A. J. LOVE, President. FRANK J. HASKELL, Sec'y Treas.

Love-Haskell Company

Every Known Kind of Insurance

Third Floor Omaha National Bank Building

Telephone Douglas 380

INSURANCE is our business—not a sideline. We employ expert help in every department, and give our business our own direct, personal attention, NOT "some of the time," **BUT ALL THE TIME.**

Nebraska State Agent for the Following Companies:

AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY of Baltimore.
Fidelity, Court, Contract Bonds, Bank, Residence and Burglary Insurance of Every Description.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford.
Employers' Liability, Automobile and Boiler Insurance.

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE CO. of New York.
CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Scotland.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford.
STATE INSURANCE COMPANY of Nebraska.
BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY (Automobile Department.)
CALUMET INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago.

If you are a Banker, Real Estate Agent or Insurance Man and desire to represent companies in any line of insurance, the facilities of our office are at your disposal. We desire agents in every city, town or hamlet in Nebraska where we are not already represented.

We Represent Locally the Following Fire Companies in Addition to the Above:

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY of St. Louis.
NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. of England.
CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIDELITY-PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn.
SUN INSURRANCE OFFICE of England.
BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

We Insure Anything Anywhere

Stability Accuracy Promptness Courtesy

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the New York Plate Glass Insurance company, of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Plate Glass Insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Summary of report filed for the year, ending December 31, 1909.

INCOME

Premiums	$610,502.86	
All other sources	40,439.21	
Total		$650,942.07

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Policy Holders	$179,250.80	
All other payments	307,646.81	
Total		$486,897.49
Admitted Assets		$918,200.96

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims and Expenses	$ 12,787.08	
Unearned Premiums	271,472.09	
All other liabilities	48,005.64	$332,264.81
Capital Stock paid up	200,000.00	
Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other liabilities	385,936.15	585,936.15
Total		$918,200.96

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal.) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the Calumet Insurance company of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire, Lightning and Tornado Insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the Caledonian Insurance company of Edinburg, in Scotland, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Fire insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the City of New York Insurance company of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Fire insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the American Bonding company of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Fidelity, Surety and Burglary insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Summary of report filed for the year, ending December 31, 1909.

INCOME

Premiums	$1,332,324.34	
All other sources	92,982.48	
Total		$1,425,306.82

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Policy Holders	$ 221,448.12	
All other payments	759,102.49	
Total		$ 980,550.61
Admitted Assets		$2,514,581.76

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims and Expenses	$ 314,602.53	
Unearned Premiums	620,122.04	
All other liabilities	82,705.24	1,017,429.81
Capital Stock paid up	750,000.00	
Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other liabilities	747,151.95	1,497,151.95
Total		$2,514,581.76

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal.) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the North British and Mercantile Insurance company of London and Edinburg, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Fire insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the Sun Insurance Office company of London, in England, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1910.

It is hereby certified that the Citizens' Insurance company of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, has complied with the Insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is, therefore, authorized to continue the business of Fire, Lightning and Tornado insurance in this state for the current year, ending January 31, 1911.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
(Seal) C. E. PIERCE,
Deputy.

WORK OF FRATERNAL ORDERS

Great Strength of This Feature of Life Insurance.

PROTECTION WHERE IT IS NEEDED

Woodmen of the World of Omaha an Excellent Example of a Powerful Factor in the Insurance World.

"Fraternal insurance has filled a necessary niche in the matter of life insurance, that but for the fraternals would have been left unfilled. It has afforded protection where but for it no protection could or would have been given. It is an institution that has come to stay, and is stronger today in the affections of a greater number of people than the old line companies," said Sovereign Clerk John T. Yates of the Woodmen of the World, Omaha's great fraternal organization.

"In the early days the average workingman could not carry any life insurance because of its cost. The result was that millions of people while recognizing the infinite value of life insurance, were by force of circumstances uninsured, and these were as a rule the very class of people that needed insurance the most.

"It was this condition that gave birth to the system of fraternal insurance. Fraternal insurance met a need that was imperative, a purpose that was noble, and a practice that became immensely popular from the very start.

Growth of Fraternals.

"The fraternal insurance plans were crude at the start, and viewing them from this distance were deserving of criticism because of the lack of thorough business standards and an unacquaintance with constantly arising conditions. But even these were not more crude and unsatisfactory than were the conditions confronting the early history of life insurance in what is now known as the old line system. It took years of hard experience to bring life insurance to its present standards, but in even a shorter time fraternal insurance has reached a stage of practical and enduring success, soundly and solidly established as the old line companies.

"Naturally, I believe that the Woodmen of the World is leading all the fraternal insurance companies. And I am not misstating a fact in saying so. The Woodmen of the World is founded on a practical principle, possessing in itself all the good features of other fraternals and many better features that are not possessed by them.

"We are but nineteen years old. Our death rate is lower than it was fifteen years ago, and the average age of our membership is younger than our competitors.

Deductions Based on Facts.

"We have profited by the experience of others and have solved a few problems ourselves, independently. The practical and observant insurance man knows that the ordinary mortuary tables are inconsistent and that most actuaries' tables are mere theoretical deductions.

"We base our deductions on actual figures, not upon theory. The theory of insurance based upon 50,000 policy holders will not hold good for 100,000 or 500,000 members or policy holders. The prosperity and safety of an insurance company, be it old line or fraternal, depends upon the constant accretions to its membership. Once they begin to diminish the company begins to wane. The fraternal companies know this and hence they are constantly canvassing for new members.

"The Woodmen of the World had the largest growth during the month of March, 1910, of any month of its history—13,086. We now have a reserve fund of $10,000,000 and in seven more years with our present ratio of increase it will reach $25,000,000.

"The trouble with the earlier fraternals was that they started in with too small a reserve fund, and overlooked the necessity of increasing that reserve fund as their mortuary losses increased. But they have learned the lesson, and now all the successful fraternals are paying the strictest attention to the maintenance of a reserve fund in order to meet emergencies.

No Room for Jealousies.

"A fraternal insurance company in order to succeed must have a constant inflow of new members to meet the losses from mortuary causes, lapses and suspensions. The same rule applies equally to the old line companies.

"There should be no antagonism or jealousies between the old line companies and the fraternals. The fraternals gather in risks that the old liners could not get. The physical requirements for membership in the fraternals is fully as exacting as in the old line companies and even more so. The further success of fraternals lies in the fact that it is the object of the fraternal societies to keep their members in good health for both sentimental and business reasons. Hence every lodge has one or more surgeons or physicians whose duty it is to look after the health of the members. And here again is a strong argument in favor of the perpetuity of the fraternals. They not only care for the widowed and fatherless of their membership, but labor for the continued health of their members, thus materially reducing the death expectancy.

Uniform Rank Popular.

"Probably no one factor contributes more directly to the growth of fraternalism than what is known as the degree teams, the drill companies and the uniform rank organizations of the orders. The world has not changed much in the centuries. The panoply of war is just as attractive to the average man today as it was in the time of the Pharaohs and Napoleon. The uniform ranks give the orders a semi-militant character. They are educative. It might surprise you to know that even the national government is considering very favorably the proposition to recognize the semi-militant character of the uniform rank of the Woodman of the Word, and I dare say, of other orders. This is because of the peculiarity of our institutions as relating to the militant branch of the government. The government is coming to recognize the value of the drill and discipline that is created through the uniform ranks of the several fraternal orders, and its availibility in case of emergency. There is no soldier in the world equal to the well disciplined volunteer soldier, and the uniform ranks are doing much to assist in the creation of these disciplined volunteers.

"We shall have three encampments of the uniform rank of the Woodman of the World this year in different parts of the country. One will be at Gulfport, Miss., another at Michigan City, Ind., and another at Union City, Tenn. The dates of the encampments have not yet been determined."

Kansas Judge as Editor.

"Speaking of comical newspaper breaks," said Tom Botkin the other day, "I think the funniest thing I ever saw in that line was pulled off down at Galena. Judge Webb was hired by the editor of a local paper to run things while he took a vacation. A minister brought in a long article on religion, and Judge Webb agreed to print it. The paper was pretty well made up, and there was just one full column open. The minister's article made just one word more than a column, and Judge Webb was in a quandary. The last line read, 'Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.' Judge Webb consulted the foreman, and that individual told him it was easy; that he could fix it. And he did. When the paper came out it read: 'Our Lord and Saviour, J. Christ.' The minister and all the church people in town wanted to mob Judge Web."—Topeka Capital.

Real Eetate Mortgages

(Continued from Page One.)

corporations or individuals, a schedule of amortization should be constructed, showing the gradual extinction of the premium or discount by the application of surplus interest, so that each year or half year the account will show the investment value at that particular time and the "writing off" of the premium of the "writing up" of the discount will be such an amount as will bring the bond to par at maturity.

It is not overly difficult to introduce amortization accounts of premiums and discounts on your bond record books, even though you have previously kept such accounts on the basis of par or of cost. One would at first thought suppose that it would be necessary to start schedules back to the date of the purchase of the bonds, but this is entirely unnecessary. For example, we find a 5 per cent bond for $50,000, which twenty years ago was bought for $56,325, and which has ten years to run. At the date of purchase it must have had thirty years to run. Your 5 per cent bond table will show (thirty-year column) that this price was on a 4¼ per cent basis. Then turning to your ten-year column, it appears that the value of a 5 per cent bond at 4¼ per cent is $53,030. You can, therefore, begin with this value. So long as the same basis is preserved, any number of intervening years may be disregarded.

I have given you illustrations for the property owner and farmer as borrowers and of yourselves and corporations as lenders and now I want to illustrate one case with which you are all familiar, wherein amortization would have saved the taxpayers of Douglas county thousands of dollars. The old Douglas county court house was built in 1885, and upon investigation I find that bonds to the amount of $125,000 were ordered issued in 1881, just twenty-nine years ago, for this building, but of this amount only $119,000 was actually issued. The county records show that on this indebtedness of $119,000 nothing has been paid to date on the principle. The bonds bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent and were redeemed in 1895 by another issue of 4½ per cent; these were likewise redeemed in 1903 by a new issue, bearing 3¾ per cent, including coupon. We, therefore, find the following expenditures to date:

Six per cent interest on $119,000 from 1881 to 1895	$ 99,960
Four and one-half per cent interest on $119,000 from 1895 to 1903	42,840
Three and three-fourths per cent interest on $119,000 from 1903 to 1910	31,937
Or a total expenditure for interest alone to date of	$174,737

This was an average annual interest payment of $6,025.41, making a trifle over 5 per cent for the whole period.

We will now suppose that these bonds had been issued on the amortization basis. The annual cost to the county would have been 4 per cent annual interest and 2 per cent amortization, or $7,140. You will note that this is but $1,125 per year, or an increase of less than 1 per cent over what was actually paid, with the result that this year's payment, 1910, would be the twenty-ninth and last payment; the entire bond issue would be canceled and the debt wiped out. Further, had this system been used, no voter would now complain or protest against the building of our new court house, but this new one should be built on a bond issue that is amortized to relieve the future generation from such heavy taxation.

TREAD ON UNCLE SAM'S TOES

Foreigners Very Fond of Making Americans Abroad Targets for Sarcasm.

Study well your United States history before you come abroad. They will come at you with questions and thrusts, which take you unawares, and to answer which you must know our own history. Foreigners seem to know all our weak points better than we do. This I have found notably true of the English, when I have met them, not as guests of the same hostess, but on the common ground of hotel or boarding house. With the English I class Canadians also.

The most sarcastic, bitter and unjust remarks about Americans I have heard were by a Canadian woman. She was "orating" on the subject of American heiresses "pursuing foreigners with titles, of the disgusting and sickening way American parents offered their daughters for sale to men of title, who were notoriously immoral, and who ignored the American wives as soon as they get the money," and on and on.

"What is so absurd and disgusting to us Canadians," she said, "is that your great boast is your independence. Your war with the English was to free yourselves from royalty and to do away with titles, and there's no nation today as crazy for titles as Americans. I don't believe there's an American mother who wouldn't sell her daughter to any man with a title she could get and pay over a big fortune in the bargain. All your millionaires buy up estates abroad and live in England or some other foreign country and break their necks to get into court circles. Why don't they stay at home and found an aristocratic society in America? It's a standing joke the big amounts the English make American millionaires pay for titles."

In vain the American woman to whom she was talking tried to show her she was judging an entire nation by a few millionaires high lights, that thousands upon thousands of rich American girls married American men, that we had just as fine, cultured and aristocratic society in America as abroad, that after all it was no more mercenary to buy a title than it was for the English to sell one. She would have it that we were a nation of pretenders, really worshipping titles and royalty at heart.

"Why," she said, "Americans keep solicitors busy in London, trying to trace their pedigree back to William the Conqueror. My cousin visited in New York and said she saw as many crests and coats of arms displayed by the Americans as she did in Canada."

It was not my "fight," so I could not defend Americans. I was simply a listener at this talk between the Canadian and a New York woman. I did, however, have a little pleasant "skirmish" with an elderly English dame who does not like us very well.

"Will you tell me," said she, "how it happened that the horrible practice of slavery was ever introduced into free America?" "Through the English colonies," I cheerfully replied, "and when they sent to the king to protest against slavery, he sent back word to 'grow tobacco.' That was all he was interested in. Liverpool, you know, made herself rich with slave trade."

On another occasion she said, very sarcastically: "Have you no men in America who fight without pay? Have you no men patriotic enough to volunteer in case of war?"

"You ought to be able to answer that question yourself, madam," I answered, with inward glee, "we have shown you twice that we have pretty good volunteers." Whereupon we both laughed and mentally "shook hands over the bloody chasm."

It is quite touching to see these aged rheumatic English women pull themselves up and stand while they sing "God Save the King." It is quite the custom in New York and other eastern cities to stand during the singing or playing of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" in restaurants and theaters, but as I recollect, further west we do not all pay this mark of respect to the national hymn.

Speed the day when we decide upon our national hymn.. Every time the English sing "God Save the King" we Americans bunch ourselves together and sing our own words.

"Why don't you get a national hymn of your own?" they say. "You borrowed that from the Germans and they from the Austrians," we retort. Then someone says 'The Star Spangled Banner is really our national song." We try to sing it; but the air does not adapt itself to ordinary voices and the words sound too warlike for a peaceful nation. First one voice dies out or gets left behind, and then one by one the others fail. It is all right for a high soprano solo, but almost impossible for a general audience. The songs foreigners wish to hear are the negro melodies, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Suwanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe"—these they like and call for over and over. A music student with whom I lived last winter told me it kept her busy apologizing for my "awful musical taste," but there is something about "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" that just suits and satisfies me. And when I can hear it sung by the deep, rich melodious, unspoiled voices of genuine southern negroes I enjoy it more than the vocal pyrotechnics of many of the grand operas.

GERMAN CITIES LEAD WORLD

Humanity and Beauty Essential Feature of Remarkable Development.

"I know of no cities in the modern world which compare with those which have arisen in Germany during the last twenty years," writes Frederick A. Howe in Sribner's. "There are none in Great Britain, from which country official delegations are constantly crossing the North sea to study the achievements of the German city. There are none in France, in which country the building of cities has made but little progress since the achievements of Baron Haussman made Paris the beautiful city that it is.

"There have been three great periods in which the building of cities inspired the thoughts and dreams of men. In the age of the Antonines the Roman people gave themselves with enthusiasm to the embellishment of their cities. The great public structures, the temples, amphitheatres and palaces then erected have withstood the ravages of time and still remain the wonder of subsequent centuries. During the middle ages the cities of Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands erected similar monuments expressive of the love and pride awakened by their newly obtained freedom.. Now again in the twentieth century the German people are expressing their pride in the Fatherland and the imperial aspirations of Germany in monuments of the same permanent character and artistic splendor. Capital cities like Berlin, Munich and Dresden as well as more commercial cities like Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Frankfort, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart, are vieing with one another in the beautiful, the orderly and the serviceable.

"Important as is the honesty and the efficiency of the German city, it is the bigness of vision, boldness of execution and far-sighted outlook on the future that are most amazing. Germany is building its cities as Bismarck perfected the army before Sadowa and Sedan; as the empire is building its warships and merchantmen; as it develops its waterways and educational systems.

"This paramountcy of private property does not exist in Germany. Humanity is first. The city enjoys some of thee sovereignty of the empire. It can promote the beautiful. It can destroy the ugly. It can protect its poor. It can educate as it wills. It can plan for the future. It can have city dreams. And the German city has dreams, dreams which are fast being visualized. The German burgomeisters are laying the foundations of the city of tomorrow as an architect lays the foundations of a forty-story sky-scraper or the designer of a world's fair plans his play-city far in advance of its excavation.

"German architects saw the obvious. They saw that the city would grow as it had in the past. So they enlarged the boundaries. They annexed suburban land. The present area of Dusseldorf, with its 300,000 people, is 29,000 acres; of Cologne with a population of 428,700, is 25,800; of Frankfort, with a population of 335,000, is 33,203. Having enlarged its area the city was in a position to control its developments, to plan for its building. It called in its architects and its engineers or it sent too a neighboring university for an expert. A plan is made of the surrounding territory, of the topography of the land, the natural advantages, the proximity to the railways and the probable users to which the region will be put. The prevailing winds are studied, and factories are only permitted to locate in certain prescribed areas. In some cities they are excluded from the business and residence sections altogether. If it is a working-class quarter, the streets and parking are adjusted to workingmen's' homes. If it is suited for homes of a more expensive sort, the plan is upon a more elaborate scale.

"The foresight of the city does not end here. Streets, boulevards, parks, open spaces and sites for public buildings and school houses are laid out far in advance of the city's growth."

Perils for Maids Forlorn.

The proposition of exigent reformers that married men should be disqualified from flirting with unsuspecting maidens, by forcing them to wear rings that shall be the complement of the wedding rings of their much better halves, is laudable in purpose, but seems somewhat defective in practical effectiveness. Still, it has a masculine precedent in the legislation to prevent crime by prohibiting the carrying of firearms, which the lawbreakers take care not to obey.

This enactment is plainly designed to curb the reckless and deceptive benedict who flirts with spinsters under the pretense that he is single. But what is to prevent such an unscrupulous person from slipping off the ring and putting it in his pocket when approaching the unsuspecting damsel? Rings are generally more easily removed than automobile licenses and these have sometimes been found missing in the case of foreslighted joyriders.

The effective precaution would be to brand the married men. But where should the brand be put? The back of the hand would leave transgression open to the kid-gloved class. To locate it on the face would seem a permanent disqualification; but think of the hardship to the widower who in due time seeks to replace his loss!

Taking all the intricacies of the subject into consideration, would it not be simpler as well as more effective to instruct the unmarried women not to let any unknown men flirt with them?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LABOR DISPUTES IN CANADA

Good Results from Law Providing for the Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Troubles.

Friendly settlements of labor disputes involving 57,000 workmen and effecting a saving in wages alone of more than $3,500,000 are evidence that the Canadian industrial disputes act works. The act provides that it shall be illegal for employes of a public utility or a mine to strike or for employers to order a lockout until the issue involved shall have been investigated by a board, on which each of the disputant bodies shall have a representative and which shall be headed by an impartial third. Should the board fail to effect an amicable settlement it at once makes a public report, in which the issues are made known in plain language. After that they may strike if they wish. In these stubborn cases where an agreement is difficult to reach, public opinion is relied upon to compel an equitable settlement. In this respect the Canadian law differs from the compulsory arbitration of New Zealand, where the findings of the arbiters are enforceable at law. Without this compulsory feature, however, the Canadian method works admirably, for in seventy-four of the eighty cases thus far, or 95 per cent, the workingmen were agreeable to accepting the findings of the board and did not strike afterward, though at perfect liberty to do so. At present the act applies only to industries in the nature of public utilities—railways, telegraphs, telephones, mines, etc.—but so popular has it become with both labor and capital that it is now proposed to extend it to other industries.

How long shall we have to wait before our own country grapples the strike evil and adopts some such method of dealing with it? Under a law similar to the Canadian act the great Philadelphia street car strike would have been practically impossible. After eight weary weeks of riot and bloodshed it was at last called off, leaving the traction company and the strikers just where they were before it began, instead of having settled any real issue between the two. But the strike did not accomplish certain definite things. It served to embitter the feelings of each class toward the other, it put a great city and its environs to needless inconvenience, it fomented a general spirit of lawlessness, it resulted in injuries to hundreds of people and death to scores. In addition to this the traction strikers lost in wages $450,000, the sympathetic strikers in the textile and other trades $2,500,000, the Rapid Transit company $2,000,000 and other employers and business men generally $12,000,000—a pretty costly experience in both human lives and in money.—Leslie's Weekly.

Persistent advertising in The Omaha Bee is the road to Big Returns.