas escaped through the open burners.

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM

Members of the Modern Woodmen of America in Nebraska are making a concerted effort to defeat H. R. 203, which has been introduced at Lincoln during the current session of the legislature. The bill on its face appears to be a very harmless measure. It merely provides that all documents issued by the various assessment orders shall have stamped on them in red ink the words, "Issued on the assessment plan." The Woodmen allege that while this provision is apparently unimportant, it has been suggested by the old line companies with a view to injuring the fraternal orders. It is declared that the stamped information is calculated to reflect on the credit of the policies and that the bill should therefore be defeated.

The tricity promotion committee of the Woodmen, which consists of three members from each lodge in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs, has adopted a series of resolutions in which the position of the organization is set forth. These recite the fact that there are 30,000 Woodmen in Nebraska, and they call on the members of the legislature to prevent the passage of the bill. A copy of the resolutions has been forwarded to each member of the senate and house.

The regular biennial session of the Nebraska state camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was held at Fremont, in Masonic hall, Wednesday, February 8, with a very large attendance of delegates, nearly every county in the state being represented. The following composed the Douglas county delegation: C. H. T. Riepen, J. W. Barnett, Omaha camp 120; E. F. Brailey, Maple 945, Omaha; E. E. E. Ridgeway, South Omaha 1095; J. W. Houder, J. S. Kink, Beech 1454, Omaha; T. P. Thornton, Magnolia 1833, Omaha; Barney Harris, B. & M. 2722, Omaha; Mons Johnson, Camp 2055, Valley; E. R. Meyers, Waterloo.

Although the meeting was set for 10 o'clock, it was nearly 11 when Worthy Adviser W. F. Elsasser of Omaha, in the absence of State Consul W. A. Thompson of Grand Island, called the meeting to order.

On behalf of the mayor of Fremont City Attorney Stinson welcomed the delegates to the city. Director A. R. Talbot of Lincoln eloquently responded to the address of welcome. Dr. R. C. McDonald, on behalf of Normal camp of Fremont, heartily welcomed the delegates in a splendidly worded address and was responded to by Neighbor A. E. Cady of St. Paul.

The chair announced the following committees:

Credentials—W. B. Bethune of the First district; E. F. Brailey, Second; M. V. Lane, Third; G. W. Jackson, Fourth; J. O. Burgess, Fifth; P. F. Simon, Sixth.

Resolutions—R. E. Johnson, First district; J. M. Houder, Second; H. Hammond, Third; J. K. Waring, Fourth; W. C. McHenry, Fifth; J. H. Evans, Sixth.

Neighbor George E. Jenkins of Fairbury, Fourth district, was placed in nomination for delegate-at-large and unanimously elected.

Each district presented the names of the neighbors chosen at the caucuses for delegates and they were ratified by the camp. The Second district caucus could only agree on one of its three delegates and asked the convention to select the other two. The delegation placed in nomination J. W. Houder, T. P. Thornton, J. W. Barnett and E. E. E. Ridgeway. The vote was as follows: Houder, 93; Ridgeway, 75; Thornton, 54; Barnett, 34. Neighbors Houder and Ridgeway were declared elected and Neighbors Thornton and Barnett were named as their alternates.

Neighbor C. H. Riepen was chosen alternate for Neighbor Mons Johnson.

The full list of the delegates chosen for the Head camp meeting is as follows:

At Large—George E. Jenkins.

First District—R. E. Johnson, Lincoln; B. W. Richards, Lincoln; D. B. Smith, Plattsmouth; J. M. Gilchrist, Nebraska City; B. D. Poland, Falls City.

Second District—J. W. Houder, Omaha; E. E. E. Ridgeway, South Omaha; Mons Johnson, Valley.

Third District—R. P. Drake, Platte; Phil Klokl, Wayne; E. J. Kingman, Bonne; C. S. Fowler, Dodge; G. R. Wycoff, Madison; H. J. Miller, Cedar.

Fourth District—W. E. Cunningham, Liberty; C. O. Crostwaite, David City; C. L. Swartz, Utica; A. N. Dodson, Wilber; H. J. Miller, Carleton; T. W. Smith, McCool.

Fifth District—J. M. Crews, Dundy; H. J. Endres, Cambridge; C. W. Stewart, Alma; A. R. Roy, Fairfield; Z. B. Partridge, Grand Island.

Sixth District—D. H. Cronin, O'Neill; James McMullen, Sidney; A. H. Turpen, Ansley; George Peck, Shelton; I. M. Ellingsworth, Gothenburg.

The following are the officers chosen for the state camp: Consul, W. H. Deering, Plattsmouth; adviser, B. F. Griffin; banker, C. E. Moffitt, Bloomington; clerk, W. A. Forsythe, Loomis.

Lincoln, Holdrege and Kearney were aspirants for the next session of the state camp in 1901, and on ballot the latter city was chosen.

Because of the fact that a number of his church members are members of secret societies—more particularly of the Modern Woodmen of America—Rev. C. E. Guenther, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Eldora, Ia., has begun a tirade of abuse against the woodmen. At a recent service the minister was in possession of a lodge ritual, and to a church full of his people he exposed the entire secret work of the order.

At Hubbard a great many German people hold insurance in the woodmen's lodge and Rev. Mr. Guenther forbids their further membership in his church or further participation in the Lord's Supper until they drop membership in the lodge.

Knights of Pythias.

Triangle lodge, No. 54, will confer the first rank upon several candidates at the next meeting, Thursday evening. Degrees will be conferred upon candidates at every meeting from the present time until summer.

Today is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order of Knights of Pythias. It was founded by Justus H. Rathbone in the city of Washington, February 19, 1864. The event will not be celebrated by the city lodges generally, but Nebraska lodge, No. 1, will celebrate the event by giving a social entertainment followed by a "smoker" and refreshments. Work will be given in some one of the three ranks and a general good time is anticipated.

The Pythian Veteran association of Nebraska will give its second annual dinner at the Iler Grand hotel Monday evening, February 20. The following program of toasts has been arranged: "The Pythian Outlook in Nebraska," W. W. Young, grand chancellor; "The Good of the Order and Other Orders," D. H. Wheeler, sr.; "The Forlorn Hope of the Pioneer Lodge," J. S. Shropshire, Butte, Mont.; "Twenty Years a Knight," John M. Macfarland; "The Pythian Youth of '74, the Veteran of '99," Judge J. W. Carter, Sioux Falls, S. D.; "The Romance of the Order," Will L. Scism, supreme representative; "The Veterans, Gray and Gay," John Q. Goss of Bellevue; "The Uniform Rank and the Army," Major Edwin J. Davis; toastmaster, John J. Monell. The annual reunions of the veterans are looked forward to with interest by all members of the association.

G. A. R.

The arrangements are now complete for the entertainment Monday evening at Odd Fellows' temple by Custer post and the ladies of the Woman's Relief corps at 8 o'clock. The following program will be presented, followed by supper and dancing: Overture by Broder orchestra; recitation, Miss Lottie Hamilton; violin solo, Master Harry Broder; song, Brownell quartet; recitation, Miss Katie Schwartzlander; mandolin solo, Walter Hughes; recitation, John McKenna; song, Brownell quartet.

Garfield circle No. 11 gave a high five party at its hall in the Continental block last Wednesday. About fifty couples were present. Lunch was served by the women and dancing was indulged in until a late hour. The affair was a social and financial success.

Woodmen of the World.

Omaha camp No. 16 gave a smoker and card party last Tuesday evening, the attendance including nearly all the members and a host of their friends. The card contest was spirited. The winners were D. W. Marshall and A. E. Deems.

The feature of the mask ball given by Seymour camp No. 57 last Wednesday evening was a cakewalk contested by eight couples. Nearly 200 young people enjoyed the dancing that lasted from early in the evening until long after midnight.

Three new lodges were organized last week. At Alliance C. L. Peck enrolled the names of fifty charter members of a new lodge. A. E. Kivitt organized lodges at Bloomfield and Page, Neb.

The Woodmen of the World held their district meeting February 14 at Topeka. The states composing the district are Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The meetings were held in Metropolitan hall.

The session began at 10 o'clock with 150 delegates in attendance. The morning was devoted to organization and in the afternoon ritualistic work was exemplified by Sovereign Clerk John T. Yates of Omaha.

In the evening the first open meeting was held. An address of welcome was given by City Attorney W. A. S. Bird with response by A. H. Churchill of Omaha. Addresses were also made by Sovereign Clerk John T. Yates of Omaha, A. B. Atchison of Iola, Mr. Cowgill of Humboldt. State Deputy J. W. Keizer of Fort Scott presided.

The following officers were elected: Head consul, J. W. Keizer of Fort Scott; head adviser, D. W. Carree of Beatrice, Neb.; head banker, H. Frank of Wichita; escort, Ben Scoville of Nowater, I. T.; watchman, Theo. Saches of Omaha; head managers, C. J. Garlow of Columbus, Neb., George Sutton of Howe, Neb., Frank Swoboda of Omaha, Mr. Matton of North Topeka and J. B. Towers of Guthrie, O. T.

The following delegates were chosen to the sovereign camp which meets in Memphis the second Tuesday in March: J. W. Keizer of Fort Scott, W. Y. Teetzel of Omaha, N. B. Maxie of Muskogee, I. T., and F. E. Pentacost of Guthrie, O. T.

The District Head camp, Woodmen of the World, completed its biennial session February 15 at Little Rock, Ark., and adjourned to meet two years hence in New Orleans. The following officers were elected:

Head consul, Ed Bradshaw, Little Rock; head adviser, L. D. Simmons, Natchez, Miss.; head banker, C. C. Curly, Lake Charles, La.; head clerk, A. J. Bumpass, Pine Bluff; head escort, J. W. Rush, Estahichie, Miss.; head watchman, R. L. Jones, Jonesboro, Ark.

Managers—F. M. Masters, Fort Smith; V. L. Groesbeck, Baton Rouge, La.; T. S. Webber, New Orleans; C. J. Burrows, Yazoo City, Miss.; W. O. Carr, Water Valley, Miss. Delegate-at-large to the sovereign camp, T. P. Barr, Jackson, Miss.; delegates, J. W. Bowser, Oxford, Miss., and J. F. Ariel, Alexandria, La.

More than 500 delegates were present at the second day's session of the Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Indian Territory district meeting of the Woodmen of the World at Dallas, Tex., February 15. The introduction of resolutions, appointment of committees and other routine business consumed the day's open session. The secret work of the order occupied but a short time, as elaborate social features had been arranged for the entertainment of visitors by the local fraternity.

The Tribe of Ben Hur.

Osceola court, No. 39, Osceola, Neb., is one of the most prosperous in the state. It numbers ninety active, energetic members, and is rapidly increasing. Officers for the ensuing term, recently installed, are as follows: J. E. Hott, C.; Maria Weeden, J.; S. W. Gushee, S.; Julia Hott, K. of T.; Cora O. Gushee, T.; F. C. Campbell, C.; Mary McCoy, G.; Bas A. Delend, K. of I. G.; Fred Deland, K of O. G. Osceola court is noted for its hospitality and following the installation ceremonies a bountiful supper was furnished to the members and visitors.

Monday evening, February 6, Capital City court, No. 23, Lincoln, gave a pleasant entertainment of progressive games. About 350 people, friends of the members, were present. Fruit was served during the progress of the games. The capital prizes were carried off by a young Lincoln business man and Mrs. C. L. Carpenter, the prizes being respectively free beneficial and social membership in the Tribe of Ben Hur. The winning of the prizes was announced by Deputy Supreme Chief M. E. Getter, who also made a few remarks touching on the insurance and fraternal principles of the Tribe of Ben Hur. After spending a most pleasant evening, the guests departed at midnight.

By reason of the energetic work of Deputy Rowan, aided by the members, Mecca court, No. 13, is having quite a boom. At the regular meeting of February 17 several new applications were received and six new members were initiated. A committee has been appointed and preparations are being made by Mecca court for another of the entertainments for which this court is becoming noted.

On February 17 a new court of the Tribe of Ben Hur was instituted in Council Bluffs, under the supervision of Deputy Frank Johnson. The new court starts out with forty members, all enthusiastic and active in its interests, and Deputy Johnson says the work will not stop until the 100 mark is reached.

I. O. O. F.

Ruth lodge No. 1 is preparing a fine program for a social and literary entertainment to be given at Odd Fellows' temple the evening of March 6. There will be dancing and refreshments, one ticket admitting to all.

George A. Custer post No. 7 and Woman's Relief corps No. 82 will give a literary entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows' temple the evening of February 24.

The evening of February 1 Omaha lodge No. 2 celebrated its forty-third anniversary. Of the first members who started this lodge forty-three years ago, only one is still living, Alfred D. Jones, who resides in this city. The first meeting of the lodge was held in the old original territorial capitol building, which was situated on the west side of Ninth street, between Farnam and Douglas.

Royal Arcanum.

The officers of Pioneer Council No. 118 for the ensuing year have been installed by D. D. G. R. Brother Thomas G. Magrane and the personnel is an indication that the council will increase its membership considerable during the year. One application was presented at its last meeting.

Reports received at the grand secretary's office from Frontier Council No. 942 show the council to be in a prosperous condition and that the members are taking an active interest in the growth of the order. The dancing party given by Union Pacific Council No. 1069 at Metropolitan hall on Tuesday evening was largely attended and was a brilliant success. No effort was spared by the entertainment committee to see that every one present had a good time. An intermission in the program was taken at 10:45 and all present marched to the dining room and were seated at long tables, where a pleasant hour was devoted to disposing of elegant refreshments served in courses, after which the program was taken up and the merry dance went on until a late hour. The date for the stag party has not been set, but the entertainment committee is preparing a program which will make it an evening long to be remembered in Arcanum circles.

Fraternal Union of America.

Mondamin degree staff No. 1 gave a dance Thursday evening which was fairly well attended. The shortness of time in getting it up and its being held on the same night that other lodges of the order are held account for the small attendance. The staff met Friday evening in the office of the supreme president for drill, after which a general social time and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

Banner lodge No. 11 met Thursday evening with a good attendance. Frater Beard, fraternal master of Herman lodge was present and gave an enthusiastic talk on the good of the order. Six new aplications were presented. The new robes for the officers were used for the first time. They make a handsome appearance. All members of the lodge and order are urged to be present next Thursday when a number of initiations and a good program will be the attractions of the evening.

Mondamin lodge No. 111 met Monday evening and after the regular business of the lodge was finished a general good time socially was had by all present. Monday evening all members of the lodge and their friends are requested to be present. This will be an open meeting and a good program has been prepared.

Several Omaha members of the order are in Beatrice building up the lodge there. It is expected that 100 new members will be added to this lodge in a short time.

Avoca lodge was completed with thirty members. The organizer is now instituting another lodge at Pickrell, Neb.

Omaha lodge No. 311 is growing steadily. Its officers expect this lodge to become one of the most thrifty in the city.

Daughters of American Revolution.

The members of the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met Monday evening for their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Griffith, where they were entertained. The occasion was rendered more social in character by the omission of the business meeting and by the presence of the husbands, friends and escorts of the members.

Mrs. A. C. Troup, the chapter regent, who will go to Washington this week to attend the annual congress of the national society, assisted Mrs. Griffith in welcoming the guests.

The musical portion of the program was given by Miss Mary Wood, who sang charmingly several selections. Papers read by Miss Anna T. Adams, Mrs. E. L. Alexander and Miss Isabella Doyle on the subjects "Our Government Makers and the Resources of the Colonies During the Revolution" were especially interesting.

Mrs. Connors of New York completely charmed her listeners by recitations, both grave and gay, that were at once natural and realistic.

A paper tracing the origin and history of the American flag was read by Miss Elenore Dutcher.

During the social hour following the program coffee and refreshments were served to the guests in the library and dining room, where red roses and carnations formed the decorations.

Business and Fraternal Association.

Omaha lodge, No. 1, will meet next Tuesday night in its new quarters in Patterson block, hall No. 2, and from now on the order will have full control of this hall. It will be newly furnished. The rapid growth of the order requires larger and more commodious quarters. February 7 six new members were admitted into the lodge. A membership contest was announced and sides chosen, with President Barr and Vice President Miller as captains. A lively contest is expected as the losing side is to give a grand feast at the Paxton. After lodge adjourned the members enjoyed themselves dancing until a late hour.

Last Tuesday night there was a larger attendance, and after the order of business was disposed of speeches were made on the prospects of an auditorium for Omaha by Supreme Secretary Dickens and President Barr. A well played selection was rendered on the piano and violin by Mrs. Hyde and Miss Carrie Hyde. The program committee is improving rapidly and is highly appreciated.

The piano fund association of Omaha lodge, No. 1, gave an enjoyable dance last Monday evening. These dances are becoming the popular events of the season.

Masonic.

The Masonic fraternity of Oxford, Neb., will dedicate its new hall February 22 with one of thier old-time festivals so popular in former years. It has recently moved from the McDonald brick block to the fine new block of U. A. Pettygrove & Son and now boast of one of the best and most handsomely furnished society halls in this part of the state.

The Mystic Shriners held their annual social meeting at Des Moines February 15 and initiated 100 new members. There were 750 Shriners in attendance and in point of numbers it was the largest meeting of the sort ever held west of the Ohio. A big parade was held in which the Omaha delegation played a prominent part. At the conclusion of the parade all gathered in front of the Kirkwood hotel and Mayor MacVicar delivered a speech of welcome and handed over the keys of the city, two monster wooden affairs covered with gold. After the initiation the program closed with a grand banquet, commencing at midnight.

A. O. U. W.

Union Pacific lodge No. 17, at its meeting Friday evening, adopted strong resolutions protesting against the bill known as H. R. No. 203, which has been introduced in the legislature by Representative Olmsted, aiming to annoy fraternal beneficiary societies.

Next Friday evening Brother Lyman Searles will address Union Pacific lodge No. 17 on the "Level Assessment." A large attendance is expected.

On the fifth Friday in March the degree crew of Union Pacific lodge No. 17 will give a dance, the lodge giving up its regular fifth Friday entertainment in order to enable the crew to do this.

Improved Order of Red Men.

White Fawn council No. 9 held its second annual prize masquerade ball at Thurston Rifles' hall Tuesday night. It was a great success financially and socially, the attendance numbering nearly 300. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Decker, Mr. Henry Bernhardt, Miss Cora Burkholder and Mr. Harry Walker. The committee on arrangements was Mrs. H. N. Yaff, Mrs. Kittie Bowers, Mrs. Lucy Rossiter, Mrs. Lizzie Pieronet and Mrs. Schultz.

Mrs. K. E. Decker of 1818 Burt street entertained Alfaretta council Tuesday evening, February 7, at high five. Many Red Men, Pocahontas and friends attended.

Degree of Honor.

The progressive high five party given last Monday evening by Ak-Sar-Ben lodge No. 173 was a pleasant affair and was enjoyed by a large number of people. There were six prizes awarded as follows: Miss Addie Crawford, ladies' first prize; Mrs. Lynch second, Mrs. Reed won the consolation prize, Mr. Prigge secured the gentlemen's first prize and Mr. F. Kuhn the consolation prize. The affair was in the hands of the following committee: Mrs. F. Bougardt, chairman; Mrs. P. Wyman, sr., Mrs. T. Walls, Mrs. S. L. Jacobsen, Mrs. Broatch and Mrs. Remillard.

Sons of the Keystone State.

The Pennsylvania club of Omaha will hold its second semi-annual entertainment and sociable at the Commercial club rooms Friday evening, February 24. The entertainment will be free to all native-born Pennsylvanians and their families. Major T. S. Clarkson will preside. Jules Lumbard, J. H. Conrad and others will sing. Miss Kittie Swartzlander will recite. Prof. Gillespie will sing a sign song, assisted by two or three mute pupils. Interspersed with singing and recitations will be five-minute speeches by prominent members of the Omaha and Council Bluffs societies. The Council Bluffs society has accepted an invitation to be present and will be on hand a hundred strong.

PERILS OF GRIP

And the Fatal Folly of Hit-or-Miss Doctoring by Use of Patent Medicines.

THE PERILS OF THE GRIP

Are in Its Prostrating After Effects and the Train of Serious Maladies it Engenders.

The epidemic of la grippe, now reigning and raging in Omaha is in some features worse than a plague of yellow fever or cholera. Those fierce and frightful maladies do their work of death suddenly and there's an ending. Those who don't die get well. With the grip it's different. It leaves the convalescent sufferer with the seeds of death remaining in the system, with

Die After They Seem to Get Well.

Its Awful Germ Poisons

left alive in his blood, in his lungs, in his stomach, in his kidneys—with the chance of his dying of the new ailment six months or a year after his false and counterfeit recovery from the grip.

In this time of public excitement, when stricken people literally by the tens of thousands are beginning to sicken and droop under some miserable ailment to which the prostrating effects of the grip have left them exposed, all should keep cool, It should be a quieting thought to those thus visited that under the Shepard system the cure of catarrh, of lung and stomach troubles, of all the diseases and distempers bred and spawned by grip, is now not only an assured reality, but a matter of very small cost—$5 a month, including medicines.

PATENT CURE-ALLS

Their Use Invariably Dangerous and Against Common Sense.

When any person uses a patent cure-all as a means of self doctoring for any particular disease—la grippe, catarrh, lung trouble, for instance—he assumes the risk of firing at random through his whole body to take the chances of hitting the diseased spot. He is

Taking Medicine Blindfold from an Imaginary Doctor

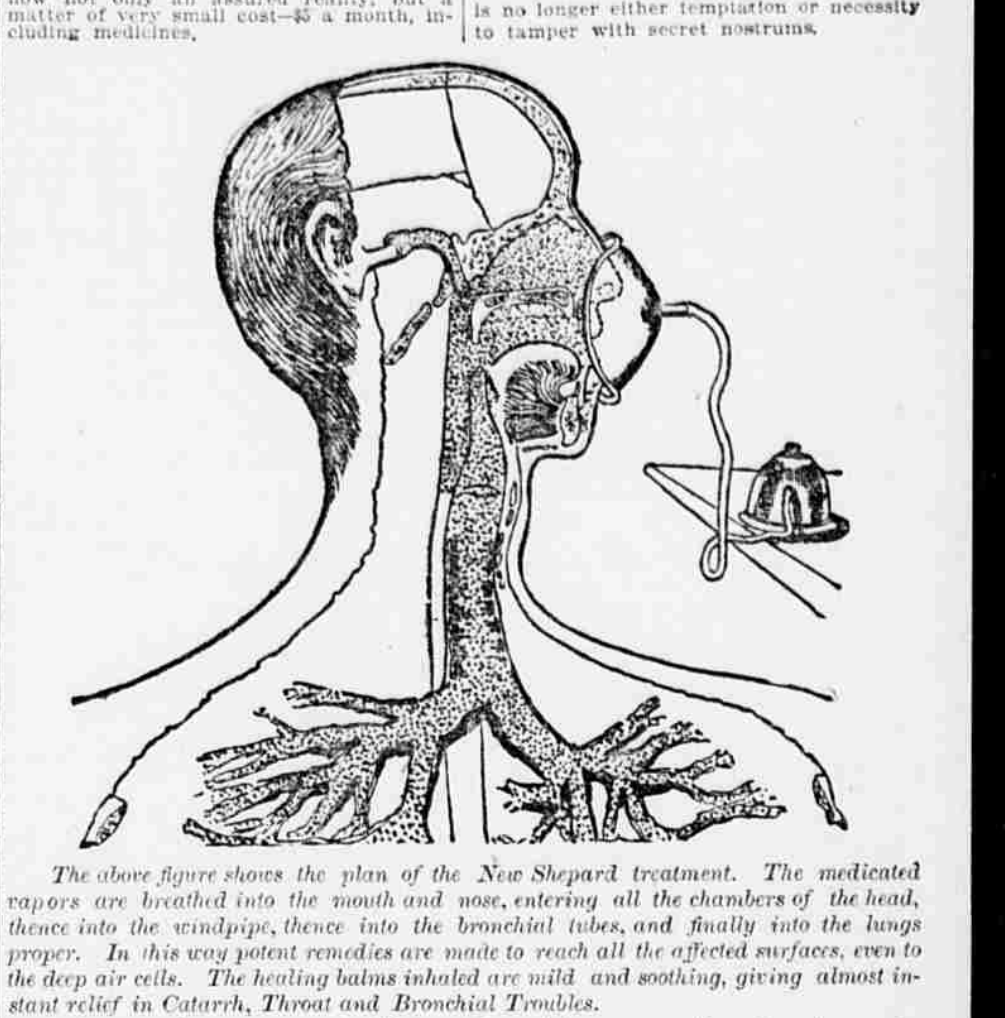
Simply Going It Blindfolded.

He is taking medicine from an imaginary doctor who never saw him nor ever heard of him. He is driving at his heart when the disease is in his bowels or driving at his lungs when the disease is in his liver. Whether he commits suicide or not, he commits a blunder and a folly and goes against common sense at his own risk and his own expense.

It has been claimed that

It Is the Great Cost

of competent medical services that has encouraged the sale of these patent cure-alls. Under the nominal assessment system in force at the Shepard Institute, however, invalids are fully protected against the evil. With individual treatment, in each individual case, at a fee rate limited to $5 a month, all medicines included, there is no longer either temptation or necessity to tamper with secret nostrums.



The above figure shows the plan of the New Shepard treatment. The medicated vapors are breathed into the mouth and nose, entering all the chambers of the head, thence into the windpipe, thence into the bronchial tubes, and finally into the lungs proper. In this way potent remedies are made to reach all the affected surfaces, even to the deep air cells. The healing balms inhaled are mild and soothing, giving almost instant relief in Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Troubles.

It is scarcely necessary to dilate at length here upon the advantages of treatment of catarrhal troubles of head, throat, Eustachian tubes, bronchial tubes and lungs by inhalation of medicated vapor. Dr. Shepard discovered that all the treatments were too severe, too harsh. He found out in trying to solve the problem of curing these troubles that the doctors were driving their remedies in with too much force; they were producing irritation instead of allaying it, and he determined that his New Treatment should be administered as mildly and gently as possible. The thousands of cures of old, obstinate cases of Deafness, Noises in the Ears, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Bronchial Catarrh and beginning Lung Trouble, cases in many instances considered incurable, attest the wisdom of the New Method.

DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH Dr. Shepard will present to every new patient and every old patient alike, who renews treatment for a Special Spring Course,

THE BEST INHALER

that science can devise, by the use of which all patients may have twice a day at their homes practically the same treatment of gentle, soothing inhalations as they receive when they visit the office.

MORE THAN THIS: During the months of February and March, Doctor Shepard will give to every applicant in person at his office

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

of this Newest Treatment for the cure of Deafness and of those diseases of the Air Passages, commonly called CATARRH and heretofore pronounced "incurable" in order that the entire people may understand its workings and the advantages it offers over all other treatments.

TAKEN BY MAIL.

A letter to Dr. Shepard will bring to you by return mail his free 32-page book on the treatment of these chronic diseases, his Consultation Blank and other interesting literature. Write for them today. Address, Shepard Medical Institute, 311, 312 and 313 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WOMAN EARNS HER WAGES.

Law Court Decides in Favor of Overworked Wife.

An interesting law case has just been settled in the appellate court of Indiana which involves the wages received by a woman from her husband for clerking in his shoe store. The court decided against the trust company.

The wife worked for $7.50 a week and saved her money, which was invested in building association stock. When the amount had reached $1,600 business fell off and the husband was forced to borrow from his wife till all her savings were gone, when he made an assignment. He also owed her a year's wages, and her claim against the assignee for $2,378 was resisted on the ground that a husband could not make a valid contract to pay his wife for her services. The lower court took this view of the case, but when it reached the appellate court the finding of the circuit court was reversed, the judge filing this reason for his action:

"It must be conceded that if the contract between appellant and her husband related to services performed by her in the discharge of her household duties and the duties incumbent upon her to perform by reason of her marital relations then there would be no consideration to support the contract.

"The law imposes upon her the discharge of such duties, and a contract between them, whereby he was to pay her for such services, could not be upheld, as it would be against public policy. * * * Where a married woman performs labor for her husband or family in the discharge of her household or marital duties such labor must be performed without financial compensation from the husband, for the reciprocal relations that exist between them. But the labor performed by appellant was not of that character.

"She was under no obligation to leave her home and its surroundings and spend years of her life clerking in a store for her husband, yet she did this, under a contract that she was to be paid for it. The consideration was sufficient to support the contract. * * * The money which was paid to appellant under a contract with her husband, and which was reduced to possession, and which she loaned to him, is such an obligation, based upon sound, equitable reasons, that it will be enforced. The judgment is reversed."

AN ANCIENT KICK.

How Early Railroading Impressed a Woman Traveler.

Traveling is now so easy, and used to be so difficult, that it is hard for us to realize that the introduction of so useful an improvement as the "iron horse" was not immediately and universally welcomed; but it was not. In an old family letter, relates Youth's Companion, are recorded the impressions of an early traveler by rail, after her first journey behind a locomotive.

"The speed is very terrifying," she wrote, "and the clattering and jolting inconceivably unpleasant. The atmosphere is less oily than I expected; but on the other hand, there is much soot and grime upon everything, even shortly upon the faces and hands of the travelers. Then the appalling screeches proceeding from the locomotive engine, which it gives out on coming to a stop and at other times, are most distressing and discordant.

"It is a method of travel with but one advantage—a saving of time; and with more disadvantages than can be enumerated, beginning as they do with danger, and concluding with dirt.

"Between cities of large population, whence the necessities of business force men to hasten to and fro, and for the carrying of goods and merchandise, the railroad is no doubt destined to fill a useful position. But that it can ever be employed for ordinary travel, after public curiosity is satisfied, by individuals of leisure and good personal habits—by gentlemen and gentlewomen, in short—or even by cleanly and comfortable people not gently bred, unless in cases of necessity, I cannot believe."

It is easy to sympathize with this dainty lady's dislike of grime and noise, but what would she have said could she have lived to ride in a parlor car, dine at a flying buffet, or sleep away a journey of 300 or 400 miles, secluded in a comfortable berth?