NICE CRUISE FOR MEIKLEJOHN

Assistant Secretary of War Will Visit Cuba and Porto Rico.

TO BE ABSENT SIX WEEKS OR TWO MONTHS

Accompanies Military Committees of Congress for the Purpose of Inspecting Customs Houses of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn accompanied the military committees of the senate and house to New York yesterday to inspect the government transport Grant, which sailed this morning for Manila via the Suez canal with 1,800 troops. He returned last night in time to attend the reception of the president to the members of the supreme court and will dine with the president tomorrow evening.

The assistant secretary of war, accompanied by the military committees of the senate and house, upon adjournment of congress, will leave New York upon the government steamship City of Berlin, which has been placed at his disposal, to make a tour of Porto Rico and Cuba for the purpose of studying the conditions in the islands which daily come before him for recommendation and disposition. The tour will consume six weeks or two months, during which he will devote his attention to the creation of a system of internal revenue and taxation for the islands and make an inspection of the customs houses. As some twenty ports have already been named as ports of entry in the islands, this will give the assistant secretary an opportunity of visiting all the prominent seaports in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Max Adler, who has been appointed vice and deputy consul at Kehl, Germany, under Max Behr of St. Paul, Neb., has had some trouble in getting his bond approved. Before leaving Omaha he executed a bond with local agents of eastern bonding companies, which was sent to Washington to be filed with the State department, but on examination it was ascertained that he had used an old form which recent legislation made void. Consequently a new bond in blank had to be sent him to Germany, which has now been received and approved. The old form of the bond made the bonding company responsible for individual sureties of money passing through the consul's hands as funds of the United States and the new bond makes the bondsmen liable for individual monies received by consuls as well as government monies.

Lester Wilson, formerly of Omaha, but now of Walla Walla, Wash., is in the city as a representative of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company to secure legislation permitting his company to construct a railroad through the Indian reservation in Idaho. There is rivalry between the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Northern Pacific for right of way and the Idaho senators are jubilant over the prospects for their state.

Nebraskans hereabouts are watching with great interest the developments in Samoa in view of L. W. Osborne's position as consul general at Apia. While there is no fear as to the outcome of the action of the American and British consuls, anxiety is felt that no war vessel is available at Honolulu for dispatch to Samoa and that weeks must elapse before one reaches the scene of disturbance.

REPRESENTATIVE M'CLEARY'S BILL

Proposes Reimbursement for Sick Soldiers Nursed at Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative McCleary of Minnesota today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reimburse officers and men of the army and navy who served in the war with Spain for necessary and reasonable expenses incurred while on leave or furlough for medical attendance, nursing and medical supplies necessitated in inabilities incurred through military or naval service in said war.

When seen tonight Mr. McCleary said: "I was prompted to introduce this bill by a feeling that equity demanded it. Numerous instances have come to my attention where men were sent home because sick and incapacitated for duty. The folks at home nursed them back to life and rejoiced in the opportunity of caring for their loved ones. But in many instances the expenses for medical attendance and supplies have been a charge that the family could ill afford. It seems only just and right that these expenses should be reimbursed by the government in whose service the disabilities were incurred."

Roosevelt to Be Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, formerly colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry (Rough Riders) will receive the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Santiago campaign provided the senate confirms his nomination by the president. Governor Roosevelt's name is included in a long list of nearly 500 officers who have been recommended by the army brevet board, of which General Schwan is president, for brevet appointments for distinguished conduct in Cuba.

General Stanton Revives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Stanton is reported to be maintaining the improvement he has manifested within the last few days and his friends now feel very much encouraged as to the prospects of his ultimate recovery.

Will Not Agree to Bacon Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The supporters of the peace treaty were in conference among themselves more or less of the time as to whether they should agree to accept the Bacon resolutions as a condition precedent to the ratification of the treaty. Before leaving the capitol tonight Senator Davis, in charge of the bill, told his friends that he would not agree to the passage of the resolutions.

MR. TURNER OPPOSES ANNEXATION.

Senate Listens to Expansion Argument and Considers Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate listened further today to discussion of the policy of expansion. Mr. Turner of Washington delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Vest resolution. The speech was for the most part a constitutional argument in which Mr. Turner took issue with Senator Platt and Senator Foraker upon their recent utterances.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, declaring among other things that he had spoken only for himself, and had had no intention or desire to pose as the representative of the administration so far as his utterances were concerned. Referring to the comment which had been aroused in Great Britain by his statements, he said:

"I was not speaking for the administration, and the chill that went up and down the backs of our friends in London was due perhaps to a misapprehension as to which of the Ohio senators was speaking."

The Nicaragua canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan of Alabama for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allison was adopted. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall not pay out for work on the canal more than $20,000,000 during any fiscal year. Earnest efforts were made to amend the measure in other particulars, but all failed.

Mr. Turner of Washington then took the floor to address the senate on the anti-expansion resolution of Mr. Vest. He opposed our acquiring the Philippines, and said the noble ship of state had been launched on a wild and unknown sea. This dangerous condition, he said, was being forced upon the people by the "pretense that Providence has cast upon us new responsibilities which we may not shirk." He could not agree, however, that this dangerous responsibility was one for the American people to meet, but denied that our only other recourse was to give back the conquered territory to the enemy. "If we may not keep it ourselves," said he, "we may require it and govern the people who inhabit it for the purpose of independence and liberty."

Mr. Turner adverted to the statement of Mr. Foraker a few days ago that it was not the purpose of the United States to retain the Philippines permanently, but he said he was forced to differ from the Ohio senator, because he found the treaty had been negotiated by direction of the president—"evidence of such character that it must override the opinion of the distinguished senator from Ohio." He referred to that part of the treaty, he said, which made not only a cession to this country of sovereignty over the Philippines, but an acceptance by us of that sovereignty. It was impossible to forget, too, that the treaty was negotiated in the midst of a clamor for an extension of our dominions.

In conclusion, Mr. Turner said:

It is well enough to hug the pleasing thought that we are a great people and that there is no responsibility that can be thrust upon us which we cannot meet and face and accept with safety. That this is true all may well believe, else our fathers fought and wrought in vain, and we of this day are degenerate children. But it is the height of Quixotism and is the reverse of the teachings of the fathers to go around in the world hunting responsibilities and courting dangers because we are able to meet them.

Mr. President, the American people are not lacking in the faith and courage of the fathers, which the senator from Connecticut invokes. They have sometimes, however, for a brief period been lacking in the wisdom of the fathers. But in every case the aberation has been temporary. When the excitement, or passion, or interest which led them astray has subsided or gone by they have returned to that wisdom and conservatism always tempered with faith and courage, which, like our free institutions, is the birthright they inherit from the fathers. I would, therefore, amend the invocation of the distinguished senator, confident that it will not fall on dulled ears, and say: "Oh, for the courage and the faith and the wisdom of the fathers!"

GENERAL EAGAN IS NOTIFIED.

Effect of Notice is to Relieve Him of His Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Eagan was served with legal notice of the ordering of a court martial for his trial just before the close of office hours today.

This notice was delivered by the messenger of the adjutant general in the usual way and had the effect to relieve General Eagan of his duties pending the conclusion of the court martial.

The office was placed in charge of Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, who has been on duty there for some time as assistant to General Eagan. It was said at the War department that the text of the charges and specifications upon which General Eagan is to be tried will not be made public by the department, but will be placed in the hands of the judge advocate of the court martial, Colonel Davis, and the court itself may give them publicity.

New Holy Cross College.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ground was today broken for the foundation of the New Holy Cross college to be erected by Rev. Dr. Seahm, provincial of the congregation of the Holy Cross, on the tract of land known as Rosemont, adjoining the Catholic university.

Plans of Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The industrial commission tdoay made public the plan of procedure proposed for the collection of information in regard to transportation problems. The plan is elaborated in a syllabus. It proposes a division of the inquiry into three branches, the first covering the subject of transportation by land in its relation to labor, the second of land transportation as it affects the public, and the third that of transportation by water, each of these divisions to be divided and subdivided so as to cover all possible phases of the subject.

KNOCK OUT A BIG APPROPRIATION.

Two Measures in House for Fast Mail Service Are Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The house today practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested election case from the Fifth Virginia district in favor of the seated member, Mr. Swanson, a democrat, by declining to consider the case. Twenty-four republicans joined with the democrats and populists on this vote.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. The greatest surprise of the day was the adoption of two amendments striking out the bill for the appropriation of $25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. This appropriation for the southern mail has been fought annually for six or seven years, but has always been retained.

The increase in the appropriation for the pneumatic tube service from $225,000 to $300,000 was knocked out by the elimination of the provision which fell under a point of order for the repeal of the law against the extension of this service. The house adjourned with a motion to re-commit it pending. The motion carried instructions to strike out the words "newly acquired territory" in connection with an appropriation for $300,000 for mail facilities in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

A senate bill was passed authorizing the Arkansas & Choctow Railroad company to construct a railroad through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory.

President James B. Angell of Michigan was appointed regent of the Smithsonian institution.

A bill was passed granting Fort Supply military reservation to Oklahoma for an insane asylum.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Loud, republican of California, in charge of the bill, explained its general provisions. It carried, he said, $105,471,638, being $247,638 more than the estimates and $6,269,338 more than the amount carried by the current law.

Mr. Loud was interrogated regarding the new features of the bill. Mr. Dockery spoke of the provision appropriating $300,000 for postal service in newly acquired territory. He suggested the propriety of defraying the expenses of the postal service in the new territory out of the receipts there. Mr. Loud agreed with the suggestion. He said half a million was asked originally for this item, but after a cabinet meeting the postmaster general had said that amount would not be necessary. He thought it was to be the well settled policy of the government to meet the expenses out of the receipts. In Porto Rico, if our relations were different, a slightly different plan might be arranged.

Mr. Brucker, democrat of Michigan, made a point of order against the provision in the bill in connection with the appropriation of $300,000 for the pneumatic tube service. This repealed the prohibition against an extension of the service.

Mr. Loud contended that if the point was sustained against the proviso it would carry out the whole paragraph, including the appropriation itself.

Mr. Hopkins, in the chair, sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Loud moved to reduce the appropriation to $225,000. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Moody, republican of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $171,238 for special southern fast mail facilities. A fight has been made annually against this appropriation for many years. Mr. Moody also opposed the appropriation of $25,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. The latter appropriation, he said, benefited only the newspapers.

Mr. Cowherd, democrat of Missouri, defended the latter appropriation. There was a debate of more than an hour over Mr. Moody's first amendment. It was supported by Mr. Todd, democrat of Mississippi, and opposed by Swanson, democrat of Virginia; Carmack, democrat of Tennessee; Gaines, democrat of Tennessee, and Ogden, democrat of Louisiana.

The amendment was carried, 86 to 22, and the appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. Moody then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, defended the appropriation, which he said facilitated the mails for western Kansas and the whole southwest. The amendment was adopted and the appropriation stricken out.

Mr. Dockery, democrat of Missouri, offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of postoffice money orders to bearer. It was adopted. There were no further amendments and the bill was reported to the house.

Mr. Swanson then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out from the paragraph appropriating $300,000 for mail facilities in territory held by military occupation the words "newly acquired territory," which, he contended, fixed the attitude of the United States toward this territory to some extent and was, therefore, improper until congress had decided upon a policy.

The amendment was pending when, at 5:15 p. m., the house adjourned.

TAKE IN SOME NEW TERRITORY.

Navy Department Ordered to Possess the Mission Rock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The president has issued an executive order setting apart what is known as Missiou Rock in San Francisco bay as a naval reservation. The purpose is to use it as a coaling station and the department's experts report that it will be the best station that can be had in San Francisco bay. Lying just opposite the Union Iron Works in very deep water, this little island is seven miles nearer the entrance to the bay than is Mare island and will save a great deal of time and some risk to the larger naval vessels in taking on coal. The Navy department today sent out instructions to the commandant at Mare island to take possession of the Rock in the name of the United States. It is claimed by private parties under a grant from the state of California, but the government insists that its title is good. The place is valued at $250,000.

CHOATE CONFIRMED BY SENATE.

Two Nebraska Postmasters' Appointments Sanctioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph H. Choate of New York, ambassador to Great Britain.

C. H. Brickenstein, surveyor of customs, Denver, Colo.

Postmasters: Nebraska—J. N. Brooks, Rushville; W. A. Needham, Bloomfield.

Utah—B. F. Boothe, Brigham.

Texas—W. L. Vinson, Lufkin; A. H. Dumars, Angleton.

Ohio—W. H. Masters, Scio.

W. H. Cohen, register of the land office, New Orleans; J. G. Lewis, receiver of public moneys, and J. E. Breda, register land office at Nathcitoches, La.; J. Lewis, surveyor general of Louisiana. Also a number of promotions in the army.

Commission Consults President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Schurman of Cornell university, Prof. Worcester of Ann Arbor and Colonel Denby, the three members of the Philippines committee now in the United States, held a long conference with the president at the White House today. They will receive their commissions, when Mr. Schurman will be formally designated as chairman and Edwain W. Harden of Chicago as secretary. With the exception of Colonel Denby, who will be unavoidably detained here about two weeks, the members will take steamer at Vancouver on the 30th inst. for Hong Kong.

OBJECTS TO ONE FEATURE OF BILL.

With Few Exceptions Secretary Gage Approves of Hull Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Gage of the Treasury department today appeared before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to explain his view of the Hull bill to define and to fix the standard of value and regulate coinage. This is the bill with which the advocates of currency reform propose to supplement the currency bill of the banking and currency commission. It makes the gold dollar the standard of value. Secretary Gage gave his general approval to the measure, but took strong exception to section 17, which proposes to assess one quarter of 1 per cent tax annually upon the capial, surplus and undivided profits of national banks.

The secretary contrasted the burdens under which national banks labored compared with the trust companies. He explained that national banks were compelled to pay in local taxation two and one-half times as much as trust companies and they were required to carry large reserves which trust companies were not. He did not think it fair that this additional burden should be placed upon them.

"Do not the national banks pay large profits?" asked Mr. Maxwell, populist of Nebraska.

"The profits are very small," replied the secretary.

"Section 17 would increase the taxation of national banks 50 per cent, would it not?" inquired Mr. Hitt.

"It would," replied the secretary, "and I suggest that it be left as it is."

With that exception the secretary agreed that the bill was feasible and practicable so far as the Treasury department was concerned.

"I believe," he said, "that the bill is in the right direction and would be beneficial."

"The bill would place the country flatly on the gold standard, woud it not?" asked Mr. Cooper of Texas.

"It would."

Secretary Gage submitted a substitute bill with section 17 omitted and various other minor changes.

At the request of Mr. Hartman of Montana the secretary agreed in a few days to appear and reply to certain general questions which were asked of the gold standard advocates at the Omaha monetary debate last September.

A. J. Warner, one of the leading double standard advocates, was invited by the committee to give his views at the suggestion of Mr. Hartman. He argued against the establishment of the single gold standard. He protested against the increasing power of national banks. In the issue of notes they would be governed only and solely by self-interest. He declared that all the authorities on both sides of the money question and upon both sides of the ocean scouted the idea of basing currency upon proper values.

Climate Hard on Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—General Leonard Wood told the senate committee on military affairs today that his estimate of 50,000 soldiers as necessary to be kept in Cuba was so large because the climate caused so much malaria and other sickness that not over 35 or 40 per cent of the force may be capable of effectual, aggressive action. Half his present force was not fit for effective service. In the Cuban army 60 per cent frequently were disabled.

Regulars Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Orders have been issued for the dispatch of the Third regular infantry from Fort Snelling to Manila by way of New York. Headquarters and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry from the Department of the Lakes yet to be named will go with the Third infantry. Orders have been sent to the Twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Crook, to proceed to Manila via San Francisco.

Evacuation Commission Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Cuban Evacuation commission was dissolved today and its members submited to the president, secretary of state and the secretary of war a report on their labors. The report embodies no political recommendations, consisting practically of a record of its proceedings.

Choate is Acceptable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. White, the United States charge at London, has cabled the State department that Lord Salisbury, the British premier, had said that her majesty would be glad to receive Mr. Choate as ambassador.

At Work on the Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The War Investigating commission had no witnesses today. There were two executive sessions, the members going over the coming report to the president.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $291,163,174; gold reserve, $230,545,957.

General Reynolds Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Major General Joseph J. Reynolds, retired, is critically ill here, as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

...AMUSEMENTS...

Cole and Johnson's "Trip to Coontown" company of colored comedians opened an engagement at the Boyd last evening. These people bill themselves as the "Kings of Koondom," and from their performance last evening are certainly entitled to the nom-de-plume. Their piece is a species of farce comedy in which specialties are introduced, many of them clever, others rather tiresome. There are a number of pretty girls, well costumed and with good voices, while of the dozen male members of the company three of them, Bob Cole, Billie Johnson and Tom Brown, make things the most pleasant for the audience. Cole as Willie Wayside, a tramp, is exceedingly funny, his ridiculous antics all being laugh producers. His song, "Ma Chickens," won half a dozen encores. Billie Johnson as Jim Flimflam, the bunco steerer, is more or less funny. Tom Brown's characterizations are particularly well done, and his work is the most entertaining part of the specialty program.

Sousa's stirring march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," set to music, is sung by the entire company in the last act, each member singing a verse and displaying the flag of some country. A scenic change shows a battleship in the harbor flying an American flag which makes a very pretty final. The piece continues the balance of the week, and if one cares for something new in the way of a colored entertainment this piece is well worth seeing.

Cable Service Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Commercial Cable company has sent out the following notice:

"We are advised that telegraphic communication with the islands of Panay, Negros and Zebu, Philippine islands, is temporarily interrupted."

Oil Trust Reaches Out.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—At a meeting held here today of representatives of a number of Canadian oil firms it was announced that the Imperial Oil company, which is virtually the Standard Oil company, had secured control of the Bushnell and Easton companies and had increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Some people get cross. Merchants said it was a nuisance to continually explain.

"We can only get a small portion of our orders for GRAPE NUTS filled."

The factory has been doing all that could be done, running night and day for six months and adding new machinery as fas as it could be made.

But the demand grew faster than the increased facilities would care for.

Never in the history of trade has there been such a demand for a new food as for GRAPE-NUTS.

Three new buildings have finally been added to the factory plant, and from now on all orders will be filled without delay.

Up to this time there has been a reason for the grocer urging the acceptance of some other breakfast food when Grape-Nuts were called for; but that time has passed.

The jobbers now have Grape-Nuts in stock, as do all principal grocers.

Therefore, if your grocer urges as an excuse for his lack, that the food is difficult to obtain, correct him.

The reasons for the popularity of the new food, are:

1st. It has a new flavor, that of grape sugar, a delicate crisp, half sweet that fascinates the user.

2nd. It is ready to serve on the instant, for it has been entirely and perfectly cooked at the factory, and the question of whether your own cook can or cannot cook well, does not enter into consideration. No cooking whatever is required.

3d. It is economical costing about one cent per meal.

4th. It is pre-digested by natural processes, and especially fits the needs of people who have more or less trouble with intestinal digestion.

5th. It is unquestionably the most scientifically made food in existence. Combining, as it does, the natural Phosphate of Potash and Albumen (taken from wheat and barley), these elements when passed into the human system and acted upon by the life sources are transformed into a soft gray substance which is the filling of the brain and nerve centers throughout the body.

6th. Grape-Nuts therefore constitute a true brain building food presented in a most palatable and pleasing form.

7th. A few days use of the new food will show to the user, a distinct gain in mental force and power.

Give Grape-Nuts a place at your table and they will do you good.—Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich.

WOMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

They Are Little Understood by Men, but they Cause Her Untold Happiness or Misery.

The girl of today is the mother of future generations. Humanity is absolutely dependent for its continuance and preservation on the knowledge and stamina and health of women. Woman's lot and her relations to the world are such as to deserve a great deal more attention and consideration from science than she has yet received.

The American race of women in particular has questions to settle that are much more important than the extension of the suffrage to women or the enactment of a national divorce law.

Why is it that there are so many feeble and sickly women all over the land? Why is it that not an average of over one child is born to American women? Why is it that hundreds of thousands of American men will not marry at all?

Have you ever thought of these things?

It is because disease is striking at the very root of the American race. It is because most diseases can trace their cause to one source, viz., troubles of the kidneys and adjacent organs.

The kidneys are the great organs of the body, and this is little realized or understood. A healthy, happy woman with good complexion, good appetite and hopeful spirits never has diseased kidneys. The same is true of men.

But kidney disease is so deceitful, so treacherous, so strange in its approaches that it often steals into the body and deceives the victim before he is aware.

Bright's disease, like consumption, was formerly considered incurable. Now it is known that it can positively be cured, and it is also known that there is but one absolute cure for diseases of the kidneys and the female organs, and that is Warner's Safe Cure.

This great discovery of modern science has been before the public for more than twenty years. It is acknowledged by the medical profession and scientists generally as the only cure which has ever brought sufferers from Bright's disease back to health or checked it in its first stages. It is the only great remedy of the present day, which sufferers from kidney complaint, men, women or children, can take with positive certainty that they will be relieved.

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Senate Favors the Adoption of a Maximum Express Rate.

QUESTION CALLS OUT A HOT DISCUSSION

House Spends Some Time in Committee of the Whole Discussing a Proposed General Election Registration Law.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—In the senate today a favorable committee report on the bill empowering and authorizing the railroad commission to put into effect a maximum express rate in the state called out a hot discussion, Lawson taking the lead in the discussion and opposing the measure on the ground that the present railroad law, passed at the 1897 session, gives the railroad commission all the necessary power to carry the desired move into effect. He was anxious to have the extortions of express companies stopped, but deprecated any attempt to amend the railroad law while important cases were pending.

Smith of Pennington, Loomis and Hanten held that the bill proposed wouldn't in any way conflict with present law and that additional legislation was necessary to remove doubt as to the powers of the board.

Thayer claimed that after twenty-five years' service with an express company he had been discharged for his populistic ideas, but he opposed the pending bill on the ground that it conflicted with the railroad law and intimated that it concealed a woodchuck. Several other members expressed opinions on either side and a motion to postpone action was lost. The favorable report was then adopted by 32 to 4.

The favorable committee report on the bill to prohibit discrimination in furnishing cars for the shipment of grain called out a hot discussion, but the report was finally rejected.

In the senate today the principal bills introduced were:

By Bulow—To reimburse Captain A. D. Keller for funds expended for the militia.

By King—To provide for the assessment of railroad property by a board to be composed of county auditors of state.

By Snow—Requiring all road taxes to be paid in money.

By Johnston—To reimburse Hanson county for the expenses of the trial of Frank Phelps.

By Overseth—Authorizing cities and towns to exceed the limit of indebtedness for the purpose of providing a water supply.

By Snow—Providing for the election of county commissioners-at-large, instead of by the district, as at present.

By Littlefield—To regulate the shipment of cattle.

By Snow—To change the time of assessment from May to January.

A bill was passed which raised the salary of the mine inspector to $1,200, as well as a resolution asking for the payment of taxes of Indian allotments by the general government.

House Proceedings.

In the house, after the reading of a communication requesting the legislative members to visit the stockmen's convention at Denver and the passage of bills to submit constitutional amendments on separate ballots and to provide a manner of government of cities, the house went into committee of the whole for a general election registration law. This was discussed for the rest of the afternoon and left for a special order for tomorrow.

The members from the counties with large precincts and sparse population opposed it on the ground of additional expense and the trouble entailed on the voters traveling such long distances to vote and register. In this way they were defeated, as were they also in any movement to exempt precincts with small numbers of voters.

Cooper resented the insinuation that greater frauds were committed in the little country precincts than in the towns. Willmarth supported the measure as it stood, as he found that questionable votes were more likely to be admitted in the country precincts than in the city, in his county of Bowdle, and that the bill was introduced to prevent the cry of fraud which had come from both sides in the late campaign and since the election.

Pusey took the position that if the legislature did not pass a registration bill it was the duty of all parties to go into caucus and pass resolutions of apology for the charge of fraud which had been made; and Austin that the cries of fraud were not from the people, but from the lying newspapers on both sides.

Bar Association Meeting.

At the Bar association meeting this morning the annual address was delivered by Hon. Bartlett Tripp on the subject, "The Source of Sovereignty," his position being that while the people themselves are the true source of sovereignty, the sovereignty itself is in the three co-ordinate branches of government and each of these branches should jealously avoid interference with the prerogative of the other. After the address the report of the committee on legal reforms was taken up.

This afternoon the supreme court met at the court house with the members of the Bar association present and memorial resolutions in honor of the late F. M. Goodykoontz of Mitchell were read. The resolution having been prepared by Attorneys Tripp, Hannett and Zolman. The address of the afternoon was by Hon. D. Haney of the supreme court on the subject, "Machine-Made Law." After the address the discussion of committee report on legislation reform was continued.

In the election of officers Hon. C. I. Crawford of Huron was selected president; J. D. Elliott of Tyndall, first vice president; William Gardner of Rapid City, second vice president; J. H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, secretary; I. W. Goodnow, Pierre, treasurer.

An executive committee was selected consisting of the president and secretary of the association as ex-officio members and one member from each circuit of the state, the committee being: First circuit, S. V. Jones, Parker; Second, A. R. Brown, Canton; Third, J. B. Hanlen, Watertown; Fourth, J. E. Hanett, Mitchell; Fifth, F. E. Campbell, Groton; Sixth, J. M. Brown, Eureka; Seventh, Edmund Smith, Rapid City; Eighth, J. R. Wilson, Deadwood.

The association is being banqueted at the Locke tonight.

The delegates from this section of the state to the National Stock Grower's association at Denver leave here Saturday morning. Noah Newhanks and John Hayes go as state delegates and Henry Karcher and Truels Madsen as delegates from the Missouri River Stockmen's association. The State Brand commission will complete its work on hand today and take an adjournment to the February 15. Up to the present time 2,400 brands have been filed and passed on, which is estimated to be over half the brands in use in the state.

ICE IN CARLOAD LOTS CHEAP.

Good clear ice for domestic purposes. Without exception the purest spring water ice in Nebraska. Prompt shipments or contracts made for delivery as wanted during 1899. Write or telephone

ARMOUR & COMPANY

South Omaha, Neb.

Diploma of Highest Award

—the very highest honor possible to bestow—was received by us at the Exposition.

Our less fortunate competitors who received INFERIOR AWARDS, instead of giving us proper credit for our well-merited victory, are trying to mislead the people in making deceptive claims, which they cannot substantiate and which the public knows to be false.

Our beers recommend themselves—no DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE necessary. We use our own ARTESIAN WELL WATER exclusively in brewing.

Omaha Brewing Ass'n.
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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Eighty-Six Concerns in Kentucky Charged with Concerted Effort to Fix Insurance Rates.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—In the state fiscal court this afternoon eighty-six insurance companies doing business in this state were fined $250 each for alleged conspiracy to combine and control and fix insurance rates.

The companies are known as "board companies" and include all those operating under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Insurance Underwriters. Under agreement by the fire insurance companies there is appointed in each county seat a board of local underwriters, which fixes the rate of insurance at that place. The indictments were brought under the common law and demurrers of the defendant were overruled by Judge Cantrill, leaving the companies to a jury trial.

Insure Against Smallpox.

The accident policies of the Pacific Mutual Life pay indemnity for smallpox, varioloid and eight other diseases. A. V. Todd, general agent, 340 Bee building.

SPORTING NEWS.

Oarsmen May Go to Paris.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Herald says: It is not unlikely that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen may send this year's winning eight-oared shell crew to the Paris exposition to compete in the international regatta there next year. The question is causing much discussion among oarsmen and many are enthusiastic over the idea, thinking that it would serve to stimulate rowing in this country should the United States be represented abroad. Whether or not a crew shall be sent to Paris will be considered at the annual meeting of the national association to be held at the Marlborough hotel in this city on Saturday night. Fred R. Fortmeyer, secretary of the organization, has received from foreign countries numerous communications bearing on the subject, all of which will be laid before the delegates of the various clubs. The meeting will be an open one, so that any oarsman not a member of the association may attend and take part in the discussion, although having no vote.

Winners at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Forty-ninth day of the Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting. Weather clear and cool. Track good. Our Nellie and Egbert were the winning favorites. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs: Takanassee won, The Star of Bethlehem second, Jim Gore third. Time: 1:15¼.

Second race, six furlongs: Pell Mell won, Ned Wickes second, Nandora third. Time: 1:16.

Third race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Amber Glints won, Tewanna second, Babe Fields third. Time: 1:52¾.

Fourth race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Colonel Frank Waters won, Bardaria second, Albert S third. Time: 1:51¼.

Fifth race, one mile: Our Nellie won, Eastbrooks second, Sir Blaze third. Time: 1:41.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs: Egbert won, Randazzo second, Shuttlecock third. Time: 1:32.

Western Horsemen in Session.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A meeting of the managers of the Great Western Trotting association was held here today. Representatives were present from Davenport, Red Oak, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Galesburg, Independence and other cities. An application was made by Chicago horsemen for membership in the circuit.

Texas Sports Disappointed.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 19.—The twenty-five-round glove contest booked for tonight between Joe Choynski and Jim Hall was declared off today on account of the sheriff having interfered. Adjutant General Tom S. Curry and seven Texas rangers were here to see that the fight did not take place.

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