ALONG THE OCEAN'S FRINCE

Captains Courageous Who Page Deep Sea Perils Near the Shore.

FIERCE FIGHTS ONSTORM-TOSSED WATERS

New Yorkers Who Go Out in Boats Every Day as Regularly as Other Men Go Out in Cars-The Fishing Fleet.

NEW YORK, Jan 23.-A paragraph in a nunicipal report the other day referring to the citizens of New York who fish for market within its boundaries probably was the first intimation that the majority of the population had that such an uncity-like occupation was being followed in the me-

Yet there are so many professional fishermen and baymen in New York that their vote is an important consideration in several wards and political divisions, and in a few districts they are in absolute control.

They are urban Captains Courageous. A large proportion of their number rarely fishes ourside of the city limits. In the sight of the skyscrapers and the thousands of steam-heated offices, they pass through sea adventure daily. Their battles with sea and wind are as hard and often as deadly as the fights of their brother fishermen on the Georges and Grand Banks.

When the gale whips over bay and rivers and sound, and the ferryboats and tugs drive along, sheeted with snow and ice, the fishermen of New York ply with sail and our to look after nets and eel pots. Oyster boats await cargoes and must be satisfied. The market is calling for clams and mus-A blizzard may force these city workers

temporarily. But it must be a real blizzard. Mere wintry weather that makes other city folk shiver and huddle themselves up does not affect the "cap'ne" any more than a spring zephyr would. Oyerering is the leading branch of New York's fishing business. Whole oystering willages form part of the city and figure to

to hug their fires in houses and boat cab-

the directory like any other section. Every day through the winter, with the exception only of days when the bays are hopelessly frozen over, the systermen are out as soon as the tide has well begun to Scattered along the Kill von Kull, Staten Island Sound and Arthur Kills are half a

dozen primitive little settlements in the borough of Richmond, where almost the entire population goes out as regularly to tong for oysters as the dwellers in other parts of New York go out to tong for

On the shores of Jamaica bay are thriving towns made up almost entirely of fishergien, oystermen and clammers, all citirens of New York.

Fleets of dredgers can be seen in the upper bay any day from the skyscrapers and from the ferry boats. Up and down they move in squadron formation, each under mainsail alone, dragging the iron

Well inside of the extreme seaward limit of the city, men lie every day in anchored sloops and schoopers, through thick and thin of weather, fishing for codfish, ling, hake and whiting with hand line and trawl. Most of them run for home every evening and carry their catch in to be shipped to the market by express. But it happens often that a wintry storm overwhelms them and drives them far out to sea or forces them, to lie at anchor, swept by ley water for flours, and sometimes days, before they may dare show a rag and beat in at last.

Nets Everywhere. The market fishermen's nets are set in the very middle of the busiest harbor traffic. They stretch from the rocks of Governor's island into channels that bear the biggest tonnage in the world. Their stakes and hedges stand for miles in the western part of the upper harbor, like fences marking the boundaries of watery

Almost under Grant's tomb are other fishermen. From that point north they get nets in the winter for striped bass. Fishing huts, with their boats and gear. picturesquely draped with fish nets like the cosy corners of flats, are planted along shore as far as one may go northward

along the Hudson river. In the whirling tides of Heli Gate is another New York fishing ground where men work for market. On little rocks and reefs, barely visible above the wrinkled water, stand unpainted shantles with great reels and racks full of tangled netting and lines. Stuck away in the coves and along the pretty Dutch shores of the borough o Queens are groups of houses whose owners go out in boate as regularly as their neighbors go out in trolley cars.

Wild money marts are almost all that are sought by these workers. In the rivers and sound, swift and treacherous tides and ceaseless navigation by big vessels make trouble every minute of the day for the men in small boats. If they anchor along the channel to tong and dredge for oysters and clams they are in peril as constant as are the dory fishermen who lie in the steamer tracks on the Grand Banks.

In the lower bay danger more manifold surrounds them. Great as the harbor is, there are so many bars and shoals that in a gale there is poor sea room for sailing vessels. And those shoals of New York harbor are notorious among the sailormen of all the world for their wickedness. In sands, with waters spouting white over wait, each sending up a reef like the up-

anchor and ride it out. If the wind is not

Omaha People

PRAISE PARACAMPH.

Evidence from home is better than a are daily using Paracamph in our city men away from the mainlaud. Then there with marvelous results.

Mr. O. H. Thorson, 1908 Pierce street, Omaha, says: "We secured a bottle of Paracamph from Kuhn & Co., druggists, and find it a most valuable remedy for

Mr. F. M. Hawes, 1412 Howard street, sea anywhere. Omaha. says: "Having secured a bottle of is all that is claimed for it and a most valuable household necessity."

Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Sore Chest. say. Croup, Sore Muscles, Frost Bites, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Chapped Hands and Face, Burns, Cuts, Bruisen, Swelling and Inflammations.

Paracamph is neither a agive, cintment

KEEP IT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Nebraska Railroad Assessments-What They Have Been-What They Are-What They Should Be.

		Assessment		Á	ascssment	Assessment
County.	Miles.	for 1892.	Miles.		fer 1902.	Should Be.
Adams	133.07	749,235.00	182.07		682,521.60	\$ 1,254,296.11
Antelope	72.37	349,755.00	72.37		246,018,00	295,402.50
	28,40	64,400,00	18.40		62,500.00	55,200.00
Box Butte	49.25	147,875.00	49.52		159,404.00	148,560.00
Buffato	25.50	142,950.00	28.50		102,924.00	132,225,75
Burt	85.21	740,721.00	108.19		649,324.00 183,092.00	1,838,764.75
Beone	50,99	244,405.00	50.99		181,455.00	552,495.10
Butler		957,127.00	134.27		491,133.00	1,052,712.50
	124.13	838,682.00	124.34		862,614.20	1,141,147.00
Cedar	47.36	227,570,00	47.06		204,780.00	245,833.50
Chase	2.01	6,030.00	18.48		55,440.00	55,440.00
Cherry		543,550.00	112.71		405,756.00	521,283.75
Cheyenne	39.32	435,415.00	184-45		609,366.00	1,089,916,40
Colfax	43,43	723.492.00	120.99		272,494.00	774,449.41 465,390.40
Cuming	36.32	151,600,00	48.48 86.82		144,688,00	179,388.46
Custer	81.15	284,055.00	94.29		307,108.80	470,226.00
Dakota	59.91	288,525.00	59.91		263,022.00	325,528.90
Dawson	63.67	569,025.00	63.69		495,801.50	1,214,446.00
Dawes	90.79	403,550.00	90.79		320,124.00	265,203.75
Deuel	26.53	295,599.50	26.76		202,248.00	525,506.40
Dixon	45.45	218,155.00	56.07		251,546.00	314,085.88
Douglas	81.80	564,368.50	81.99		453,922.00	735,025.35 1,067,865.52
Dundy	106.92	761,004.00 199,392.00	41.54		745,531.00 186,030.00	TF2.322.52
Fillmore		731,400.00	127.96		626,924.50	834,183,33
Franklin	46.34	205,008.00	46.34		185,661.00	527,878.48
Frontier	82.13	128,520.00	32.13		110,848.50	96,390.00
Furnas	62.37	255,400.00	62.37		252,297.00	208,018.05
Gage	158.94	760,710.00	171.10		763,042.00	2,520,786.27
Garfield	4.71	16,485.00	4.17		12,676,80	12,510.00
Grant	20.83	83,320.00	20.83		165,026.00	62,490.00 92,670.00
Greeley	51.85	108,115.00	51.85		161,551.40	308,471.60
Hall	74.96	504,768,50	74.96		450,570.00	1,046,549.71
Hamilton	66.33	320,368.00	66.83		289,557.00	1,108,249,53
Harina	81.65	345,012.00	81.55		317,976.59	710,832.00
Hayes	12.59	37,770.00	12.59		37,770.00	37,770.00
Hitchcock	49.10	203,388.00	49.16		194,070.00	639,252.98
Rolt	77.62	377,975.00	77.62		207,282.00	316,056.25 90,540.00
Hooker	91.29	105,630.00 373,145.00	91.29		302,191.40	1,279,854.20
	105.83	503,194.00	119.41		587,933.00	1,161,201.79
Johnson		275,130.00	58.46		258,259.00	991,062.52
Kearney	70.81	397,744.00	70.52		255,509.00	467,300.44
Keith	41.75	465,512.50	41.52		400,896.00	815,452.80
Kimball		423,372.50	86.21		354,855.00	711,164.40
Knox	27.66	138,300.00	27.66		120,824.00	157,456.78
Lincoln		1,198,447.00 840,533.00	105.35		1,205,867.20 735,694.50	2,520,512,11 1,291,586,50
Madison		281,595.00	58.46		215,099.00	467,187.33
Merrick		588,707.00	68.33		518,018.40	1,022,156.28
Nance		152,730.00	23.94		118,790,00	717,491.60
Nemaha	73.67	202,670,00	73.67		302,211.00	985,526.44
Nuckolls		596,828.00	139.09		517,119.50	775,076.13
Ofee		532,185.00	112.26		525,458,00	1,843,535.55
Pawnee		890,924.00	87.10		369,377,00	878,998.95 131,550.06
Phelps		175,400.00	43.85		151,282.50	136,479.19
Pierce		283,690,00	59.30		206,620.00	244,472.32
Platte		582,574.00	97.16		465,695.00	1,319,559.25
Polk	21.48	94,870.00	21.49		76,648.00	88,979,98
Red Willow.	50.46	217,079.00	50.46		209,673.00	
Richardson		396,060.00	80,36		401,097.00	
Rock		115,690,00	23.12		53,232.00	
Saline	7233	557,617,00 606,713.00	98.40		527,873.20 581,679.00	144 - D 101 (GF 17 18 - 424)
Sampy		498,748.00	85.80		547,501.80	
Scotts Bluff		********	40.05		88,110.00	
Seward		412,700.00	85.96		332,580.00	343,618.84
Sheridan		330,415.00	77.65		271,842.00	
Sherman		226,035.00	57.37		188,352.80	
Stoux		217,950,00			170,542.00	
Stanton	Carter conta	114,900.00		A.	85,960.00	
Theyer		454,130,00			113,220,00	TANK CARES
Thomas	10000000	\$4,400.00			87,776.00	
Valley		154,255,00			146,044,40	
Washington .		267,000.00			239,690,00	
Wayne		227,700.00			236,808.00	
Webster		314,837.00			287,353.50	
Wheeler	. 25,346	11,760.00			10,214,40	
York	. 89.02	448,622.00	89.92		353,262.00	630,710,08
	_		_	41		

-					
Total	#29,83	19,631.0	0	\$26,589,592.7	6 \$52,803,992.55
Average sasesam	ent per	mile.	1892		85,367.60
Average assessm	ent per	mile.	1902		4,061.57
Fairly assessed.	would	he			9.222.14

The figures above presented are carefully compiled from reports of the state auditor, the bulletins issued by authority of the railroads and the reports to their stockholders published within the past year. These documents afford conclusive roof that the aggregate true value of railroads in Nebraska based on net earnings. after deducting operating expenses, betterments and taxes paid, exceeds \$312,000,000

An inspection of the table herewith presented shows just how much each county has lost by gradual reduction of the railroad assessment within the past ten years. the aggregate apportionment of railroad assessments to each county for the year 1902 and what the aggregate assessment should be if the railroads were assessed at one-sixth of their value based on net earnings. The appraisement of railroads that have not reported net earnings, which constitute less than one-sixth of the entire railroad mileage in the state, is based upon the value of their tangible

favorable for a run toward the shelter of they meet, fee slides on ice, field overis nothing for it but to set as much sail to submerge the original fields and make

So, whenever a sudden winter storm one direction lie the shaggy old Romer blocks traffic in New York and makes it a new floes, settles to the bottom till a weary struggle for a hundred thousand dam is made across the channel. them even when men schore look on the New Yorkers to get home at night, other | Swaying, groaning, menseing, it holds sen and admire its calmness. In other citizens are having a still harder time of fast till the ebb tide grows in force and facture of flags, tents and awnings, and directions the east and west banks lie in it. They would hall as luxury the possi- begins to run strong and swift. Then, When a sudden February gale comes railroad train all night; for they are work- mighty mass gives way and comes rolling, roaring down on the boats the chances ing in iced oilskins, heaving at iced rig- pitching helter skelter, and tumbling over are all against being able to remain at gings with iced fingers, as they are being and over down the channel. blown far away into a black ocean. Isolated New Yorkers.

Hook and thence to sea.

Even the men who do not go as far as the Lower bay have their share of the dangers of the sea. For days at a time. occasionally for weeks, they may be storm bound in shanties on bars and march islands. Whenever the bay freezes over with it as readily as if it were a chip. thousand miles away. Hundreds of people suddenly, it is certain to eatch many hayis nothing left for them but to remain

where they are. of New York, are as wild camps as a man without it in our home for any considera- the occupants are in danger as imminent as that which threatens any toiler of the

Paracamph from Kubn, & Co., druggists, city streets hear the water beginning to the only communication that they can have the forewoman of the packing department and given it a thorough trial, I find that it drip from roofs and caves, and see the with other men. gutters beginning to run, while the wind, suddenly turning, begins to blow softly in case of illness, injury or danger. And Paracamph gives instant relief and cures from the south. "Spring is coming," they as each man knows this, all the baymen

> And while crowded New York is expanding under the softening weather, lonely faithfully as seamen far at sea would re-New York, only a few miles away. loud with the pealing of cracking ice floes. Great fields of white begin to move and

as a man may dare and work out to Sandy them touch bottom even in channels carrying fifteen and twenty feet of water.

well content to wait in a stalled elevated from batteries of field guns, the whole

fee Gorges in New York.

Protruding tongues of land are cut away the bargain. Low as the rate is, the conas clean as a pair of shears would cut a tractors pay the state more for the con-Sharp eyes scan the bay each morning in the time of breaking ice. Every shanty man looks around with his telescope to see if any other shanty owner is flying his These shanties, all lying within the city fiag, union down, as a signal of distress. It is at natural for these citizens of could make in the heart of the Bocky New York to step out in front of their Sore Chest, Headarhes and all Pains in mountains in winter weather. Toward the shantles or on the moving decks of their any part of the bedy. We would not be end of February, when the ice breaks up. craft each morning and look around at the fact that these female slaves were comflags as it is for other citizens to buy a pelled to be constantly on their feet watchnewspaper. Everywhere around the town There comes a night when pedestrians in dawn. To hundreds of lonely men it is these belt works in Cleveland, found that

> It is their only chance for help, too and fishermen of New York scan the flags as eagerly and obey their summons as spond to a distress signal on another ship

Music at the Press Club Show,

paracamph is neither a agive, ointment or liniment, but it is a soft solid, and when applied liquefies, opens the pures and penetrates to the source of the aliment, frawing out all fever and inflammation. It not only relieves quickly, but cures permanently.

Every bottle is guaranteed to do just what we claim for it or your meney refunded. So take home a bottle today for insurance against all pains and aches.

Great fields of white begin to move all the services and furnish the music at the electrishment to be given at Boyd's theater by the Tri-City Press club on the attention of Monday, February 2. Manager Cerl Peiter of the Orpheum has just offered the services of his orchestra. Bo the soft south wind blows against it. Ice drives in from the open sea before the music for the Orpheum leader, will direct the music for the Orpheum leader, will be compared to the services of his orchestra. Bo although the services of his orchestra. Bo although

WHERE WHITE SLAVES EXIST

Shocking Conditions of Labor Revealed in Several Ohio Cities.

COST OF LIVING HIGHER THAN WAGES

Women Work in Foundries and in Mines at Night for a Mere Pittance, According to

Statistics.

A convention of miners recently held at Columbus, O., challenged the accuracy of the state's official statistics of wages paid to miners, maintaining that they were furnished by the operators, who made the best the source of the statistics and pronounces the qualified admission of the labor commissioner of ex parte information virtually discredits the entire work of the department. Even as the official statistics stand, supplemented with independent investigation, they reveal a shocking condition of affairs, particularly with reference to fe-

male labor in mines and factories. Director of Charities Cooley of Cleveland. upon examining (be official figures and making an investigation on his own account, recently asserted that the conditions were absolutely appalling, not to say criminal. Yet there are reasons for believing that the very best possible showing was made by the employers, and that in reality the conditions are worse than the figures show. Two years ago the labor commissioner appointed three women deputies to investigate the factory conditions in the

state so far as their nex was concerned. Three cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, were chosen as the Seld for their work, and they went about it systematically. Their work was obstructed and hampered admission being refused to factories and employes being instructed to furnish no information. So galling was this policy of obstruction that Attorney General Shears was called to the assistance of the department. It was not until he threatened criminal proceedings in the name of the state against a number of firms in Cincinnati that the interference ceased and the deputies were permitted to pursue their investigations unmolested.

Laws Violated.

abuses existing, most of them being violations of sanitary laws and disregard of decency in the arrangement of dressing rooms, etc. In many instances there was a total nonobservance of the law requiring safety appliances in case of fire. But the major portion of their work related to the living. Their finding is a startling one. week, or \$4.88 in all.

explanation is a simple one after all. Many and binderies. of the female operatives are young girls children they contribute their earnings to the general maintenance fund. Otherwise, of course, it would be impossible for them to exist. The average age of female employes is 21 years and 8 months. In the three cities named there are 1,750 under 18, 2,454 between 18 and 25 and 1,716 who are

over 25 years. This is not the total number of women employed, it should be understood, but the number of operatives which the deputies found at work in the factories which they visited. The total was 6.920, and this number furnishes the basis for calculation. It strike investigation testimony was pro- theft. duced showing that the great silk and cotto help out the scanty wages of the father for his underground toil.

Goes to the Family. The report shows that of the 1,751 operatives on the schedule in Cleveland 755 naid their earnings to their families. In Columbus 522 out of 2.155 did the same, while in Cincinnati 1,802 out of 3,594 contributed to the general good. This exhibits a total of 2,079, or less than 50 per cent of the whole. From this it will be seen that the explanation goes only part of the way. The query still stands: How do the other 50 per cent manage to live on the pittance which they

One of the most remarkable things it this connection is the fact that many of these women workers have persons dependent upon them, thus enlarging the mystery of how they manage to live. Of the 1,171 women interviewed in Cleveland it was found that there were 162 persons dependent upon them, or 1 for every ? workers. In Columbus there were 855 de Concy Island Point or the Narrows, there laps field, till enough ice has gathered pendents for 2,155 workers, or 1 to every 8. In Cincinnati the ratio was 1 to every 3, there being 1,186 dependents upon the 3,594 workers. The average ratio as Floe after floe, pressed down by still gleaned from these figures is I dependent for every 4 workers in petticoats.

In Cleveland the highest average wages are paid to women employed in the manuamounts to \$7.63 a week. Next come the billity of walking home, and they would be with rending noises that ring out like shots makers of ladies' clothing, who get \$6.94. The lowest wages are paid to the girls who work in the big machine shops making belts, nuts and washers. Their average pay is \$3.46. These girls, it should be reembered, work in competition with the highly favored penitentlary contractors in Each winter whole marsh islands are the city, who employ convict labor and obliterated by such battering rame of ice. are furnished factories, light and heat in stilp of cloth. If the ice happens to spread victs per diem than the Cleveland manuout boyond the channel, it takes a house facturers allow the girls who work amid the roar and grind of their huge machines.

Visitors Were Amazed, The delegation of British workingmen who visited this country as guests of Sir Alfred Mosely were amazed at the employ ment of girls in this form of employmen and upon their return home published letters denouncing it. They pointed out the ing several of the automatic machines. The this mute conversation begins with the deputy commissioner, who visited one of

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

The coffee habit is quickly overcome by those who let Grain-O take its place. If properly made it tastes like the best of coffee. No grain coffee compares with it in flavor or healthfulness.

TRY IT TO-DAY. At grooms everywhere; 15c. and 65c. per package.

was paid \$10.50 per week and that she had succeeded a man who was paid \$24 a week

for precisely the same work. It was also found that women were gradually driving men out of the manufacture of shoes, their employers, in their real to reduce the cost of production, placing young girls as operators of dangerous machines. In every instance where a man was displaced by a woman the average wage was cut almost squarely in twain. In Columbus the highest wages are received by the women in the employ of the regalia makers, the average being \$7.10 a week Next in importance are the women who pursue the ghastly trade of coffin making. They earn \$6.83 each week. The lowest paid operatives are those who manufacture macaroni, their average pay being \$2.66 a week. The records show that Cin-

clanati is lower than the other cities. The best paid operatives are those who make women's clothing, and they are paid possible showing in their own behalf. The \$5.44. Awning and tent makers earn \$5.35 state commissioner of labor does not deny and the women employed in candy factor les get only \$3.34. It has been ascertained the challenge of the miners "a disagree-able surprise." A disagrech to the Cincin-nati Enquirer from the state capital says is 57.5, or nearly ten hours per diem.

Eight Cents an Hour.

In other words, they receive slightly morthan 8 cents an hour for their labor, most of which is skilled. The nefarious 'dock ing" system prevails in some lines of business, while the record is black with instances of overtime without pay.

The women deputies, be it remembered, ook up only such forms of employment as might be termed skilled or partly so, where women came into actual competition with male workers. It is an interesting study to observe into what manufactures they have penetrated. Nearly all of the awnings tents and flags are made by them. The making of paper boxes, it may be said, is entirely in their hands, and they assist largely in the making of wooden boxes. As has been pointed out, they are gradually driving the males out of the boot and shoe industry with the help of the muchines. The only button factory in the state emplaye girls to grind out and bore the mother of pearl into shape. In the bakeries and cracker manufactories they do all the packme and wrapping.

They are being slowly introduced into the carriage and buggy trade as operators of the machines which stitch the heavy leather tops and trimmings. Nearly all of the clothing, male and female, is made by them, the males being gradually dispos sessed. In the machine too shops they are also forcing the men aside and are making the race warm for the convicts. In the great tobacco industry their numbers are multiplying, the packing, rolling, filling Their reports show that they found many and stripping departments being almost entirely in their hands. The day is not far distant when they will be making the complete cigar, and then the penitentlary con tractors who employ convict labor will find

themselves driven from the market. The report of the deputies shows that the constant handling of tobacco produces wages paid women and the cost of their an appetite for strong drink and that the female is not exempt from it. They report The average wage paid to women in Ohio, that they found the girls in the tobacco they say, is \$4.83 a week, and that the factories loud and insolent. Wherever average income of each operative from goods are to be labeled, wrapped and other sources amounts to but 5 cents a packed girls are being introduced to take the place of men and boys. This is true o The cost of living is \$5.24 a week, or the drug and medical trade, of the coffee and spice business and of the distilling inthat \$2.44 is the average for board and dustry. Women are making the rugs, lodging, light and heat 17 cents, clothing gloves, suspenders, belts and shirts of the \$1.25 and other necessaries \$1.39. It seems state. They make and pack the jellies and paradoxical that the cost of living should pickles in the large factories. They are be higher than the wages received, but the employed in large numbers in printeries

who live with their parents, and with other EACH SOLDIER BLAMES OTHER Fort Sheridan Soldiers Charged with Stealing Arms Plead Companion

Alone in Guilty. CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The court-martial of Sergeants Leonard and Swentsel at Fort Sheridan today was marked by the attempt of each to throw the blame for their al-

leged misdeeds on the other. Swentsel swore that Leonard had stolen the guns and that he merely disposed of them. Leonard swore that he had not been will be remembered that during the coal in the deal and that he knew nothing of the

Sergeant Balley testified that Leonard ton mills of Pennsylvania were being run had approached him at different times with with child labor, the meager earnings going suggestions to raid the Fort Sheridan ststion and sell blankets and grain belonging to the government. Sergeant Webb made similar charges.

NO GREASE OR DANGEROUS DRUGS.

In "Berpicide" the New Scientific and Successful Dandruff Treatment.

contagious parasite disease, unpleasant, unhealthy and one that will eventually lead healthy and one that will eventually lead to baidness. To cure it you must destroy the parasite that eats at the root of the hair. The only preparation for destroying these germs is Newbro's Herpicide. Charles these germs is Newbro's Herpicide. Charles

Kiein of Laramie. Wyo., says: "Herpicide
allayed the itching, cursed the dandruff and
stopped my hair's falling out, and it is
bringing a new crop of hair." Herpicide
is free from grease or dangerous drugs
and makes hair glossy and soft as silk.
One bottle will convince you of its merits.

SENATE ALSO OPPOSES PACT

Washington Legislature Passes Protest Against Alaskan Boundary.

OLYMPIA, Wash. Feb. 6.—Slight opposition was raised in the senate today to the passage of the joint memorial adopted by the house yesterday against the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Alaskan boundary.

Wash and make hair glossy and soft as silk.
One bottle will convince you of its merits.

SENATE ALSO OPPOSES PACT

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ing the Alaskan boundary. The memorial was passed with but five dissenting votes.

SHOOTS DESERTING Colorado Miner Kills Unfaithful Woman, Afterwards Commit.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 6.-Valentine Cassagrands, a miner, today blew out his brains with a revolver after twice shooting his wife, who had deserted him. The woman's wounds are mortal

ting Suicide.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dorcas streets was arrested yesterday afternoon on an insanity warrant. Frederic Eckstrom left last night for bicago to witness a performance of Grace George in "Pretty Peggy," in which Carl Sckstrom is playing the leading heavy

Frank Calta asks divorce from Mary, tleging infidelity and naming Frank Mert is co-respondent. The Calta marriage was January 26, 1898, and they have two daugh-

G. M. Hitchcock will address the Omaha Philosophical society at 2.30 p. m. Sunday at the Paxton hotel on the topic, "The Jaborer is Worthy of His Hire;" The pub-lic is invRed.

In the divorce suit of Mary J. Fleming against David Judge Day has granted the plaintiff an order for temporary alimony amounting to \$30 per month and for \$50 attarney's fees. Thomas C. Hosterman asks divorce from Ida, alleging she has "exhibited such ex-treme lealousy that married life between them has become unbearable." They were married April 25, 1892.

married April 25, 1892.

Frank Eichelberger has commenced suit in district court against the Union Stock Yards company for \$5,000. He considers that he was injured in that amount January 6, 1992, when, in rebuilding the sheep pens, a crowbar fell from a scaffold and struck him on his head and right shoulder.

Sight Drafts at Maturity



\$70,000 Insurance in 25 Companies



the "Strongest in the World" but the PROMPTEST in the world.

Henry B. Hyde, founder. Read the following letter-

R. S. Hall. J. H. McCulloch Law Offices of Hall & McCulloch Omaha Nat'l Bank Bidg.

FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

Mr. H. D. Neely, Manager, Equitable Life Assurance Society,

Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge receipt of

drafts for \$7,206.50 in settlement of policies on the life of the late Dean Campbell Fair. These claims were handed you January 29th and

checks in payment bear date of February 2d. Of about twenty-five policies covering an aggregate of over \$70,000 of insurance, many of which claims were sent to the various companies on the same day,

your checks are the first the estate has received. Promptness in a matter of this kind is of the greatest value, and our experience confirms the Equitable's claim that its policies are "sight drafts at maturity."

Yours truly, HALL & M'CULLOCH, Attorneys. "Strongest in the World"—

The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

H. D. NEELY, Manager, Merch. Nat'l Bank Bld'g, Omaha, Neb.

MUST SETTLE RACE WAR

Root Says Attempt to Make Black Citizens

versary of the Union League club was reception tendered to the survivors of those who joined the club in 1863.

The first year the club was organized 542 members joined. Of that number thirty-two are still members of the club were present tonight, among them being Daniel F. Appleton, Legrand B. Cannon, Henry Clews, Everett Clapp, John T. Denny, Thomas Denny, W. F. Canadian wheat continued to come to Ger-Dodge, W. E. Foote, Horace Fuller, Charles Lanier and Salem Towne Russell. There were about 350 other members of

ceived from President Roosevelt. Seeks Solution of Negro Problem. Elibu Root, secretary of the navy, was hairman, who congratulated the veterans

of the club for having woven the thread into the fabric of the great life of the country. There are many problems coming up today upen which the safety of this government depends. There are today situations of possible evils in our country that call for devoted patriotism. First, division between the rich and poor, in which wealth controls legislation and powerty is trying

Have you dandrum? Then you have a controls legislation and poverty is trying to stir up a war of classes, but every good one that will eventually lead this free land shall we have a war of

upon request;

and, second,

ion in Washington at the White House s short time ago. The black man as an offi-cial of the government had always at-tended these reception. Yet this invitation resulted in a loud outcry from the papers. Must Face Conditions.

Roet Says Attempt to Make Black Citizens

Has Failed.

I do not want to argue the question. I want to show that we have to face a condition of feeling in the south, where the black man is dealed the right to aspire to the highest there is in American citizenship. This right to aspire to the highest there is in American citizenship. This right to aspire to the highest there is no appreted to the highest dignity is now questioned. In a short time the white man will succeed in excluding the black from all offices in the southern states. We can never throw off the responsibility that rests on our people for the welfare of these black people that we held in slavery for so many generations.

Now that the first attempt has failed the question is what to do, and will take the greatest minds of the country.

celebrated at the club bouse tonight by a EVADE GERMAN GRAIN DUTY Canadians Charged with Mixing Wheat with that Grown in

America.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.-Herr Rossicke, agrarian, complained in the reichstag today that many as American wheat, thus paying a duty of 87% cents per 100 instead of \$1.25. Interior Secretary von Posadowski-Webthe club present. A letter of regret was ner replied that the legend to the effect that much Canadian wheat was coming in mixed with American continued to circulate, but the government had thoroughly investigated the reports and had been unable to find proofs. Experis who had examired recent shipments, which appeared suspicious, had decided that the excess of duty must be refunded. The German customs authorities and the consuls of Germany in the United States were doing everything to prevent evasions of the law. As for Canadian flour, it was impossible to detect the country in which it originated.

LYNCHING NO BAR TO OFFICE

Court Holds Law Ousting Sherif for Losing Prisoner to Be Inconstitutional

We are very proud of the fact that docturs so generally indorse Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There are two reasons for this: First, we send the formulato any physician

the physician sees for himself that the medicine is all we claim for it. We make no extravagant claims. We raise no false hopes.

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Sixty years of experience make us believe that this is the best medicine in the world for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, and all other throat and lung troubles. And the doctors agree with us. Three stees : 25c., 50c., \$1.00. J. C. AVER CO., Lewell, Mass.