Orchard & Wilhelm

414-16-18 South Sixteenth Street

Special Gift Carnival Notice

During the present gift carnival we have tried to deliver to each and every home a gift card, thus affording every one to participate in the gift giving contest. We may have missed a number of homes and frequently cards are blown away by the wind or carried away by children and we therefore request those who have not yet received a card to call at the store and receive one from the young lady at the store entrance. There will be no more cards distributed during this carnival. The carnival will close Wednesday evening, April 6th, at 6 o'clock and we urge you to call and look for your number before the closing of the carnival. You may be entitled to one of the most expensive gift pieces.

BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Root Print It.

Ewebods—Certified Public Accountant.

Lighting Fixtures—Burgess-Granden Co.

1850—National Life Insurance Co.—1910 Charles L. Ady, General Agent, Omaha.

Savings Accounts in the Nebraska Savings and Loan Ass'n earn 5 per cent per annum, credited semi-annually. One dollar starts an account. 1903 Farnam St.

Hotel Men Meet—The Omaha Hotel Clerks' association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Arcade this evening.

Stubbs Again Goes West—J. C. Stubbs, director of traffic of the Harriman lines of the Union Pacific, passed through Omaha Monday morning, while on his way west. He came from Chicago, where he recently buried a daughter, who died in Reno, Nev., two weeks ago.

Seeking His Wandering Brother—M. B. Schneerman, a butcher at Grand Rapids, is seeking information of the whereabouts of his brother, Stephen M. Schneerman, who left home ten years ago. The mother of the brothers died on March 25 at the Grand Rapids home without gratifying her wish to see the missing son again.

Partners Fall Out—William Bellamy is "haughty and dictatorial," says his partner in the plumbing business, Henry Hornung, who is suing for a court order dissolving the partnership. Hornung alleges that Bellamy not only keeps the plaintiff in the dark about the finances of the business, but "refuses to speak for days at a time and has told callers asking for plaintiff that plaintiff is out, when the defendant well knew he was in the office."

Communion Saves Boy From Detention Home—Bennie Brader escaped the Detention home, temporarily at least, because of a plea by his mother that confinement there will interrupt his making his first communion. The Brader child and two other boys, John and Tommie Morrisey are accused of throwing bricks at Abey Cudinski, 119 South Twenty-ninth street. The Cudinski boy showed the court a fearfully swollen back and blue eye.

Rosenthal's Lease is Good—Albert Rosenthal, who rented a store building at 1416 Farnam street, is confirmed in his lease from Dr. C. W. Downs by decision of Judge Leslie in county court. Dr. Downs brought a dispossession suit following an excited encounter with Rosenthal, who, after the encounter, filed a damage suit for $25,000 in district court. Judge Leslie held that a tender of the rent money was made by Rosenthal. That man has, since the trouble occurred, sub-let the property and is now reaping a monthly clear profit of $75.

Disgraceful Conduct

of liver and bowels, in refusing to act, is quickly remedied with Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN

With

CUTICURA SOAP

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Booklet, post-free, tells all about the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

BREWERY LICENSES VALID

Judges Troup and Day Dismiss Appeals from Excise Board.

TEST CASE CARRIES OTHERS

Notice of Appeal Not Filed in Time by the Anti-Saloon League to Have Any Force in Court.

Liquor licenses granted Omaha breweries and brewery agents by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners can stand valid through the year by virtue of a decision in district court handed down Monday afternoon by Judge Troup. Judge Day, who sat with Judge Troup in a test hearing, concurs in the finding.

The ruling is on a motion filed in behalf of the breweries to dismiss the appeals taken by Rev. J. M. Leidy from the grant of the excise board. Motions to dismiss the appeals in all these cases were filed and argued some days ago. The motions were based on the ground that notice of appeal was not filed in time by the Anti-Saloon league forces.

Judges Troup and Day hold that in the absence of a specific statute the notice of appeals must be given at once and appeals taken forthwith. "Forthwith" is interpreted to mean such reasonable time as would be necessary to have a transcript of the record made. This was not done in the cases at issue.

Test Case Decides All.

The test appeal ruled upon was the grant of liquor license to the Storz Brewing company. Similar appeals were taken against granting licenses to all other breweries in Omaha except the Krug Brewing company, whose license antedated the others. An appeal in this case was perfected at once and argued in district court befort Judge Estelle, who sustained the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. His decision has gone to the supreme court. The other cases cannot reach that body because the appeals to district court are now dismissed.

WIFE SAVES HUBBY, BUT WOULD KEEP HIM AWAY

Mrs. Julia Muirhead Withdraws Complaint Against John, Still Maintaining She Has Fears.

Mrs. Julia Muirhead loves her husband, John, but with some degree of reservation. She told Judge Crawford in police court that she preferred John at a distance when he was in a bad humor.

Muirhead, his wife, Samuel Goldware and Charles Webster constituted the quartette which stood before the bench of rapid fire justice, involved in a charge of keeping a disorderly house at 1916 Cuming street.

Mrs. Muirhead saved her husband from possible conviction on a second charge of assault and battery by withdrawing her complaint that he had beaten her.

"But I want him to keep away from me," she cautioned with a sidelong glance at John.

The house in question is held by the Muirheads, according to testimony in police court. Goldware had been arrested on the charge of operating the place. He maintained that he was but a roomer, as did Webster. Their cases were set over to Tuesday morning.

CLASSY BURGLARS TAKE ONLY MANICURING TOOLS

After Gaining Admission to House They Select Only These Cleansing Articles.

Manicuring implements to the value of $15 will serve as evidence of burglary against any one upon whom the tools are found, as the result of a complaint made to the police by Mrs. S. G. Risher of No. 1429 North Nineteenth street, this morning. Mrs. Risher told the police she had departed from her home, leaving the front door key in a hiding place near the front door last night. Upon returning in an hour, she says, she found the key in the door, the door opened, and the house rifled. The manicuring instruments comprised the loss.

PLANS FOR THE ENCAMPMENT

Spanish War Veterans Plan Extensively for Meeting at Columbus This Month.

The second annual encampment of the Nebraska department of the United Spanish War Veterans will convene in Columbus, April 26, at 9 a. m. Department headquarters will be established at the Meridian hotel.

The council of administration will meet with Department Commander E. H. Phelps Monday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock at headquarters for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

Comrade George Ludden of William Lewis camp, No. 2, Lincoln, has been announced as chief of staff, vice Barth, removed from the department.

The encampment promises to be the largest yet held in the state, and the people of Columbus are making every preparation for the reception of the veterans, and to extend them the most cordial hospitality.

Mets Famous Bock Beer

on draught and in bottles on and after March 20. Absolutely the only genuine BOCK BEER brewed in Omaha. Order a case sent to your home. Prompt delivery. 'Phone Douglas 119; Ind., 2119.

STELZLE ASKS SQUARE DEAL

Insists Trades Unions and Church Alike Must Have It.

JESUS COURT OF LAST APPEAL

Ethical Value of Unionism is Set Out Strongly, and Also Claim of the Church to Allegiance of Workers.

Pleading for greater co-operation between workingmen and the church, with reproaches for both, Rev. Charles Stelzle, New York, superintendent of the Presbyterian church department of church and labor, Auditorium Sunday afternoon.

Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

The speaker told his story in bold, sweeping terms without mincing words. He spoke last night in Lincoln and will return to Omaha this morning for the purpose of addressing a meeting at the Young Men's Christian association tonight.

At the conclusion of the address made here yesterday Rev. Mr. Stelzle was taken to Lincoln in an automobile by a delegation composed of Dr. Samuel Z. Batten, Senator J. E. Miller, Senator Mockett and E. E. Mockett, jr., of Lincoln.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, officers of the Young Men's Christian association, Central Labor union and the Omaha Church federation occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was attended by many of the laboring men of the city and people of prominence in other activities. George F. Gilmore, president of the Young Men's Christian association presided. Rev. Thomas F. Rouse delivered the prayer.

In his prayer Rev. Mr. Rouse asked for help for "rotten old Pittsburg" and prayed that the indignation and regret that should follow would spell the end of graft in the land.

Stelzle for Square Deal.

Rev. Mr. Stelzle said in part:

"The most important thing about the labor question is to give the other fellow a square deal. The American workingman is the best workingman in the world. He produces more than do the workingmen in any other part of the world. He is the most highly paid workingman to be found anywhere; but compared to what he produces, he is the poorest paid. With us it is not so much a question of production as of distribution.

"While the labor union does not constitute the labor question, it is, nevertheless, a very important part of it. Indeed, there is no factor in the labor movement which is more important just now. The trades union has frtquently been accused of indiscretion and lawlessness, but the trades union has not a monopoly of this sort of thing. Indeed, one need not go very far back in the history of the church to find duplicated practically everything that we deplore in organized labor today, even down to the boycotting and the slugging. However, else the church and labor may disagree, they at least have this much in common—their mutual mistakes.

Value of Trade Unionism.

"The trades union has certain moral and ethical values which are rarely appreciated. It believes, for instance, in the abolition of child labor. It stands for equal pay to men and women for equal work. It is helping to wipe out unsanitary conditions in the sweat shop and the tenement. It is a force for more temperate living among the rank and file of workingmen. According to Carroll D. Wright, the trades union is doing more to Americanize the immigrant than any other institution. It cares for its sick members and the widow and the orphan, and it is fighting for universal peace. Let us give the trades union a square deal. It has made a good many mistakes, but it has done some other things also. Most of us insist that we should be judged, not by our worst characteristics, but by our best. The trades union has a perfect right to demand that this principle shall be applied to organized labor.

"There are some men who say that Jesus came into the world to establish an ideal republic. Others declare that He came to promote a utopian democracy. They are wrong in both cases, for Jesus came to establish an absolute monarchy, a kingdom which shall be comprised of all those who will acknowledge His kingship. Practically every social reformer claims Jesus as the champion of his particular social theory, even though these theories be as extreme as the poles. Whatever else this may indicate, it proves that the Christianity of Jesus Christ was a much broader thing than any 'ism.'

Christ Had No Pet System.

Nobody can prove from scripture that Christ was the advocate of any social system. He lived in an age when social conditions were very much worse than they are today. He denounced these conditions as no man of His time dared denounce them, but instead of introducing another social system, He began to change individual men. Jesus taught that the labor question is a religious problem. In the end there will be not simply one answer to the social question, but many; but they will all of them be religious.

"Some time ago, as a sociological conference, a speaker declared that during the last twenty-five years the church had increased three-fold. Therefore, he concluded, the church as a means of keeping down social unrest had been absolutely non-effective. Just as though it were the business of the church to keep down social unrest. Rather is the opposite true. It is the business of the church to create social unrest. There are no labor troubles in darkest Africa, but if the missionaries that we are sending there are on to their jobs, we will soon begin to hear of strikes and lockouts from the heart of the dark continent. This has been the history of the church in every generation. However dark the age may have been, the church has always been the whitest light in history. And so, while I ask for a square deal for the workingman, I also insist upon a square deal for the church.

"The power of Christ is growing today as it has never grown before. Jean Paul Richter once said, 'The life of Christ concerns Him, who, being the mightiest among the holy, the holiest among the mighty, lifted with His pierced hands empires off their hinges, turned the stream of centuries out of its channel and still governs the ages.'

"Jesus is the King of the civilized world. Twenty centuries ago a pale-faced Galilean stood before Pilate as Pilate asked him 'Art Thou a King then?' Today no ruler in the civilized world would dare prohibit the homage which men universally accord Him. He is a court of last appeal. No one thinks of going back on the verdict of Jesus.

"Is it not a great thing to have such a man as labor's champion. Jesus is challenging the workingmen of America today. He is saying to them, 'Invite Me to join your labor union; ask Me to take a seat upon your platform; take Me into your councils, for if you do you are sure to win.' The workingmen of this city are saying that if Jesus lived here He would fight the battles of the toilers. I am sure that He would, for that is what He did 2,000 years ago. But is it quite fair to have Jesus bear all the buffeting and the spitting upon, and the crucifixion, while we receive all the benefits of His sufferings, meanwhile taking our places far from Him, ashamed to acknowledge Him as our friend and leader?

"I have asked for a square deal for the workingmen, and for a square deal for the church, and now, in conclusion, I ask for a square deal for Jesus."

R&G CORSETS

A model for every figure.

Horse Trade Parts Old-Time Friends

Members of Same Lodge Fall Out Over a Swap of Very Bad Horses.

Marvin Stoner and Guy Bfock, who live near Bebolt, swapped horses and Stoner got the worst of the deal. Forthwith he sought to replevin his former animal and employed Constable Hensel. That active officer swapped the horse back again.

Hearing of the replevin suit is now on before Judge Leslie in county court. Stoner testified that the nag he acquired by the deal has the distemper and heaves. Brock says that Stoner knew about the distemper before he traded.

Stoner and Brock belong to the same lodge and this explains Stoner's sad sigh, while on the witness stand:

"I never thought a brother of mine would gip me in a hoss trade."

GEN. SMITH HERE WEDNESDAY

New Commader of the Department of Missouri Establishes Headquarters in Omaha.

Brigadiir General F. A. Smith, the new commander of the Department of the Missouri, has written Major Chase W. Kennedy, adjutant general of the department, that he will, in all probability, arrive in Omaha Wednesday, to establish his permanent headquarters in the army building.

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ads.

Some Things You Want to Know

The Fur Industry

The International Fur Workers' association meets in St. Paul today. Many matters of interest will be called to the attention of the convention, among them the problem of conserving the fur supply, and the problem of health for the furrier. Fur workers are liable to contract a peculiar catarrh that never has yielded readily to treatment, and ways and means of preventing and curing the disease will figure prominently in the discussions. Fur workers from many countries will attend the convention, but they will come mainly from the United States and Canada, which produce more than half of the raw furs of the world, although not half of the finished products.

There are few businesses where the waste is so great as in a big fur working establishment. There are always innumerable cuttings and scraps from fur, and the more valuable the fur the more carefully must be fashioned the piece made of it, hence the greater waste. Yet it is not all wasted, for the scraps of a fine fur may be used to trim the cheaper fur, and all that has no other available use can be cut into fine pieces and the hair blown from it. This hair sells at several dollars a pound for the more costly furs, and a few cents a pound for the cheaper ones. Of the high priced furs the seal is the only one that is dyed. Other furs are made in imitation of more costly ones by dyeing and trimming. There used to be an imitation of sealskin made from muskrat hides, but after the introduction of the electric seal, made from the shorn fur of the cony, the muskrat seal went out of style.

One hears of beaver hats quite frequently, and yet it is asserted that a genuine beaver hat today would sell at wholesale for about $500 a dozen. Nutria, an aquatic fur, is now the prime favorite in hat making, though for the cheaper grades hare and cony furs have the call. The muskrat probably is in greater demand than any other fur in America today, it being estimated that some 5,000,000 of these animals annually sacrifice their lives to the demands of the furrier.

The fur trade of North America is very large. New York City alone transforming $15,000,000 worth of raw furs into $26,000,000 worth of finished product, by the labor of 6,000 furriers.

Fur making is the oldest industry of the world. After the fig leaf had gone out of style, Eve concluded that furs would become her, so the first pelt was taken and cured, and thus the world started out on its career of fur trapping and manufacturing. The Astor fortune was started in the fur trade. London has been the world's principal fur market for generations, and selling by inch of the candle was a picturesque way of auctioneering them off. Pins were placed in the candle at every inch, and when one of them was reached the furs were knocked off to the highest bidder.

It is a remarkable thing that more than half of the world's supply of fur is gathered by amateurs. The country boy with his muskrat and 'possum trap, his mink and coon hunting expeditions, gathers half of the supply. Even the groundhog is made to yield up his hide to the furrier, for some of the best gloves are made from the skin of the groundhog, tanned in ashes. There is a journal published in the interest of the trapper, and its distinguishing feature is its great quantity of advertisements of dealers wanting to buy furs.

For years there has been a belief that as civilization pushed back the boundaries of the unsettled world there would be a growing shortage of fur bearing animals. The drainage of swamps and marshes has tended to destroy the homes of the muskrat, while the saw mill in the north and the south and the west is singing a death knell to the habitations of the 'coon, the bear, the 'possum, the wildcat, the fisher, the marten and the lynx. The beaver and otter have so little patience with civilization that the appearance of man in their haunts is always the sign for their disappearance. The vast demand for furs is shown by a few examples of the spring offerings of two leading fur auction houses last year. These offerings included 82,000 mink skins, 545,000 skunk skins, 1,238,000 muskrat skins, 205,000 raccoon skins, 225,000 opossum skins, 21,000 wolf skins 25,000 fox skins, 77,000 ermine skins and others in proportion.

North America now furnishes a large per cent of the furs of the world. Some of the more costly kinds of fur come from the northern parts of Europe and Asia. Australia is the principal producing center in opossum hides, and the principal supply of chinchilla comes from South America. But to North America the world has looked for centuries for its main supply. Its fur traders have been the pioneers who have guided westward the star of empire. They have been the founders of its cities. New York and Chicago, the queen cities of the western world, both owe their origin to the fur trader.

But with North America as the continent that produces the furs worn by the masses, and with the limits of the wild being rapidly narrowed, where is the fur supply of tomorrow to come from? The trapper is a great friend of conservation. He finds in the forest reserve and the land withdrawn from public entry a preservation of his means of existence. But he realizes that even this will not always suffice to keep his business up to the living standard. Consequently the trapper of today is figuring on becoming the fur farmer of tomorrow.

Fur farming is new as a general vocation, but rather old as a successful experiment. As early as 1884 experiments were made at raising foxes on some of the islands on the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia. Now fox raising has become an industry of commercial importance. In North America the principal animal that has been cultivated for its fur is the skunk. It is generally agreed that of fur farming is to be the solution of the fur problem the trapper must become the fur grower. Evidently a man who is not intimately acquainted with wild animal life would make a failure at fur farming.

The Department of Agriculture has taken cognizance of this opportunity to establish a new industry in the United States and has published a bulletin on the subject. Among other features of this pamphlet is a map showing the localities where silver fox farming might be engaged in with success by properly equipped men. The regions embrace all of New England and the Blue Ridge, Alleghany and Rocky mountain coast. One of the most successful fox breeders in the United States feeds his foxes a quarter of a pound of meat and a quart of skimmed milk a day. Another breeder says that by buying old, worn-out but healthy horses for the meat ration the food of his foxes does not cost him more than a cent a day per fox.

Skunk farming is said to be a less distasteful business than the name would indicate. It is said that the skunk uses his powerful scent only when he is in danger, that he early discovers that the farmer is his friend, and unless disturbed by a stray dog will give little trouble. It is said that the skunk is the glutton of the fur-bearing world, one farmer asserting that his 300 breeding skunks will eat two horses a week.

The opossum is said to be the most promising of all the fur farming animals. It grows rapidly and there is a demand both for the carcass and the hide. Having lived for generations in close contact with man, the opossum is not seriously affected for a life in captivity. The muskrat is in the same catagory as the opossum, and in many cities there is a great demand for muskrat meat. In some sections the annual catch of muskrats has amounted to fifty per acre for many years. Raccoon raising has been tried and has proved successful, and mink raising has been shown by actual experience to be a very profitable occupation. In all classes of fur farming there has been a long series of failures, however. This is due to the fact that many men have been led by the high price of furs to attempt the work whey they had little or no practical acquaintance with the animals with which they attempted to deal.

One of the finest furs of the world is the seal, although primacy now belongs to the sea otter. A few days ago the announcement was made that the sealing steamer "Florizel" had made a season catch of 45,000 seals, valued at $100,000. Eight of the twenty vessels in the Newfoundland seal waters have reported catches amounting to more than 200,000, valued at upwards of $500,000. Of all fur seals none is so valuable as the Alaskan. Senator Root has declared that unless the seal killing contract on Pribilof island is terminated, and the pelagac sealing stopped, the Alaskan seal is doomed to extinction. The average value of an Alaskan seal is $35. The tax on it is about $10, and all other killing and curing expenses about $5. This leaves a net profit of about $20 per seal, or $500,000, which the concessionaire makes in his operations on Pribilof island each year, he being allowed to kill 15,000 seals.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tomorrow—The Truce in Nicaragua.

Our Spring Overcoats and Cravenettes at $12 and $15

Deserve Your Attention

Their usefulness and desirability is, of course, unquestioned, though until you've seen them yourself, you'll not realize how unusually stylish and handsome they really are. We want you to see them at once, that you may make your selection from an assortment, which in size, variety and quality of fabrics, is not equalled outside this store.

You will find up-to-the-minute styles, the newest of the season's patterns, and correct shades awaiting your choice. We're positive you'll be well pleased with these coats, because, beside style and appearance, their quality and tailoring is a good guarantee of their wearing qualities. Whatever your taste, your size or your favorite price, it's to your best interest to see our spring overcoats and cravenettes, at—

$12 & $15

Nebraska Clothing Co

"The House of High Merit."

FARNAM & FIFTEENTH STS.

LOUIS METZ HOME AGAIN

Comes Back After Interesting Journey to Orient.

CAIRO MAKES BIG IMPRESSION

Omahan Visits Messina, Where the People Are Still Digging Up Bodies Buried in the Ruins.

"We had a splendid trip, but I am glad to be back in America; it looks good to me," was the response of Louis R. Metz to the friends who greeted him yesterday on his return from eleven months' travel in Europe and the orient. He reached Omaha at noon, was met by a delegation of friends at the Union depot and when he turned up at the Henshaw last night he was hailed by a salvo of exclamations, "How well you look."

Mr. Metz admitted he had never felt better, although the tramping he had done had reduced his avoirdupois. "We were not the ordinary bunch of tourists," he explained, "with guide book in hand and following their cicerone at express speed. We wanted to see the countries we traversed and the only way you can do that is by footing it. But sometimes I think I got too much of it. Would you believe it, when we tramped into Monte Carlo I felt just like a spot of grease."

In the party was Colonel Fanning, who returned Saturday, and J. H. McDonald, who remained in Paris to recuperate. Mr. Metz arrived in New York with Colonel Fanning, but stopped off at St. Louis.

Mr. Metz's discussion of men and things met with in his travels showed he had both the seeing eye and the hearing ear when he was gazing upon the architectural wonders of the Coliseum by moonlight or taking afternoon tea on the piazza of Shepherd's famous hotel at Cairo.

Cairo Makes Impression.

"What is the most vivid impression of your trip?" he was asked, and, like Colonel Fanning, his reply was "Cairo." "What a wonderful change has been effected there," he said, "since the English occupation," and he proceeded to descant upon its electric light, its electric cars and the other equipments a modern city has.

"But the morals or rather want of morals of the people—ugh! There has, however, been a great change in recent years. Do you know that it was to this immorality Colonel Roosevelt was referring when he spoke of the Egyptians not being fitted for self-government? The only one," he added, "the Egyptians have any respect for is the English soldier."

When in Cairo the party got lost and found themselves in Billy Goat Alley. "Yes, that's the name of it, but if we were lost among the goats, and there were hundreds of them being brought back to the city from the fields where they had been browsing during the day, we were enveloped by crowds of Arab boys demanding backsheesh when we called for a carriage. Each one wanted to be tipped for having found the jehu.

"Speaking of goats, that was not the only place we were up against the quadruped. Our earlier experience was at Messina, where we saw the people still digging bodies out of the ruins caused by the great earthquake. There are 25,000 yet embedded in the ruins. Well, we called at a cafe to get something to eat. 'What will you have?' queried the waiter. I said 'veal' and something was brought. It tasted mushy and I asked, 'What's this?' 'Goat's flesh, signore.' 'Oh, take it away and bring me a glass of milk and a bit of bread.' But the milk was also goat's milk and all the fine scenery did not leave such an impression on my mind as that surfeit of goat.

"The intense poverty of Italy and especially southern Italy and Naples, could be," said Mr. Metz, "both seen and felt. There are beggars here, there and everywhere."

"In Italy," he remarked, "one-half of the people seem to be in uniforms and the other half in rags. Then the people are so ignorant and they are kept so by the power of the church. But there is an upheaval coming and we saw that in a great socialist demonstration in Rome."

Monaco and its capital, Monte Carlo, were also visited and, said Mr. Metz, one would think that half the wealth of the world was concentrated in this part of France.

Condition of Paris.

Speaking of Paris he said he would not advise anyone to go there this summer. "There will be something occurring there," was his comment, and he explained this by referring to the state the city had been left in by the floods. He feared an epidemic and added that the basement of the hotel in which he had stopped was still full of water.

Describing London as the market of the world, he spoke of the wonderful street regulation of the great metropolis. "There are ten there, he said, for every one in Paris, but there is not the same crowding and the same difficulty of getting across the streets."

But, although Mr. Metz said that he felt good after his trip, yet he is mighty glad to be back in Omaha and will see his brother, Arthur, and his family depart for Europe April 20 without any feeling of envy.

TAX RETURNS SHOW PEOPLE POORER THAN LAST YEAR

Assessor Insists They Own More Property and Must Make Returns On It.

The first tax returns have come to County Assessor Shriver, who is in a state of high disgust. The personal property schedules sworn to by the first men—and women, too—reached by the deputy assessors are 20 per cent lower than the same individuals swore to last year.

"We'll jerk 'em up," said Mr. Shriver, emphatically. "These people own as much as before—probably more."

JOE SESTO IS TO BE MARRIED

Will Join Hand and Heart with Miss Lena Marfisi of This City.

"Joe" Sesto, of Street Commissioner Flynn's staff of foreman, is to be married Wednesday at 9 a. m., at St. Philomena's church. His colleagues in the department have already secured a handsome present to be given the bride and groom.

Mr. Sesto's bride-to-be is Miss Marfisi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Marfisi. Both the young lady and her parents have numerous friends, who will tender Mr. and Mrs. Sesto a reception at Washington hall Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Cut Glass.

Wash cut glass in warm soap suds, then rinse in warm blue water, then cover thickly with sawdust; with a small brush brush out the corners and you have sparkling glass.

A WOMAN'S ANSWER

Every Day —The Grocers Say.

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