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For Nebraska—Generally Fair. For Iowa—Generally Fair. For weather report see page 2.

SENATOR GORDON SAYS FAREWELL

Address of Mississippi Said to Be Most Unique in History of the Senate.

MOTHER TOLD HIM TO BE GOOD

His Reward Came When He Sat in Seat of Big Man Wednesday.

GORDON FOR THE MILLIONAIRE

He Thinks John D. Rockefeller Much Persecuted Man.

TALKS OF HIS WAR RECORD

He Fought, Died and Skedaddled Frequently—Tribute Paid to Generals Grant and Lee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—What Senator Dewey characterized as a farewell unique in the senate's history was delivered today by James Gordon, senator from Mississippi, who said goodbye to the senators with whom he had served for the last sixty days. Practically the entire senate listened with rapt attention to the address of the venerable Mississippian.

Beginning with the statement that the deadlock in Mississippi had been broken and that Mr. Percy had been chosen to take his place, Colonel Gordon said that he had felt a desire to express his feelings towards the senate before returning to his home in Mississippi.

He then told how, when a boy, he had been presented with a toy sword which was checked over with different objects, some of them good and some of them bad. One of these objects was the capitol of the United States and his mother had told him, he said, that if he would be good and would live a correct life he might some day hope to sit in the seat of the big man who was pleased there.

"She never had told me a lie and I know that what she said was true. I know that I would some day occupy the seat of that big man and God helping me I got there yesterday (referring to the fact that for a time yesterday he had occupied the seat of the presiding officer). I was born a millionaire," said Colonel Gordon, "but I never was happy until I got rid of my surplus money. I spent much of it on my slaves and the rest of my funds I spent like a gentleman and got rid of the entire encumbrance."

Sorry for Millionaires. "I have listened with interest to the speeches here and the more I hear of them the sorer I am for the millionaires. Why, if there is a fellow in the United States that I am sorry for it is Rockefeller. He can't get on the street with one of his grandchildren unless he is afraid that some one might kill him."

Why, I know that he loves one of those children much better than he loves his money. I think Mr. Rockefeller is a good man. I see his employees speak well of him, and I am told that he never had a strike. I am told also that he has given much money to churches and education. Now, I don't suppose that everybody will like that, but those who don't like it can put it in their pipes and smoke it.

"I'd like for Mr. Rockefeller to come down to Mississippi and let his pipe lines through my land. He could have right-of-way for all the lines he wanted, for I know that in my time coal oil has been reduced from 40 cents to 10 cents per gallon."

Fought, Died and Skedaddled. Referring to the fact that he had been a Confederate soldier, Mr. Gordon said: "I fought and died, but I did not die. However, I skedaddled frequently."

He then told of some of his exploits in the war and how he had captured General Johnson of Indiana and General Shafter. Shafter, he said, had fired at him five different times during the Confederate charge without hitting him. He said that whenever the Union and Confederate soldiers met they were always good friends. Ascribing that he loved the negro, he declared that he wanted to see the colored line obliterated from the map of the United States because he did not want any more strife.

"A few more liab-moutaged people down our way talk differently," he said, "but they are so insignificant that they are not worth causing, they are not worth wasting lives upon."

Tribute to Soldiers. Paying a tribute to soldiers of both the north and the south, Colonel Gordon said: "You say as well attempt to storm the heights of heaven and pluck the diadem from Jehovah's crown as to take away from either of them any of the glory of the records of the two men who stood under the tree at Appomattox and brought the war to a close."

"This is the finest body of men that I ever associated with," he continued, speaking of the senate itself, and he beamed upon his colleagues.

Again, returning to the negro question, he said: "I don't want to hurt the 'nigger,' why I love him and to convince you that I do I will quote from my own poetry concerning him."

He then read two of his poems in which strong personal sentiment for the colored people of the south was expressed in rhymes.

Referring to Senator Heyburn's recent protest against General Lee's statue being allowed to remain in Statuary hall, Colonel Gordon invited Senator Heyburn to visit him on his plantation, and said that he was sure that after the Idaho senator had seen the south through his spectacles he would take off his hat to Lee, as he, Gordon, was willing to doff his to Grant.

Defends Taft Railway Stock Bill in House

Representative Townsend Says it Will Operate to Give Securities Firm Value.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—"The speculators, the men who want to make real money out of water are the only people objecting to the provisions of the administration bill making railway securities of value."

"If you regulate them, the first thing to do is to make the paper they issue represent some tangible value so that investors may know what they are buying. If you don't regulate, why let them continue as they have in the past and issue just as many millions worth of stock, back on hot air and prospects, as they think they can sell."

"If I had money to invest today do you think I would buy railway paper? I would not. I would be all at sea as to the value of the paper offered by the various roads, being in doubt about what would buy something else."

"Every fair minded, square railroad man in the country ought to be enlisted into law. If any one can offer a better suggestion than is contained in the bill for the safeguarding of investors and the protection of reputations of railroads, I would be glad to receive it."

Rock Island Now Attacks Low Fare

After Being Publicly Commended by Governor Haskell Road Finally Joins Others.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 24.—Attacking the constitutionality of the Oklahoma 5-cent passenger law and the state law providing for reduced freight rates, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads filed suits in the United States circuit court here today.

The suits are similar to those filed by the other railroads of the state, upon which Federal Judge Hook at St. Louis recently granted a temporary injunction restraining the state corporation commission from enforcing the state passenger-rate laws.

Since Judge Hook's decision was rendered the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company has restored the 5-cent passenger rate in Oklahoma.

Governor Haskell has publicly advised the people of Oklahoma to patronize the Rock Island and the "Frisco" roads because they had not joined with the other roads in the first suit against the state law.

Fought Pursuers at Ferry Crossing

Head of Lamaist Hierarchy Escapes Into India by Very Narrow Margin.

CALCUTTA, British India, Feb. 24.—The Dalai Lama, the supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy, who fled from Lhasa on the approach of the Chinese troops, has made good his escape into Sikkim, a state of India to the south of Tibet and adjoining Darjeeling, the British district in which the fugitive will seek an asylum.

The escape of the Dalai Lama was a narrow one for Chinese troops bent upon his capture, hotly pursued him to the borders of Sikkim. The Tibetan pope traveled day and night and at one of the numerous ferries the Chinese overtook the Tibetan party. His followers, however, engaged their pursuers, thus permitting time for the Lama to reach the frontier. But few of his party were left to him when he crossed into Sikkim.

HOLD BALLOTS ON SENATOR

Governor Hadley's Request that Tickets Be Preserved Will Be Granted.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24.—The ballots cast in this city upon which United States Senator William J. Stone was nominated will be preserved for submission to the legislature next January for a recount, Governor Hadley, who arrived here last night, had a conference today with the election commissioners and they assured him that the ballots not only could be legally held, but that they would see that this was done.

VOTE ON POSTAL BANK MEASURE

Senate Reaches an Agreement to Put Bill on Its Passage Next Thursday.

ADDRESS BY MR. BAILEY

Texas Attacks Proposed Act Upon Constitutional Grounds.

BURTON OFFERS AMENDMENTS

They Are Designed to Reconcile Differences Over Investments.

POSTAL BILL IN THE HOUSE

Chairman Weeks Explains Provisions of Appropriation Act for 1911—Service Grows Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Decided progress was made in the senate today towards the disposition of the postal savings bank bill. In addition to a striking speech by Senator Bailey and an amendment offered by Senator Burton, which is offered as a compromise of the various differences on the question of the disposal of the funds arising from the postal deposits, Senator Carter made his usual previous forecast of the bill's passage next Thursday.

There was no objection to naming a day, and senators appeared pleased that a time had been fixed for the final disposition of the measure, which it must be confessed, has dragged its progress through the senate.

Mr. Carter made his request immediately after the close of Senator Bailey's speech. The time was well selected, for the reason that many senators have been waiting to hear from the Texas senator before agreeing to the fixing of any time for the ultimate disposal of the bill.

After Mr. Bailey had concluded many expressed the opinion that he had thrown much light upon constitutional questions involved in the subject. He had a splendid audience, both on the floor of the senate and in the galleries and his speech was received with general favor.

Mr. Owen gave notice that he would speak tomorrow on his proposed amendment, substituting a government guarantee of bank deposits for the suggested postal banks.

Mr. Bailey's Speech. Mr. Bailey discussed the different clauses of the constitution, under which the savings bank bill had found support. Beginning with the commerce clause, he declared it to be a grotesque absurdity to say that such an institution as a postal savings bank system could be established under it.

Referring to the contention that the bill was justified under the borrowing clause of the constitution, he asked its advocates whether the real purpose of the measure was that of borrowing money. If it was, then, that it was constitutional, but conceiving the object of this clause to be that of enabling the government to perform its functions in time of emergency, he contended that such an institution as a postal savings bank would not justify the contention made under this clause.

If customs houses were as numerous as postoffices, said Senator Bailey, they would have been as apt to be chosen for this business. The business proposed was a purely fiscal operation, he declared, and made no pretense of connection with the operations of the postal service. He contended that the citizens had a right to do with their money as they pleased, as he had with any other property.

Rights of Citizens. "If you can bring money from its hiding place in one way you can in another," he said. "You have just as much power to compel the citizen to supply money by threatening him with punishment as you have to tempt him by guaranteeing to him a profit on it. If you can employ a premium you can employ a penalty. You have no more right to prescribe what a citizen shall do with his money than you have to say what he shall do with his land."

He then attempted to show that the purpose of the bill was to encourage economy and thrift, and he quoted the message of President Roosevelt of 1907 in support of this contention, entering upon an argument to show that this was not part of the duty of government, but, on the other hand, that it was an unwarranted intrusion of the government into the affairs of its citizens.

Entering then into a discussion of the abstract rights of citizenship, Mr. Bailey declared it was a libel to say that people could not take care of their own money, and declared that only through struggle and suffering could a strong people be developed. He contended that people must learn to take the chances and stand upon their own responsibility in business affairs.

Mr. Burton's Amendments. In an effort to reconcile the differences among senators, Senator Burton today introduced an amendment to the section providing for the disposal of savings funds. Four methods of investing the funds are provided. They direct, first, for a reserve adequate to meet withdrawals, then the provision permits the purchase of the securities of the national government, investment in state or city bonds as authorized by the Vreeland-Aldrich emergency currency law, and in loans to banks on approved security.

formed a high opinion of Judge Leslie when the court fined Fitchett. Thus Judge Leslie soaked them both and retained each man's good will.

Fitchett heard the judge planned to move to pretty Dundee. Forthwith he appeared at the court house.

"I understand Baird is willing to sell his house," said Fitchett. "It is a good property. Why don't you buy it?"

At the Auto Show

GOSH, BUT AIN'T IT TOUGH TO BE POOR!!



From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Defaulters Who Got Fortune on Twelve a Week

Clerk Who Wrecked Cambridge Bank Had Unique Scheme for Hiding Shortage.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Former Governor John L. Bates, as receiver, was today in charge of the affairs of the National City bank of Cambridge, which was closed yesterday by the controller of the currency on the discovery of a shortage of \$144,000.

This amount, it is said today, may not be the total of the defalcation. Coleman, the young bookkeeper of the bank who is said to be in the west, kept a private account at the bank and another as treasurer of the Boston branch of the Kiesel Kar Company, of which he was the manager. It is said he would give his checks for considerable amounts, which were cashed at outside banks. As he handled the mail and clearing house correspondence, the checks came back to him from the clearing house.

While the Union Pacific will go ahead with its headquarters building and is also a party to the erection of the new Union depot at Kansas City, the hope for enlarged station facilities in Omaha seems to be dwindling somewhat. Three roads, it is said, are holding back in ratifying the proposed improvements.

Orders to raze the old Labor Temple and the adjoining low buildings on Dodge street will be issued early in March. Excavations for the new twelve-story headquarters building will then begin. Jarvis Hunt, the architect, is expected to visit Omaha shortly in connection with the work.

Young Man Will Build It. One of the noteworthy features in the letting of the contract to the Thompson-Starrett company is the announcement that a comparatively young man, Philip Hickey, will have charge of the big job. Ten years ago he was a humble clerk in a grocery store and began construction work as a timekeeper.

At 30 years of age Philip Hickey has in charge the erection of more great steel and concrete skyscrapers than any other engineer in the United States—certainly more than any other of his age in the country. He is now enroute to Seattle to put the finishing touches on a steel structure for the American Steel and Wire company. After he has approved the building and formally turned it over to the company, he will come to Omaha to take charge of the new Union Pacific home.

"The grocery business was too slow for me," he said, with a smile. "From the time I left grammar school until I was 20 I used to work behind the counter, but became tired of the job. Then I went to work as a time keeper for the Fuller Construction company in Chicago."

"I wanted to go to college and study engineering, but I couldn't spare the time. (Continued on Second Page.)"

TEST CORN IN INCUBATORS

Mechanical Chicken Factory Likely to Be Put to New Use.

GEORGE H. LEE FATHERS PLAN

Points Out that Temperature of the Incubators is Kept Just Right to Get Best Results in the Seed Corn Tests.

George H. Lee has jumped into the game of helping solve the seed corn problem and has discovered that his Mandy Lee incubators are just the thing in which to test the seed corn at home.

Never has a crusade of any kind been started in Omaha which has so thoroughly been taken up all over the state as the campaign for better seed corn. It is finding a responsive chord in all sections of Nebraska and bankers, farmers, grain dealers, creamery men and the press are all lending all possible aid in securing such publicity as possible for the campaign.

"Where can we get seed corn?" This is the question which is now being asked hundreds of times all over the state. It is not the purpose of the publicity bureau of the Commercial club to advertise any special growers of seed corn, but the results made by the club show that considerable good corn to be had. There is a considerable amount of 1908 corn other than that held by the seed houses, but in answering the inquiries the publicity bureau says:

Painters for Corn Growers. "By all means get seed corn of your neighbors if possible or select every ear planted from your own corn by the germinal test. It is better than sending away for seed, as it is adapted to the locality in which it is to be planted. The corn plant, like a horse, must be acclimated, and corn from one part of the state may not be adapted to another part. Always get seed corn in the ear, as it is easier to tell just what is being secured."

Tested seed corn is being sold for from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel in small quantities by the seed houses and farmers who make a specialty of selling corn for seed. Tests made of this corn made by the Commercial club show it to be excellent seed—testing from 88 to 95 per cent.

Bankers continue to take the gravest interest in the seed corn situation. F. M. Castetter, president of the banking house of A. Cassister of Blair, says:

"A critical period in the agricultural history of Nebraska is at hand. It involves the selection of the seed of seed corn for the crop of 1910. The failure or success of the crop depends upon it.

Farmers Must Take Warning. "If the farmers heed the warning, Nebraska will continue prosperous, but if they do not, and they proceed to plant corn that is infected at random, their crop will be a failure, and when a reduction in the value of the Nebraska corn crop is made to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent or more, the terrific loss will be felt in every section of the state."

(Continued on Second Page.)

UNION PACIFIC CONTRACT LET

New Headquarters Will Be Built by Thompson-Starrett Company.

BUILDING PRICE TO BE \$1,389,000.

Philip Hickey, Young Man of 30, Will Have Charge of the Construction, Which is to Begin Soon as Possible.

New headquarters for the Union Pacific railroad in Omaha are to be built by the Thompson-Starrett construction company of Chicago, builders of the new Grandis theater. The contract calls for an expenditure of \$1,389,000, which is \$338,000 more than was originally intended for the new home of the Harriman lines.

The enormous sum appropriated by the railroad is excessive of the price of the land, which, in itself, is a valuable piece of property. The site is at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Dodge streets, on the location of the old Labor Temple.

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COMMISSION FOR PIERRE

MITCHELL VOTES IT DOWN

South Dakota Cities Continue to Vote Upon New Form of City Government.

MERRE, S. D., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—On a second trial here on the commission plan of city government it was carried today by a majority of 215. The vote was not a heavy one, only about half the vote of the city being cast. While there was some opposition it did not develop from any source.

The question of authorizing the Board of Education to expend \$40,000 for a high school building carried by over 400 majority, about 100 women voting on that proposition.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The adoption or rejection of the commission form of government for this city was voted upon today at a special election, which was defeated by a majority of 238. There were 1,024 votes cast, with 481 votes against and 345 for the commission. Every one of the four wards of the city cast a majority against the commission. The campaign has been very brief and was conducted entirely through the newspapers, with no public meetings to discuss the proposition.

TAFT SPEAKS TO SUFFRAGISTS

President Promises After Agreement He is Not to Be Represented as Favoring Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—With the strict injunction that he was not to be represented as favoring votes for women, President Taft today accepted an invitation to address the opening session of the annual convention of the National American Women's Suffrage association to be held in this city April 14.

To understand the reasons for these violent utterances, The Asahi Shimbun and Jiji Shimpo print long speeches from San Francisco quoting the speech of Mr. Shaw at Morristown, N. J., on last Tuesday. Commenting on this speech the papers remark the coincidence in the receipt of these dispatches at a time when preparations are being made at Yokohama and in this city for a reception to 100 Americans aboard the steamer Cleveland, which is due at Yokohama tomorrow morning.

Editorially the papers repudiate the suggestion that Japan is seeking control of the Pacific and declare that American competition will be welcome.

Shaw's Speech Rouses Japan; Deny Designs on the Pacific

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—Special dispatches to the newspapers from the United States report a recrudescence of the anti-Japanese movement at San Francisco. Today all of the local papers featured the speech of Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, in which he is reported as having said that war between the United States and Japan was inevitable. The speech has caused a most gloomy impression among Japanese and foreigners alike.

The special quota Major General Franklin Bell as saying that war between the two countries was likely to break out at any moment. The press and public are unable

MINISTERS MAKE MOVE FOR PEACE

Philadelphia Clergy Propose Plans for Settling the Strike of Carmen.

BOTH INVOLVE ARBITRATION

Two Methods Suggested for Selecting Members of the Board.

STATE POLICE ARE ON DUTY

Less Disorder Than on Any of Three Preceding Days.

COMPANY IS HIRING MEN

Notice that Employees Who Are Hurt During Riots Will Be Cared For—Boy Disturbers Locked Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The first open move to bring about a settlement of the street car strike in this city was made today when a committee composed of clergymen of many denominations offered two plans to the company and the strikers. The first plan calls for a board of arbitration to be composed of two judges, two clergymen, two business men and a seventh member to be chosen by the other six. It is proposed that each side select three of the arbitrators. If this plan does not meet with approval, the clergymen suggest that a board of arbitration be agreed upon to be composed of the state railroad commission and four other persons, two to be chosen by each side.

A man was arrested in the northern part of the city today on a charge of attempting to dynamite cars. It is said he implicated several other men.

Mounded Police in Charge. Mounted and amply equipped for any kind of service, the four companies of the Pennsylvania state police, numbering 300 men, arrived here today ready to assist the local authorities in maintaining order while the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company attempts to operate its cars.

The troops were placed on duty in all parts of the state. Their presence is expected to have a salutary effect upon the lawless element that has been wrecking street cars in different sections of the city.

Artists in the railroad yards in the northern section of the city each company quickly detoured their horses while a curious crowd looked on. The command to mount was given and they clattered along the streets to the Second Regiment armory at Broad and Susquehanna avenues, where headquarters have been established during their stay here.

After the men had breakfast they were sent to Kensington. It is the first time the state policemen have been sent to Philadelphia since they were organized five years ago. In Kensington, they were distributed in squads in different sections of the great manufacturing center. Unless downright rebellion against civil authority arises, the troopers will not carry their carbines.

"We will not need our carbines," said Captain Lin G. Adams of Company C. "We do not expect serious trouble. I think the riot sticks and revolvers will be all the weapons we will need."

"Our men know how to take care of themselves as well as to handle crowds. They are well drilled and without asking the why and wherefore of them."

For the first time the Rapid Transit company succeeded in running its cars until 6 o'clock on the Frankford line, which penetrates this unruly territory. At that hour cars on all lines were returned to the respective barns.

Rioters Are Captured. Four policemen guarded each car and detected and arrested a rioter all day in automobiles. Whenever a group of men formed anywhere on the street, the detectives rushed them and followed the ring leaders even into houses until they captured them. In spite of the vigilance of the police many car windows were broken and the company was finally obliged to use sheet-iron windows in place of glass panes.

While the police were busy keeping tracks clear for the lines in Kensington, the lines in other parts of the city were run on much reduced schedules and on several of the West Philadelphia and downtown lines no attempt was made to run cars all day, although these sections were comparatively quiet.

The shopping district on Market street was again the scene of almost continuous disturbances, especially at the noon hour. No one was seriously injured, however.

Bolts Thrown at Police. Baldwin's Locomotive works was the scene of a disturbance during the lunch hour of the hundred of employees. One employee was shot in the foot and about fifty shots were fired at laborers, who sought refuge on the upper floors of the buildings and hurled bolts and nuts at the policemen who were guarding cars in this district. Every time a Rapid Transit car issued a statement in which it is claimed that the strikers "cannot and will not win."

In part, the statement follows: "There is no possibility of this company dealing on any basis with the men who have engineered the events of the last three days."

"The men who have stood by us and the new men who have come to us may be sure that we shall stand by them."

Judge Leslie Declines to Part Two Old Neighbors

Rumor reached Dundee the other day that County Judge Charles Leslie was thinking of moving to that suburb.

Now, Dundee knows Judge Leslie in several ways, all favorable, but chiefly in connection with two lawsuits which came close home to Dundee. These were the prosecution of F. L. Fitchett by H. C. Baird and the prosecution of Baird by Mr. Fitchett. The two men are next door neighbors and their recriminations and Fitchett's spite fence have attained more than local notoriety.

When Judge Leslie fined Baird for assault on Fitchett, Mr. Fitchett conceived an admiration for the county judge, which was not entirely dissipated when Baird prosecuted the court fined Fitchett, himself. Similarly—and this is the only thing the two men have in common—Mr. Baird

A waiter in a restaurant, who had learned stenography, found a position a few days ago through a Bee want ad.

The little treasures will find places for boys and girls, because business men requiring help are scanning them religiously, morning and evening.

A Bee want ad will do wonders. It places you in touch with concerns and people, impossible to reach any other way.

If you pay rent on a phone, it will be all right for you to call Doug. 238 for anything you wish.

MAJOR JOHN CROFT IS ILL

Aged Man Who Came to Omaha in Early Days Refuses to Go to Hospital.

Major John Croft, 85 years old, and one of the pioneers of Omaha, is quite sick at his home and his friends fear for him. He attended the pioneer celebration, but since that time has been ailing and is not able to recognize his friends. Although Mr. Croft has not been well for some time he has steadfastly refused to go to a hospital. His neighbors, T. F. Stroud and W. L. Kierstead, look after his welfare. Mr. Stroud having instructed one of his men to keep the fire in the house going all day in a cottage he has occupied for some years in the rear at Twentieth and Ames avenue.

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