ACCUSED OF PARTIALITY.

Serious Charges Made Against the School Board's Examining Commission.

SOME FUNNY ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Schemes that Were Employed, It is Claimed, to Give Positions to Incompetents—An Investigation Ordered.

The question of alleged fraud upon the part of the examining board in issuing certificates to certain applicants for positions in the schools and withholding them from others is by no means settled, and will be sifted to the bottom.

The committee from the board of education, consisting of Messrs. Martin, McConnell and Smyth, will meet in a few days at which time they will investigate the whole affair.

Mr. Smyth in speaking of the work of the examining board, which consists of Prof. Lewis of the high school, Superintendent James, Mrs. Keysor and Dr. Merriam, said: "As yet we do not make any charges against any one individual of that committee. Their duty is plain and according to the rules of the board they shall meet four times a year as follows: On the first Tuesday after the close of the summer term; on the last Tuesday before the commencement of the fall term; during the winter vacation, and on the first Tuesday after the close of the winter term and at such other times as the board may order. They shall have power to employ an expert to assist in examination of applicants for positions as teachers of special branches. They shall authorize teachers' certificates of the following grades: Primary, grammar and high school.

"Candidates for a primary certificate shall pass an examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, English composition, physiology, and theory and practice of teaching. Candidates for a grammar school certificate, shall hold a primary certificate, and pass an examination in United States history, physical geography, natural philosophy and civil government. Candidates for a high school certificate shall hold a grammar school certificate and pass an examination in all branches of the department in which they propose to teach, and certificates shall be issued as follows. First division—Mathematical. Higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy and rhetoric. Second division — Scientific. Physics, geology, zoology, botany, chemistry, political economy and rhetoric. Third division—Literary. Rhetoric, English literature, English history and general history. Fourth division—Latin. Latin grammar, Latin literature, Roman history and rhetoric. Fifth division—Greek. Greek grammar, Greek literature, Greek history and rhetoric.

"Now, in this question a great fraud has been perpetrated by some one, but by whom we cannot say, though Prof. Lewis is innocent.

"Let us look into this matter. At the December examination a certain applicant was asked to give the boundaries of Douglas county. She stated in her answer that it is bounded on the north by Nemaha county, while the remainder of the answer was equally as ridiculous. On this she was marked 8 out of a possible 10.

"Another lady was asked to define the constitution of the United States. Her answer was correct, though not worded, as possibly it should have been. She was marked zero. By looking over the papers instances of this kind are not only frequent, but they are so common that it is plain to be seen that something is wrong. Some member of the board is either incompetent or partial, but who that member is I do not care to say just now.

"Some of the members of the board of education are inclined to raise a great howl about revoking these certificates where fraud is so apparent, claiming it will work a great injustice to the teachers. This is all wrong. It would work no injustice to the teachers, but it would give them to understand that if they expect to teach in Omaha, they must have the requisite education to obtain a certificate that will stand the test.

"One applicant for a high school certificate went before the examining board and failed. She pleaded for a private examination. This was given and twenty questions submitted instead of ten, as at the former examination. This made her chances for success greater and by some method of calculation she was granted a certificate, when the first examination showed that she was wholly incompetent to fill the position of a primary teacher.

"This investigation may result in some certificates being revoked, but you will see that it will raise the standard of teachers, as now it is a notorious fact that any applicant who stands in can obtain a certificate entitling him to teach in the Omaha schools."

Dr. Merriam of the examining board, said: "I was not at the meeting Monday night to prove my innocence and so I will now speak my mind. I was as fair as a man could be in marking the applicants. I had my set of questions and answers to look over and the wordings were in accordance with the answers. I do not know what the other members of the board did, but I have every reason to believe that their acts and motives were pure."

Several years ago Chamberlain & Co. of Des Moines, Ia., commenced the manufacture of a cough syrup, believing it to be the most prompt and reliable preparation yet produced for coughs, colds and croup; that the public appreciate true merit, and in time it was certain to become popular. Their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized. Over three hundred thousand bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are now sold each year, and it is recognized as "the best made" wherever known. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all druggists.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The house ways and means committee today ordered a favorable report on the bill to impose a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on all teas imported from countries which discriminate against the United States.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill making an appropriation of $100,000 for the exploration and survey of the interior of Alaska. A similar bill is now on the house calendar.

In answer to the resolution calling for copies of the accounts of Davenport as commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New York from 1886 to 1890, inclusive, the secretary of the treasury today sent a statement showing that Davenport has rendered no accounts for such services.

The Inter Continental railway commission held an adjourned meeting today, but transacted little business, the delegates from Brazil and Argentine not yet being here. Two leading papers of Venezuela recently printed articles saying that the McKinley bill was sadly felt in Venezuelan markets and asking the government to attend to this grave subject, adding that a remedy consists in a treaty of reciprocity.

Do not take any chance of being poisoned or burned to death with liquid stove polish, paints or enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass package with every purchase.

Patents to Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents was granted today as follows: James H. Carpenter, Ulysses, Neb., washing machine; Isaac G. Lawse, Sioux Falls, S. D., time indicating device for musicians; Frank E. McMullin, Hastings, Ia., metallic box or attachment for cultivator; Charles H. Mohland and F. Kerber, Sigourney, Ia., grubbing machine; Sosephine Russell, Tabor, Ia., fly brush; William O. Worth, assignor to Chicago bicycle company, Cedar Rapids, Ia., bicycle.

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of syrup of figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Good News for Commercial Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After hearing the argument of Chairman Pickering of the commercial traveler's association, the house committee on commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill to permit railroads to give reduced rates to commercial travelers and carry an extra amount of baggage for them free of charge.

THE COUNCIL.

Another Lively Row Over the Reading of the Journal.

There was a merry war at the council meeting last night.

As soon as the roll was called President Lowry announced that the reading of communications would be in order.

Dr. Donnelly got the floor and moved that the vote by which Deputy Clerk Gibberson was elected be reconsidered. The motion was seconded.

"That is not the order of business," remarked Mr. Bechel, as he arose to his feet. "We want to hear the reading of the journal."

"There are two or three errors in the journal that should be corrected before it is read," remarked the president.

"Read the journal," shouted half a dozen of the members.

Clerk Groves started to read the proceedings of the last meeting and had proceeded part way down the first page when Mr. Morearty moved that further reading of the journal be dispensed with.

"Anarchy! Anarchy!" yelled Mr. Olson, as he climbed upon his chair and pounded the table with his feet.

"Yes, anarchy," yelled several members in unison, while Mr. Lowry rapped for order.

"Let us have the journal read, then," said Chaffee.

After a series of cross fires the reading was again begun.

The clerk read to the point referring to the sergeant-at-arms making his all night skirmish for the absentees, when Mr. Bechel arose and said the council had no sergeant-at-arms on that night.

"Of course it had none," chipped in Mr. Chaffee.

"He was elected by the same vote as was the president," put in Mr. Morearty, as soon as he got a chance to speak.

Quiet reigned for a time and the clerk continued to read.

For an hour the clerk read, and as soon as he had concluded, Mr. Bechel said: "I have a resolution that I want read."

The resolution was handed up to the clerk's desk.

"Has any one any objections to the reading of this resolution?" asked Mr. Lowry.

"I have," said Mr. Morearty.

"Then it will not be read," said Mr. Lowry.

"Move the journal be approved," said Mr. Morearty.

The motion was put and declared carried.

"I want the yeas and nayes," said Mr. Chaffee.

"It is so ordered," answered Mr. Lowry.

"The journal is false, and it shows that an appropriation sheet was passed by less than a majority vote," chimed in Mr. Bechel.

"The city attorney is here and let us hear from him," remarked Mr. Plumer.

City Attorney Poppleton expressed his opinion that corrections might be made.

The roll was called on the approving of the journal, and it was defeated by a vote of 8 to 9.

Mr. Bechel's resolution was brought up and read. It provided that the meeting of last Tuesday be declared illegal and void, and that all reference to it be expunged from the journal.

Mr. Davis moved the resolution be adopted.

Mr. Morearty moved to amend by laying on the table.

The motion to amend was carried by a vote of 8 to 9.

The regular order of business was then continued.

Mayor Cushing sent in a communication, in which he expressed himself as being of the opinion that the proposed amendment to the city charter, relative to elections, is illegal.

Mr. Chaffee moved to strike out that portion of the proposed amendment ta the charter.

Mr. Morearty moved the mayor's communication be placed on file.

The motion to place on file was lost, and the matter was referred.

The appointment of Charles S. McDonald to succeed W. H. Long, deceased, as clerk of the police court, was handed in by the mayor. Upon a vote to confirm, the appointment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 9.

Thomas H. Kimball, in behalf of the Union depot company, asked for an extension of time in which to complete the union depot. The communication was referred to the city attorney.

After approving a few bonds and passing some final estimates the council adjourned until tonight.

IN THIN RAIMENT.

Chorus Girls Make Their Escape From a Burning Hotel.

BOSTON, Jan., 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At an early hour this morning smoke was seen to issue from a window on the third floor of the Camden house, a five-story hotel at 331 Tremont street. By the time apparatus arrived windows were raised in all the upper stories and half-clad women were leaning over the sills and screaming at the top of their voices. Two women jumped from the lower stories and were injured. The house contained fifty rooms, occupied mostly by theatrical people. Most of the girls roomed on the fourth floor and by the time they were aware of the fire, the entire building was filled with smoke and passage cut off for those above the third floor. Owing to the intense heat some of the girls rushed to their windows and others groped around the corridors clad only in their night clothes and thoroughly panic-stricken. Ladders were quickly raised in the rear of the hotel just as the girls were preparing to jump to the frozen ground below. District Chief Keys was one of the first to enter the building, and, bursting open a door leading to a room on the fourth floor, rescued Miss Jennie Najor, who was overcome by smoke. He also found Miss Annie McFarland overcome by the smoke. They are in a precarious condition. A number of others were assisted to the ground by the firemen. The pompier ladders were used for the first time since their adoption by the department, and two women were rescued by their use just as they were about to jump from the fifth story. The fire was extinguished in an hour. The frightened chorus girls, shivering in their slight raiment, were escorted through the gaping crowds of men and taken to an adjoining house.

INGALLS LOSING GROUND.

Alliance Members Show Their Strength in Joint Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The combination which the republicans have all along expressed great confidence of breaking when the proper time came refused to fall to pieces in the joint session of the legislature this afternoon, when the selection of state printer was made. E. H. Snow was selected by the alliance caucus Monday night, and he was elected by the joint session with an overwhelming majority. The democrats showed their hand, voting with the alliance, thus showing hope of a beneficial compromise. Snow's election is especially significant from the fact that he was strongly opposed by Speaker Elder, both being from the same county, and that the action today practically winds up the alliance leader's chances to succeed Senator Ingalls. The solidity and inseparable unison shown by the opposition today has cast a gloom over all the republican camp and it is hard to find a man in Topeka tonight who has the courage to declare that Ingalls has even a fair show. Some of his intimate friends and most earnest workers express great doubts, vouchsafing the information that the senator was losing strength daily, and that even the republicans were relapsing into a discouragingly apathetic state. In the meantime the opposition is working night and day.

Bee Building Company Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bee Building company was held yesterday with the following result: President, E. Rosewater; secretary and treasurer, N. P. Feil; directors, E. Rosewater, George W. Lininger, M. Hellman, Bruno Tzschuck and N. P. Feil.

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address we wil send you Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt and Appliances on trial. They will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. Pamphlet free. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

LAWS THE PEOPLE WANT.

Some False Impressions Concerning House Roll No. 459.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION DISCUSSED.

The Merits of a Bill Reported Favorably in the Last Legislature—Pledges to Be Redeemed.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Before me lie the resolutions adopted by the Personal Liberty league on June 25, 1890, in which prohibition and a certain compulsory educational bill were opposed.

We do not wish to refer to prohibition, for all had an honest right to oppose what they fully believed to be against their interests as citizens; but we do wish to correct a false notion regarding house roll No. 459, which received a favorable report in our last legislature.

The impression seems to have prevailed that the bill, if enacted, would restrict religious freedom. Nothing could be farther from the intention of the bill. Further, any law that restricts religion is unconstitutional, as section 4, article 1, of the constitution of Nebraska sets forth, viz: "All persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." * * * Religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the legislature to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship and to encourage schools and the means of instruction."

Now, bill No. 459, as originally drafted, does not violate a single word of the above section. The intention of the bill was to amend the present compulsory law in the following points:

First, the present law requires compulsory attendance in all the school districts of the state, three months, each year, from the time the child, or ward, is eight years old until he is fourteen, inclusive.

Now it can readily be seen that such a law is an injustice to the frontier districts of the state, where many people live far from the schoolhouse and the district has only three months school in the year. Each pupil within the district must attend every day or be subject to a fine of $10 for each offense.

On the other hand, in cities and towns, where nine months school is taught in the year, the present law is an excuse for negligent people to keep their children at home.

House roll No. 459 would remedy this defect by requiring attendance for two-thirds of the time required by law that school shall be kept in order to draw the state apportionment money, viz.: In districts, where the law requires three months school, the pupil must attend two months; in districts having six months school, the attendance must be four months, and in districts having nine months, the attendance must be six.

Second, The present law requires a fine of $10 for each offense and require a suit before some justice. This leads to neighborhood quarrels, and often-times the law is enforced to have revenge upon a neighbor. At other places it is not enforced at all.

House roll No. 459 makes the tax only 50 cents for each half day's absence less than the time required by the law, and requires it to be collected the same as any school tax, making the fine apply to the officers who fail o carry out the law.

Third, house roll No. 419 does not allow so much looseness in the requirements of the law, plainly stating who may excuse attendance and how it shall be done.

Fourth, it requires the attendance shall be "at some public school or schools, or at some private school or schools where the English language is spoken and taught."

Now this is not a thrust at the parochial schools teaching some foreign language, for in the closest construction, if it applied to public schools only, would leave each year in the frontier districts ten months; in the next class eight months, and in the largest cities six months to attend an exclusive foreign schools.

But, happily, the bill does not state public schools only, but accepts the evidence of the teacher of some private school or schools.

Now, any one that will study the bill will see that the purpose of the bill, in this respect, is simply to require that every child or ward in the state be taught to read or write the English language.

Is this asking too much of the citizens of a state that does its business in the English language?

Last, but not least, house roll No. 459 provides for the education of the poor. It makes arrangements to furnish them with both clothing and books, the same as the poor are now provided with clothing and provisions.

This is a wise provision, for it supplies the power to obtain a living to the one most needing it, and tends to lessen the number of paupers to be sustained at public expense.

The wealthy will provide for their own; but he has attained the most elevated position, who, while he cares for his own family, has a deep interest in the humblest family of his community; as Edward Bellamy has well put it, "Is a man satisfied merely because he is perfumed himself, to mingle with a malodorous crowd? Could he take more than a very limited satisfaction, even in palatial apartments, if the windows on all four sides opened into stable yards?" "There are three main grounds on which our educational system rests: first, the right of every (person) to the completest education the nation can give him on his own account, as necessary to his enjoyment of himself; second, the right of his fellow citizens to have him educated, as necessary to their enjoyment of his society; third, the right of the unborn to be guaranteed an intelligent and refined parentage."

These grounds are practical, now. It is the liberty of the individual we must protect, not the liberty of parents to enslave their children and neglect their education.

I believe every foreign-born citizen or person whose ancesters were foreign-born (as my own were) will see, after studying this bill, that the purpose of it is to assist his children (as well as my own) to cope with the English speaking people of the state. It may not be many years before some educational qualification may be required of voters. Let us be prepared for it.

I believe in personal liberty when the person does not take away the liberty of some one else. I believe in social liberty, when observed according to the best interests of the society in which the person moves. I believe in civil liberty when the person does the best he can for the interest of his state and general government.

In conclusion, I would say I know the origin of house roll No. 459 and know its purpose. I firmly believe that the attack made upon the bill was on account of not fully understanding it and for the purpose of making political capital out of it during the campaign. Hence I did not answer the resolutions during the campaign, as I did not wish to interfere with the rights of any organization.

M. A. COURTRIGHT,
Principal of Schools, Plainview, Neb.

Shall Those Pledges Be Redeemed.

FRIEND, Neb., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of THE BEE: We have prayed and waited patiently for the time when would have the power to do ourselves justice. It has come at last. Will we use it for our benefit? Or will we waste it in inaction or indecision? Shall it be said that we do not know how to use the power given us for our benefit? That we are not capable of understanding its value?

If we are for reform and progress let our acts prove it. Let us strip for the fray and throw our whole strength into the advancing column and storm, capture and destroy the fortifications of our oppressors and raise the banner of equality and justice on their ruins.

Let us right those wrongs that are gnawing at our comfort and prosperity, and force heartless corporations of every kind to be just in their dealings with us. We have borne these wrongs long enough, and a sense of right to ourselves and a duty we owe to humanity demand of us to compel those grasping monopolies that are fattening on us at the expense of our comfort to let go their avericious grasp so that we may enjoy the fruits of our labor. Let us not be afraid of striking too hard a blow. The impositions that we are subjected to will bear heroic treatment. Let us apply it.

A lower rate of interest anchored at 6 per cent, and a lower rate of transportation would be substantial reforms far reaching in their beneficial results to the entire wealth producing class of the state.

Shall we obtain these reforms? They have been promised to us. Let us insist that these promises be redeemed.

We have called into existence and placed in power a political party which owes existence to the violated pledges of two old rival parties. For what purpose have we called this infant giant into existence? For the purpose of correcting those grievances that those old parties failed to correct and to introduce new issues into practical politics.

Its continuing in existence rests on being true to principle.

Let those who have the destiny of the organization in hand see that the people are not disappointed in their expectations, and their expectations are that it will redeem its promises. The people will not accept excuses, however plausible they may be, for not fulfilling these promises. They will say we gave you power to correct those wrongs that we are suffering under. Why did you not use that power for our benefit?

These suggestions are given to the public for the purpose of arousing the people to a sense of duty, that they might take such action as would prevent any treachery being used towards them. The reforms that we are seeking for are within our grasp, but are not a certainty unless our representatives are true to principle. And juding from the composition of man and his past record as a representative, my faith in him is somewhat shaken.

CHARLES W. CARTHY.

THE DROUTH-STRICKEN REGION.

The Situation in Blaine County.

DUNNING, Neb., Jan. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I would respectfully ask space in your paper to report the condition of the people in this county. I see the memoral that the legislature of this state sent to congress, asking for aid for the western part of the state, immunerates the number of people that should receive this aid and names the counties that they live in, and our county of Blaine, is purposely, or through some error left out. I am running two general stores and have other extensive interests in the county, and have everything to sell to the people and could have no interest in reporting their needy condition any worse than it really is In the last week I have been engaged in making a correct estimate of the number of families that will be able to go through the winter without assistance. Out of the 200 families in this county there are not over forty but what will have to be assisted before April 1, and quite a large per cent of the forty will not be able to plant a crop in the spring unless seed is furnished them. There are families now in the county that have always been well supplied with the necessities of life that have been living for several weeks on corn bread, and the corn was given them by a neighbor and they ground it on a hand mill. Now this picture is not overdrawn. I know these facts from absolute investigation. The fact that some of our farmers have three teams, wagons, farming utensils, twenty head of cattle, etc., cuts no figure in the matter. They could not mortgage the whole business for $190 to keep their families from starving. Men who have money to loan are not loaning it on chattels in the western part of Nebraska.

It is rumored here that the authorities at Lincoln and the aid societies of the state have been informed that this county did not need any help. If this is true, and they will send a representative up here, I will agree to take him one day's drive in the country and if he is not thoroughly convinced that three families out of four need help we will try to put up money for his expenses and time.

L. H. HARRIS.

In the Interest of Justice.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of THE BEE: To the end that injustice may not be done innocent people, your correspondent would respectfully submit the following:

In a recent issue of THE BEE there appears an article entitled, "Professional Mendicancy," in which certain parties are severely critizised. That article was written in the interests of this portion of Nebraska, which was thought to be receiving injury by certain parties soliciting aid that was not needed. The parties in question have stated to your correspondent that the aid solicited was not for this part of the state, and that it was solicited under authority of the Church of Udited Brethren, to be used solely for their benefit, within the presiding elder's charge, which extends to the western part of the state, where the greatest portion of the aid would be distributed. The presiding elder states that the solicitations were not made nor supplies received for the people at large, but only for their church people, and in support of this statement presents the call published in the Conservator, the official orgon of their church.

These supplies were received by three different parties. One of them, Rev. J. J. Haskins, has made statements and submitted slips from the Conservator that go to show that he at least was acting in good faith and within the bounds of his church rules.

VERITAS.

A Petition for Relief.

BRAYTON, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A large meeting of farmers was held at this place yesterday, their object being to petition the legislature to appropriate seed to those who lost their crops by reason of hail and drouth last spring, as they have no seed or money to purchase any for the coming spring. Thomas Ryan was delegated to present the petition to the legislature and accordingly went to Lincoln yesterday. The petition bore about one hundred and fifty names.

OWENBY'S TESTIMONY.

It Will Be Given When Congress Wants to Hear It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. A. Owenby, whose name was brought before the public in the testimony heard by the "silver pool" investigating committee, was in the city today. Talking with a reporter for a local paper Mr. Owenby said:

"Though when I made the declaration I had no idea it was to be published. I am perfectly willing to stand by it. A silver pool does exist. It was organized during the early part of the Fifty-first congress and it still exists. How large is it? It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in it are members of congress, prominent government officials and bankers. It was formed, of course, to secure legislation to monetize silver, and while there are in it some who believe such legislation would be a positive benefit to the country, particularly the western and southern men, who are actuated by patriotic motives and others are after personal profits and have no interest in what would benefit the masses."

"Will you go before the investigating committee in Washington?"

"For the purpose of whitewashing the national representatives? I shall not. Congressional investigations never amount to anything. But this I will do: If the powers that be refer the entire matter to some court of justice, where everything can be carried on according to law and where there is power to compel such witnesses as I name to appear with their books, which will show the accounts of high and mighty personages who profited or tried to profit by using their public positions to the furtherance of their own ends; let this be done and I will go before such a court and testify freely."

In reply to further questions, Mr. Owenby said he did not think everybody in the pool had made money. Some are still holding on; others lost. Mr. Owenby left this afternoon for Salt Lake City and other points in the west. He is uncertain as to when he will return but he declares that no congressional investigating committee shall get him in Washington if he knows himself.

His Democratic Record.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Abiel Cushman, the father of a prominent citizen of this county, and himself prominent in affairs thirty years ago, died at Pardee, Sunday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-six. He was a native of Massachusetts and it was his boast that he had lived under the administration of every president of the United States. He recollected every president, except Washington, and voted for every democratic candidate after he became of voting age, except Douglas, in 1860, when he was a resident of the territory of Kansas and had no vote.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
FOR
BEAUTY OF POLISH
SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

THEY HAVE A DELICATE TASK.

A Division of Territory by the Western Traffic Association.

CHICAGO Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Walker of the Western traffic association will call a meeting of the commissioners as early as he can get them together next week. Their first work will be to divide the territory over which each shall have jurisdiction, the same subject upon which the general traffic managers disagreed last Friday and Saturday. The division will be a delicate task, as some of the roads insist that they have as much right to withdraw portions of their lines from the operation of the agreement as had President Huntington to withdraw his Sunset route. The committee, consisting of President Perkins, Hughitt and Gould, appointed to induce the Alton, the Kansas City and the Fort Scott roads to join the association, has not held a meeting or made any effort to secure the co-operation of the above roads. It is not believed the committee will do anything, the supposition being based on the practical abrogation of the famous Union Pacific-Northwestern contract by Mr. Gould.

There never was a more cast iron agreement than that of the western roads to refrain from giving free passes and, before its collapse yesterday, evidence had accumulated showing that nearly every road had utterly diregarded the provisions. This is today used as an argument that the same roads will as freely break the much weaker agreement of the new traffic association.

A Union Depot Scheme Killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special to THE BEE]—The proposition to build a union depot in Des Moines has received a blow from the railways which is rather discouraging. Some time ago the city clerk was instructed to address the principal railway companies doing business in Des Moines, asking their views as to the feasibility of the project and the wisdom of the location. This he did and has received replies from several. The reading of them has much the same tone, and there is a lurking suspicion that the writers had a council before penning them. General Manager Morrill of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, says he will be glad to meet the committee of the council any time he happens to be in Des Moines, which is seldom, "but at the present time, when the railroads find it difficult to meet their other financial obligations * * * we are not in a position to spend any money in the way you propose." General Manager Whitman of the Chicago & Northwestern says he will be glad to consider the matter with the council at any time, but thinks "a matter of this kind, involving as it does the expenditure of a large sum, must be carefully considered, especially at a time when the prospects for business and revenue therefrom is narrowed down and the financial condition of the country at large is in such a strained condition as at present." General Manager St. John of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific says he would have no objection to meeting the committee at any time, but thinks the present hardly opportune, "especially when the prospects for business and revenue therefrom are narrowed down, as at present, to the minimum, and when the railroads have to look in all directions to find sufficient revenue to meet existing obligations."

Annoying Rumors.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For several days ugly rumors have been afloat to the effect that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway is in financial difficulties. Talking about the matter today, President Breyfogle said: "These reports have been greatly exaggerated. The company has met all its obligations promptly and there are no suits pending against it. The interest on its bonds has all been paid up and all its obligations have been met on maturity. The business of the road is increasing at a very gratifying rate. There is, in fact, no ground for the rumors. I am well aware of the quarter from which they originate. They all come from one person who was formerly in the employ of the company and who is now doing his best to injure the credit of the company to gratify his malice."

The Monon All Right.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—President Breyfogle of the Monon indignantly denies the rumors circulated regarding the financial standing of his road. Said he today: "Our earnings have increased day by day and week by week, having kept fairly apace with the improvements in the track and equipment on which we have spent over $1,000,000 since last April. This expenditure was necessary and was entirely for betterments. The floating debt is less, proportionately than nine months ago and none of it is pressing us for settlement. That and the interest account have all been provided for in advance. There is absolutely no ground for the rumors spread abroad. They are owing entirely to the malice of our general counsel, who was discharged some time ago."

Closed Stations.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The board of railway commissioners this morning received a telegram stating that the stations at Riggs and Hale have been closed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company on account of the strike, and that the citizens in the vicinity of the stations will petition the board to take some action regarding the matter.

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used as directed "for a severe cold." It effectually counteracts and arrests any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. This fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during the epidemic of influenza last winter. For sale by all druggists.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The supreme court of the state began the January term this morning with Judge Beck as chief justice. There are twenty-six candidates for admission to the bar, one being a negro. The following decisions were filed today:

State vs Henry Moore, appellant; Wayne district, reversed.

William Johnson vs H. Q. Webster, apellant: Audubon district; affirmed.

H. A. Barton, appellant, vs Mary E. and J. W. Fuson: Cass district; affirmed.

State vs W. T. Richards, appellant; Webster district; affirmed.

State vs S. M. Peck, appellant; Appanoose district; affirmed.

Why will You.

Continue to use medicine containing mercury and potash, when you know that it will ruin your health. Swift's Specific S.S.S. while it contains no mercury or poison of any kind, it is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint, or inherited scrofula.—Beware of cheap imitations and so-called blood purifiers claiming to be just as good. There is only one S.S.S. Take nothing else.

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He is permanently located and has the best appointed and most conveniently located physician's office and reception rooms in Omaha.

The sick will find in Dr. Dillings a true physician and a sympathetic friend and adviser.

For the treatment of the following named diseases Dr. Dillings has proven himself possessed of most unusual skill.

CATARRH—All diseases of throat and nose. Catarrh impoverishes the blood and nerves, producing debility, decay and decline.

DYSPEPSIA—And all the phases of indigestion liver trouble, imperfect assimilation and nutrition.

KIDNEY DISEASES—Are most deceiving and insiduous. Symptoms hard to recognize by the patient often lead to fatal brights disease or diabetes.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—Blood poisoning, scrofula, erysipelas, and diseases mentioned hereafter.

ALL SKIN DISEASES—Eczema, salt rheum, Variola, ulcers, tubercles, scrofula, lupus, muddy color of the skin, pimples, and diseases of the scalp are cured by Dr. Dillings.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Loss of vigor, lost manhood, debility, prostration, despondency, eruptions on the face, loss of memory, dread of future, etc. A new treatment that NEVER FAILS.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA—Are cured by Dr. Dillings when all others have failed.

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PILES—ALL RECTAL TROUBLES—Piles, Fistula, abscesses, stricture, and all diseases of rectum cured without the knife, cautery or an hour's delay from work or business.

ALL HEADACHES are quickly cured.

VENEREAL DISEASES—Recent or long standing syphilis, gonorrhoea, stricture and all resulting affections are cured permanently and forever without any mercury or mineral treatment.

MORPHINE HABIT—Quickly, positively and painlessly cured.

TAPE WORM—Taken with head complete in one hour with one teaspoonful of pleasant medicine. No fasting.

OTHER DISEASES—Such as old sores, malignant ulcers, tumors, cancers, heart troubles, asthma, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, milk leg, chronic constipation and chronic diarrhoea are cured.

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FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH—A permanent cure

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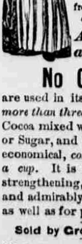

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