AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

New City Council Meets for the Purpose of Organization.

WILLIAM T. MARTIN CHOSEN PRESIDENT

George Hauptman Elected President Pro Tem, After Which Standing Committees Are Named—Bids on Patrol Wagon.

The new city council met yesterday afternoon at 3 for the purpose of organization. When the council met it appeared that all the rumored differences as to the presidency had been adjusted satisfactorily. William T. Martin was chosen president and George Hauptman, president pro tem. The standing committees were agreed upon by the council. They are as follows:

Finance and claims: Bulla, Duffy and Hauptman.
Judiciary: Bulla, Heffinger and Duffy.
Streets and alleys: Vosacek, Hauptman and Bulla.
Railways, telegraph and telephone: Hauptman, Martin and Vosacek.
Fire and water: Duffy, Hauptman and Heffinger.
Street lighting: Martin, Bulla and Duffy.
Public property and buildings: Duffy, Hauptman and Vosacek.
Printing: Bulla, Martin and Heffinger.
License: Vosacek, Hauptman and Duffy.
Charity: Heffinger, Martin and Bulla.

Following the selection of the committees the council proceeded to the transaction of business. Several motions were introduced and carried. It was discovered afterward that there was a rule of procedure thus transgressed and therefore, all the motions passed were illegal.

The council adjourned to meet again at 8 p. m. for the purpose of receiving bids on the new patrol wagon and the chief's buggy. Two bids were received, the first from Fred Gourney & Sons, agreeing to furnish a buggy for $190 and an open patrol for $685, or a closed patrol for $785. The second bid was that of Karbach and company of Omaha. They agreed to furnish the wagon for $543 with steel tires and with rubber tires and added appliances, $692. Their bid on the chief's buggy was $170. The bids were referred to the committee of fire and water.

It was decided to strike the record of the business transacted during the afternoon session from the minutes of the council, since the motions were found to be illegal. The council then adjourned to the time of regular session, Monday evening, April 16.

Trackworker Killed.

M. J. Dunn, Thirty-ninth and M streets, was run over by a freight train and killed yesterday afternoon in the Burlington yards. Dunn is a section man in the employ of the Burlington road. While at work tightening some nuts of the fishplates which bind the rails together he was sitting on the rail, near Thirty-sixth and J streets. A stock train was being backed into the yards and he failed to see its approach. The wheels of the train passed over his legs, cutting them both off close to the body. The Brewer ambulance was called and hurried to the place. Fred Ferro made a hasty compress for the wounded limbs and rushed him to the South Omaha hospital. Here it soon developed that the shock was too much for the unfortunate man to endure and he died at about 6 p. m. Heafy & Heafy took charge of the body and notified the coroner. It is likely that an inquest will be held. The funeral arrangements will be made later. The man leaves a wife and six children. He had been working for the company for several years.

Poles to Celebrate.

The members of the National Polish alliance held a meeting last Sunday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for the greatest day in the history of the Polish people, the independence day, or the day of the declaration of the constitution of May 3, 1791. The Sons of Poland also assembled with them and the two orders will unite in the gala observances which will be held on Sunday, May 20. This organization is the strongest of any of the patriotic orders of the Polish people and the arrangements for this celebration will be on a large scale.

Work for Tax Collector.

One of the latest offices established prior to the office announced by Mayor Thomas Hoctor is that of city tax collector. This has been in operation since June 27, 1904, and the office has been under the management of E. E. E. Ridgeway since that time. It has been his special business to look after and collect delinquent personal taxes. Since the office was created $18,668.73 has been collected.

Magic City Gossip.

C. L. Talbot has gone to Rapid City, S. D. He will return the latter part of the week.

Coke Alexander, general manager of the Produce Shippers' Dispatch, is in the city on a business trip.

Magic City King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. D. L. Holmes, 2513 E street, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Roy Davis of Gibbon, an old university friend of Miss Mabel I. Thomas, is visiting with her this week.

The calico ball of the Degree of Honor will be one of the bills of entertainments for this evening at the Workmen temple.

The great minstrel effort of the Fraternal Life association will be given tonight at the Ancient Order of United Workmen temple.

William Richt, one of the injured of the street car wreck, was able to leave the South Omaha hospital for his home yesterday.

John Rollins was fined $10 and costs yesterday for assault and battery. He struck a colored man over the head with a revolver.

Clover Leaf camp No. 8 of the Royal Neighbors will give a high five party Thursday evening. Refreshments will be served.

Mrs. C. E. Campbell entertained Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Wheeler and their son, Perry McD., and Mrs. Lucy Eads at dinner last evening.

E. M. McLaughlin was called to Iowa in the latter part of last week to attend the burial of his mother. He has returned to this city.

The annual meeting of the South Omaha Joint Car Inspection association will be held in the South Omaha Exchange building this afternoon at 2 p. m.

Mrs. E. B. Shugart's mother, Mrs. Phipps of Michigan, who has been visiting with her daughter for some time past, has returned to her Michigan home.

Mrs. Frank R. Lee, who has been ill for some time and who underwent an operation at her home last Saturday afternoon, is reported as well as expected under the circumstances.

The impersonations of Mrs. Frances Carter were well received by the South Omaha people at the high school auditorium last night. A good-sized crowd was present. Many of the numbers were applauded until an encore was given.

Ernest Duncan, John Pierson, Willie Feeney and Charles Eamma, the four boys who were detected as the perpetrators of several minor burglaries of late, were all sentenced to terms in the state reformatory. All of the boys pleaded guilty to the charges.

Thursday evening at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of the active membership of the Young Men's Christian association to settle some matters looking forward to the annual election of directors, May 1. Every active member is expected to be present. The present board of directors will meet the same evening.

There was a social entertainment of the Century Literary club yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. M. Schindel. About thirty of the women were present and enjoyed the plans of their genial hostess for their amusement. One of the features was a guessing game of authors which the club has been studying for some time past. Refreshments were served and the party continued from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1906.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for rubber goods, boots and shoes," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, April 26, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian service with rubber goods, boots and shoes, hardware and medical supplies. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for crockery, furniture," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 1, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian service with crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., school supplies and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.
A4to23

PAINTERS INCREASE FORCES

Workmen Continue to Leave Shops and Join the Union Men on Strike.

Labor Temple was filled with striking painters Tuesday and the utmost confidence prevailed among the men that they would be able to get their demands from the bosses. The leaders were working among the painters of the different shops where the men had not gone out and succeeded in pulling off the eight men employed by Fuchs & Fuchs. Thirty men are out from the shop of Henry Lehman and about the same number from Rutherford & Jensen.

The Master Painters have prepared the following statement for the public information, which contains the contract offered by the union for their signature:

To the Public: A statement from the business agent of the Painters' union, having been published in the daily papers, claiming that the only contention between the members of this union and their employers was the mere matter of a small increase in pay. This is not the case. The fact that many of our employes have for many months received that regular scale of wages, and the following article of agreement presented to us for our acceptance (but which we have refused to agree to) will clearly show, and we submit this proposal for the consideration of those who desire to know the true facts of the case. J. A. Anderson, T. J. Beard & Bro., F. H. Craig, Fuchs & Fuchs, Hunt & Elliott, H. A. Kosters, Charles Kleyla, Henry Schoenen, Rutherford & Jensen, Stevenson & Coon, H. Lehman & Son.
MASTER PAINTERS AND DECORATORS ASSOCIATION.
CHARLES G. HUNT, President.
W. S. WEDGE, Secretary.

An agreement as contained in the following nine articles has this day been entered into by the undersigned master painters of Omaha (hereinafter to be known as the party of the first part) and local union No. 109 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America (with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., party of the second part). This said following agreement to go into effect on the first day of April, 1906, and to be in force and effect to the first day of April, 1907:

Article I—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, same to be counted from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., with one hour intermission, viz., from 12 o'clock m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

Article II—The minimum scale of wages to be paid journeymen painters and paper hangers during the existence of this agreement shall be 42½ cents per hour.

Article III—The party of the first part agrees to employ none but union men in good standing in the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., and will recognize no credentials or working card except that issued by the local branch of the above named national organization.

Article IV—Pay for time and one-half shall be allowed on all overtime. Overtime to mean all work performed after 5 o'clock p. m., also work on Sunday, Christmas day, July 4 and Saturday afternoon. On the first Monday in September, known as Labor day, no work under any pretense shall be allowed.

Article V—All journeymen painters and paper hangers shall receive in full on Saturday after 12 m. of each week all money earned and due them up to and including Friday immediately preceding.

Article VI—It is also agreed that all preparatory work, such as sand papering wood work, scraping off old wall paper, washing off kalsomine, sizing and preparing walls for hanging paper or painting, shall be done exclusively by members of organization of party of second part.

Article VII—Journeymen painters and paper hangers, when employed outside the city, to receive railroad fare and hotel expenses.

Article VIII—The party of the first part agrees not to discriminate against any of its employes on account of active participation in the affairs of the party of the second part.

Article IX—In the event that at any time party of the second part is unable to furnish sufficient competent men belonging to their order, when called upon to do so, the said party of the first part shall have permission to employ nonunion workmen, provided said nonunion workmen make immediate application for membership to organization of party of the second part.

CHURCH ATHLETIC LEAGUE

Final Steps in Organization that is to Bind Young Churchmen and Sports.

The Church and Sunday School Athletic league of Omaha was the name of the new organization which was adopted at a meeting held Tuesday night in the Young Men's Christian association rooms to adopt a constitution and by-laws. The name was changed from that first intended so as to include some of the older members of the Sunday schools and some of the younger members of the churches who might wish to join the league. The constitution of the league provides that base ball, basket ball, track and field events, bowling, calisthenics and gymnasium work will be taken up as the season for these events rolls around.

The officers were elected at the meeting held last Friday night and the meeting last night was simply to adopt a constitution and by-laws. The enthusiasm showed the league had come to stay, as several of the pastors present expressed it as their opinion the league would fill a long felt want in their churches, especially in regard to the young people. Boys' interests are largely physical and it has been found necessary to meet boys along physical and social lines in order to hold their interest in the work. The church hitherto has concerned itself to teaching the boy the Bible and spiritual things, but the experience has been a good teacher and the Omaha Sunday schools will follow the example taught by some of the eastern cities, which have added sports and gymnastics as a means of preparing the boy more thoroughly for every day activities.

WEST CRIES FOR LABORERS

Sugar Beet Growers Cannot Easily Supply Demand for Their Large Crops.

"Laborers are needed all through the west, and I am here to secure 1,200 for work on our new factory at Billings and to go into the sugar beet fields," said Edmund Simmons, manager of the new sugar beet factory at Billings. "We have the foundation in for that factory, which will represent an outlay of $1,250,000, and the structural work is up on some of the buildings. The new factory will have a capacity of 1,200 tons per day and we have contracted for beets, so we must have the factory completed by September 1. We must have 1,200 workers there by May 1. Laborers get as high as 30 cents an hour in Billings, the workers in the field working on a different basis."

Large parties of men are daily going through the Omaha stations for work in the west. One party of seventy-five went west on the Union Pacific Tuesday morning and another large party on the Burlington.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Bond Issue Fails to Bring Premium for First Time in Years.

EFFECT OF STRINGENT EASTERN MONEY

City Treasurer Recommends Sale to Spitzer & Co., the Sole Bidders, and His Advice is Accepted.

For the first time in a number of years no better than par was bid for a large issue of bonds by the city of Omaha. Treasurer Hennings reported to the council last night that Spitzer & Co. of Toledo was the single bidder, offering to take an issue of $140,000 special improvement bonds, running from one to nine years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. He said he attributed the lack of competition to the present state of the money market. He remarked that as the city has a $175,000 sale of special bond renewals ahead in his opinion it would be well to accept the single bid and the council accepted the advice and approved the sale.

Bids on Permanent Sidewalks.

Division of the city into four districts for the construction of permanent sidewalks did not bring the competition expected. No proposals were received for district No. 3, two for No. 4 and only one each for Nos. 1 and 2. All the bids, which were as follows, were referred to the city engineer:

	Artificial Stone. Cts.	Brick. Cts.	Grading. Cts.
John O'Donahue, No. 4	14	11½	25
A. J. Stanley, No. 4	16½	11½	30
Hans J. Peterson, No. 2	19	11	25
A. J. Stanley, No. 1	16½	11¼	30

"It would be unfair to make awards on those figures," said Councilman Hoye. "One part of the city would be getting sidewalks cheaper than another. There is a big lack of competition."

"The results are not satisfactory," said Engineer Rosewater. "It is possible that the difference in price is due to the value of property in the different districts, as the taxes are dependable upon each individual parcel of realty concerned. The lower prices are satisfactory, but the higher ones are not."

City Electrician Michaelsen's plan for replacing the gasoline lamps with electric lights without additional cost was referred to the street lighting committee.

Pay for Election Officers.

A resolution was adopted raising the pay of the primary election officers from $3 to $6 for their services. An attempt to fix the pay of the special election policemen at 25 cents an hour, beginning with 5 o'clock on the morning of election day, failed because Councilman Hoye made certain inquires.

"What time do these policemen usually report back to your office?" he asked.

"At all hours of the night and some as late as 11 o'clock the next morning," was the reply from the clerk. "We do our best to get them to report early."

"If they do not report until late the next morning I know that they take the ballot boxes home with them and come in when they get ready," said Hoye. "I don't see why the city should pay them 25 cents an hour while they sleep."

The other councilmen agreed with him. Efforts will be made to find out how many hours each policeman actually was on duty and make the remuneration on an equitable basis.

A. C. Powers and W. F. Cowger were named as custodians of voting machines at $5 a day for the May election.

Bonds for a Workhouse.

The ordinance proposing the submission of the question of issuing $45,000 bonds for buying a site and building a workhouse was introduced and referred. Councilman Huntington expressed a doubt as to its legality, saying he believed the amount of bonds which the city could issue in a single years was already used up or arranged to be for 1906.

An ordinance of which no one seemed to know anything about was introduced, proposing to vacate all the streets and alleys in Riverview Park addition east of the Burlington tracks, the appraisement of the land and sale to abutting property owners.

An ordinance was introduced seeking to repeal a city law, providing that the signatures of property owners within 1,000 feet is necessary, to build a structure for the manufacture or storage of gas.

City's Balance Sheet.

Comptroller Lobeck submitted the following statement of city cash and funds checked:

Cash in drawer		$ 6,514.04
Checks for deposit		2,465.59
Balances in Banks—		
City funds:		
First National	$99,716.99	
Merchants National	90,564.84	
Nebraska National	66,855.29	
Omaha National	88,112.12	
U. S. National	89,247.05	
Kountze Bros., New York	23,195.46—	457,691.85
School funds:		
First National	2,151.63	
Merchants National	1,046.20	
Omaha National	611.94	
U. S. National	3,872.78	
Kountze Bros., New York	343.65—	8,026.20
Police relief fund:		
Merchants National	2,686.04	
U. S. National	1,792.11—	4,478.15
Special fund:		
First National	11,000.00	
Merchants National	24,416.67	
Nebraska National	25,000.00	
Omaha National	28,000.00	
U. S. National	27,416.67—	115,833.34
Total funds on hand		$594,999.17

MICHAELSEN'S PLAN READY

Scheme for Substituting Electric Light for Gas in Outskirts Available Now.

City Electrician Michaelsen's plan for substituting the 250 gasoline lamps in the outskirts of the city by electric lights has been ready for the council, which ordered it, for more than a week. It provides for eighty-eight arc lamps and fifteen incandescents, costing altogether $6,975 a year without deducting the 3 per cent royalty on gross business. Under the proposed price of $28 the gasoline lamps would cost $7,000.

The electrician asserts that under his plan much better lighting will be given than by the old scheme. While making a personal investigation of the ground he was besieged by complainants who had all manner of kicks on the gasoline lighting. He found these lamps lighted at various hours of the day, but the people affected told him many burned very little at night. Councilmen in the outlying wards say they have heard this story from their constituents time without number, and they are anxious to clean out the gasoline lighting altogether.

Loses Life Breaking Horses.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 10.—(Special.)—While engaged in breaking a team of broncho ponies on the Hollenbeck ranch, in Lyman county, Bert Davis was instantly killed and his companion, Clark Hollenbeck, was seriously injured. The two young men lost control of the animals, which ran away. They turned sharply, overturning the wagon and the occupants were caught beneath the vehicle, which crushed the life out of Davis and dangerously injured Hollenbeck.

Many Drop Dead

from so-called heart trouble, when the real cause is acute indigestion, easily curable by Electric Bitters, 50 cents. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Clancy at the Bat.

OMAHA, April 9, 1906.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your issue of April 8 you quote Mr. F. D. Wead as saying that "the railroads only pay about $3,000 for taxes at present for all the valuable property they own and use in this city."

This is a gross misstatement. The fact is that instead of all the railroads paying "only about $3,000," the Union Pacific alone in 1905 paid into the city treasury of Omaha on its property in Omaha locally assessed the sum of $12,459.11 and made a tender of payment of $949.44 in addition on the portion of its property in Omaha assessed by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment, making an amount paid by the Union Pacific alone more than four times greater than Mr. Wead says was paid by all the railroads.

Under the law the city of Omaha is entitled to one-half of the road tax levied by the county on Omaha property and the amount tendered for this purpose by the Union Pacific was $103.20. The Union Pacific, therefore, actually paid into the city treasury of Omaha in 1905 the sum of $12,459.11 and made a tender of payment of $1,052.64 in addition, while the total tax assessed amounted to $19,775.13. Nor do these sums include any part of the state school fund, a fund apportioned on a per capita basis and obtained by levying a tax on all the taxable assets of the state.

That real estate used for right-of-way and depot grounds is eliminated from local assessment and is liable for taxes on distributive value is true. On the theory that each mile of railroad is as valuable as every other mile and that terminal facilities are for the reception, routing and distribution of traffic at converging points for the whole line, the law requires uniform mileage valuation, and this is obtained by assembling all the assets into a total sum and dividing such sum or amount by the number of miles of main track. Thus, while real estate in Omaha used for right-of-way and depot grounds is valued and assessed by the state board, it nevertheless is subjected to taxation along every mile of main line in the state. It does not escape taxation, as has repeatedly been stated, but pays tribute in proportion to its value in every political subdivision from the Missouri river to the Wyoming state line.

R. J. CLANCY,
Assistant Tax Commissioner.

The Mormon Question.

OMAHA, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Because of a request to have the relative positions of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints and the Latter Day Saints more fully understood, I wish to state the Reorganized Latter Day Saints, who in Utah are called "Josephites," are a great assistance to the "Gentile" (evangelical) churches, because of their opposition to the Latter Day Saints, "Brighamites," in regard to "blood atonement" and polygamy, as well as the "Adam god" idea. Elder Chase of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints has preached in Salt Lake City, on Second South by the Kenyon hotel, every night for weeks, and at the end of each service has permitted any one to ask questions and has denounced "blood atonement" and polygamy in the strongest terms and in a manner no "Gentile" minister would have dared to do, because the "Josephite" knew he had to a certain extent the sympathy of the people because he, too, believed in the book of Mormon. I believe if 100 "Josephites" were in Utah and Idaho all the time, as preaching elders, it would be a strong ally to the forces which are opposing the positions taken and the assumptions of the Latter Day Saints (Brighamite Mormons).

C. W. HIGGINS.

Call it Nebraska Avenue.

OMAHA, April 10, 1906.—To the Editor of The Bee: Recently there appeared something in your columns as to change of name for Sixteenth street, which it was proposed to call Broadway. Why not call this thoroughfare Nebraska avenue? There is a name that is fitting in every sense, one that would mean something, and would commend itself to all the people of the state.

Then, to make Nebraska avenue a subject of talk all over the country, let the merchants treat its lighting as Los Angeles merchants do their Broadway and St. Paul merchants are to treat their Sixth street. In the California city eleven blocks of Broadway are made like fairy land by means of over 1,500 lights, aggregating 50,000 candle power. Los Angeles claims it is the most brilliantly lighted street in the world.

In the Minnesota city committees are now working among the business men of Sixth street for a similar illumination. This thoroughfare bears the same relation to the other business streets of St. Paul that Sixteenth street does to the other Omaha business streets, exactly. The proposal is to install the "fairyland" system at a minimum cost of $1.35 for installation and $1.35 per foot for street frontage per year for maintenance. This is to be borne partly by the merchants in the blocks to be lighted, and a committee is handling each block. The city is to be asked to bear part of the expense, as the stationary corner lamps and the swinging arc lights are not to be dispensed with. In Los Angeles the property owners stood the cost of installing and the tenants pay the bills for lighting.

A brilliantly illuminated Nebraska avenue would no doubt soon be followed in Omaha by an equally enticing display on Farnam. Such a tremendous blaze of light as this system contemplates would be a revelation to we'uns accustomed only to the ordinary plan of illuminating the streets. R.

GET IN AND THEN QUALIFY

Order of Business Pursued by South Omaha Democrats with Reference to Holding Office.

Several of the reform candidates elected to city offices at the recent election in South Omaha have joined the ranks of the land-buying squad which was started during the primaries in Omaha by candidates who wanted to qualify by becoming freeholders. Tuesday Joseph Duffy and Fred Heffinger, newly elected members of the council, filed deeds of property in South Omaha. In both cases Balthas Jetter, president of the Jetter Brewing company, was the grantor. The considerations were $500 and $900 respectfully. John F. Corrigan, who was chosen a member of the school board, filed a deed the latter part of last week, the property being conveyed to him by J. J. Ryan, the consideration being $500 with a $300 mortgage running to Mr. Ryan.

In all three instances the deeds were dated prior to the election, which was April 3.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago Paint Factory.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The plant of the George W. Pitkin Paint Manufacturing company at Fulton and Carpenter streets was destroyed by fire today. Nine families, occupying farm buildings adjoining the plant, were driven from home by the flames. A series of explosions made difficult the work of the firemen. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

CAUSE OF SLUMP IN BUTTER

Dairy Commission Sends Representative to Markets to Investigate.

MEANS MILLIONS TO PEOPLE OF STATE

In Spite of Decisions of the Courts Insurance Companies Continue to Insist on the Board Rates—Fruit in Fine Condition.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, April 10.—(Special.)—Assistant State Dairy Commissioner W. S. Smarzo of Manchester, Ia., has gone to New York to discover if possible why Iowa has lost $2,000,000 within the past several months by the slump in the price of butter. It is asserted that it is due to the quality of butted shipped from the state, and to discover the cause he will test all butter in the butter market in New York City. The price of butter is now but 21 cents a pound including the freight charges and there are fears that it will go still lower. By testing the butter it is asserted that the reason can be detected. There are claims that it is due to the centralizing plants, which ship cream a long distance before it is made into butter. Others assert the cows are not fed the proper ration. Mr. Smarzo has resigned his position as assistant state commissioner and has taken a position under the civil service of the government, the position being a new departure, created for the special purpose. The butter of all western states will be tested. It is the claim of dairymen that all western states have lost heavily because of the inferior quality of the butter shipped. Mr. Smarzo will have several assistants in the work. His resignation was given to Dairy Commissioner Wright today and he leaves tonight for New York City.

"Countess" is Identified.

John Pinnegar of What Cheer, Ia., appeared at the police station in this city today and asserted that Hattie Pinnegar, who has been masquerading at Colfax and other Iowa towns as the "Countess of Bellemar," is his daughter. The girl was placed under arrest here yesterday, but on representations of her father, she was turned over to him. Mr. Pinnegar told the chief of police that eighteen years ago he gave his daughter to his sister to raise and soon after lost all track of them until he saw in the papers of her arrest yesterday. Miss Pinnegar had with her when arrested a four week's old baby, whom she declared was "Lady Marguerite," her heiress. She declares that it is her own child, but the police do not believe her. Not knowing whose child it is she has been allowed to keep it. It is believed she has induced some one to give it to her on the belief that she is a real countess.

Stick to Board Rates.

Notwithstanding the decision of the United States supreme court in sustaining the constitutionality of the Iowa law regarding board insurance rates, one insurance company out of the state today returned to its agent policies written at less than the board rates. This is taken as evidence that the companies propose to hold to the board rates and may be the basis for further investigation on the part of the legislative insurance commission, which meets in this city Thursday to begin an investigation.

First Fruit Report.

The first monthly report by the secretary of the State Horticultural department was made today and shows that the condition of the fruit at this time is satisfactory and the statement is made that if the favorable weather conditions continue the fruit crop will be large and fine. The highest average for fruit in April was reached in 1901, when the average was 85 per cent. The report at this time shows apples to be 91 per cent, pears 87, American plums 92, European plums 82, Japanese plums 86, cherries 84, peaches 77, grapes 87, raspberries 81, blackberries 87, black raspberries 84, strawberries 91.

WHEAT ABOVE THE AVERAGE

April Crop Report Issued by Government Shows Condition of Winter Wheat.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, finds the average condition of winter wheat on April 10 to have been 89.1, against 91.6 on April 1, 1905; 76.5 at the corresponding date in 1904, and 84.1, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The following table shows for the principal winter wheat states the averages of condition on April 1, the corresponding averages one year ago and the mean of the corresponding averages of the last ten years:

STATES.	April 1, 1906.	April 1, 1905.	10-year average.
Kansas	85	92	88
Missouri	86	91	84
Nebraska	91	95	88
California	91	100	92
Indiana	92	92	78
Illinois	91	91	81
Ohio	93	89	76
Pennsylvania	91	92	85
Oklahoma	90	88	87
Texas	91	92	84
Michigan	82	94	81
United States	89.1	91.6	84.1

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 90.9, against 92.1 on April 1, 1905, and 88.4, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

NEW UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS

Officials of Eastern Lines Elected to Fill Vacancies Caused by Resignations.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company today elected as directors Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; David Willcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad company, and Robert Goelet. They fill the vacancies in the Union Pacific directorate caused by the resignations of O. H. Kahn, Jacob H. Schiff and James H. Hyde.

Baroness Bussche Recovering.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Baroness Bussche, wife of the counselor of the German embassy, Baron Bussche, who has been dangerously ill for more than a week, is recovering rapidly and her physicians say she is now out of danger. Her condition is still such, however, that she will probably not be able for some time to go on the European trip which she and her husband were about to make at the time she was taken ill.

Appointment on Fair Board.

PIERRE, S. D., April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Elrod has appointed J. W. Campbell of Huron as member of the State Board of Agriculture to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. King.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Zaida J. Dimond has filed an answer and cross petition in the suit of her husband, Dana L. Diamond for divorce. She charges him with abusing her and with failure to support her and her children. She asks the custody of the children and $1,000 alimony.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"Cache La Poudre: The Romance of a Tenderfoot in the Days of Custer," by Herbert Myrick, is a story of life in northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana in the early '70s. The author is the widely known editor and publisher of several agricultural journals. Many of the pictures are reproduced from oil paintings by some of the leading artists of the country and many are of people still living, while there are characteristic notes in the appendix about them. This is only one of the many ways in which this book is different from any other story, novel or historical romance, but these same peculiarities make the work very human and true to the life actually lived by the makers of Colorado and of the northwest in the days of Custer. In fact, the book leads up to all the mysteries, glory and criticism that have been accorded to Custer and his men, upon which subject Herbert Myrick is the one final authority. The book is an artistic piece of work and comes from the press of the Orange Judd company.

The coming of Easter is heralded in the current issue of Donahoe's Magazine in poems, pictures and stories. A particularly fine feature is the poem "The Risen Christ" by Susan L. Emery. Printed in colors and illustrated by sixteen page plates, this is a beautiful tribute to the season. Other features of timely interest are "The Centenary of the Baltimore Cathedral" by Henry Morgan, "The King and Future Queen of Spain" by Ben Hurst, "The Coming of Spring" by Alice McDermott and "An Impressionist Sketch of Pius X" by Mario Donegan Walsh, all fully illustrated.

In 1833 the firm of Munroe & Francis, in Boston, produced what was called "The Only True Mother Goose Melodies, Without Addition or Abridgement, Embracing Also a Reliable Life of the Goose Family." A number of imprint editions of those original jingles with their profusion of quaint, well-executed black wood cuts were produced by different book sellers, and gave enjoyment to thousands of children and their elders. A great many people of advancing age have a distinct recollection of this book, but it has long been out of print and copies have become very scarce and valuable. Mrs. Harriet Blackstone C. Butler, a well-known member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, possessed a carefully treasured copy, and when this came to the notice of Dr. Edward Everett Hale he enthusiastically urged its reproduction, and proved his great interest in the matter by writing an entertaining introduction. The work of reproducing has been perfectly done and the book is sure of a wide circulation, as it will bring back childhood days to a great number who will in turn wish the children of the present day to know what their parents or grandparents enjoyed. It ought to meet with all the favor that Dr. Hale expects for it. Published by Lathrop, Lee & Shepard company.

In "Mrs. Tree's Will," Laura E. Richards dips deep into the real sterling New England character, with all its originality, quaintness, delightful oddities and severely local limitations. The personages so realistically drawn are real odd, quaint, primitive products of their rock-ribbed environment, most evidently drawn from the conscientious study of veritable living originals. Nor is this study limited to the portrayal of one single principal character, leaving in half light or obscurity the remaining figures of the group. As conscientiously as Dickens's own masterpieces does this sketch present the real separate human traits and oddities of each of the many subordinate characters. Mrs. Richards's acquaintance with the original New England stock is long and intimate and her illumination of its qualities is brightened with humor and softened by affection. The illustrations by Frank T. Merril are most happily executed to assist the portrayal of the characters. Published by Dana Estes & company.

"Long's American Poems," with notes and biographies, by Augustus White Long, preceptor in English, Princeton university, is a book intended to serve as an introduction to the systematic study of American poetry, but it does not pretend to exhaustiveness. All the poets from 1776 to 1900 who are worthy of recognition are here treated simply, yet suggestively, and in such a manner as to illustrate the growth and spirit of American life as expressed in its verse. Each writer is represented by some of his best-known poems, which are preceded by brief biographical sketches, designed to entertain and awaken interest. The notes at the end of the book give much useful and interesting information. The brief critical comments which have been added to the explanatory notes are meant to interpret the poems to the student and to win his attention and sympathy. Published by the American Book company.

Above books at lowest retail prices. Matthews, 122 South Fifteenth street.

IS DISEASE A CRIME?

Not so very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws, which, if understood and implicitly followed, would result in the prevention of much of the sickness and suffering of humanity. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must, on a little sober reflection, appeal to every reasonable and intelligent individual as radically wrong.

Thousands suffer from contagious and infectious diseases most innocently and unconsciously contracted. Other thousands suffer and die of cancerous affections, the cause of which no medical man has yet been wise enough to ferret out and determine, and which can not, therefore, be avoided. Then too, many times stress of circumstances compel people to expose themselves to various disease-producing agencies, such as malaria, bad air in overheated factories, coal mines, and many other situations, and surely those who suffer therefrom should not be branded as criminals.

In-so-far as disease is contracted or brought on one's self from harmful excesses, over-eating, intemperance and other like indulgencies and debauchery, we think, with our editor friend, that it should be regarded as little less than criminal. On the other hand, we think it would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens which she is obliged to struggle along under until she succumbs to the strain and over-exertion, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

The too frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weakness, derangements and debility which the mother has to bear and which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which she is called upon to perform. Dr. Pierce, the maker of that world-famed remedy for women's peculiar ills—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, overworked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience, he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus, ante-version and retro-version of the uterus or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important.

It is Dr. Pierce's observation that many housewives suffer much in a weakened condition of their system from too close confinement in-doors. Often the kitchen, where they spend most of their time, is illy ventilated and the bad air and overheating thereof act most unfavorably upon the woman's strength, until she finds herself suffering from various weaknesses attended by backache, bearing-down pains, or dragging-down sensations that are extremely hard to bear. A catarrhal, pelvic drain, of most debilitating and disagreeable nature, is a common symptom of the congested or inflamed condition of the lining membranes of the pelvic organs, attended, perhaps, with tenderness and pain in these regions.

Now, while all the foregoing disagreeable symptoms and sensations will generally yield to the faithful and somewhat persistent use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to realize the very best results from its use, the patient must, as far as possible, abstain from over-work, worry, and too close confinement in-doors.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household duties or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, the "Favorite Prescription" has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be resorted to if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their harmless character, but is a medicine of known composition, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, that does not contain alcohol, and that too in large quantities. Furthermore, it is the only medicine for woman's special diseases, the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for woman's weaknesses and delicate ailments, is not a patent or secret medicine, being the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated and graduated physician, engaged in the practice of his chosen specialty—that of diseases of women—that its ingredients are printed in plain English on every bottle-wrapper; that it is the only medicine especially designed for the cure of woman's diseases that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published for other medicines.

An invitation is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter. There is absolutely no charge or fee for this. Every letter is carefully considered, fully answered, and its statements held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address as above directed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.