United States Navy.

WATCH DOGS OF THE SEA COAST

The Monitor, the Ram, the Dynamite Cruiser, and the Holland Submarine Torpedo Bont-Striking Features of Each.

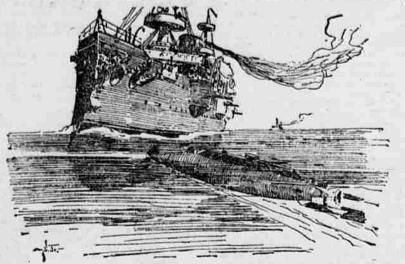
Convright, 1896, by S. S. McClure, Limited V. English naval experts have not only ac knowledged publicly in recent years that the quality of the new navy of the United States is better than that of any affeat, but they have declared that all nations must look to this country for decided advance in the art of naval warfare. Yankee ingenuity, they expect, will solve many difficult problems. Ship for ship our naval vessels are known to be superior to ships of similar types in other pavies. The superiority of our battleships of the Indiana class to those of the Royal Sovereign class in England, aithough the English vessels are nearly 4,000 tons larger, is beyond dispute. Undoubtedly the fact that the United States has always excelled in quality in naval matters leads the officials of other countries to expect great things.

Whitever may come of this expectation It is not known generally that aircady this country has four types of vessels not pos-messed by other nations. Each of these types marks an advance in naval warfare, and al-though perhaps only one is new, their development has given the United States' navy a defensive strength such as the navy of no other country has, These types are: The Monitor type of battleship, the best example of which is the Puritan, soon to go into com-mission; the so-called dynamite cruiser Ve-guylus, as to whose success or failure the Navy department seems to be in doubt; the Ammen ram Katahdin, just ready for active work, and the submarine torpedo boat, designed by J. P. Holland and now being built in Baltimore. Although the monitor type of war ships

UNIQUE YANKEE WAR SHIPS the old monitor came limping into port, having actually beaten the Kearange, which had been making for the same refuge. The new monitors could probably outlive any gair, so long as the water did not flood the smake pipes and thus put out the fires. Sunday property has not happened to say a contingency has not happened to any large vessel in recent years, and hence it is safe to declare them absolutely seaworthy. Their chief mission, however, is that of harbor defense, and the battleship has not been built or even planned that the Puritan, the largest of planned that the Puritan, the largest of these oil and yet new monitors could not cope with on equal terms in or off of New York or any other harbor. Indeed the advantage would be with the Puritan because, being so small a target, probably her shots would be 50 per cent more effective than that of an opponent of equal theoretical fighting

There can be no doubt that there has been so much opposition to the so-called dynamics cruiser Vesuvius that many persons view her with suspicion. It is said that she is impracticable, that she is unsafe and that in warfare she could not get near an an-tagonist. The fact is the Vesuvius has never had a fair trial, even theoretically. Those who champion her point to the fact that she can throw not less than 15,000 pounds of high explosives at a given mark a mile away in half an hour. Such an engine of war as this has powers of destruction the like of which have not been dreamed of until the present generation. Moreover, this platform of guncotton guns can be moved from place to place at high speed. If she were hidden in some cove in a harbor no battleship in some cove in a harbor no battleship would dare for a moment to try to come within the possibility of her range. One of her air torpedoes striking the water within 100 yards of a ship would probably tear out the sides of the craft, no matter how formidable it might be, by means of the vacuum created by the explosion. No vessel vacuum created by the explosion. No vesses could live if actually struck by one of the cartridges that the Vesuvius could throw. It is no wonder that the Navy department hesitates to discard such an engine of war, even though it be shown that "dynamite" guns are more effective on land than on a floating platform where it is difficult to regulate the distance of hurling missiles by compressed air owing to the constant rise and compressed air owing to the constant rise and fall of the ship as a gun platform.

Tests made three years ago at Port Royal showed that in target shooting the Vesuvius made a marvelous showing, even though the



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT RAMMING THE ENEMY UNDER WATER.

is nearly thirty years old and its success is beyond dispute, other nations have been content to let it remain an American type, for which, of course, there is a reason. That probably is that monitors are good for defensive purposes chiefly. Foreign navies want offensiva as well as defensive ships. No country possesses a ram like the Katahdin. Doubt as to the success of the Vesuvius has prevented other nations from copying after her. Many nations have tried submarine boats and some have had parcopying after her. Many nations have tried submarine boats and some have had partial success with them, notably Russia and Turkey, but their vessels have been small affairs compared with the Holland boat which the United States is now building, and which, it is believed, with all the confidence that science can assert in the domain of speculation, will be a complete solution of the problem of navigation under water. of navigation under water.

guns of 12-inch bore, which is next to the At a distance of a mile these guns will be able to pierce the thickest armor on any ship affoat. What makes the Puritan especially formidable is the fact that she pre-sents such a small target in herself. She has less than two feet of free board when fighting. She can lower herself several inches in the water by flooding tanks. She has fourteenth inches of the very best armor on her sides. Her two turrets seem to be the only places of importance on the ship can be hit. These are to have eight inch armor and inasmuch as this armor is curved, it is as effective for protection as if it were several inches thicker. The wessel draws only eighteen feet of water model harbor defender. In New York she would not be compelled to lie in the main ship channel, but she could cut across lots in the Swash channel and head off any for eign battle ship that might have slipped

The Puritan, like the Terror, Monadnock Amphitrite and Mantenomah, twenty years in building. On the whole, it near an antagonist with comparative safety

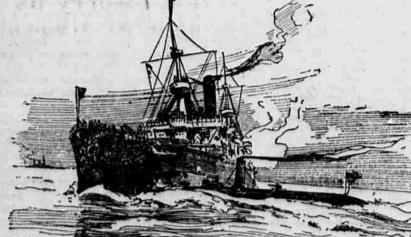
But there was a serious hitch. None o the projectiles which were leaded with gun cotton exploded. The fuse which was supposed to cause an explosion on impact didn't work. It was of new design, and it was said that it would be easy to remedy the difficulty. Even if this were not possible the problem of navigation under water.

FINEST FIGHTING MACHINE AFLOAT.

American naval officers have asserted for years that the Puritan will be the finest fighting machine affoat. She will have four great blocks of black mud and threw them mountain 300 feet into the air. It was as if a volcano had burst in the river bed and had begun to spit fire and water. When those mud balls began to fall they seemed to gather the water about them, and they resembled toward the earth. No one who saw that ex periment ever doubted the value of the Ve

suvius as an engine of war. HOSTILITY TO THE VESUVIUS. It must be remembered that the Vesuviu can be of no service unless she is within a mile of her antagonist. Her opponents say that she would be riddled by her opponents quick-firing guns before she could get within range. One shot in her unprotected magazines would wreck her. That is undoubted! true, but the same thing is true of every other torpedo boat. The Vesuvius is nothing more than a torpedo boat. She hurls her torpedoes through the air instead of through

the water. She has high speed to avoid being struck by projectiles. She would have at even chance in a fight and if she were protected by a battleship she could approach



THE AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN RAMMING BATTLE SHIP.

is well that their completion has been delayed, for they have twin screws, improved arinor and modern guns, which they would not have had had they been finished ac-cording to their original designs. Although they do not belong strictly to the "new they are as modern in their line as any of the new navy vessels. So thoroughly American is their type that one of the strictly new navy vessels has been con-structed on their principle. That vessel is

SEAWORTHINESS OF THE MONITOR. There is a mistaken notion that monitor boats are not seaworthy. It is true they are not adapted to transocean voyages because they lack coal carrying capacity, but they are thorough seagoing boats. They are "wet" boats, but they are staunch. That was shown conclusively three years ago when the famous old Kearsige was towing one of the old civil monitors from New York to North Carolina. They got in a furious gale off the mouth of the Chesapeake. The gale was of cyclonic nature. Those on the Kearsage thought the monitor would sink before their eyes. The tow line parted. It seemed incredible that an old monitor with limping engines and leaky joints could live. She was nothing but a chip of iron floating in a terrific sea. At first those on the moutor thought that their time had come. They would not give up, however, and found that they could maintain pleerageway with the antiquated machine. they could maintain pleerageway with the antiquated machinery and that they would live if the force of the seas did not start the rivets and open up the ship. It was an anxious time, but they put for Norfolk, and after forty-eight hours' struggle, when it after forty-eight hours' struggle, when it was generally believed that both the Kears ge and her tow must have gone down,

If only one of her thirty shots hit the mark, even though she might be lost self, she would be a success in an engagement.

Open hostility has been shown in the navy to this boat. Certain payal officers have declared that use of gun cotton and similar explosives belongs to the army. Wholesale butchery work, such as the use of these explosives suggests, is not to their liking. There can be no doubt as to the success of the "dynamite" guns on land, but why the government should reject their use on a moving platform, simply because they are not as effective as on a stationary platform, has not been explained. Many persons who are familiar with the facts as to the op-position in the navy to the Vezuvius do not hesitate to assert that it arises from motives which are highly discreditable to any man whose profession is that of warfare. The Vesuvius draws only eleven feet of water. has a speed of nearly twenty-two knots and 3,800 horse power. Darting about a harbor with little regard to channels and with enormous powers of destruction in her hold there is no telling the probable limitation of

The ram Katahdin does not rest on specu lation merely as to its value. The loss of the Victoria in collision with the ram of the Camperdown in the Mediterranean sea

that collision blows are the most fatal to ahips. The Katahdin is built for that pur-pose solely. She has a thick steel deck of armor capable of resisting the attack of or-dinary guns. Her prow is of solid steel and weighs fourteen tons of itself. Her ram is elender as well as sharp. The idea of that is that she may draw away when she has struck her antagonist a blow and not be carried down when the injured vessel goes under. The Katahdin carries two small rapidfiring guns for use in case of attack by tor-pedo boats. Her speed is about fifteen knots. She will not hesitate to attack any versel that floats. She has more than seventy water-tight compartments and numero pumps for use in case of injury to herself in collision. She draws only fifteen feet of water and thus is in some measure independent of channels in harbor defense. Numerous descriptions of her have been printed recently
It is only within a short time that it be-

came generally known that this country was building a submarine torpedo boat and that within a year the craft would probably be in service. This submarine boat is as yet unnamed. She is to run on the surface at the rate of sixteen knots an hour awark that is sixteen knots an hour; awash, that is, with only the observation turret and smokestack showing, at the rate of fifteen knots an hour; submerged completely, at the rate of eight knots an hour for six hours at a stretch. whots an hour for six hours at a stretch. When running under water storage batteries are the propelling power. When running awach or on the surface steam is used. When about to dive the smokestack is dropped inside the craft and all openings are made tight. Compressed air furnishes breathing atmosphere, Paddles that resemble in principle the feet of a duck are the means by which the diving is done. The boat can be made to dive twenty-five feet in twenty seconds. to dive twenty-five feet in twenty seconds when running on the surface and in ten esconds when running awash. It carries five torpedoes, which are to be discharged against a hostile vessel. When it is not described to the second seco sirable to come up in the presence of an enemy a camera lucida, which is nothing more than a pipe about eight inches in dismmore than a pipe about eight inches in dismeter with a lot of mirrors in it, is poked up out of the water and a view of the surroundings is obtained. The vessel has satisfied every requirement of the Navy department. If she is the success which it is reasonable to think she will be, no manof-war in existence would dare to come into a harbor she was known to be guarding.

Thus there are four types of vessels that the United States have that no other nation possesses. They all grow out of the policy

possesses. They all grow out of the policy that this country needs a navy chiefly for defense. Fer this purpose these vessels cannot be equalled; for offensive purposes they are of little value. That of itself tells a story of the policy of this nation toward others.

Much has been said about the possibilities of bombarding New York by a hostile fleet lying off Sandy Hook. This is practically impossible. Owing to the difficulty of ele-vating the guns sufficiently, the largest of them could not be made to shoot more than eight miles. That would be from eight to ten miles from New York City. If the Ve-tov'us, Katahdin or the Holland boat were in the harbor not one boat of a hostile fleet would dare to venture inside the harbor,

THE RULING PASSION.

Important Information by 'Phone. A messenger boy called up the central telephone office yesterday, relates the Syracuse Courier, and asked the operator if she

knew what love was.

"No," she replied. "Say, if you find out let me know, will you?"

"All right," said the boy.

In a little while he called her up again

and said: "Say, I found that out. About love, you know."

"What is it?" asked central.

"An itching of the heart that one can't scratch," said the boy and he ran off.

Not a Precedent. A well known naval dignitary has a beautiful daughter, relates the Argonaut. A young ensign, with no resources but his salary, fell in love with her and asked the old gentleman for her hand. The father at once taxed him with the fact that he had only his salary—hardly enough to keep him in white gloves and to burnish his brass

outtons.
"Well, admiral, what you say is true. when you married you were only a midship-man, with even a smaller salary than mine. How did you get along?" asked the ensign, who believed he had made the most diplomatic of defenses. But not so. The crafty old seadog thundered forth: "I lived on my father-in-law for the first en years, but I'll be d-d if you are going

At 9 o'clock last Saturday evening, says the New York Sun, Algernon stood at the front door of the house of the girl he loved. but to whom he dared not say the word.
For a long time he had been sparring for points, but to the bashful these things do not appear in a clear light, even though clearly exist.

He had rung the bell once, twice, thrice, but there had been no answer. Nervously he stretched forth his hand to ring again when the door was opened by the one being in all the world who made his life worth living.
"Why, Algernon," she exclaimed, "if I had

hought it was you I wouldn't have kept you tanding out in the cold so long." He thought of how long he had been standing out in the cold and wondered when he courage would come to him to go in out "You know," she continued as she drew

him inside and closed the door, "that the servants are our tonight, and some of the family have to answer the front door bell." He thought he saw a chance to make a start in the right direction without alarm-ing her. That had been the trouble all the time with Algernon; he was in mortal terror of frightening the girl by some emotional precipitancy or other, and thus destroying "Why, Miss Dora," he said in tender, in

sinuating tones, "don't you know my ring She looked down at her empty fingers no jeweled setting shone, and then looked up into Algernon's face.

But you think it is almost time that I did?"

Bluffed the Governor.

There is a routh in a little Tennessee town that deserves a monument. After the in love. The object of his affections was the daughter of the village autocrat, a man who considered his word law, who brow-beat his neighbors, ran the affairs of his church and grew rich by the extortion of usury. The young man is a fine specimen of manhood, even among the fine looking men of Tennessee, has no bad habits, is ing men of Tennessee, has no bad habits, is required to examine sinually every building reasonably well off and a prime favorite required to examine sinually every building and loan association, doing business in the source. usual manner of his sex and age, he fell in love. The object of his affections was ereignty. This the youth would never do. For this reason the father flatly refused the application for his daughter's hand, adding a sting by naming half a dozen others to whom he would willingly see her wedded. The young man slept over the matter and the next day called at the office of the obdurate parent. Among other charms this lover has a voice as soft and sweet as a lute. Bolting the door as he entered and sitting down in the presence of the auto-crat, he spoke throughout in his most musical tones: "You old bald-headed orangmusical tones: "You old bald-headed orang-outang, hypocrite, skinflint and tyrant, I am here to ask again for your most estima-ble daughter. I do not come bearing paims or offering sacrifice to your sitly, pig-headed pride. If I were not going to become a member of your family I would use you to smash the rest of the trash in your office. This marriage is coming off and if you in-terfere even by a word I'll make you think a comet ran over you." The voice would have lulied a baby to sleep, but the words knocked every semblance of autocracy out of the old gentleman and he's putting in all his time getting ready for the wedding.

by the probable limitation of power and value. She is useful in time peace in blowing up wrecks along the tand in time of war would be of great a. for any agency of destruction is able then.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RAM.

The ram Katahdin does not rest on specular merely at to its value. The loss of Victoria in collision with the ram of the sperdown in the Mediterranean sea three ago showed the effectiveness of the There were instances of it in our civil.

Numerous accidents at sea have shown

CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

The Value of State Regulation Demonstrated in Nebraska.

WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM

Synopsis of a Measure Recommended by a Committee of the Legislature-Local and General Association Notes.

State officers charged with the duty of enfotcing laws regulating certain lines of business rarely comply with the strict letter of the statutes. They frequently permit dangerous latitude rather than provoke the criticism of officious supervision. No matter how generously they construe the law or how far they permit the managers of a public concern to go before an official check is ordered, the charge of officious meddling in its affairs is sure to be made. This criticism serves the double purpose of venting the wrath of the fellows brought to book and enables them to shift the odium of fallure from their own shoulders.

An instance of the tendency to criticise officials for performing their duties and the subsequent jurisdiction of their acts is instructive and points a moral. At the session of the legislature of 1891 a law was passed amending the homestead or building associa-tion act of 1873. The law placed building and loan associations under the control of the State Banking board. Local and foreign as-sociations were required to make annual reports to the board. Certain fundamental principles were required to be embodied in the constitution and bylaws of every association seeking business in Nebraska. Constitu-tions and bylaws were to be approved by the board and a certificate to that effect was made necessary before any association, home or foreign, could legally transact business in the state.
All local associations promptly complied

with the reasonable provisions of the law. But associations incorporated in other states paid no attention to it. Their annual re ports were made regardless of the law's requirements and their constitutions and by laws were clearly violative of the plain provisions of the statute. For a year or more no attempt was made to compel outside associations to do that which home institutions were required to do. Supporters of the latter naturally protested against this illega discrimination and insisted that if any officia favors were to be granted they were entitled to a share. They asked for a fair field and no favors and rightly urged that competitors from other states be made subject to the state law.

After nearly two years' prodding the State Banking board decided to act. Foreign associations were ordered to comply with the law. Failing to do so within a limited period the board, at a meeting in February, 1893, refused to grant them certificates to do business in the state.

This action of the board provoked sharp criticism from interested parties. The members of the board were accused of shutting out foreign capital and preventing the people of the state from securing loans on what was falsely said to be ""reasonable terms." It was even charged that local associations were jealous of foreign competition and that they influenced the board in doing what the law required. The locals plead guilty to the last charge, but other accumations were shown to be groundless, for the reason that the state was open to all associations complying with the law.

The wisdom of the action of the State

Banking board three years ago has been re-peatedly demonstrated. Prior to that time it is estimated foreign associations secured \$300,000 in Nebraska under false pretenses. In checking their operations and eventually excluding them the board has saved the peo-ple of the state tens of thousands of dollars, ple of the state tens of thousands of dollars, and practically projected the state from the financial scandals such as lowa, Illinois and Minnesota experienced within recent times. Unconsciously, the board did more. It placed the official stamp of approval on the princi-ples of home thrift and industry, and restored public confidence in Nebraska home building zens of the state. It was an assurance that REGULATION IN IOWA.

The demand for a law regulating building and loan associations in lowa is one which the legislature is not likely to ignore. fact that one association successfully plucked citizens of the state out of \$200,000 and left but \$50,000 of doubtful assets to show for it and in addition succeeded in eluding punishment for swindling, renders the enactmen of an adequate law an imperative necessity Various bills have been introduced to mee the emergency, and a lubricated lobby is on hand endeavoring to divide the friends of state regulation by urging conflicting measures. A committee of the assembly has taken the best features of the bills intro-duced and incorporated them in a new measure, the passage of which the committee The bill declares that al recommends. The bill declares that all corporations formed to lend money to members upon security shall be known as build-ing and loan associations; that they shall be formed by not less than five persons that those formed of Iowans in Iowa sha be known as domestic and those associations of other states doing businers there shall be known as foreign associations. Foreign associations shall pay to the auditor the following fees: For filing application to do bust ness, \$100; for each certificate of authority to do business and each annual renewal thereof. \$50; for filing each annual statement of the assets of the association amounting to \$50,000, \$3; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, \$5; from \$100,000 to \$250,000, \$10; from \$250,000 to \$500,000, \$20; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, \$20; and more than \$1,000,000, \$50. Domestic com-panies shall pay \$25 for each certificate and \$10 for filing each annual statement, but if the association does business in one town only the fees shall be one-fifth of said amounts. When laws of other states discriminate against Iowa associations, then the same discriminations shall be applied by the auditor to associations of those states doing business in Iowa. Foreign companies must comply with the provisions of this act within Foreign building and loan associations by

of such concerns are specific. The power to force associations to adopt methods of doing business to amply protect members is lodged of the governor, auditor, treasurer and secretary of state. The council must approve the attoles of incorporation and may force the adoption of amendments to them. The law provides that officers handling funds for the members of their association shall give bonds. Directors may not hold office more than five years. The associations aggrieved by any action of the executive council may appeal to the district court of Polk county and thence to the supreme court of the state. As to the methods of doing business by this

As to the methods of doping business by this law, the following provisions are made:

The expenses of such associations must be provided for by a fixed charge named in the articles of incorporation and bylaws and shall not exceed \$8 to carry lostallment stack to a par value of \$100. The net earnings shall be apportioned as a dividend annually, semi-annually or quarterly in proportion to semi-annually or quarterly in proportion to the credit of members.

A building and loan association shall have power upon the terms named in its articles

power upon the terms named in its articles of incorporation to issue stock to its members to be paid in stated or monthly payments, but not more than 100 shares shall be issued to one person; to assess and collect from such members dues, membership fees, fines, premiums and interest on loans, and the same shall not be deemed usurious; to permit its members to withdraw all or parts of their members to withdraw all or parts of their stock, to acquire, hold and transfer real estate and personal property necessary to its business, to make loans to its members on such terms, conditions and securities as are authorized; in care of foreclosures the bor-rower shall be charged with the full amount of the loan, together with dues, interest, premiums and fibes, and shall be credited



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with the same value of his pledged shares as if he had voluntarily withdrawn the same to accumulate a reserve fund for the pay-

ment of contingent losses.

Shares shall be of a minimum par value of \$100, and a table showing the withdrawal value of stock at successive periods shall be printed on the certificates of stock. Members shall have one vote for each share of stock not listed for withdrawal, but no one person may vote more than 10 per cent of the total number of shares in proxies. No person shall be elected to office in the association against the written objection of the executive coun-AN INSURANCE NOVELTY.

Philadelphia, famous for loan and building associations, has a new idea in the organization of societies to insure medical attendance for these who belong to them. Two or three aundred men organize and pay a dime a weel into a fund to pay doctors' bills. If a mem-ber does not need a physician he gets no return for his contribution, but if he has occa-sion to call a physician during the year, the latter is paid out of the fund. The effect of the appociation is that the services of competent physicians are obtained, who give such patients the best service because they are poor man in whose family there is a case of court room again with a roll of parchment rotracted illness obtains much better medical attendance than he could pay for if he lepended wholly upon his own income.

A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION. The eleventh annual meeting of the stock iciders of the Mutual of Omaha, held during the past week, was the most numerously at-tended in its history. The reports of the officers show the association to be in a flourishing condition. Since its organization in 1885 it has handled \$452,073.92. Of this is repaid on shares redeemed \$245,634.50 and disbursed in profits \$66,764.77. The first, secand and third series of shares have matured and were paid, the sum disbursed for that purpose last year amounting to \$20,600. The receipts for the past year were \$45,799.12. The number of shares now outstanding is 2.193. Depressed conditions obliged the asso-clation to take considerable real estate pledged as security for loans, but a contin-gent fund of \$4,392, one-fourth the amount caned on the property, affords a reasonable margin for depreciation of values.

Since the Mutual dispensed with the practice of charging a premium for loans and substituted a straight interest charge without deduction, there has been a substantial improvement in the character of the security offered. Under the old practice the man who bid in a loan placed the association under some obligation to accept the security offered if there was a reasonable margin of value Besides, there was no opportunity to ex-amine the security until the lean was bid in Now this is all changed. There is no auctioneering. Applications for loans are considered in the order of filing, and there is ampli-time for examination and investigation. The result fulfills the expectations of the mans gers of the association.

Building Association Notes. The postponed annual meeting of the Ne-braska State League of Local Building and Loan Associations will be held at Lincoln April 28.

The Omaha re-elected the old officers at its test monthly meeting—G. W. Loomis, president; Elmer E. Bryson, vice president; Lewis S. Reed, treasurer; George M. Nattinger, The attorney general of Illinois rules that

associations cannot borrow money to loan to members. "Such a proceeding." he says, "is entirely foreign to the objects of which such an association is created and would undoubtedly subject it to a forfeiture of its charter." The South Carolina legislature has retected a building and loan bill, which was framed by an agent of a foreign building and loan association, and which, a member of the house charged, would allow the foreign building and loan companies to charge usuriou

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Anecdotes and Incidents Concerning A young man with a delicate, straw-colored moustache and foot ball hair parted in the center and glued down to his temples, sauntered carelessly into one of the superior courts the other day, says the San Francisco Post. He eyed the judge through his glasses, and sized up all the attorneys. Then he walked up to the bar and poured out

glass of ice water. The judge, who is nervous and testy, had observed the young man and frowned the glued hair and glasses. the young man boldly walked up to the bar and took a glass of ice water the judge fairly boiled with indignation at such te merity amounting almost to contempt. young man was just raising the glass to

his lips when the judge roared:
"That water, sir, is for attorneys and other officers of the court."
The glass almost dropped from his hand, he started violently, turned red, then placed the glass on the table and walked out of the court. The judge chuckled. Half in his hand. The judge glared at him sav-agely, but he never flinched. Finally there was a lull in the proceedings, and he ad-"Your honor!"

"What is it, sir?" "I wish to submit to the court my certificate of admission to practice in the su-preme court and all other courts of this state," and he passed the parchment to the

"Well, what of that?" growled the judge.
"Now, your honor, having presented the
proofs of my admission to the bar I would now move the court that I be permitted to drink from the official pitcher," and he calmly drained the glass of water he had left on the table.

An attorney from Springfield, Ill., was a the capitol the other day, and the subject of sensitiveness about age came up, relates the Washington Star. "The most remarkable instance of that," he said, "was a man-not a woman—and a very able man mentally, too. Judge Sydney Breese, for many years one of the justices of the supreme court of Illinois, died at a very advanced age, but no one ever knew how old he was. Upon one cccanion the judges of the supreme court of Iowa visited the Illinois supreme court. Judge Wright of Iowa was at that time very old, and he had gone west from Ohio, the state of Judge Breese's nativity. At the banquet table Judge Wright said to the venerable Illinois jurist:

'Judge, we must be about the same age. We left Ohio in the same year. We have served on the bench an equal length of time. wonder how much further the coincidence extends. I would not be surprised if we were born during the same year " not an impertinence, I would ask you he 'I you are?

"Judge Breese arose from the table, hi face livid with anger, and saying, flercely, 'I would consider it the height of impertinence, left the room, and would not appear again when Judge Wright was present.

"What sort of looking man was it you held the conversation with?" asked the law

yer.

"He was one of those solemn-faced fellers," said the witness, slowly, gazing thoughtfully at the ceiling, "that you can't size very well—one of these fellers that you dassent offer a bottle of whisky to because you ain't right certain whether he will git you ain't right certain whether he insulted or take it all at one swig."

A Somerset attorney who relishes a joke at his own expense says he once sent to a rural office a writ of service, with directions to be very particular in regard to the return, saying: "If for any reason you are unable

to write the return properly get some ex-perienced person to do it for you." Some time afterward the writ was returned by the officer, properly scaled and signed, with a letter reading substantially as follows: "I do not know whether this return will be satisfactory to you. I have lost one finger, but I wrote as well as I could. If for any reason you are unable to read it, get some intelligent person to read it for you."

An action was once brought in the court of the late Sheriff Galbraith of San Fran cisco, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of \$10 lent on a bill marked payable on day of judgment. The defendant, looking to the terms in which the bill had been drawn up, thought he was safe, and he stated quite glibly on cath that he actually received the money, and was prepared to pay on the day alluded to. Sheriff Gal-braith eyed the man with a severe expression and in the most solemn tones declared: is the day of judgment; enter judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

In addition to giving the convicted man term of ten years in prison, says the In-lianapolis Journal, the judge imposed on him the gratuitous punishment of listening to a long speech made for the benefit of the reporters, in which he set forth specifically reporters, in which he set forth specifically the reasons for his action.

"You needn't of done all that apologizin' fer imposin' on a feller-man," said the culprit, kindly. "They ain't no hard feelings on my part. I know as well as you do that a man can't hold the job of judge and act

the gentleman at the same time. "Gentlemen of the jury," proceeded coun-sel for the defense, "I warn you that the evidence against the accused is wholly cir-cumstantial. All we know is that the de-ceased gave the prisoner his seat in the street car, and was subsequently found dead.

have not a scintilla of proof that yonder woman thanked him." LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Buffalo has 20,000 and Louisville 15,000 unionists. The habit of wearing wooden shoes is

The iron molders of the United States have gained twenty-four local unions and 4,000 members during the past year. A Chattanooga judge has ordered a com-pany to refund to its employes \$6,000 de-ducted for rent and medical services.

Printing pressmen say that there has been a great boom in organization since they joined the American Federation of Labor. Woolen mills in Massachusetts employing ,700 people have gone on half time because the proprietors have more goods to sell than they have a market for.

French engineers who have been investigating the work on the Chicago river dealnage canal have decided to duplicate the machinery for removing dirt and stone on the Panama canal.

Since the labor troubles in the upper peninsula of Michigan, 10,000 iron and copper miners in Michigan Wisconein and Minne-sota have become organized and two ad-vances in wages have been secured.

Just a year ago the trades unionists of Dayton, O., established a free employment bureau. The first annual report shows: Males who applied for situations, 3,689; fo-4,451; situations secured for The Denver Trades assembly at its semi-nonthly meeting voted to print for distributton through the east 5,000 circulars set-ting forth the number and condition of un-employed now in Colorado and warning com-

rades from other states not to come there with hopes for employment. Headache is the direct result of indigestion

and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risors, and your headache disappears. The favorite lit-tle pills everywhere.