local situation as the result of the petitions being circulated in this county. It seems that every precinct has been canvassed and the republicans asked to sign their names giving their preference for senator. Up to tonight the promoters of this plan have about 2,500 names from the city and county and they find that Field is getting twenty endorsements to one for Thompson. The circulators of the petitions are charged with all being Field men, but they offer the defense that all of the voters are visited and there is no discrimination.

This has, however, stirred up bad feeling between Judge Field and some of the Lancaster county members. One of the latter declared openly last night that Field agreed to support the candidate who was made the caucus nominee of the house delegation and that up to a few days ago he agreed to work for Thompson. They say that Field is now going back on the contract and is taking an unfair advantage in the circulation of the petitions.

WIDOW COLLECTS INSURANCE.

Payment is Resisted Because of Alleged Suicide of Her Husband.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The entire time of the district court for the last three days has been occupied with the case of Mrs. Grace E. Nicholsen of Wisner against the Masonic Aid association of South Dakota, in which company the deceased husband of Mrs. Nicholsen was insured. The amount involved was $3,000. The company resisted payment of this claim on the ground of the suicide of Mr. Nicholsen, by which the policy was invalidated. A large number of expert medical witnesses were examined and a mass of other testimony introduced. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock last evening and after deliberating eight hours it brought in a verdict for the widow for $2,201.40.

The case of Martha Berthold against Schmella, Mortenson & Bley is now on trial. This is a case wherein Miss Berthold sues Schmella as administrator and Mortenson & Bley as sureties of Schmella's official bond for an alleged shortage in the estate. Mortenson is a wealthy farmer of this county, formerly county treasurer, and Bley is a mill owner residing in Madison, Neb.

SNOW AND LOW TEMPERATURES.

Disagreeable Weather of Different Sorts Prevails in Nebraska.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—About two inches of snow fell last night, with occasional flurries during the day. A raw north wind is blowing and the weather is very disagreeable. The grip is very prevalent throughout the county, especially in the country precincts.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The coldest weather experienced here this winter has prevailed for the last three days. The thermometer registers below zero most of the time.

Alleged Discrimination.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Corporal W. L. Killian of Wahoo, late a member of Company K, First regiment, who has just returned from Manila, has written a letter to Adjutant General Barry charging that there was a discrimination between regiments as to the amount of pay received by discharged soldiers at Manila. He alleges that the discharged members of regiments from other states were paid more than the Nebraska boys.

Adjutant General Barry forwarded the letter to the secretary of war, with a request that he examine into the charges and properly adjust the accounts of the Nebraska soldiers who were recently discharged.

Prisoner Escapes from Constable.

WYMORE, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Constable Henry Starr of Liberty was in Wymore yesterday, enroute to Beatrice, having in his charge Jack Reed and Joe Young, who were charged with having conducted a gambling resort in Liberty. When the constable reached Beatrice Reed managed to escape and started for this city on foot. He paused here long enough to purchase some liquor and continued in the direction of the Kansas line. Young was taken before County Judge Davis, who bound him over to the district court.

Court Cases in Otoe County.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The case of the State against Anton Glaystein for the murder of a man named Smith near Syracuse last summer, will be tried in the district court this week.

James Clark, a young man from Larton, was tried upon the charge of the theft of a horse and cart from a farmer living near that place, and was found guilty.

George Thomas, colored, has been tried and convicted of burglary.

Minden Schools Resumed.

MINDEN, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—After a delay of a week the Minden school is again running. Five good rooms were procured and with some slight inconvenience the work is going on as usual. The adjusters for the insurance companies are here, but have come to no definite settlement as yet, but it is presumed the loss will be adjusted without friction, as the building was completely destroyed.

Good Ice Harvest in Progress.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Another large force of men was put to work here yesterday harvesting the ice crop on the Blue river at this point and the large new ice houses which were built this winter are now being rapidly filled. The weather here has been very cold for several days and an excellent quality of ice is being obtained.

Veteran Paper Changes Hands.

WEST POINT, Neb. Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The West Point Progress, one of the oldest newspapers in the Elkhorn valley, was sold yesterday to McLean & Miller of Wahoo, Neb. P. F. O'Sullivan, the veteran journalist, who has conducted this journal for the last twenty-three years, will retire to private life. The name of the paper will be changed to the Cuming County Democrat.

Reception of P. E. O.

MINDEN, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. Kate M. Barham of Harvard, state organizer, recently inspected chapter N of the Minden P. E. O. In the evening a reception was held in her honor at the home of Mrs. L. W. Hague, president of the local chapter. The house was tastefully decorated in the P. E. O. colors, yellow and white.

Otoe County Mortgage Record.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Otoe county mortgage record for January is as follows: Thirty-three new instruments, aggregating $49,151.50, were offered for record; forty-six mortgages were satisfied, footing up $50,712.75.

County Clerk Vindicated.

TRENTON, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The charges preferred by Attorney Cole of Culbertson against the county clerk were investigated by the county commissioners here today and were found to be without foundation.

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT TO

Committee on Accounts and Expenditures Tries to Solve a Tough Problem.

BILLS FOR FIXING UP CAPITOL BUILDING

Exorbitant Claims Are Made for Work Said to Have Been Done—Big Gas Bill for January.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The committee on accounts and expenditures of the house has been holding some meetings over the claims presented by the secretary of state for the fitting up of the capitol building preparatory to the session. Secretary Porter was anxious to get these claims allowed at once and the committee, while thinking that the total cost was preposterous, could find no good reason to object as the claims were all sworn to and were certified to as correct by an overseer who was employed to look after the work. Today the committee allowed the following list of claims, with the understanding that the items should not be charged against the fund for the payment of employes of the legislature:

F. M. Good, Dec. 5 to Jan. 21	$126.00
E. Moran, Nov. 28 to Jan. 23	111.25
Thomas Maloy, 21 days at $2.50; 6 days at $3.50	75.75
J. F. Coggeshall, 46½ days	116.25
L. A. Beltzar, "overseer"	141.00
J. L. Ayris, 4 days' labor	10.00
George H. Holly, 19½ days	48.75
L. G. Chenvront, 20 days	50.00
C. C. Clemens 4 days with team	12.00
G. P. Porter, 30½ days	91.50
Total	$782.50

It will be noticed that L. A. Beltzar, the active political worker who was sergeant-at-arms of the last session of the house, was the overseer of this work and that G. P. Porter, who is now serving as supply clerk, came in for $91.50, which was for thirty and one-half days' work at $3 per day, commencing November 28. The bill of the man who worked four days with a team in the capitol building naturally aroused some curiosity and there is room for doubt that labor was performed in anything like the amount paid for. This doubt is increased when it is learned that there yet remain $492 in claims from the same source for cleaning and putting down carpets and for the new matting that was bought for the hallways. The committee is trying to find who the $3 a day carpet cleaners were and to find how a set of men could earn $728.50 for labor getting the building ready and still get in a bill for $492 for cleaning floors and carpets. It is certain that in distributing $1,274.50 among friends for touching up the upper part of the capitol building preparatory to the session the secretary of state has paid no attention to the "economy" that was so popular a few months ago.

Big Gas Bills.

The presentation of one claim, in addition to those mentioned above, leaves the whole business open to suspicion. The gas bill for the month of January amounted to $583. Inasmuch as the legislature has held no night sessions, the inference was natural that the gas bill for the whole building, state offices and all, had been slipped in to be charged up as legislative expense and this claim has not yet been allowed. The committee finds that the gas bill for the entire session of 1897 was only $900, which included many night sessions and special meetings. So far this session the gas has been lighted only four times in the house and then only for a few minutes late in the afternoon. In the senate the record is about the same. In no case has the session lasted as late as 6 o'clock.

Before allowing any of the bills the committee held three meetings and called the secretary of state, the "overseer" and others on the carpet to explain the bills. In regard to part of the claims the explanations have been so unsatisfactory that further investigation will be made by the committee.

Some Bills Explained.

H. R. 424, introduced by Wheeler of Furnas this morning, provides that any person having a lease contract of school land in this state dated and executed prior to January 1, 1897, shall have the right to purchase the land. The bill makes it the duty of the county board, upon receiving written notice from the lessee, to view the land and make the appraisal. Upon the approval of this appraisement the applicant may purchase the land by the payment down of at least one-tenth of the purchase price if the land is prairie land and not less than one-half if the land is timber land. There is also a provision in the bill that no land shall be sold for less than $7 per acre, and that the applicant shall pay each of the appraisers $3.00 per day and 5 cents per mile.

The suit brought before the supreme court about a year ago by a man named Patterson from Pawnee county had as the main contention that under the present law those who held leases to school land prior to January 1, 1897, still had the right to purchase, but the supreme court decided against this. The Wheeler bill just introduced is calculated to bring about the result sought in the test suit from Pawnee county, and if adopted would result in throwing a great deal of the choicest school land in the state on the market.

H. R. 428, introduced by Olmsted of Douglas, provides that the clerk of the supreme court shall, in preparing the volumes of reports for publication, include between the syllabus and text of each opinion a table of cases cited in the opinion. This is the rule that is in force in most of the other states.

H. R. 426, introduced by Biesner of Thayer today, provides that every corporation, company or association organized to do business in this state as a domestic bond investment company to sell bonds and certificates on the partial or installment plan, is required to deposit with the state treasurer $10,000 in cash or in United States, state, county, municipal or district bonds, and requires foreign companies to have a deposit of $100,000 in trust for the protection of investors. The secretary of state is made the lawful agent of such associations, upon whom process may be served in cases brought against the companies under the act.

To Tax Telephone Companies.

H. R. 427, by Moran of Platte, is another bill to provide for the taxation of telephone companies. It requires the filing of statements showing the net and gross earnings of the companies derived from business in the state, and that they shall each pay into the general fund of the treasury a sum of money equal to one-half of 1 per cent of the gross earnings derived from the state business. This payment is to be made on or before the 1st of March of each year and is to be based on the earnings for the year prior to the preceding January. It provides for an examination of the books of the companies by the state auditor and fixes a penalty for false statements.

H. R. 120, by Loomis of Butler, which was reported for indefinite postponement this morning, leading to some discussion over the adoption of the majority and minority reports, was the bill providing for a survey for a north and south railroad. After a considerable space devoted to a "whereas" to show the necessity of such a road, the bill contained the following:

"That the governor shall appoint and employ a competent engineer with necessary assistants to locate, survey and estimate the cost of a line from south to north across the state for a single track, standard gauge railroad, all to be under the direction of the governor. Provided, the governor may in his discretion employ any one of the existing railway corporations of Nebraska to make said survey and estimate of cost, a full report of which shall be made to the governor during the year 1899; that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $12,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated."

Members thought they saw in the bill a plan to furnish jobs for some political engineers and surveyors of the Mutz-Beal stripe and also an opportunity to reimburse some one of the existing railroad companies for a survey already made.

Work of the Senate.

Some important measures are being introduced at the present time and when they get on general file the senate will not clean up ten bills in one short afternoon's work of the committee of the whole as was the case this afternoon. These important measures coming up later for discussion are bound to occupy a considerable amount of the senate's time, as several members have exhibited their intention of taking a hand in the debates of that body. At present the reading of bills, which, under the new ruling of both branches, must be read in full on three separate days, instead of by titles only for the first two readings, consumes the morning sessions and leaves no time for the consideration of bills on general file.

The committees are acting promptly upon measures submitted to them and as a whole are not holding back bills so far. There has been some inquiry, however, as to what has become of S. F. 26, the bill to amend the Slocumb law that has met such violent opposition by the temperance folks. Owing to the popular uprising against it, its champions seem to be lying low and not pushing it to discussion and a vote. The bill provides that no action can be brought against a saloonkeeper for damages sustained by dependant families by reason of the habitual drunkenness of the head of the family to whom the saloonkeeper has sold liquor, unless there is first served upon the saloonkeeper sued a written notice by a constable that the head of the family is an habitual drunkard.

One of the prominent opponents of the bill says that actions of this kind do not originate that way; that they are not premeditated attacks upon saloonkeepers for damages, but only pursued after the terrible fact dawns upon them that the damage is done and their support taken from them by the habitual drunkenness of the father. He further said that as a rule they would never think of taking the legal step made necessary in advance of serving such a notice on the saloonkeeper, and consequently the effects of the bill are practically to release the latter from all liability for injuries of this kind.

The friends of temperance are growing very bellicose in their position to this bill, and are heard to say that if the saloonkeepers really want a fight over the liquor laws they will champion some measures that will increase the strictness of saloon regulations.

State Text Book Commission.

The bill providing for a state text book commission is being vigorously opposed by the educators of the state, and the legislative committee of the State Teachers' association is actively at work trying to defeat the measure. They prefer the old law, leaving the purchase of text books with the individual school boards. They charge that a certain Chicago book concern is behind the measure, and that the law has not been satisfactory in the few states that have tried it.

When S. F. 245, the bill introduced by Currie of Custer, tomorrow reaches general file, it is destined to bring out one of the most skillful and interesting debates of the session. The bill legislates against the formation of trusts or combinations, being aimed especially at the South Omaha Live Stock exchange. Senator Van Dusen will no doubt head the opposition to the bill, and he is fast acquiring a reputation among the senators of being one of the most forcible debaters upon the floor of the senate. Senator Currie says he does not intend to introduce a great number of bills during the session, but will devote his time diligently in seeing that what measures he does father pass. He thinks S. F. 245 will receive favorable consideration.

The bill introduced by Spohn of Nuckolls today, S. F. 250, seeks a slight amendment of the banking laws, and provides that in quarterly reports the officers shall state the amount of money loaned to the officers, directors, employes and stockholders of said corporation.

Aimed at the Trusts.

Senator Canaday proposes to give the various trusts of the country a genuine knockout blow by the provisions of a bill he dropped in the senate basket this morning. By the provisions of his bill it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell any beverage or food or other article of household necessity or any farm implement or lumber, glass and wire when the article so offered and sold is produced, owned or controlled by any trust or combination.

All claims for trust goods are declared to be invalid and the burden of proof to show that they were not produced by a trust is placed upon the corporation or firm bringing the suit.

Senator Talbot proposes a "food commission," the whys and wherefors of which he sets forth in S. F. 253 at considerable length. The governor is made the food commissioner and a deputy food commissioner at a salary of $1,500 per annum and a clerk at $900 per annum are provided for. The governor has the appointing power. Strict laws for the regulation, inspection and sale of food products, butter, cheese and vinegar especially, are provided. While the governor is de facto food commissioner the provisions make the deputy really the one who has charge of all the affairs provided by the act and he is to have an office and all necessary office fixtures, stationery, etc. The bill provides monthly reports from dealers in "imitation" goods of all kinds and they are required to take out annual permits and pay fees therefor ranging from $1 to $100, according to the kind of business in which the applicant is engaged. Violations of the act are punished by a fine of $10 to $100 and the sum of $5,000 is appropriated to carry the provisions of the act into effect.

Barton of Johnson proposes to have the state print all the ballots for every county in the state. He believes putting the whole job into one contract would result in an immense saving to the taxpayers. The number of his bill is S. F. 254.

The republican members of the house were not all satisfied with the position assumed by the elections committee and the report would have been defeated if presented today. It was held back, however, and a caucus was called for tonight to consider the matter. Only about thirty-five of the members attended and another attempt will be made Monday night to caucus on the question. In the meantime a minority report has been prepared, calling for a recount of all the votes and this will have some support from the majority side of the house.

GROCERS—

Can now secure

Grape-Nuts

More regularly of their Jobbers.

The factory has quadrupled its capacity.

A FAMOUS FOOD.

People Becoming Better Judges of Food.

The demand for Grape-Nuts has been such that the large wholesale houses have been unable to obtain more than 100 to 150 cases in every thousand required during the past two months, although the factory at Battle Creek, Mich., has been run full 24 hours a day for several months past. They report the completion of new machinery which increases the output fourfold and will, from now on undertake to keep jobbers stocked.

Grape-Nuts have made a great hit as the food appeals to palate, stomach and reason.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Most of the Day is Given Up to Routine Business.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Senator Allen of Furnas was still absent on account of sickness today and Senator Howard of Hamilton has not returned from the sick bed of his son.

S. F. 165 was recommended for passage by the committee on highways and its report was adopted.

Upon motion of Halderman of Pawnee the secretary of the senate was instructed to take a complete inventory of senate property, stencil it as "senate property" and enter the inventory in the journal, so that the next session may know what property the senate should have.

Bills were put on first and second reading.

Committee reports upon the following bills were made: S. F. 135, 136 and 35, to pass; S. F. 87, recommending a substitute to S. F. 39, general file, without recommendation.

At 11:15 the senate took a recess till noon. After the joint assembly another recess till 2:30 o'clock was taken.

At the afternoon session S. F. 141, 143, 145, 75, 61, and H. R. 171, were recommended to pass. S. F. 128 was recommitted to the judiciary committee. S. F. 121 was referred to the insurance committee upon the motion of the revenue committee. H. R. 171 is the university bill to levy a 1-mill tax.

The senate then went into committee of the whole, with Prout of Gage in the chair. S. F. 93, by Prout of Gage, a curative act, was recommended to pass.

S. F. 95, introduced by Steele of Jefferson, was next considered. Upon motion of Currie of Custer, who wanted to prepare some amendments, it was decided to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

S. F. 109, introduced by Fowler of Fillmore, reducing the minimum dog tax from $3 to $1 in cities of the second class and villages, was recommended for passage.

S. F. 60, a bill introduced by Talbot of Lancaster by request, provides for the appointment of a State Board of Embalming, to regulate the embalming of dead bodies and provide for the registration of embalmers, to whom certificates shall be issued.

Canaday of Kearney moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Talbot of Lancaster moved to amend that the bill be reported for passage.

Senator Talbot explained the provisions of the bill, saying it was a bill for public protection in that it required persons desiring to practice embalming to pursue a certain course of instruction.

Farrell of Merrick thought it required embalmers to pay too many fees. He thought the bill would simply make it difficult for persons who wanted to practice embalming to get a foothold.

Steele of Jefferson thought it was a good bill, as people were often imposed upon and paid big charges for embalming that was not properly done.

Senator Canaday said this embalming bill had become a "chestnut," having "bobbed up" every session for some time. He said the undertakers had the last whack at the people, and he was evidently trying to make the whack as big as possible.

The amendment prevailed by a vote of 14 to 8, and the bill was recommended for passage.

S. F. 90, by Noyes of Douglas, which limits the amount of money that can be raised in school districts for maintaining schools to $400 for districts having four or less pupils, and not to exceed $50 per pupil for all in excess of four children, was recommended for passage.

The committee arose. Canaday of Kearney moved that the senate adjourn till Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Talbot of Lancaster moved that the senate adjourn. After some parliamentary debate as to the latter motion taking precedence over the former, Senator Canaday withdrew his motion, and the senate adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Resolution Passes Favoring Election of Senators by Popular Vote.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—In the house standing committees reported H. R. 183, 101, 4, 190, 189, 158 and 206 and S. F. 29 for general file and reported 120, 152, 180, 73 and 175 for indefinite postponement. All these reports were adopted, although there was a fight to have 120 and 152 placed on general file. H. R. 120 was to provide for the survey of a north and south railroad under the direction of the governor at a cost of $12,000, and 152 was a bill compelling railroad companies to build fences. H. R. 89, repealing the wolf bounty act, was recommitted.

Jansen of Jefferson offered a resolution providing that when the house adjourn it be to Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Crockett of Knox moved to amend, that the time be fixed at Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Burns of Lancaster moved to amend, that the time be fixed to adjourn to tomorrow morning. The Burns amendment was adopted.

Elwood of Antelope offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The opinion as expressed by this house that United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby request our senators and representatives in congress to procure as soon as possible the submission of an amendment to the constitution of the United States for ratification, providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

Jansen of Jefferson moved to table the resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 60 to 19, and the resolution was adopted.

Evans of Adams offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The government of the United States and the government of Spain have, after long and careful negotiations, agreed upon a treaty of peace and the terms of that treaty are, in all its substantial features, in accord with the terms proposed by the United States; and,

Whereas, A failure to ratify the treaty by the senate of the United States would place the government of the United States in a ridiculous position before the world in failing to ratify what it had itself proposed; and,

Whereas, The ratification of the treaty in no manner commits this government to the so-called policy of expansion or imperialism but simply puts an end to the war, and permits the nation to assume and perform the duties imposed upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war; therefore

Resolved, That the house of representatives of Nebraska hereby respectfully requests Senators Allen and Thurston to vote for the ratification of said treaty of peace.

Wheeler of Furnas moved to lay the resolution on the table. The roll was called and the motion to table was defeated by a vote of 30 to 49 and the resolution was adopted.

After recess the house went into committee of the whole, with Loomis of Butler in the chair, and the afternoon was spent in consideration of bills on general file.

H. R. 118, by Sturgess, to require the auditor of public accounts to annually ascertain sinking fund, interest accrued and to accrue upon all bonds registered in his office and report to the county clerk of same county, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 157, by Sturgess of Douglas, an act requiring any officer who shall pay any county, city, precinct, etc., bond or coupon to notify the auditor of public accounts, and provide a penalty for neglecting to comply with said requirements, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 153, by Jansen of Jefferson, an act to repeal Compiled Statute entitled "Grasshoppers," H. R. 153 being a substitute for 173, was recommended to pass, 173 being indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 143, by Anderson of Lancaster, to repeal section 11, article iv, chapter ii, of Compiled Statutes, entitled "Agriculture," repealing the act giving county aid to county agricultural societies, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 84, by Elwood of Antelope, repeals sections 10 and 11, chapter ii, article iv, which provides a bounty on timber. It was recommended to pass.

H. R. 17, by Mann of Saline, to provide for the destruction of cockleburrs and sunflowers to prevent them from spreading and the collection of expenses incurred, was indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 170, by Armstrong of Nemaha, an act to authorize the State Board of Health to appoint a board of examiners of embalming and provide a penalty for violation, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 3, by Taylor of Custer, to amend section 13, subdivision vii, chapter lxxix, Compiled Statutes of 1897, entitled "Schools," was recommended to pass.

H. R. 46, by Loomis of Butler, to amend section 4699 of the Compiled Statutes of 1897, so legal voters of a school district may appeal from the action of the board and elect teachers, was indefinitely postponed.

At 5:20 the house adjourned.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Nine New Measures Are Brought Forward for Consideration.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Nine new bills were introduced in the senate on Friday, as follows:

S. F. 250—By Spohn: To amend section 9 of chapter viii, Compiled Statutes of 1897.

S. F. 251—By Canaday: To provide against the sale of goods produced or owned by trusts or combines.

S. F. 252—By Schaal: Creating an insurance department, naming the auditor of public accounts ex-officio insurance commissioner, and for the regulation of said department and providing for the taxing of insurance companies transacting business in this state.

S. F. 253—By Talbot: Creating a food commission, defining its powers and duties and of the officers and agents thereof; regulating the manufacture and sale of foods, including "imitation butter" and "imitation cheese" and dairy products; providing for a system of reports, inspection and permits and fixing fees for the same; providing penalties for violations of this act; making an annual appropriation for carrying this act into effect, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

S. F. 254—By Barton: To amend sections 126 and 134 of chapter xxvi of the Compiled Statutes of 1897, entitled "Elections."

S. F. 255—By Talbot: To regulate the fees and taxes of mutual fire insurance companies.

S. F. 256—By Spohn: To amend sections 6, 11, 21, 41, 59, 60, 76 and subdivision vii of section 69, chapter xiv, cities of second class and villages, article i, less than 5,000 inhabitants, Compiled Statutes of 1897.

S. F. 257—By Holbrook: To amend section 88, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of 1897, and to repeal said original section, relating to counties entering into joint contracts to build bridges between two counties.

S. F. 258—By Miller: To amend section 104 of chapter lxxviii of the Compiled Statutes for 1897, and to repeal said original section 104 of chapter lxxviii of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1897, relating to the payment of road district warrants.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Twelve New Measures Are Brought Forward for Consideration.

LINCOLN, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Twelve new bills were introduced in the house on Friday, as follows:

H. R. 421—By Jansen: Creating a food commission.

H. R. 422—By Prince: To provide that all judgments except as hereinafter otherwise specified shall become perfectly dormant after ten years from the date of rendition of the same and to provide that no execution shall be issued or any process be enforced upon any judgment after ten years from the date of the rendition of same.

H. R. 423—By McCracken: To require persons, partnerships, or corporations owning or having laid tracks, switches, etc., in the streets or avenues of any city in this state to take up any unused portions thereof and forfeit all rights in the unused streets.

H. R. 424—By Wheeler: To allow any persons having a lease on school grounds dated prior to January 1, 1897, to purchase the same and to provide for the appraisement of the same.

H. R. 425—By Zellers: To amend subdivision i, section 69, chapter xiv, Compiled Statutes of 1897.

H. R. 426—By Biesner: To require corporations known as bond investment companies doing business in Nebraska to deposit a certain sum of money or security with the state treasurer.

H. R. 427—By Moran: To provide for the taxation of telephone companies.

H. R. 428—By Olmsted: To amend section 19 of chapter xix of the Compiled Statutes of 1897, requiring printing of case citations in supreme court opinions.

H. R. 429—By Lane: To amend section 18, chapter xix, Compiled Statutes.

H. R. 430—By Broderick: To amend section 4593 Compiled Statutes of 1897.

H. R. 431—By Hanthorn: To amend section 30, article xiii, chapter lxxxiii, and section 18, article iii, chapter xviii of Compiled Statutes.

H. R. 432—By Moran: That there be the sum of $117.90 for the relief of Dan Kavanaugh.

Gamblers Are Disturbed.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The village authorities have undertaken to stamp out gambling at this place. Recently officers made a raid upon a joint and gathered in thirteen, who were fined. Last night another raid was made and seven arrested.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Kentucky Distillers Incorporate.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state this afternoon of the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse company, authorized capital $32,000,000, divided into $12,000,000 preferred stock with 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and $20,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are E. F. C. Young and A. W. Garretson of Jersey City and Edson Bradley of New York City. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in whisky, spirits, gin, etc.

Campania Sixteen Hours Late.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, from New York, on January 25 for Liverpool, arrived here at 3 p. m. today. Easterly gales and violent snow squalls delayed it. The Campania was about sixteen hours behind its best record.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Brings back the strength you used to have. Take no Substitute.

RHEUMATISM.

No disease that attacks the human body is so universal as rheumatism.

Almost everyone is liable to suffer from it, in some form or other.

Exhaustion of nerve force is the underlying cause.

The immediate cause is the presence of certain morbid waste material in the blood and tissues.

Rheumatism occurs in several forms; there is acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, there is what is termed sub-acute rheumatism. There is chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deforming rheumatism, and there is rheumatic gout.

Over work, or whatever induces an undue exhaustion of nerve force, will aggravate the disease, or hasten its appearance.

The aches that accompany the disease in its incipient stages are often, for a time, attributed to other less serious causes.

The cure for so deep-seated a trouble never can be an ignorant preparation that will only dull the pain or give temporary relief. There are a thousand and one so-called medicines for rheumatism that not only never effect a cure, but unfortunately are often the means of discouraging people, who use them.

Paine's celery compound is as little related to these worthless preparations as an honest gold coin is to a clumsy counterfeit.

Paine's celery compound is a specific for the cure of rheumatism in any of its forms.

The first "friendly pain"—friendly, because it gives early notice before serious mischief has occurred, should send you at once to the druggist's for a bottle of this remedy. It will cure your rheumatism. It will so cleanse, invigorate and rejuvenate the blood that every organ of the body will share immediately in the healthier condition. It will build up and make you strong. Its peculiar ability to increase the amount of blood and stimulate the action of the liver and kidneys has made it the regular prescription of the best physicians.

Thousands of people have been cured of rheumatism by Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. H. C. Danolds of Rochester, N. Y., writes—

"Last season I had a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. At first I used a good deal of liniment, but in spite of it the rheumatism increased. I then began using Paine's celery compound, and the second bottle cured me completely. I recommend Paine's celery compound most heartily as an invaluable remedy to all who are afflicted."

Other people—scores of them in every town of any size in the country, have written similar letters, appreciative and grateful, to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy—the best of all blood purifiers and nerve restorers, the discovery of Dartmouth's greatest professor.

Whoever has used it has recommended it to others.

And that is the reason that the demand for Paine's celery compound is greater today than for any other remedy in the world.

STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

COMBINED TREATMENT

OF THE GREAT CURATIVE POWERS

WEAK MEN AND SUFFERING WOMEN

WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Remember the Doctors of This Institute Can Cure You.

NO MISTAKES HERE AND NO FAILURES

Specialists for Diseases of Men and Women.

The wonderfully successful treatment of the specialists of this institute combine the two greatest factors of the healing art known to the medical professions **ELECTRICITY** and **MEDICINE.** It is the largest, most thoroughly and completly equipped institute, both electrically and medically, ever established in the west for the treatment and absolute cure of all nervous, chronic and private diseases of **MEN** and **WOMEN. HONORABLE AND FAIR DEALING ACCORDED TO ALL.**

A PERFECT CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES ACCEPTED

NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST MANHOOD Our special combined Electro-Medical Treatment for Nervous Debility never fails. **YOUNG MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN.** Lost Manhood. The awful effects of indiscretions in youth, self-pollution or excesses in after life and the effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing lack of vitality, sexual weakness, undeveloped or shrunken organs, pain in back, loin and kidneys, chest pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence, despondency, evil forebodings, timidity and other distressing symptoms. Such cases, if neglected, almost invariably lead to premature decay, insanity and death.

RUPTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, SWELLINGS, TENDERNESS, DISCHARGES, STRICTURES, KIDNEY and URINARY DISEASES, SMALL, WEAK and SHRUNKEN PARTS, ALL BLOOD, SKIN and PRIVATE DISEASES absolutely cured by this treatment after all other means have failed.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Office hours:—8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

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They have the most successful home treatment known to the medical profession, and thousands who were unable to call at office have been cured at home by their combined Electro-Medical treatment. CALL ON OR ADDRESS

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.