

THOMAS BRENNAN.

BRENNAN-LOVE COMPANY

A. J. LOVE.

WESTMONT BANKERS

309 South 13th Street. Long Distance Telephone 1264.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

City Loans Omaha or South Omaha business property from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Dwelling houses, 5 1/2 per cent. Farm Loans In Eastern Nebraska at 5 per cent. Real Estate Choice investment properties in all parts of the city. Insurance We insure anything anywhere. Fire, Tornado, Life, Accident, Health, Employers' Liability or Burglary, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler.

Fidelity, Court and Contract Bonds

We are Nebraska Managers of the American Bonding & Trust Company of Baltimore City. This Company is so thoroughly organized, that if you desire a bond in any County Seat in any County in any State in the Union, we can serve you without a moments delay if you will call at our office or telephone us. Agents Wanted in all the unoccupied territory in Nebraska for the following departments of this office:—

Farm Loans, Fire Insurance, Personal Accident, Life, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance, Surety Court, Contract, Public Official and Saloon Bonds.

If you contemplate going into the insurance business we can start you in business with a complete insurance agency, including fire, tornado, plate glass, personal accident, health, employers liability, steam boiler, and surety bonds of every kind. We can take care of all the desirable farm loans you have to offer. You will find it your interest to write us.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore in the state of Maryland has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Surety Bonds insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Frankfort, Germany, has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Thuringia Insurance Company of New York has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Sun Insurance Office of London, England has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Galadonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the North German Insurance Company of New York has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the Citizens Insurance Company of Missouri has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1902. It is hereby certified, that the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902.

NAMESAKE OF "SAUCY JACK"

New Torpedo Boat Destroyer Barry is Launched at Philadelphia.

BRAVE COMMODORE OF IRISH NATIVITY

His Devotion to Adopted Country Wins the Thanks of Congress and Lasting Gratitude of Nation.

Yesterday at Neefe & Levy's shipyard was launched the torpedo boat destroyer Barry, which is named after the gallant Philadelphia skipper, the first commodore of Uncle Sam's sea fighting force, who is known in history as "The Father of the Navy."

Commodore John Barry, more familiarly known as "Saucy Jack" Barry, came to this city from Ireland when he was 14 years of age. He was born at Tuamshane, County Wexford, where his parents had their home. The Barrys, owing to political oppression, had to leave the "old country," and with them the future commodore came to Philadelphia. At an early age young Barry was placed on a merchantman, and he soon rose to the command of one of the finest of the trading vessels of those days. In 1776 Barry offered his services to the Continental Congress.

Staked His All for Liberty. "In doing so," Barry said, "I give up the captaincy of the finest merchantman afloat, and the first employ in America." He was rich and influential, but he staked his all with the fortunes of the struggling colonies.

His services were gladly accepted, and in the unequal fight against the superior sea forces of Great Britain the laurels won by "Saucy Jack" Barry showed how valuable an acquisition he was to the cause of liberty. In song and story his exploits, like those of Paul Jones, are perpetuated for the admiration of his countrymen.

Colonel Michael Scanlan, now an em-

ploy of the Treasury department at Washington, pays stirring tribute to Barry in the poem, "An Irish Soldier's Address to Columbia." The allusion to Barry runs: And in the midst of war's alarms, Jack Barry took you in his arms— Enraptured at your budding charms. On that St. Patrick's morning He wrenched you from his foe, and said: When thrones are mouldered, monarchs dead Among the stars you'll hold your head. The petty kingdoms scorning, Dashing and brilliant fighter.

With a devotion to his adopted country that won the admiration of all and the sincere thanks and grateful rewards of congress, Barry fought the powerful ships of the enemy, often under unequal conditions, but with that dash and brilliancy which has ever since characterized the American navy in action. He died in this city, and his remains rest in old St. Mary's Roman Catholic cemetery, near Fourth and Spruce streets.

Barry's first command in the war of the revolution was the frigate Lexington, built in this city, which put to sea from this port in December, 1776. Over it he raised, for the first time on the sea, the flag with thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original states. The departure of the Lexington was marked by an enthusiastic demonstration, which proved a most auspicious one, for Barry within a few days captured the first English war vessel to be taken by an American, the sloop Eury, from which he was transferred to the command of the ship Edinburg, in which he continued his operations most successfully.

"I Serve My Country for Nothing." In the winter of 1777, the Delaware having been closed to navigation by ice, Barry was unable to pursue his calling as a sea fighter, but use was found for him as a commander of artillery, and he served in command of most effective heavy battery before Trenton. Later on, with four small boats filled with men, the dashing Barry attacked and captured a British war ship in the Delaware, making prisoners of the entire force aboard. In this action Barry's right leg was shattered and he suffered severely. For a short time Barry was aide-de-camp to General Cadwallader. When the British took possession of Philadelphia the intrepid Barry sailed his ship, the Edinburg, up the Delaware to save it from capture. After this movement he was attacked and captured the British sloop of war Alert, with 116 men aboard. Barry had only twenty-seven with which to achieve this brilliant victory. It was about this time that an English agent offered Barry a bribe of 40,000 guineas and the command of a first-class British ship if he would "transfer his services."

"Tell your master," said the indomitable Barry, "that I am not a hireling. I serve my country for nothing." Barry's Greatest Victory. In the ship Raleigh, in March, 1778, Barry was pursued and driven ashore on the Delaware by the superior British squadron. He made a gallant defense. An important duty, that of carrying Colonel Laurens to France, was next given to Barry. Commanding the Alliance, he sailed with the sloop on board, and after several running fights, safely landed Laurens on French soil. His fight with the two English ships, Atlanta and Trepassy, occurred while he was returning to this port. That engagement, which terminated in the greatest victory won by Barry, is regarded by naval writers as one of the most brilliant actions of the American navy. Each of the English ships was better armed and had aboard more fighting men than had Barry's ship. Both ships closed in on the Alliance, and a fight lasting over seven hours ensued. Barry himself was wounded and the surgeon and some officers offered

to take him below for treatment when the battle was at its height. "No," he answered to their appeals, "I will stay here. My place is on deck." Barry captured both the Atlanta and the Trepassy. After recovering from his wounds Barry conveyed Lafayette and Noles to France, and on his return he began a cruise in the West Indies in 1782. He ran into the whole English fleet during this cruise and only got clear of the enemy by brilliant tactics in an exciting running fight.

In 1794, when the regular United States navy was formed, Barry was made senior officer. He was placed in command of the young fleet's flagship, United States, the building of which he personally superintended.

Commodore Barry died in this city when he was 59 years of age, on September 12, 1802. His wife, who had died some years previous, was of the Protestant faith. In old St. Mary's cemetery the plain, well worn tomb which contains his remains bears the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

of Commodore John Barry, Father of the American Navy. Let the Christian patriot and the patriot of the world, who died in the dead view of the monument with respect and veneration; beneath it rest the remains of John Barry, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, 1734. America was the object of his patriotism, and the aim of his ambition. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he held commission in the United States navy, and his services in the war were distinguished by his gallantry and his achievements in battle and his renowned naval tactics. He was the first to receive the rank of commodore, and he was justly regarded as the father of the American navy. He fought often and bled in the cause of Freedom, but his deeds of valor did not diminish in him the virtues which adorned his private life. He was eminently gentle, kind, just and charitable, and no less beloved by family and friends than by his grateful country.

Firm in the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic religion, members of St. Mary's church, and others, have contributed toward this second monument. Requiescat in Pace. July 1, 1878. Wife Buried by His Side. Alongside this tomb is a gravestone marked "Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of John Barry, who died February 9, 1802—the year date is worn off. Patrick Barry, adopted son of the commodore, who died May 25, 1857, is also buried there. The torpedo boat Barry will be christened by Miss Adams of New York. Miss Adams is the granddaughter of Patrick Barry Barry.

BLIND BOY IS A SENSATION

Greatest Music Critics in Europe Cheer 11-Year-Old New York Violinist.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Edward Grass, the 11-year-old blind violinist, from New York, who got his musical education in Brussels, made a sensational success on his first appearance this week in Berlin. He played a concerto by Sinding, and such scenes as that which followed have rarely been witnessed in the famous Philharmonie hall. The magnificent orchestra, headed by Grass, accompanied him as a completely electrified as was the audience, members clapped their hands with great enthusiasm. In response to the demands of the audience the blind musician was led forward twelve times, each appearance seemed to increase the enthusiasm. Afterward Grass mixed with the audience, and people in the crowd pressed forward to grasp his hand. The excited pleasure of the blind boy as he received the glowing thanks of judges and music in Europe was very pathetic.

STAMPS OUT YELLOW FEVER

Army Bill Does Good Work for the City of Havana.

MOSQUITO CAUSE SURELY DISCOVERED

Disease Now Almost Unknown in Sections for Centuries Distinguished as Worst Epidemic Centers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An interesting statement concerning the improvement in health conditions in Havana since the American occupation, with special reference to vital statistics for the calendar year 1901, has been made public by the insular division of the War department. Particular attention is paid to the purging of the city from yellow fever during the last year by the destroying of infectious mosquitoes. It is of vital importance, the report says, that these facts should be made known to the world extensively and as rapidly as possible. During the last forty-five years, with scarcely an exception, some deaths have occurred from yellow fever in every month of the year, the maximum, 2,058 deaths, taking place in 1857, the minimum, fifty-one deaths, in 1865, with the average 751. The number of other infectious and contagious diseases has been small during the calendar year 1901. There has been very little diphtheria and typhoid fever, and the tuberculosis rate is about that of most cities of civilized countries. A rapid decrease has taken place since American occupation. A marked decrease in malaria also has occurred since the mosquito work began. The statement concludes as follows:

The army took charge of the health department of Havana when deaths were occurring at the rate of 2,300 per year. It gives the following figures: In 1901, 1,000 cases of 870 per year. It took charge with smallpox epidemic for years. It gives it up to a single case having occurred in the city for over eighteen months. It took charge with yellow fever epidemic for two centuries. It found Havana, feared as a thing unclean by all its neighbors of the United States. It has established the fact that yellow fever is only transmitted by a certain species of mosquito, a discovery, and as time goes on it will stand in the same class as that great boon to mankind, the germ theory. The army has stamped out this disease in its greatest stronghold—there having been only five deaths in the nine months of the year 1901. It has demonstrated a system during the last three months of the same year, and it has demonstrated a system by which yellow fever can certainly be controlled without interference to commerce.

DIVORCES AGITATE LONDON

British Peers' Figures in Sensational Cases During Progress of Coronation Plans.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British peerage is agitating conspicuously in the divorce court in the coronation year. The Earl de La Warr, the chief among the bearers of proud titles, whose name decorated Hooley's catenary prospectus, is in course of being divorced by the countess, the heavily dowried daughter of Lord Brassey, the bulk of whose fortune has now gone. After his campaigning experience in South Africa, de La Warr deserted his wife and her three children. This week the countess got a decree ordering restitution of conjugal rights.

The earl refuses to obey the decree, which in law constitutes cruelty, which is an essential ground for divorce here. In a perfectly cool, polite letter, refusing to return to live with his wife, Earl de La Warr wrote: "I have no information to give why I have come to this decision, which is final, and I hope you understand that I am acting for the best for our future."

Then there is Lady Rodney's suit against her husband, Baron Rodney, a direct descendant from one of England's naval heroes. He is a captain in the First Life Guards. It is a particularly painful circumstance that this aristocrat began to ill-treat his wife in the first week of their marriage, according to the allegations in court. The Rodneys have been married seven years and have four children. About two years ago Rodney went to live with his wife's maid. It is alleged, and refused to return.

Lady Rodney is a first cousin of the duke of Marlborough, being a daughter of Lady Winborne, who is one of the duke's aunts and a leader in the anti-ritualist movement. Rodney still retains his commission in the guards. His family motto is "Eagles do not bring forth doves."

The Dowry suit is expected to be the next revelation of aristocratic infidelities, as it is said that all the attempts to placate the marquis have failed. Marquis Townshend, who sailed by Oceanic this week, is going to New York "purely personal business," he said before leaving. He is 32 years old and unmarried. His mother is one of the beautiful sisters of the duke of Fife, King Edward's son-in-law. She lives with her son at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, where he occupies himself chiefly with the management of the estate he owns (30,000 acres) and country business.

APPLAUSE FOR CLARA MORRIS

Sir Theodore Martin Likes Her Sentiment and Adores Her Frank, Noble Spirit.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Theodore Martin, the noted litterateur, says of Clara Morris' book, "Life on the Stage": "As a piece of autobiography it takes rank with anything I know. There is the same genius in Clara Morris' writing as there obviously was in her acting. All she says about acting should be carefully conned wherever true love of what now is almost a lost art exists. But everybody, whether he cares about the stage or not, must be charmed by the story of the noble struggles and her frank, noble spirit, as well as by the power of her descriptions both of scenes and characters."

Martin is a poet and the literary executor of Queen Victoria. He married a famous American Shakespearean actress, Helen Faucit. Society is discussing the likelihood of a matrimonial engagement between Walter Burns, son of the late Walter H. Burns of J. S. Morgan & Co., and Mrs. Charles Duff, whose maiden name was Sheridan, a descendant of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mrs. Duff is a beautiful woman. A few months ago she obtained a decree of divorce dissolving her marriage with Charles Duff, a prominent clubman and sportsman. Mrs. Duff's mother was a daughter of Leithport Motley, the historian, and a sister of Lady Vernon Harcourt, whose stepson married Walter Burns' sister. The American exhibition in Crystal Palace in May is said to be assured a success already. An agent of the London and Ameri-

GLORY OF AMERICAN WOMAN

Eminent German Teacher of Aesthetics Says Sisters of Other Nations Cannot Compare. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Professor Wehrle, an eminent German teacher of aesthetics, pays this striking tribute to the American woman:

"Her social position has not yet been attained by her sisters in any other country. In matters pertaining to housekeeping she may be behind the German frau, but on all other points there is no comparison. "The American climate is one of the chief causes of her preeminence, creating a type quite distinct from the somewhat squat type prevalent in Europe. Her graceful lightness and ease of bearing, entirely her own, her quick, muscular movements, her fascinating and beautiful head, her tender roundness of limbs, are seen only in America.

"The American women are exceptionally energetic and decided. Their characters have every good quality which goes to make a perfect woman. Free from timidity and excessive modesty, their practical ability enables them to face every difficult situation in which they find themselves."

COLONEL CONFESSES TREASON

Russian Officer Admits Selling Military Secrets to Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The semi-official Ruskaya Invalid today announces that Colonel Grimm, the Russian officer who was recently condemned to death by a court-martial at Warsaw, after having been convicted of systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign power, has confessed to having been guilty of high treason. About sixty arrears have been made at Warsaw in connection with the trial of Colonel Grimm, who, it has been asserted, had, during ten years, revealed to Germany every plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war between the two countries. The discovery of the colonel's treason was due to his wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid attentions to another woman.

Mrs. Brown Potter Reconsiders.

LONDON, March 22.—Mrs. Brown Potter this afternoon changed her mind again and decided to play the part of Calypso in Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses." Her decision was the result of strenuous peacemaking on the part of Beerholm Tree's management. Meanwhile Mrs. Potter's letter declaring herself out of the cast of "Ulysses" continues to be printed in the editions of the London afternoon papers.

CITY OF SEATTLE STRANDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—A dispatch from Vancouver to the Maritimes exchange is to the effect that City of Seattle is ashore in Vancouver harbor and that its engines are unable to move the stranded vessel. It is expected that City of Seattle would get off this afternoon at high tide. It is in no danger.

NATURE TELLS YOU

When the kidneys are sick, Nature tells you all about it. The back aches, is weak or lame; The urinary discharges indicate trouble, Infrequent or too frequent in action— Calling for prompt attention.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Cure all urinary disorders. Cure the aching back. Cure every Kidney ill. Omaha testimony to prove it. Mrs. Fred Horn of 2003 Cuming street says: "In the winter of 1900 I could not sleep on account of pain in my back. It also bothered me during the day and I often had sharp cutting pains in the kidneys when stooping or causing any strain on my back. At the time I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills I was very bad. They were procured at Kuhn & Co's drug store and the first box relieved me. I continued the treatment until I had taken three boxes, when there was no longer any need to take more. I knew Doan's Kidney Pills do the work that it is claimed they do."

At all drug stores, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cleanliness and Germicidal Precautions Paramount in the brewing of BLATZ BEER. There's not a facility lacking to insure absolute cleanliness during the process. The minutest detail from malt-house to filling-room is rigidly watched in this particular. A fixed rule for over half a century. VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee, OMAHA BRANCH, 1423 Douglas St. Tel. 1061.