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tract for a year's supply we could buy in the summer time when coal is low and on this commodity alone save the state many thousands of dollars every year."

New Road Tax Bill.

The house today passed a measure which, if it becomes a law, will have the effect of revolutionizing the work of caring for and repairing roads in all counties under township organization. It provides that all road taxes must be paid in actual cash and repeals that section of the existing law which gives the taxpayer the option of working out his own tax.

"The bill will be far-reaching in effect," said Representative Miskell, the introducer of the measure, "and I believe that it will result in doing more to improve the condition of Nebraska than all of the laws now on the statute books. The measure was introduced at the request of the Nebraska County Commissioners' association. In fact it was endorsed by all members of that association. Various propositions have been submitted from time to time looking toward the payment of road taxes in actual cash, but the objection has always been offered that there are many farmers who are better able to work out the tax than pay the amount in cash. We have overcome this difficulty by providing in the bill that the taxpayer may be employed and may receive an amount equal to his own tax, but he must first pay the money into the county treasury and all work must be done under the direction and supervision of authorities."

Following is the full text of the bill:

In counties under township organization the township road tax and the county road tax shall be paid in cash. All moneys paid into the town treasury from the several road districts in discharge of road tax, and all moneys paid into the town treasury from the several road districts in discharge of labor tax, shall constitute a town road fund, which shall be at the disposal of the town board for the benefit of the road districts of the town for road purposes. Provided that one-half of all moneys paid into the town treasury from the several road districts in discharge of road and labor tax shall constitute a district road fund and shall be expended by the town board in the road district from which is was collected, for the following purposes:

First—For the construction and repair of bridges and culverts and making fireguards along the sides of roads.

Fourth—For the road overseer, foreman and other persons engaged in locating or altering any county road if the road be finally established and altered, as hereinbefore provided.

Fifth—For work and repairs on roads.

Section 2—That section 92, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Section 92—The town board shall have power upon receiving a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the qualified electors of any district, to order that any money coming into the town treasury in discharge of labor tax may be expended in any other district in such township under the direction of the overseer thereof, and in such case such overseer shall pay all money in his hands to the overseer of the district in which such money is ordered to be expended and take his receipt for the same."

Sec. 3—That section 93, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Section 93—It shall be the duty of each overseer of roads to give at least three days' notice to all persons residing in his district liable to pay labor tax, either personally or by writing, left at their usual place of abode of the time when between the first day of April and the first day of November in each year, and the place where they may appear and pay their labor tax, and with what implements."

Sec. 4—That section 94, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Section 94—The overseer shall allow all persons who may appear in pursuance of such notice the same allowance as in counties not under township organization, as provided in section 79 of this act, and the certificate thereof shall be received by the treasurer in discharge of the labor tax of such person. Provided, that any person not notified by the overseer to labor upon the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be discharged from the payment of such labor tax."

Sec. 5—That section 96, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1899, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Section 96—Each overseer shall, at all time required by the town board, make a settlement of his acounts showing the amount of money coming into his hands as such overseer and how the same has been expended. In such settlement he shall be allowed the same amount for similar services of overseers in counties not under township organization, as provided in section 82, which sum shall be paid out of any money belonging to his district, and if there be not sufficient money belonging to his district with which to pay said overseer, he may be paid out of the township road fund, or for any balance due him, he may receive from the town board a certificate which may be received in payment of his own labor tax for any succeeding year."

To Punish Firebugs.

Senator Cummins today offered a bill in the senate for a law to provide a new official, to be known as state prosecutor. He is to be appointed by the governor and his especial duty shall be to examine into all cases of alleged incendiary fires and prosecute suspected persons. His salary is to be $1,500 per year.

Senator Ransom introduced by request a bill providing for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or on a decree. It gives the original owner six months' exclusive right to redeem and after that any creditor holding a lien may redeem within nine months.

One of Senator Baldrige's measures was introduced today at his request by Senator Martin. It provides for the issuance by cities of the metropolitan class of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of tax collections.

Another bill by Senator Baldrige, and introduced by Senator Martin, amends the revenue law so that no property of any school, religious or charitable institution which shall be rented shall be subject to taxation, if the total amount of the rents received from such property shall be used for the use and benefit of such school, religious or charitable institution.

A joint resolution was introduced by Baldrige providing for nine judges of the supreme court.

Additional Appointments.

On recommendation of the governing board of the various women's homes Governor Dietrich today reappointed the following officers at the Girls' Industrial home at Milford: Miss Nellie Reed, matron; Miss Ida McEntee, teacher; Mrs. Jessie Kent, assistant.

Dr. Halley L. Ewing was reappointed assistant physician at the Asylum for Incurable Insane at Hastings.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily to prevent constipation, take

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STARTS IN THE SAME OLD WAY

Sixteenth Ballot for Senator Shows No Sign of Choice—Conspicuous Absence of Members.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The large number of absentees was the most noticeable feature of the sixteenth ballot for United States senator today. The vote in detail was:

Allen	38	Meiklejohn	26
Berge	5	Martin	9
Crounse	7	Rosewater	16
Currie	15	Thompson, D. E.	31
Hainer	5	Thompson, W. H.	9
Harlan	1	Van Dusen	1
Hitchcock	18	Loomis, Geo.	14
Hinshaw	9	Ransom	2
Kinkaid	1	Mercer	1

Absent—Currie, Van Dusen.

Armstrong—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Beekly—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Beethe—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Berlet—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Beisner—Meiklejohn, Hinshaw.
Broderick—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Brown of Furnas—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Brown of Otoe—Hainer, Crounse.
Buresh—Kinkaid, Rosewater.
Cain—Martin, Meiklejohn.
Corner—Martin, Rosewater.
Crissey—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Crounse—Harlan, Currie.
Currie—Kinkaid, Crounse.
Edgar—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Evans—Hainer, Meiklejohn.
Fowler—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Friedrich—Hainer, Currie.
Gallagher—Kinkaid, Meiklejohn.
Gawne—Meiklejohn, Kinkaid.
Hall—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Harlan—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Harris—Thompson, Currie.
Hathorn—Currie, Morlan.
Hilbert—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Horton—Kinkaid, Meiklejohn.
Humphrey—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Johnson—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Louverat—Crounse, Meiklejohn.
Laflin—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Lane—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Lowe—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Marshall—Hinshaw, Currie.
Martin—Hinshaw, Crounse.
McCargar—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
McCarthy—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
McCoy—Martin, Rosewater.
Mudd—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Mendenhall—Hinshaw, Rosewater.
Miskell—Thompson, Hinshaw
Mockett—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Mullen—Currie, Rosewater.
Newell—Martin, Currie.
Olesen of Cuming—Martin, Rosewater.
Olson of Phelps—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
O'Neill—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Rohwer—Hinshaw, Crounse.
Sandal—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Scott—Martin, Currie.
Shelborn—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Smithberger—Martin, Meiklejohn.
Spencer—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Steele—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Steinmeyer—D. E. Thompson, Hinshaw.
Swanson—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Tefft—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Trompen—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Tweed—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Uhl—Hainer, Rosewater.
VanBoskirk—Thompson, Currie.
Warner—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Wenzl—Martin, McCarthy.
Whitmore—Hainer, Rosewater.
Wilcox—Hinshaw, Rosewater.
Wilkinson—Currie, Meiklejohn.
Young—Rosewater, Martin.
Mr. Speaker—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.

Absent or paired: Baldrige, Broderick, Owens, Harris, Hathorn, Marshall, Humphrey, Tweed, VanBoskirk, republicans; Beall, Coksey, Edmondson, Gishwiler, Hanks, Thompson, Peisiger, Webber, Anderson, Boyd, Calkins, Hunter, Ollis, Schinstock, Vandegrift, Zimmerman, fusion.

SENTIMENT IN OTOE COUNTY

People Want Bouquet Throwing to Stop and Men of Ability Elected as United States Senators.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The senatorial deadlock has become quite a topic of speculation and discussion here. During the first week of the balloting nobody seemed surprised at the random voting by the republican members from Otoe. Everybody understood that the vote cast for VanDusen by Senator Adams was strictly complimentary, and nobody appeared particularly startled by the compliments showered upon other aspirants. But as the days went by people began to inquire what was the meaning of the apparent unanimity of the delegation for State Senator Currie. At first it was given out by intimate friends that the honors bestowed on Mr. Currie were in recognition of his devotion to the late Senator Hayward in the senatorial contest two years ago, but as the balloting went from day to day and week to week people began to ask themselves why the members from Otoe had not also seen fit to similarly honor the thirty-eight other eminent Nebraskans who stayed by Hayward on that occasion. Some of the loyal supporters of the late senator are members of the present legislature, just as well as Mr. Currie, and most, if not all, are considered fully as competent to occupy a seat in the United States senate.

The republican county papers have taken up the refrain on this point within the last few days with some very pertinent questions. The Syracuse Journal, published at the home of Senator Arends, devotes more than a column to a discussion of the candidacy of Mr. Currie, and, among other things, has this to say:

We believe it the duty of every state to send her two ablest, cleanest men to the senate; men who are statesmen in the broadest sense; not men with an ax to grind, or the tool of schemers who wish to raid the public treasury for their interest and benefit. * * * Mr. Currie has no reputation for great ability; he makes a very fair state senator, but the nation never needed her great men more than she needs them today. The nation demands that Nebraska send her best. The people have asked a change from populism and Allen, but they ask that the state step forward. Kansas did the same and her legislature replied by electing a man who has no peer in all the broad land. What will Nebraska do?

Mr. Currie may be at home on the pasture lands of Custer county; we believe him to be an honest, reliable man, but we deny that he is a statesman or a man of great ability. His ambition appears to be, not to represent this great state in the senate, but to secure appropriations to bore artesian wells in the western plains to provide water for his stock. These are the only reasons that have yet been set forth by those who advocate his election. We have too much of amateur statesmanship; men who vote for measures from personal feelings of the moment without considering their effect upon the future of the country—such as the Masons, Allens and Tillmans, who wept over Cuba and shouted for Spanish gore, then sought to tie the hands of the nation and reject the consequences of the war for which they were largely responsible.

In the name of the people of Otoe county, of the great state of Nebraska—in the name of the nation, for its present and future welfare, the Journal asks the county representatives, in the present legislature, to drop personal feeling, or personal friendship, to ignore pledges made for personal gain or political reward, and to cast their votes for men who are best qualified to represent the state in the councils of the nation.

You and each of you have a voice in selecting the men who are to guide the nation in the beginning of its journey in the new century. The people ask that you select only those that are worthy and well qualified; men whose knowledge extends beyond the drawing room, the office or the pasture lands of the western plains; that you select men who, in this new era of national life and the dawn of a new century, shall be as worthy as they whom former generations have sent to the council chambers of the nation in her hours of greatest need.

Whether the men who represent Otoe county in the legislature will heed this advice remains to be seen. Most of our active republicans believe that they will. They realize that the future of the party in this country and in the state depends largely upon the outcome of the senatorial contest.

While all would like to see the deadlock broken, they would deplore the election of men who could not maintain the standard Nebraska has created for itself in the senate of the nation.

After spending three days at their homes there is no doubt that the delegation is fairly familiar with the prevailing sentiment and the people here confidently look for a change of favorites and a stoppage of bouquet throwing.

NEW STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

House Votes to Establish Them in Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—By a vote of seventy to eighteen the house today passed house roll 37, by Broderick, providing for two state normal schools, one to be in the Fifth congressional district, and the other to be in the Sixth district. The Lancaster county delegation joined with the supporters of the measure and voted affirmatively. Many members were opposed to the measure, but an unofficial canvass this morning showed that they were in the minority, and consequently no fight was made on an appropriation of $100,000 for the two school buildings.

The vote was:

Aye:

Anderson,	Gawne,	Mendenhall,
Andrews,	Gishwiler,	Miskell,
Armstrong,	Hall,	Mockett,
Beall,	Hamilton,	Mullen,
Becher,	Hawxby,	Murray,
Beekly,	Harris,	Ollis,
Beethe,	Hathorn,	Olson,
Beisner,	Horton,	Peisiger,
Boyd,	Householder,	Redman,
Broderick,	Hoy,	Sandall,
Brown (Furnas),	Hunt,	Spencer,
Buresh,	Hunter,	Steinmeyer,
Calkins,	Humphrey,	Taylor,
Coffee,	Jamison,	Tefft,
Cooksey,	Johnson,	Thomssen,
Coppoc,	Jordon,	Tweed,
Corner,	Jouvenat,	Warner,
Crissey,	Laffin,	Whitmore,
Crockett,	Lane,	Wilcox,
Dahlsten,	Lichty,	Wilkinson,
Diers,	Lowe,	Wilkinson,
Evans,	McCarthy,	Walker,
Fowler,	McCoy,	Speaker—70.
Gallogly,	Mead,	

Nay:

Brown (Cass),	Kaveny,	Swanson,
Cain,	Scott,	Tanner,
Fellers,	Shellhorn,	Uhl,
Fuller,	Smithberger,	Waring,
Grell,	Sprecher,	Wenzl,
Hanks,	Stockwell,	Zimmerman—18

The house was caled to order at 11 o'clock, one hour later than usual. Petitions were read protesting against the passage of house roll 90, to regulate and govern fraternal and beneficiary societies, and asking for the passage of the act to create a system of traveling libraries. On motion of Stockwell the chief clerk was authorized to refer such petitions in the future to the committees having the bills under consideration.

Pay Road Taxes in Cash.

Under the order of third reading of bills one measure was passed by the house at the morning session and sent to the senate. It was introduced by Miskell, and in brief requires the payment of road taxes in cash in counties under township organization.

At 11:30 the senate appeared and immediately the joint session was formed, at the close of which the house adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

When the house reconvened this afternoon the routine order of business was resumed and reports of standing committees were first received. On recommendation the following bills were placed on the general file: House roll 222, by Hall, relating to the issuance of licenses to steam engineers; 215, by Hall, to authorize the governor to appoint a commission to determine boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska; 6, by Mockett, to place Lancaster in the class of counties having population of 60,000 or over; 206, by McCarthy, to authorize the appointment of a commission to determine boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota; 214, by Cain, to authorize appointment of a commission to termine boundary line between Nebraska and Missouri; 232, 230, 234, 233, by McCarthy, relating to decision of cases by supreme court. House roll 226, by Fowler, for the protection of owners of stallions, was recommended for indefinite postponement, but on motion of the author was placed on general file. House rolls 231, by McCarthy, relative to disposition of cases by supreme court, and 139, by Corneer, authorizing the appointment of commissions in towns of over 5,000 population to pass upon qualifications of horseshoers, were indefinitely postponed.

The committee on medicine recommended house roll 133, by Hamilton, to authorize magnetic and hydropathic healers to practice art of curing, for indefinite postponement, but after an extended discussion the measure was placed on general file. Nearly all of the members of the house who are physicians spoke against the bill, but Hamilton asked for an opportunity to have it considered at some future time. He promised that he would "make a speech for your whiskers," and on his motion the bill was laid over.

The committee on mines and minerals reported the birth of a baby girl at the home of Representative Jamison.

House roll 51, by Mead, making it a crime to threaten to accuse, passed the house by a vote of 76 to 5.

House Bills Introduced.

The following were introduced in the house today.

H. R. 307, by Cain—For an act to divide the state of Nebraska into senatorial and representative districts, for the apportionment of senators and representatives, and to repeal section 2 of chapter v of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1899.

H. R. 308, by Uhl—For an act to amend sections 175 and 176 of chapter xviii, entitled "Perversion of Public Justice," of the Criminal Code of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1899, and to repeal said original sections.

H. R. 309, by Uhl—An act to provide for a public school teachers' retirement fund in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants in the state of Nebraska.

H. R. 310, by Uhl—For an act to amend sections 48 and 49 of chapter viii, entitled "Breaking and Entering Buildings," of the Criminal Code of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1899, and to repeal said original sections, and to repeal section 53 of chapter viii, entitled "Breaking and Entering Buildings," of the Criminal Code of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1899.

H. R. 311, by Uhl—For an act to amend section 65 of chapter lxxiii of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska, and to repeal said section 65 as now existing; to provide a penalty for the violation of said section 65 as amended and to limit the time of commencing actions for damages thereunder by the obligor.

H. R. 312, by Murray—For an act to amend section 39 of article i of chapter lxxvii, entitled "Revenue," of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska for the year 1899, and to repeal said original section.

H. R. 313, by Walker—For an act to define and license merchants doing business in the state of Nebraska, to provide for the filing of a statement, and a bond for the payment of taxes, and fixing penalties for the violation thereof.

H. R. 314, by Humphrey—For an act to amend subdivision 6 of chapter lxxix of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1897, and to repeal said subdivision.

H. R. 315, by Vaclav Buresh—For an act to amend section 10 of chapter xliv of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1881 (ninth edition), entitled "Interest," and to repeal said section 10 as heretofore existing.

H. R. 316, by Gishwiler—For an act to amend section 24 of chapter xxviii of the Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska for the year 1899, and to repeal said original section as it now stands, and to provide for the payment of constables designated or appointed by the judges of election to preserve order and peace at the place of election at all general elections.

H. R. 317, by Hibbert—For an act to provide for the purchase of land for the Nebraska Institution for Feeble Minded Youth, situated near the city of Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska, to appropriate money for such purchase, and to declare an emergency therefor.

H. R. 318, by Hall—To regulate the investigation of charges of fraud and corrupt influence by or upon members of the legislature and candidates for election or appointment by the legislature or by state officers and their agents.

H. R. 319, by Hunter—To prevent the giving of free railroad transportation.

H. R. 320, by Tanner—To amend section 2, chapter lxxviii, Compiled Statutes of 1899, entitled "Roads," and to repeal said original section.

H. R. 321, by Uhl—Providing for refunding to various persons the amount of money advanced by them to pay the expense of returning members of the First Nebraska volunteers from San Francisco to their homes in Nebraska on their return from the war in the Philippine islands during the summer of 1899.

H. R. 322, by Beisner—To provide for the proportional distribution of all funds heretofore paid into the treasury of any county for the maintenance of free high schools for nonresident pupils, among the schools which have maintained such high schools.

H. R. 323, by Calkins—To provide a penalty for stamping or marking false or short weight or measure on casks, sacks or packages, or offering for sale such casks, sacks or packages so marked, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

H. R. 324, by Spencer—To prevent fraud in the sale of fruit, syrup, starch, spice, vegetables, food, cereals, crackers, oatmeal, coffee, tea, cheese and other articles sold by manufacturers and jobbers to the grocery business in original packages, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

SENATE GRIST IS HEAVY

Character.

LINCOLN, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The senate worked full time today and succeeded in disposing of a large amount of business. In his prayer the chaplain asked for divine guidance in the selection of a United States senator.

The committee on agriculture reported on house roll 38, a bill for an act to provide for mowing or otherwise destroying weeds in public roads, the recommendation being that the bill should pass. Other bills recommended for passage by the committee were: Senate bill 140, providing for an annual convention to be held by the State Poultry association; also senate file 171, a bill giving the State Dairymen's association the right to fix its date for their annual meeting. Senate file 124, a bill similar to house roll 38, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The committee on reform schools reported senate file 103, a bill relating to reform schools, favorably, and recommended for inbe passed.

A message from the governor stated that the bill relating to the manner of drawing juries in counties having over 60,000 population, had been signed by the governor.

The following resolution, received from the State Board of Agriculture, was referred to the committee on agriculture:

Aid for County Fair.

Whereas, Efforts are made at each session of the state legislature to have repealed section 12 of chapter ii of the Compiled Statutes, relating to "Aid for the County Fair." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, in annual meeting assembled, heartily endorse the provisions of the present law, and believe that the repeal of the law would be detrimental to the best interests of agriculture and stock raising throughout the state.

We the members of the State Board of Agriculture, seeing the need of more general knowledge of agriculture among the boys and girls of Nebraska, and believing that all teaching should be in the order, first concrete, then abstract, and that nature studies should be introduced into our county and village schools, respectfully ask the legislature to make such additional requirements for first, second and third grade and state certificates as will show the holder's fitness for teaching one or more studies in pure agriculture.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, in annual meeting assembled at Lincoln, January, 1901, that there should be made by the state legislature such appropriations for an exhibit of the agriculture and horticulture resources of Nebraska at the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, as will commensurate with the importance of Nebraska as an agricultural district of the country.

Numbers of new bills were introduced, some were up for second reading and senate files 9, 6, 7, 8, 48 and 51, mostly curative acts, were passed.

The senate files reported back from their respective committees with a recommendation that they be passed were 141, 171, 65, 2 and 115, and house roll 48. Senate file 1 was re-referred to the committee on agriculture.

The senate at 4 o'clock took an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

After adjournment this afternoon a conference of the republican members of both the senate and house was held in the senate chamber.

Senate Files Introduced.

The following senate files were introduced today:

S. F. 204, by Miller—An act limiting, in certain cases, the authority of political parties to nominate candidates for office and designating the incumbent of an office in certain cases, from continuing in office.

S. F. 205, by Ransom—An act creating landlord's lien and providing for its enforcement by attachment.

S. F. 206, by Ransom—An act to provide for the redemption of real estate sold on execution or under a decree.

S. F. 207, by Liddell—An act to amend an act entitled "An act incorporating metropolitan cities and defining, prescribing and regulating their duties, powers and government."

S. F. 208, by Cummins—An act to provide for the appointment of a state prosecutor, to define his powers and duties and to fix his compensation.

S. F. 209, by Baldrige—For a joint resolution providing for nine judges of the supreme court, and to repeal said original section.

S. F. 210, by Martin—An act to amend section 161f, an act entitled, "An act incorporating metropolitan cities and defining, prescribing and regulating their duties, powers and government.

S. F. 211, by Martin—An act to amend section 2 of an act to provide a system of revenue, approved March 1, A. D. 1879, and to repeal said original section.

S. F. 212, by Martin—An act empowering cities of the metropolitan class to issue certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of providing funds with which to pay warrants or orders upon the treasurer and providing for the manner of issuing them.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

JOCKEY CLUB ORGANIZES

Western Turfmen Get Together and Agree on Dates and Rules

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—All members of the Western Jockey club were present at a meeting at which the club was formally organized and placed in operation. Those at the meeting were: Lawrence A. Young, Judge G. G. Perkins, R. Fitzgerald, M. Nathanson, C. B. Bush, Robert Aull, S. R. Montgomery and W. F. Schultz. The following officers were elected: Lawrence A. Young, Chicago, chairman; Robert Aull, St. Louis, vice chairman; Harry Kuhl, Chicago, secretary; James Howard, Chicago, treasurer, and the following board of stewards, chosen to serve two years: George G. Perkins, Covington; S. R. Montgomery, Memphis, Tenn.; Richard Fitzgerald, Chicago; Lawrence A. Young, Chicago. Chosen to serve one year: Robert Aull, St. Louis; Martin Nathanson, Chicago; Charles S. Bush, New Orleans. These meetings were scheduled for 1901:

Crescent City Jockey club, ends March 16.
Memphis, from April 1 to 24.
Louisville, from April 29 to May 11.
Latonia, from May 13 to May 25.
St. Louis Fair association, from May 11 to July 20.
St. Louis Fair association, resumes August 26 to September 28, thirty days.
Hawthorne, from May 27 to June 8.
Harlem, from June 10 to June 21.
Washington park, from June 22 to July 20.
Hawthorne, from July 22 to August 2.
Harlem, from August 5 to August 17.
Hawthorne, from August 19 to August 31.
Harlem, from September 2 to September 14.
Hawthorne, from September 16 to October 5.
Harlem, from October 7 to October 26.
Latonia, from October 28 to November 9

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

A COFFEE KILLING.

Some Can and Some Can't Drink It.

Some time ago Mr. E. Percival Baker was assigned by the Government to the Chinese Bureau in San Francisco. He is a Spanish and Chinese interpreter, but had become known as a distinctive case of coffee poisoning.

He finally gave up his position and went to Los Angeles to die. He was carried to the train by the Physician and at that time weighed 99 pounds.

What coffee poisoning can do for man it is difficult to believe without some personal experience. He says, "The Physician had told me that mine was a clear case of coffee poisoning, but I could not give up the coffee. I had got so bad that I could keep absolutely nothing on my stomach for days at a time. Dr. Hayden of this city said to me one day, 'Have you ever tried Postum Food, Coffee-' 'Never heard of it' said I. He explained that it was a food drink made at Battle Creek, Mich., by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and as he said was 'destined to entirely supplant coffee, at least with those who have any regard for their health or lives.'

I was so impressed that before leaving the office the Dr. forced me to promise to give Postum a fair trial. Well, to make a long story short, wife made some for me, and she made it right, strictly according to directions. I was served with a delicious cup and half an hour after sipping it was sleeping, the first six hours of sleep or unbroken rest I had had for half a year.

This was not caused by any drug in the Postum for I know it to be absolutely pure, but it was due to the quieting effect of the liquid food on my stomach, and food that I could digest. I persevered in the use of Postum for a week, then I thought I would try just one cup of coffee, but did so with the result that my stomach pains returned with such effect as to require the doctor at my bedside nearly all night. I have never repeated the experiment with coffee, for it showed very plainly what it would do and has done for me if I fool with it.

I have steadily improved in health since making the change, and now weigh 148 pounds, 49 pounds more than I did and am gaining at the rate of over 2 pounds a week. I have had absolutely no trouble since then with my stomach, and it is over three months since I have had a twinge of neuralgia or headache, and I know that my cure is entirely due to leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. All of my friends and the doctors are of the same opinion. I enclose a list of names of Government officials at Washington and San Francisco who are more or less familiar with the case and will verify as far as they are able."

CYCLISTS CHOOSE OFFICERS

Election Held and Reports Submitted at National Association Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The annual meeting of the National Cycling association is in session in this city today.

The report of the board of control says: "The past year has been extremely successful for the National Cycling association, which is now firmly established and appears to answer all practical purposes in the handling of cycle racing. True it is that the ody is susceptible to improvement and it is only a natural sequence that changes are required to meet changes that accummulate in directing any legitimate sport finding pronounced favor with the public. The board has encountered various problems not entirely covered in the existing rules, but the solutions arrived at have been decided after careful consideration and much concern for the future.

"During the last twelve months there have been held over 700 race meets throughout the country. The professional riders won in prize money over $100,000, and this sum does not include additional remuneration received from bicycle manufacturers and extra allowance given by the meet promoters outside of the guaranteed prices.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was without contest, those selected being:

President, George J. Cooke, New York; vice president, Charles B. Lemenke, Newark, N. J.; second vice president, George Hendee, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, Charles K. McGuire, New York. Board of appeals: George A. Needham, New York; Abbott Bassett, Boston; H. S. Foegel, Philadelphia; Samuel Miles, Chicago; and L. M. Bridgeman, New York. Board of control: A. G. Natchelder, New York; R. F. Kelsey, Boston; W. E. Turgeon, Buffalo; G. R. Klosterman, Baltimore; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.; George Greenburg, Chicago; and Tom Cooper, Detroit; as representative of the A. R. C.

The old board of control reported that they had decided to make permanent the suspension of Orlando Stevens and William Eaton, for improper riding at the Valsburg tracy last July.

With regard to the case of James Kennedy, the board of appeals reports that a decision has recently been reached sustaining the decision of the board of control. This, the report of the board of appeals explains, was the case of a manager protesting against a fine resulting from an alleged interference with a referee of a meet at Providence.

To Prevent the Grip

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

GREAT WESTERN'S DATES

Season of Big Trotting Circuit Will Open on July 9.

OVER $200,000 WILL BE HUNG UP IN PRIZES

President E. W. Randall and Other Officers of the Association Are Re-Elected to Serve the Coming Year.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Delegates from the various trotting associations composing the Great Western circuit met here today and arranged dates for the meetings during the coming summer. The season opens in July, with a double meeting, and closes in October with one. This is unusual in the Great Western circuit, but had to be so arranged to suit the delegates. The dates for the double meetings are set for cities far apart and it is believed will not conflict with the horse owners making the circuit. It is estimated that at least $200,000 in purses will be offered by the different associations during the coming season. The dates arranged by the delegates and the purses, as estimated, follow:

Terre Haute, Ind., and Minneapolis, July 2, 3, 4 and 5; purse, $6,000 each.
Pekin, Ill., and St. Paul, July 9, 10, 11 and 12; purse, $6,000 each.
Davenport, Ia., July 16, 17, 18 and 19; purse, $6,000.
Des Moines, Ia., July 23, 24, 25 and 26; purse, $6,000.
Independence, Ia., July 30 and 31 and August 1 and 2; purse, $12,000.
Freeport, Ill., August 6, 7, 8 and 9; purse, $8,000.
Joliet, Ill., August 13, 14, 15 and 16; purse, $8,000.
Galesburg, Ill., August 20, 21, 22 and 23; purse, $8,000.
Dubuque, Ia., August 27, 28, 29 and 30; purse, $20,000.
Columbus Junction, Ia., August 27, 28, 29 and 30; purse, $5,000.
Hamline, Minn., State fair, September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; purse, $20,000.
Milwaukee, State fair, September 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; purse, $10,000.
Indianapolis, State fair, September 17, 18, 19 and 20; purse, $8,000.
Evansville, Ind., September 24, 25, 26 and 27; purse, $20,000.
Springfield, Ill., State fair, September 30 and October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; purse, $20,000.
Terre Haute, Ind., September 30 and October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; purse, $12,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., is the only city in the circuit holding two meets during the season.

The old officers of the circuit association were re-elected. They are: E. W. Randall, Hamline, Minn., president, and George H. Madden, Mendota, Ill., secretary and treasurer.

Those present at the meeting were: R. F. Jones, Minneapolis; C. F. Griffin, Terre Haute; F. W. Sealy, Pekin, Ill.; C. T. Hancock, Dubuque, Ia.; E. W. Randall, Hamline, Minn.; George H. Madden, Mendota, Ill.; H. W. Fagley, St. Paul; A. H. Farwell, Independence, Ia.; W. H. Smollinger, Galesburg; R. S. Johnson, Columbus Junction, Ia., and R. L. Akin, Evansville, Ind.

FIGHTERS EVADE GOVERNOR

Croake-Jackson Contingents Skip to Gilbert on Special Train—Jackson Victorious.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Croake-Jackson prize fight, prohibited at Belvidere by Governor Yates, was pulled off at Gilberts, Kane county, early today.

A special train with 500 on board reached that little village soon after midnight and adjourned to a hall, where a ring was formed and the fight commenced. There are no police save the village marshal and there was no interference. Croake was knocked out in the twelfth round.

Wolcott's Luck Turns.

GALENA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Eddie K. Morris of San Francisco last night knocked out young Wolcott of New York in the seventeenth round of what was to have been a twenty-five round glove contest. Both fought hard and Wolcott was the favorite. Yorker fell from the stage to the floor and injured his right arm.

Pugilist Hilson May Die.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Frank Hilson, the colored pugilist, is in a semi-conscious condition today and may die from the result of a knockout blow administered by John Kraemer in a boxing contest last night in the village of Reading. Hilson's head struck the door when he fell and he lay unconscious nearly two hours.

We Eat Too Much

A Prominent New York Specialist Says Hundreds of People Kill Themselves by Over-Eating and Not Paying Enough Attention to the Food They Eat and to the Condition of Their Bowels.

When interviewed last week one of the New York specialists made the following statement:

"Everyone eats too much. The habitual eating of more wholesome food than the stomach can digest irritates and excites the stomach and causes many stomach troubles, such as gastritis, gastric catarrh, dyspepsia and indigestion. Of course there are other causes for these diseases, such as the use of alcohol, the excessive use of tea or coffee, eating at irregular hours, eating too rapidly and imperfectly chewing the food.

Ninety per cent of the population of this country suffer from stomach trouble and 75 per cent of the ninety suffer from indigestion. If anyone has that uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, a headache or a feeling of repression, he should at once take a teaspoonful of Cascarine, which will move his bowels and relieve him at once. If anyone suffers from indigestion and gas on the stomach, he should take Cascarine, the gentle and pleasing laxative, which I use in my practice and which is recommended by thousands of people who have used it. If you cannot sleep at night, if you are restless and have palpatation of the heart, which usually leads one to believe he has heart disease when in reality it is nothing more than accumulation of gas in the stomach, you should take a teaspoonful of Cascarine before retiring and after continuing for a week you will find you are troubled no more and can sleep well and sound.

If your tongue is coated and you find a bad taste in your mouth your stomach is out of order and requires Cascarine to put it in shape. You must not eat too much and you must have your meals regular and eat well-cooked food. There are many remedies, digestive ferments, digestive tablets, mineral waters and thousands of other so-called cures, but all have to be taken constantly in order to do any