GEORGIA JUDGE IS ANGRY

Fines Attorney for Greene and Gaynor for Contempt of Court.

OBJECTS TO LANGUAGE OF COUNSEL

Lawyer Refers to Appointment of Jury Commissioner and Judge Sees Insult to Court in Remarks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—The pleas in abatement to indictments numbers 476 and 477, against Greene and Gaynor, were read this morning soon after the convening of the federal court. The pleas set up that these bills of indictments had not been legally returned in that the grand jurors were drawn from among residents of the southwestern division of the Southern district of Georgia, whereas they served in the eastern division, wherein they returned the indictments against the defendants, and that the court had no right to appoint the two special commissioners to prepare the special grand jury list that had been prepared upon the order of the court. The defendants say that the grand jurors were therefore illegally drawn and had no right to return indictments.

Special Attorney Marion Erwin read the government's demurrer to these pleas. He responded that the grand jury had not been illegally drawn because what is now the southwestern district at the time of the offenses were committed was embraced in the eastern division and that the jury box was properly prepared.

When Mr. Erwin concluded his argument A. A. Lawrence of counsel for the accused, arose to read a written reply. Then came a sensation. Judge Speer caught language in the argument that he construed as contempt and promptly fined Mr. Lawrence $100.

Attorney is Fined.

The language of Mr. Lawrence to which the court took exception was as follows:

One circumstance alone in the case serves to illustrate more powerfully than I can hope to do by words the possibilities for wrong and injustice opened up by this extraordinary innovation into what we conceive to be the law of procedure. It is a curious coincidence that at the case at bar the court, unwittingly, of course, appointed as a jury commissioner a gentleman who was at that time and still iss an open, public and notoriously avowed enemy of the defendant's counsel.

Whether or not this has been to his prejudice in this particular case we are not prepared to say.

Judge Speer awaited Mr. Lawrence's conclusion of the passage and said:

"Mr. Lawrence, your remarks are exceedingly improper and out of order. The court has no knowledge that he appointed as a jury commissioner a gentleman who was at that time and still is an avowed enemy of one of defendant's counsel. Enter a fine of $100 against Mr. Lawrence for contempt of court.

Mr. Lawrence calmly concluded his argument after the imposition of the fine, making no apology for the language employed. Judge Speer then announced a recess to consider the matter pending.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY RALLY

Meeting at Which Prominent Ministers Will Speak at First Christian Church.

A foreign missionary rally will be held in the First Christian church Monday, January 22. The services will begin at 10 a. m. and continue until noon. They will be resumed at 2 and continue until 4. These addresses will be delivered: Introductory address, President McLean of Cincinnati, O.; "Go! And Lo!" Rev. W. B. Clemmer, Council Bluffs; "A Plea for Our Plea," Rev. Isaac Elder, Hamburg; "Our New Obligations," Rev. J. W. Hilton, Bethany; "Faith and Faithfulness," Rev. D. A. Youtzy, Plattsmouth; "Preparation for the March Offering," Rev. H. J. Kirschstein, Omaha; "Save the Church by Saving the World," Rev. T. C. McIntire, Harlan; "The Development of a Missionary Conscience," Rev. J. H. Stark, Glenwood; "Do Foreign Missions Pay?" Rev. H. F. Hall, Woodbine; "The Gold Basis for Foreign Missions," Rev. William Shoesmith, Logan; "The Call of God to Advance," Rev. Le Grand Pace, Onawa; "Medical Work in India," Dr. C. C. Drummond, Harda, India.

The addresses will be interspersed with appropriate music and prayer. No cash contributions or pledges will be called for. The public has been invited to attend.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths have been reported to the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Saturday.

Births—Lucius D. Hopkins, 1702 North Twenty-sixth, boy; James Gardner, 2216 Charles, girl; Emil Gustofson, 1114 North Forty-sixth, boy; John Everman, 1708 Clark, girl; Louis Ernest, 964 North Twenty-eighth, twin girls; Justus Drofs, 1202 Kavan, girl.

Deaths—Edmund F. Cole, 4210 Grant, 71; Philip M. Sharn, 409 North Twenty-fifth, 2.

Brick Building Sold.

John M. Daugherty has bought from Emily W. Snow the brick building at 1307 Farnam street where the city office of the Adams Express company is located. The consideration was $30,000. Mr. Daugherty will hold the property as an investment. The sale was made by W. B. Melkle and John Frenzer.

Habit-forming Medicines.

Whatever may be the fact as to many of the so-called patent medicines containing injurious ingredients as broadly published in some journals of more or less influence, this publicity has certainly been of great benefit in arousing needed attention to this subject. It has, in a considerable measure, resulted in the most intelligent people avoiding such foods and medicines as may be fairly suspected of containing the injurious ingredients complained of. Recognizing this face some time ago, Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., "took time by the forelock," as it were, and published broadcast all the ingredients of which his popular medicines are composed. Thus he has completely forestalled all harping critics and all opposition that might otherwise be urged against his medicines, because they are now of KNOWN COMPOSITION. Furthermore, from the formula printed on every bottle wrapper, it will be seen that these medicines contain no alcohol or other habit-forming drugs. Neither do they contain any narcotics or injurious agents, their ingredients being purely vegetable, extracted from the roots of medicinal plants found growing in the depths of our American forests and of well recognized curative virtues.

Instead of alcohol, which even in small portions long continued, as in obstinate cases of diseases, becomes highly objectionable from its tendency to produce a craving for stimulants, Dr. Pierce employs chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine, which of itself is a valuable remedy in many cases of chronic diseases, being a superior demulcent, antiseptic, antiferment and supporting nutritive. It enhances the curative action of the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark and Bloodroot, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," in all bronchial, throat and lung affections attended with severe coughs. As will be seen from the writings of the eminent Drs. Grover Coe, of New York; Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, Phila.; Scudder, of Cincinnati; Ellingwood, of Chicago; Hale, of Chicago, and others, who stand as leaders in their several schools of practice, the foregoing agents are the very best ingredients that Dr. Pierce could have chosen to make up his famous "Discovery" for the cure of not only bronchial, throat and lung affections, but also of chronic catarrh in all its various forms wherever located.

Your Teeth

I can fill your teeth without hurting you.

If your teeth are neither sensitive nor painful of course this will not appeal to you—but if you have experienced the terribly sensitive pain that accompanies the filling of a tooth, you will, no doubt, be interested, for I remove that very same pain.

I fill and crown teeth every day without hurting my patients—I can do the same for you. Cut this little ad from the paper; it will not appear again 'till a week from today.

A Reliable Dentist at a Reasonable Fee,

DR. FICKES, DENTIST.

'Phone 537 338 Bee Bldg.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Election of United States Senators.

OMAHA, Jan. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: The most important national question before the American people is the method by which the members of the United States senate are elected.

During the last decade, by reason of events, this question has been forced to the fore, and a popular clamor has arisen in every state of the union demanding an amendment to our national constitution whereby the members of the senate shall be elected directly by the people of the states and be immediately responsible to their constituency.

Whether or not this universal demand is one founded upon sound reasoning and national expediency we will consider.

The United States constitution provides, in substance, that the legislative department of our government shall be composed of two branches—the house of representatives, which shall be chosen directly by the people every two years, and the senate, which shall be chosen by the legislatures of the several states. Each state is allowed two senators, irrespective of population or size. To the legislatures of the states is given the power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding their election of senators, while to congress is reserved the power to modify these regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

It appears from the deliberations of the fathers, who formed the great document of human rights called the United States constitution, that the real purpose and reason underlying the above provision was as follows:

Each of the original states was jealous of its power and sovereignty. The small states feared that if representation in congress was to be determined by population, their power and importance would be lost and the small states would have but little or no influence in legislation affecting the union.

The larger states were unwilling to go into a union unless the representation in congress should be determined by population. The large states argued that their interests were larger and more diversified, and that if each state was to be permitted equal representation in congress, irrespective of size and population, then the larger states would lose their prestige and influence and gain nothing by virtue of the union.

Thus, by reason of these jealousies and diversified interests, the fathers were confronted with a serious and delicate problem. A legislative system must be established which would satisfy the large states and protect the smaller states.

Therefore, the system whereby the house of representatives, in which all measures for public revenue must originate, should be elected according to the population of the several states, thus protecting the large states from unjust and unfair taxation, and also to maintain their influence and prestige. And the senate, which should be equal in representation to the various states, and thereby protect and maintain the smaller states as against unjust and unfair treatment by the larger states.

By this plan, what seemed to be an almost unsurmountable difficulty, was avoided and the union was saved.

The senate was to represent the states as separate entities and the house of representatives the people.

The next problem to be solved, and the one which we are considering, was: How should the senate be chosen? This was to be a body which on account of its balancing power between the states should be composed of the best and most learned men of the nation. It should be composed of men who were intensely patriotic for the union, and who should be broad enough to legislate for the common good of the nation. It should be a body which would not be controlled by passion or influenced by special interests. It was to be the trustee of a union, conceived through oppression, born in revolution, and established and maintained by blood and untold sacrifice. No greater or more sacred trust could a body of men assume.

It was argued by members of the convention that by placing the responsibility of choosing these trustees with the legislatures of the various states that the best and most patriotic men would be selected. That each state through its legislature would select men of high character, learning and known probity to fill this most responsible position. It was argued that the legislature would appreciate its responsibility and be more apt to choose wisely than the people. The legislature was presumed to work to the common welfare and not special and mercenary ends. The trust seemed to be so sacred that the fathers could not conceive of a legislature so base as to violate it.

The establishment of this mode of selection proved the wisdom of the convention for a century of time. The legislatures of the various states meet full well their responsibility, and whatever failings they may have had in other directions they almost universally sent to the United States senate the best and most high-minded of men. From the different commonwealths there came to the senate the greatest men of the period. Men who knew their trust and who appreciated the honor; men to whom money had no luster; men who loved their country and its people and who believed in its future. They were patriots whom money could not buy; they legislated for the common good and not special interests. Their interpretation of the constitution and the manner in which they meet the important issues of the day, with brain and foresight, represent the brightest pages in the history of our country.

The plan had worked out admirably. The country was progressive and satisfied. Under the conditions then existing the senate met the expectations of the constitutional framers.

In the course of events the nation underwent a great commercial revolution. Capital sought capital and great industrial enterprises sprung up. Combinations and trusts were formed. Men became multimillionaires and are seeking more millions. The old standard of square dealing has become submerged and forgotten in the mad pursuit of wealth. So large have become these commercial enterprises and so greedy have become their owners and managers that nothing is too large for them to undertake, nothing too sacred to be beyond their lothesome touch, if, perchance, they can reap a harvest in gold. Patriotism is nothing to them. The common people are anarchists and the poor have no right to ask for bread. Fair legislation by congress is inimical to their interests. They must have special favors and privileges or they cannot gain their unjustifiable ambitions. The house of representatives, being responsible to the people direct and therefore close to their common interests, cannot be easily reached by these human vampires. Thus they seek that honored body, the senate, and there perform their soulless work.

These special interests or commercial dragons, with their wealth, invade the legislatures of the state, and through the use of their ill-gotten gain and the commission of the most shameful crime, debauch the members and succeed in having their servant or agent (often called a great corporation lawyer) elected to the honorable position of a United States senator.

If perchance these special interests are unable to control the election of a senator, they are often able to defeat the election of any candidate. Thus the state is deprived of its constitutional representation in the senate. By this power they often compel a compromise and by the aid of their unlimited power foist onto the state unworthy men.

The state of Nebraska has suffered as much as any state in the union by such practice. It is needless to specify the senators. It is safe to say that Nebraska has produced few members of the upper house in the last few years worthy of the name of senator. Nebraska has the men, but the commercial interests do not want men. They want agents. By reason of this unfortunate condition the senate of the United States is today nothing more or less than the hired man of the commercial power. Thus the injury to the people is twofold.

The laws enacted by congress will not afford protection to the masses. The senate must not disobey its master. No law can be enacted which will afford any permanent relief to the people if such law is obnoxious to the ambition of the special interest. It may be true that the senate may be compelled by popular acclaim, as it is today, to exact some remedial legislation. But depend upon it, such relief will be only temporary. The senate under present organization will not destroy its creators. The Political Boss may retire for the moment, but he will rise again when the public wrath subsides. The present system and the commercial lust create and maintain him. One cannot live without the other.

If, perchance, a good law is enacted, the senate, through its constitutional rights, selects incompetent and unfit public officers to enforce the law. Therefore if a law be enacted which may afford relief to the people, the special interest through his creature, the incompetent official, will prevent its enforcement. The people of Nebraska need no special reference to prove this statement. So it matters little whether the law be enacted or not, the result is the same. The created will not often defy the creator.

It must be concluded that if the foregoing is true, that there is something radically wrong with our system of electing United States senators. We readily see that every reason advanced by the constitutional fathers for the creation of a senate is now being thwarted. That instead of the senate being a protector and balancing power of the nation, it really has become a menace to our welfare. The trusteeship has been forgotten. The senators are acting for other interests than the public welfare. They act for the people who create them. The right of equal representation to each state has been denied and one fundamental principle of the constitution has been recklessly disregarded. The remedy is not in doing away with the senate. The senate is of use to the country. It must, however, return to the purpose for which it was created. The election of senators must be taken away from the legislatures of the states. The senate must be made directly responsible to the people. It must be removed from the influences which dominate and control it. The people must have their rights restored to them. The system is wrong now and no relief can come from it. The commercial interest cannot control the people as against their own welfare. A legislature may be corrupted, but the state cannot.

I do not believe that our government can prosper if we perpetuate a system which deprives the people of their inherit rights of government. By suffering such injustice the common people will lose their love for our government, and factions will arise which will eventually destroy the government.

Change the method of selecting the senate and we will go back to our old-time prosperity. Combinations in restraint of trade will cease. Legislation will be enacted which will benefit the people. Outrageous graft and plunder will be checked. The senate will return to its time-honored place. Political bosses will lose their occupation and the people will come into their own.

I believe that in this one problem lies the solution of our whole economic question.

Make the senate an honest legislative body, which it would be if the people elected it, and the commercial craze would die. Business would resume its natural course. The small business man and tradesman would be protected by legislation, not thwarted.

Elect senators by the people, and no state will be deprived of its equal representation in congress.

Elect senators by the people and men of character and ability will seek the office.

Elect senators by the people and we will have the same brilliant senate as of long ago.

Elect senators by the people and we will have better government officials.

Elect senators by the people and save the legislature from corruption.

I believe the time is not far distant when again the states will be called upon to ratify the sixteenth amendment to our national constitution.

Every other amendment has proven a fortification and strengthened the liberties of our people, and this, in my judgment, will forever guarantee to the citizens of this republic an equal voice in the highest lawmaking body of America.

FRANKLIN A. SHOTWELL.

A Week of Races.

There will be a lively race at the Auditorium roller rink every night this week. Monday night will be a free-for-all, with about twenty entries; Tuesday night, a skate boy's race; Wednesday night, a ladies' race; Thursday night, an obstacle race; Friday night, a state championship race, and Saturday night, the most amusing race of all, the fat men's race. There will be no extra charge for admission on account of these races.

Travelers at Her Grand.

A joint meeting of the directors of the state post, Travelers' Protective association, and the directors of Post A will be held this evening at the Her Grand. At its last business meeting Post A decided to hold a social in the Commercial club rooms on the evening of Saturday, January 20. The ladies' auxiliary will meet then with the post for the first time since the organization of the former.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Grocery Market Shows Little Change During Week.

STRENGTH IN SUGAR LEADING FEATURE

Shipments of Spring Goods Arriving—Advance in Some Lines of Dry Goods—Fish and Lenten Season.

Perhaps the only eventful feature of the week's market was the strength in sugar, which was due to the fact that wet weather has prevailed in Cuba for some time, retarding grinding. Otherwise the conditions in the grocery market have changed but little. Large shipments of spring goods have arrived during the week at the hardware and dry goods houses and jobbers are busy opening them and placing them in stock. The damp weather is responsible for a noticeable increase in the demand for shoes. Some notable advances in dry goods have been made.

Omaha wholesale business in coffee for January so far has run 50 per cent over last year. The world's visible supply January 1 was 1,304,000 bags less than a year ago, and if this rate of decrease should continue the supply will be 2,500,000 bags less than a year ago when the new crop comes on in July. The stock of mild coffees in the United States is 363,153 bags, compared with 306,136 bags last week and 515,740 bags a year ago. If Brazilian manipulators succeed in holding back the coffee, say local jobbers, there will be undoubtedly a sharp advance soon. Then the question of weather and the new crop comes in. Weather conditions in Brazil at present, it is claimed by some large eastern dealers, are not favorable to the crop, there being too much rain. The movement of the present Brazil crop, as shown by the daily receipts reported at the Brazilian ports, is running at small figures and the trade demand for coffee in this country is generally reported as steadily improving. Omaha prices are unchanged from last week.

The position of the cheese market is practically unchanged. Cooler weather has added some firmness to the highest grades of full cream cheese, but there have been no features to warrant a change in prices.

Sugar Market is Strong.

Refined sugar is 5 points higher than a week ago. Raws are firm at the advance. The demand is unusually good for this time of year. Wet weather has retarded grinding in Cuba, and if there is much more of it the wholesalers expect to see higher prices inside of thirty days. However, the weather is clear for the present, and the Journal of Commerce has this to say:

"The private cable advices received from Cuba reported weather conditions favorable for the cutting and grinding of the cane, and it was understood that the number of centrals grinding is being steadily increased. According to one report received from Havana a sale was made in Cuba of 4,000 bags"

The market for canned tomatoes has shown unusual activity, with a considerable quantity of these goods sold to come forward from California. The market is very strong at the advance in the east, while Utahs have been marked to $1.10 f. o. b. shipping point. Well posted operators are inclined to think that the market will be still further advanced in the very near future.

The market has advanced during the last two weeks to a point where it is hardly possible to market any of these goods at 10c per tin and afford either the retailer or the jobber a fair margin of profit. Every day emphasizes the scarcity of medium grade goods. There is not much besides this to report in the canned goods market. The demand is unusually good, with corn moving out well and at higher prices.

Fish for Lenten Season.

Syrups are strong. A rumor is current that glucose refiners all over the country have consolidated, and this makes a tendency to higher prices. Jobbers are freely predicting a good advance in the next few weeks. Refiners are absolutely refusing to shave asking prices.

The Lenten season, which begins February 28, will have the effect of making a stronger fish market. There has been a heavy demand all winter for most kinds of fish and it will be enormous between now and Lent. Jobbers are unanimous in saying they expect inside the next thirty days a strong advance in all smoked and salt fish. Holland herring and mackerel have already begun to go up. The trade here has learned of lower prices on Holland herring, quoted by jobbers in another city, but they say this is not Holland herring at all, but Norway, packed in hoop kegs. Stocks of herring in Holland are said to be low and the season is about over.

Under continued demand prunes have been further advanced. Everything in the shape of dried fruit, with the exception of raisins, is in strong position. The Raisin Growers' association has just sold its holdings to the so-called Mercantile company, composed of six of the heavy shippers, and these goods are now offered at slightly lower prices than have been ruling. They give it out, however, that these prices are the lowest that they will make, and that in all probability they will be advanced soon.

The rice market is active, with a disposition to mark up higher grades and all kinds of broken. The supply is so limited that higher prices are anticipated.

Advance in Cotton Goods.

Trade has been good with the dry goods houses. Hope bleached advanced January 10 to 7¾c and similar grades to the same basis. Brown goods also advanced ¼c to ½c for four-yard goods. The trade has good reasons for expecting an advance in American prints. The largest and best informed retailers are buying these and other lines of cotton goods freely.

Local dry goods houses are kept busy opening up new goods and filling spring orders. Sales of dress goods and wash goods have been larger than at any former time. Shirtings, underwear and hosiery also are well sold ahead. Collections for the week were good.

Changes in Hardware Prices.

Hardware business has been rushing. An advance in some leading lines has been quoted. Wire nails, barbed wire and wire have gone up 5c per 100 pounds, galvanized iron is 10c per 100 pounds higher, corrugated sheets, 10c a square higher, sheet iron 10c a square higher, and sheet zinc 25c per 100 pounds higher. Wringers have been advanced in price $1 to $2 a dozen. This is said to be due to the higher price of rubber.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

This market is very strong this week, with the exception of turpentine, which is unsteady. Prices are very firm on oil and lead, and it is almost certain that higher quotations will shortly be made. Linseed oil is now quoted at 42 cents for the raw and 44 cents for the boiled product, an advance of 1 cent for the week. Jobbers are predicting further increases the next week on account of the strength of the market. Lead is also very strong, and will probably be advanced, although quotations still stand at 7¼ cents for Carter and 7¾ cents for southern. Turpentine is still 74 cents. Trade has been very good in all these lines. In the glass market no changes are to be noted. Business is extremely good for this time of the year and it looks as though even the trade of 1905 would be exceeded. Jobbers look for a heavy demand for both plate and window glass on account of the activity in the building line, which is apparent even in the dead of the winter.

Shoes and Rubbers.

The cold snap the early part of the week materially helped the shoe men. Prices are firm and there are indications of a further rise in the leather market. It is said that white footwear will be very popular next spring and there is a big demand for white canvas oxfords for women and children. Patents will be more popular with the men. Prices on rubbers are firmer than ever.

ICE DEALERS NOT WORRIED

Feel Certain of Sufficient Crop, Even Though Weather Has Been Mild.

Although the weather has been so mild the lakes are not frozen, the ice dealers have not begun to worry yet about their season's crop.

"We never try to put up ice until about this time," said John Doe, president of the David Talbot Ice company and of the Omaha Distilled Water Ice company. "It is true we aim to get to work as soon as the good ice comes after the first of the year, but we never begin to worry until late in February. Corn and wheat may fail, but the ice crop is one thing that is reasonably sure. One year we did not cut until along in March and we had the best ice we have ever put up."

The supply of ice in the houses of the various dealers is light, and the local factories turn out an amount absurdly small as compared with the demand. If there should be no cold weather Omaha would be without ice early in the spring.

ASTONISHING PIANO VALUES AT THE GREAT REMOVAL SALE

THIS WEEK will be a hummer—the pianos which we were compelled to receive by contract are now on sale at ACTUAL COST, plus only the freights and expenses. Look at this one—Full Cabinet Grand Upright, old standard make, four feet ten inches high, genuine mahogany or beautiful figured walnut case—regular price anywhere you go $400 to $450—we sell them this week to close out quick at less than the small dealers pay wholesale—$275.

Terms—$10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly Until Paid

This entire stock consists of the best pianos produced—the famous Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Hardman, Steger, Emerson, A. B. Chase, Kurtzman, McPhail and many others well known for their reliability—this will be your best chance to

GET A GOOD ONE

$250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$145	$360 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$225
$300 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$165	$400 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$275
$330 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$195	$500 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS	$315

Another big list of slightly used and second-hand upright pianos in the exchange department—some fine makes and prices that are bound to satisfy the most critical bargain hunter—Steinway, Emerson, Steger, genuine Chickering, Sterling, Mueller, Vose, Fisher, Baus, Hale—all guaranteed perfect, closing out at $65, $86, $105, $135 and up to the Steinway for $250. Don't wait, investigate at once or write for particulars.

Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co.

Closing Out the Entire Stock at 1407 Harney Street.

About shouting for Omaha

Have you friends? In the east? In the west? In the old country? Send them each a copy of the Jubilee Edition of The Bee.

Thousands of these have already been sent all over the country—in fact, all over the world. We all want it known, that Omaha has so many beautiful buildings, such great workshops and handsome homes. We want the world to think well of Omaha.

The Bee has done its share in spending thousands of dollars and an untold amount of hard work. Have you done your share?

Send in your order now. Only a few copies left. Let us have the list and we will mail them for you postpaid, at 15 cents per copy.

The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb.

Y. M. C. A. IN PATTERSON BLOCK

Must First Pass Muster of Building Inspector as to Its Strength.

Building Inspector Withnell is withholding judgment on the safety of the Patterson block at Seventeenth and Douglas streets for use as temporary quarters of the Young Men's Christian association until the return of Architect John Latenser to the city. The building is to be remodeled for Courtney & Co., and the inspector wishes to know whether the plans will guarantee use by the association for gymnasium work and the congregation of people. The association must leave its old building by March 1, in order that the structure may be torn down to make way for the new Brandeis department store. It will be a year before the new association building is completed and ready for use.

ZIMMAN FOR FULL WEIGHT

President of Council Will Introduce Ordinance Requiring Fair Measure of Foodstuffs.

President Zimman says he will introduce in the council an ordinance drawn up a year ago requiring the stamping by the manufacturers on all package foodstuffs and produce the weight represented within. This ordinance was drawn by former Assistant City Attorney Ellick, but never was introduced in the council. It was prepared at the request of Inspector of Weights and Measures Mahammitt, who found he was without authority to insist upon full weight in package goods as long as no specified quantity was claimed by manufacturer or salesman.

At that time the weighing of butter of the finest grades turned out by the local creameries found the cartons from one to several ounces short of a full pound of contents. Not a single brand of butter sold in this way was found to have a pound of butter within the wrapping. Therefore the discovery by the Woman's club that this is the case is nothing new.

A year ago charges by the inspector and the city legal department were met with the assertion that all the creamery men attempted to do was to give a full pound, wrapping and all, holding that they were entitled to charge for the protection assured by the cartons.

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR CUT-OFF

Property Costing Sixty-Seven Thousand Dollars Bought by the Union Pacific.

Deeds went on record Friday for $67,200 worth of property in the southern part of the city and in Douglas county in the vicinity of West Albright. They represent ground for the right-of-way for the Union Pacific cut off from Omaha to Lane. The property was bought in the name of Charles Battelle, Mary E. Chadwick, J. C. Chadwick and P. S. Reed, who are said to have been acting for the Union Pacific. Something like twenty-five different transaction were required for the transfer of the property. The line of purchase runs across Greenwood addition, Fosdike place, Fairview and West Albright.

The railroad company is steadily getting possession of its new right-of-way. Some time ago fifty lots to the east of the latest purchases were bought from the South Omaha Land company. The buying, however, is not anywhere near completed.

If the firms from which you buy your goods, Mr. Business Man, know how Omaha is growing, wouldn't it help your standing? Send each a copy of the New Year Jubilee Edition of The Bee. It will help you—it will help Omaha.

Press Brick

We have in our display room 100 panels, showing different shades and tones of

Press Brick

Original, Artistic, Attractive

If you expect to build you can not afford to not take a look in.

Sunderland Bros. Co.

1608 HARNEY ST.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic. 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees, and all necessary expenses.

20 TOURS TO EUROPE; 2 TO JAPAN.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet.

FRANK C. CLARK, 34 Broadway, New York, or White Star Line local agent.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick company will be held at the office of the company, 523 S. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Neb., Thursday, January 18, 1906, at 9 a. m.

P. L. JOY, Secretary.