State Superintendent Fewler Reviews Their

lailroad Man Recovers Daughter expected to return Friday. Through the Courts-Carnegie Public Library Approaches Completion.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN Dec. 4 - (Special.) - State Sulic schools during the ten years ending with 1900. It shows that the total school census in 1899 was 333,243 and in 1900 377. 791, an increase in the ten years of 45,548. The total receipts for school purposes from all sources for the year ending with July, ending July, 1900, \$4,410,400.33, an increase of \$771,283.39. But the increase in expenditures exceeds the increase in receipts. for in 1900 the payments for the public school system amounted to \$4,404,222.07, as against \$3,499,300.26 in 1890, the difference

The value of all school property in Nebrasks in 1890 was \$8,613,464.25, while in 1900 it was \$0.591.134.63, the increase in the ten years being \$2,977,670.38.

The most interesting feature of the statement is that which tells of the employment of teachers. The total number employed last year was 1,092 less than in The decrease in the number of men employed as teachers was 799, while the decrease in the number of women was 293. employed is due to consolidation of schools and a rearrangement of methods.

The following statement shows the number of school buildings in the state in the two years and the material of which they

table change in the banking business in the last few years which gives the bankers of this state a good opportunity for investment in eastern securities." said President H. Burnham of the First National bank Nebraska banks were obliged to borrow in the east to supply the demands of home customers. That condition has been reversed and now few of the banks are compelled to get money from eastern institutions, but on the other hand have taken a (Seal.)
By the governor: EZRA P. SAVAGE,
By the governor: EZRA P. SAVAGE,
G. W. MARSH, Secretary of State. ing their money in the east instead of borrowing it there, as was the custom a few Years ago.

dollars. The local demand for money is favor of defendant and the case is disgeneral field for investment is about as The syllabus is as follows: good as ever, but with the interest rates lower. Loans that bring 6 and 7 per cent would have brought 7 and 8 per cent would have brought 7 and 8 per cent several years ago, and it was not long ago that we loaned money on good security at the court to pronounce judgment. 10 per cent. A man with a small amount of The opinion consists of only one paramoney can't get over 6 per cent on it now. graph and is as follows: Farmers can get all the money they want on improved land at 5 per cent interest. But while the demand is lower I have no doubt that the deposits in the Nebraska banks are three times as great as they

Indee Prost in the district court has given a decree which will restore 6-yearold Gladys Weeks to her father, George E. Weeks of Chicago. For several years past the little girl has been in the possession of her grandmother, Mrs. Jennie Fanning of this city, who refused to release her without an order from the court. Mr. Weeks arrived in Lincoln Tuesday and recovered his daughter through the process of habeas corpus, and the case was decided in court yesterday afternoon. The father is a passenger agent in the employ of the Great Northern railway.

## Charity Workers Confer.

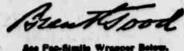
A public conference of charity workers will be held in the county court house tofor discussion tomorrow night is "County establish better co-operation between pub- by the father. lic and private charities; to call attention to the condition of the county poor and to arouse more interest on the part of the public in charity work.

## Carnegie Library Nearly Ready.

S. L. Geisthardt, chairman of the building committee of the Lincoln Public Library board, announces that the new Carnegie library building at Fourteenth and N streets will be ready for occupancy The roof of the building is now complete, with the exception of placing the glass in the skylight. The rough plastering has been finished and all of the heavier material has been placed in posi-The committee has contracted with F. M. Russell of Omaha for gas fittings

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Cenuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.





GURE SICK HEADACHE

NEBRASKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS and electric wiring in the building at the

Acting Governor Steele

Lieutenant Governor Steele of Pairbury, who is acting chief executive of the state in the absence of Governor Savage, was at the capitol this afternoon, but there being no business which required his attention EAST LOOKS TO WEST FOR MONEY he left on an evening train for his home. Governor Savage is attending the National Live Stock convention in Chicago, but is

> Home for the Friendless. The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, acting on the recommendation of the visiting and examining board, has adopted new rules for the government of the Home for the Friendless in this city Since the home was made a state institu-

perintendent Fowler has prepared a state- tion no official rules have been in force ment showing the growth of Nebraska pub- and those adopted by the board will not materially change the conduct of its

Interviel Shipment of Game.

Chief Game Warden Simpkins has dismissed the charges against E. B. McKinney of Burwell, who was arrested last week for unlawful shipment of game, and another complaint has been filed against him, containing twelve counts. The defendant has been released on a bond of

### Nemaha County Bank

Secretary Royce of the State Banking County bank at Auburn. The institution is capitalized at \$20,000 and its principal incorporators are: A. M. Engles, president; Fred Lamb, vice president; William Gaede,

## Lonisiana Ping Day.

Governor Savage has issued the following proclamation designating December 20 as

Standard Oil Defeats State. In the case of the State against the 'I would not care to estimate how much Standard Oil Company, which was instituted of this eastern paper is held in Nebraska, under the anti-trust law by former Atbut I believe it amounts to several million torney General Smyth, judgment is given in not so great as it was, of course, but the missed. The opinion is by Judge Sullivan.

dence, made the following report: "That the evidence does not sustain the allegations of the plaintiff's petition. And as a conclusion of law we do find that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief demanded and that defendant is entitled to judgment of dismissal in its favor." No exception to this report having been filed within the time limited for that purpose it stands now as an unchallenged verdict upon which the defendant is entitled to judgment as a matter of course. The state having, according to the conclusion of the referees, failed to establish the essential averments of its nettition judgment on the merits will be petition judgment on the merits will be rendered against it.

## JUDGE SUSTAINS THE DEFENSE

Force Not Admitted.

HARRISON, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special Telemorrow evening. This is the first of a gram.)-In the district court here today series of conferences which will be held Judge Harrington sustained the objection monthly for the consideration of different raised by the defense in the Force murder phases of local charity work. The subject trial against the admission as evidence of the confession made by young Force imme-Public Relief." The object of the County diately after the killing of Russell and be-Charlty association is expressed as follows: fore the coroner's jury. It was shown by To seek the best method of administering the mother of the prisoner that the son was county relief to the poor in their homes; to made to confess at the point of a gun held

Boyd County Welcomes Elkhorn. LYNCH, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special.) -- Boyd county is assured of a railroad and Lynch Manager Bidwell of the Elkhorn line drove into town in company with a number of assistants and assured the people that if the right-of-way for the road and depot site could be obtained for them free they would guarantee the extension of the Verdigris line in time to move the next crop. Lynch business men began work and quickly had the right-of-way secured and are ready name the location desired. Mr. Bidwell left for Omaha with his right-ofway and is much pleased with the friendly and prompt spirit given his proposition.

Highway Robbery in Ashland. ASHLAND, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special.) George Landreth was held up and robbed at 6:45 last night near an old, abandoned west of the depot on the Salt creek bottom. Landreth was seized by two men one coming from behind and throwing his hands over Landreth's mouth, while the other highwayman drew a revolver. They searched his pockets and secured \$41.25 in cash and a gold watch. The footpads disappeared in the darkness.

Contract Surgeon Resigns. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Spe ial.)-Dr. A. H. Simonton, contract surgeon, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Fort Robinson for over two years, has resigned his position as surgeon in the army and will return to his home with his family in Alabama, where he has interests in fruit vineyards. Dr. Simonton served in the

Santiago campaign and again in Cuba. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special.) -Mrs. James Huteson, one of the early

ettlers of this county, who died in Omaha aturday, was buried here yesterday. Mrs. James McKivitt, an old resident of this city, was buried yesterday. Mrs. Mc-Kivitt was severely injured at the Transmississippi exposition by the slamming of

## one of the gates by the wind. Charged with Horsestealing.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special.) Fred Lamb and B. B. Mundell were arrested yesterday near St. Libory by the sheriff, charged with horsestealing in Polk county. The stolen horses were found in St. Paul. The prisoners are held for the arrival of the sheriff of Polk county.

Finds Too Much Surplus and Recommends

Revenue Reduction.

AGAIN ADVISES SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME

Suggests Important Modifications of Sational Banking Act-Intent on Eliminating Elements of Financial Weakness.

port of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, was today transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives. Concerning the operations of the treasury

The reserve fund and the trust fund have been maintained. The redemptions of United States notes have been each day adjusted by exchange for gold, so that the full sum of \$150,000,000 has been kept unchanged in coin and bullion.

Upon the withdrawal of treasury notes as the buillon of \$890 was coined into standfrid dollars, silver certificates under the act of March 14, 1900, were substituted to the extent of \$10,743,000 to July 1, 1900, and \$28,214,000 additional to July 1, 1901. By November 1, 1901, the total exchange reached \$45,335,000. The gold certificates upon deposit of the metal were increased during the fiscal year by \$45,150,270, and in the first quarter of 1902 by \$21,801,430 additional. The gross gold in the treasury, including the reserve and the trust fund against certificates, received an addition of \$11,270,-325,74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of \$14,304,225,50 by October I, while \$13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November I to \$542,\$31,849. This sum in gold was never before equaled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other government ever held so much of that precious metal.

Growing Use of Gold.

Growing Une of Gold.

The decrease in the number of metoyed as teachers was 7290, while the saze in the number of women was 293. falling off in the number of teachers yed is due to consolidation of schools a rearrangement of methods.

\*\*Following statement shows the number of teachers of schools halling in the state in the years and the material of which they constructed:

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Industrial Consumption of Gold. The industrial consumption of gold in the United States in the calendar year is estimated to have been \$15,667,500 and in the world approximately \$75,000,000. Although

The record of exports of manufactures in 1901 showed a slight decrease, amounting to \$21,696,690 when compared with 1900, but an increase of \$72,562,920 over 1899, and exceeded the imports of manufactures in 1901 by \$89,026,765. Prior to 1898 the imports of manufactures always exceeded the exports. In the four years, 1898-1901, exports of manufactures have exceeded imports by \$350,777,106.

## Reduction of Exports.

Reduction of Exports.

The reduction in the figures of exports of manufactures is due in part to the absence of a record of the exports to the Hawaiian islands, in part to a reduction in the price of articles exported and in part to a decrease in the exports of copper, iron and steel. The Hawaiian islands are now a customs district of the United States and the fact that those engaged in commerce with them claim the privilege of the constwice trade regulations has rendered it impossible to obtain statistics of the trade with those islands during the past year. The remaining reduction occurs chiefly in illuminating oil, iron and steel manufactures and copper. In illuminating oil articles showing a decrease in the average export price per unit of quantity in 1901 compared with 1900. In copper the exports fell from \$55,772,166 in 1900 to \$41,260,376 in 1901, this reduction being apparently due in part to increased foreign production and lower prices in producing countries other than the United States and in part to a reduced demand abroad. In other branches of manufactures the exports continue to show a satisfactory growth.

Commerce with New Territory.

The commerce with the territory which has been recently brought under the American flag shows a gratifying growth. The exports to the Philippine islands were \$4,027.064 in 1901, against \$2,640,449 in 1900, and \$404.193 in 1899; to Porto Rico. \$5,965,498 in 1899. To the Hawaiian islands there is every reason to believe that the exports have also greatly increased, though for the reasons above given it has been impossible to obtain statistics either of the exports to or imports from those islands. The fact that Porto Rico has now become a customs district of the United States and that all customs duties between that island and the ports of the United States have been terminated also removes the commerce with that island from the requirements of the law relating to statistical reports of foreign commerce. This absence of authority to require reports of the movement of commerce between the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico renders it impossible to determine statistically the effect of their new relations. Commerce with New Territory. United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico renders it impossible to determine statistically the effect of their new relationship upon our trade with them, and it is hoped that some legislation may be had by which a record of commerce between the ports of the United States and all noncontiguous territory under its control may be obtained through the same machinery which records the commerce with foreign territory.

which records the commerce with foreign territory.

Questions growing out of the construction and enforcement of section 5 of the tariff act of July 24. 1897, have engaged the earnest and patient attention of the department, particularly so with reference to what is known as the Russian sugar bounty case. The case will now soon receive final judicial determination, and it is hoped by the department that the decision of the court may be conclusive and convincing as to the merits of this complicated question.

Increase in Immigration. Increase in Immigration.

Increase in Immigration.

The annual report of the commissioner general of immigration for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1901, shows that the total arrivals of allens aggregated 562,868. Of that number 487,918 were steerage and 74.-250 first and second cabin passengers. The former, as compared with the same class of arrivals during the preceding year, shows an increase of 39,346, about 9 per cent, 2,020 of whom came via Canadian ports and 37,328 were landed at ports of this country. The largest gain reported for the year was 47,-219, at the port of New York.

Of the races which contributed to the total steerage immigration the Italians, with 137,307, is far in the lead, representing about 25 per cent, followed in the order given by the Hebrew, with 8,038, the Polish, 43,517, the Scandinavian, 49,277; the German, 47,421; the Irish, 39,494; the Slovak, 29,343; the Croatian and Slovenian, 17,928; the English, 13,488; the Magyar, 13,511, and all others combined, 8,393.

Prevalence of Smalloox.

The surgeon general reports that during the year smallpox has occurred in every state and territory in the union with the exception of Arizona, from which no reports have been received. The number of cases reported for the six months ended December 31, 120, was 7,736, with 13, deaths, a mortality of 1.75 per cent. For the six months ended June 30, 1201, 20,710 cuses were reported, with 52 deaths, a mortality of 1.75 per cent, as number of cases was 38.55 and deaths 689, showing a mortality of 1.79 per cent, as

compared with 18,063 cases and 7st deaths during the year ended June 39, 1909, a mortality of 48 per cent.

Thus it is seen that while more than twice as many cases have been reported during the year just ended, the mortality has been less than half that of the preceding year. This is probably explained by the fact that cases as well as deaths were more fully reported during the year just ended, while in the preceding year, although most of the deaths from small-prox were reported, there is no doubt a great many cases of the disease, for various reasons, were not reported. By this explanation the lower percentage, 1.79, is deemed nearer the correct mortality. In view of the unusual prevalence of smallpox throughout the United States, and to aid in its suppression, two pamphlets relating to the diagnosis, prevention and suppression of the disease, which were prepared by officers of the service, were mailed to the health officers or other interested persons in towns where smallpox was reported to exist. In this manner, these pamphlets were sent to 2.00 towns and into every state and territory of the United States except one.

Plague and Yellow Pever. ompared with 15,063 cases and 75t deaths uring the year ended June 30, 1900; a LATY BAYS:

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

The existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, which was first reported on March 8, 1900, and of which mention was made in the last annual report, was confirmed by a commission appointed by the department, consisting of three bacteriologists of the highest reputation who had no previous connection with government service. The number of cases found from found from March 8, 1900, to July 1, 1901, was thirty-four. Sixteen additional cases were reported between July 1 and November 15 of this year.

There has been no yellow fever in the United States since the last annual report, and, with the exception of a few cases that were reported in Natchez in November of last year, there have been no cases in this country since the fall of 1899.

One hundred thousand doses of the vaccine for bubonic plague were made in the hygienic laboratory. This vaccine, known as Haffkine prophylactic, is an efficient preventive against this disease. It was sent to the Philippine Islands, to Hawaii and to all our ports on the Pacific coast. Horses were treated in order to obtain a currative serum for yellow fever, plague, typhoid fever and pneumonia, with varying success.

Merchant Marine.

Merchant Marine. On the subject of the American merchant On the subject of the American merchant marine in foreign trade the secretary says:

I renew the recommendation made in 1888 for a remodeling and extension of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails by American steamships, so that it shall meet requirements which have arisen since the law went into operation. The time is opportune and the conditions propitious for such legislation. Great and continuous appropriations for war ships have created plants which can build ocean steamers of the highest class. Capital is abundant, and the energies of the nation are bent toward the increase of our foreign trade and of national prestige. Ther, is no longer any reason why we should be dependent on the auxiliary navies of European powers for our ocean mail service. The establishment of a complete American ocean mail service to Europe, Asia (including the Philippines). South America and Australia, similar to the national mail services of Great Britain, Germany and France to the United States, Asia, Africa and Australia, will in itself furnish the backbone for an American system of communication by sea.

If we are at an early day to become a maritime power, such mail lines alone will not suffice. In my report for 1898 the establishment of a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by American vessels while engaged in the foreign-carrying trade was recommended.

Navigation bounties in the United States are justifiable only by present conditions, by the certainty that they will not long be required, by the fact that they need not in any year exceed the total cost of a couple of battleships, and by the fact, conceded by our maritime rivals, that they will produce the results we desire. In legislation upon the subject it is recommended that congress shall keep in view the fact that the exception is the subject it is recommended that congress shall keep in view the fact that the exception is the subject it is recommended that congress shall keep in view the fact that the exception is the subj marine in foreign trade the secretary says:

Progress in Porto Rico.

Progress in Porto Rico.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, witnessed the financial reconstruction of Porto Rico under civil government and the conversion of the island from a financially insecure dependency to a solvent, self-supporting community. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1902, the outlook is no less satisfactory. Without a dollar of funded or floating indebtedness, with a current income estimated as sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government, with large reserve funds to provide for unforeseen or extraordinary contingencies and with a lighter burden of taxation upon the real economic life of the island than at any time in its history there seems every reason for regarding the financial future of Porto Rico as bright and auspicious.

Reduction of Revenue. Reduction of Revenue.

Reduction of Revenue.

The war with Spain was an emergency involving extraordinary expenditure. The provision made by congress for an increased revenue appears in the light of events to have been timely and judicious. The short duration of that war, the disbandment of the volunteers, and, later on, the reduction of our military forces, now exposes us to the evils of a revenue greater than reasonable requirements demand. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, indicate a surplus of \$100.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Congress must be the final judge as to what particular objects of taxation and in what degree reduction in rates shall apply. In my opinion, it would be within conservative limits to reduce revenue to the extent of \$50,000,000. As a first step in that direction, I recommend for consideration the repeal of all the miscellaneous taxes known as war taxes. These items (exclusive of the increased tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, tea and mixed flour) are estimated to produce

\$27,500,000. They are in their nature vexa-tious, in some instances oppressive, and, separately considered, yield but small reve-Revision of Banking System. Concerning the banking system the secre-

Admirable in many respects, experience shows that our banking system is devised for fair weather, not for storms. The following modifications of the national banking act are suggested for the consideration of those who feel responsibility in the matter. No claim for originality in conception is made, for in part, if not as a whole, they have found expression by those who have most carefully considered the important questions involved.

By necessary amendments to the law provide:

That any national banking association which shall deposit 30 per cent of its capital in the form of United States bonds at their par value, and 20 per cent of its capital in United States legal tender notes, with the treasurer of the United States, as security therefor, shall be entitled to issue its circulating notes to an amount equal to its paid-in and unimpaired capital. In addition to the deposit of security so required, banks permitted to issue notes as above shall pay semi-annually to the treasurer of the United States, in trust, an amount equal to one-eighth of 1 per cent on their capital stocks, respectively, such payments to constitute a "Guaranty Fund for the protection of the note of any bank which by reason of insolvency shall become unable to pay its notes on demand.

When Bank is Insolvent.

When Bank is Insolvent.

When a bank thus privileged shall become insolvent the treasurer of the United States, as trustee for the note holder, shall sell the bonds held as security and credit the amount so realized to a special fund for the redemption of the notes of such insolvent bank. He shall also credit to such account an amount equal to the United States' legal tender notes originally deposited by said bank as security. He shall further transfer from the general "Guaranty Fund" to the credit of the special redemption fund of such insolvent bank an amount, in addition to the amount realized from the bonds and legal tender notes, sufficient to equal the total of the outstanding circulating notes of such insolvent bank, and this fund so constituted shall be applied to the payment of such outstanding notes. For the amount thus taken from the "Guaranty Fund" the treasurer of the United States, as trustee, shall be empowered and required to assert claim against the receiver of the insolvent bank and shall be entitled to receive dividends in the same proportion as the general creditors of such bank. Dividends so received by him shall be restored to the credit of the "Guaranty Fund."

Neither the present law, requiring a deposit of 5 per cent of a bank's circulation as a current redemption fund, nor the present system of redemption need be changed.

Effects of Proposed Amendments.

I venture now to present some estimates of the effects of these amendments if in-

Effects of Proposed Amendments.

I venture now to present some estimates of the effects of these amendments if incorporated into the law. If I am not mistaken, it would lead to an important increase in the capital of the national banks. Their total capitalization at present is \$65,000,000. They have a surplus and undivided earnings fund of \$430,000,000, the larger part of which could be put into the form of capital. With the moderate advantage afforded under the law so amended a movement toward reorganization under the national act would take place in banks now doing business under state laws.

It is safe, I think, to estimate that within three years the total capital of the national banks would increase from the present amount of \$663,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. With the right to issue circulating notes to par of their capital there would be the possibility of increasing the paper money supply, as population increased, by the difference in amount between present supply (greenbacks and bank notes both included) of, say, \$706,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, or, in round amount, \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 there would be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000. be tied up in the treasury \$300,000,000 in bonds and \$200,000,000 in greenbacks, as security for an equal amount of bank notes

the United States led the world last year in the production of gold, our imports of that metal exceeded our exports by the sum of \$12.886,000. The stock of gold coin in the country, including buillion in the mints at the close of the fiscal year was estimated at \$1,124,652,818 and the stock of silver coin at \$50,447,025.

The secretary tells of the operations and growth of the national banks. During the year sixty-nine banks were organized in the western states with capital of \$2,455,000, of which \$1,165,000 was for the thirty-four banks in Iowa. Nebraska reports twenty new Sanks, with \$525,000 capital: South Dakota ten, with capital of \$250,000. Under the head of foreign commerce the secretary says:

The record of exports of manufactures in the United States have been paid by the distribution of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the sectlement of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad pacific Railroad company to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad pacific

to be paid only \$1,141.25\*142 on account of the principal of that note.

The principal of all notes held August 1. 1901, amounted to \$18,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$28,385.58\*36; and first mortgage bonds issued to pay the notes of insolvent banks should be rescinded. Fidelity in the discharge of its daty as trustee should be the end of its responsibility. While its absolute guaranty remains a feature of law, the broad question will again and again recur, if the government is to take the ultimate and final risk of banknotes, why should it not enjoy the immediate and determine upon any proposition or propositions from said Sloux City & Pacific Railroad company.

The claim of the United States was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from the Chicago of the propertions of the linited States on sportation service performed for the United States on sisted of a second mortgage on the road which was a branch of the Pacific lines of only 10.77 miles, and purchasers were required to satisfy the claims of the holders of the first mortgage bonds issued by the company equal in amount to the second lien of the United States. The total cost of the first mortgage bonds issued by the company equal in amount to the second lien of the United States. The total cost of the property was, therefore, \$1,750,841.24.

The rights of the United States on sisted of a second mortgage on the road of the company equal in amount to the second lien of the United States. The total cost of the first mortgage bonds issued by the company equal in amount to the second lien of the United States. The total cost of the property was, therefore, \$1,750,841.24.

Th

December 6:

December 6:
Temporary organization.
Address of welcome, Peter Ebbeson, St.
Paul Phonograph.
Response, G. E. Benschoter, Loup City
Northwestern.
"What Are We Here For?" H. M. Davis,
late of the Ord Journal.
Paper, H. O. Cooley, Arcadia Champion.
Discussion, E. A. Brown, Loup City
Times-Independent.
"Battlefield Experiences," Private Clark
Perkins, St. Paul Republican.
Discussion, Soldier R. L. Miller, Burwell
Mascot.
Paper, W. Z. Todd, Burwell Tribune. "Something or Other," W. W. Haskell, Ord Quiz. Evening session:
Question box conducted by J. L. Claffin
Ord Journal.

Permanent organization Good Progress on New Road.

## ATKINSON, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special.)

Work on the new railroad is progressing rapidly, owing to the nice weather and large force at work. The camp has been moved from Stansberry's farm, seven miles from Perry, to near the Perry townsite where a force of carpenters has been a work on the necessary buildings for

Loses Arm in Corn Shredder. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Dec. 4 .- (Special. -Edward Smith, a young farmer, residing southwest of the city, lost an arm in a

Spaulding & Co. Goldsmiths, Silversmiths

corn shredder.

and Jewelers Christmas Silver

The highest adaptation of silversmithing is portrayed in the recent exquisite examples in the "Martele" and "Athenic." Our collection of these beautiful speci-

mens merit a careful inspection. Crest work, upon stationery, done in accordance with the scientific rules of heraidry.

Our Suggestion Book mailed free. Spaulding & Co. Jackson Blvd. cor. State St. Chicago

# THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will De for YOU. Every Reader of "The Bee" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mall.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more stekpess and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. | digestion, when obliged to pass your water Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and frequently night and day, smarting or tobladder remedy, is soon realised. It stands ritation in passing, brick dust or sediment the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will back, dissiness, sleeplessness, nervousness, set your whole system right, and the best heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouproof of this is a trial.

proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City.
DEAR SIR:
Oct. 18th, 1900.
"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand. My former strength and power had left me. I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."
With many thanks to you, I remain, Very truly yours.
ROBERT BERNER.
You may have a sample bottle of this

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy. Swamp-Root, sent bottles of two sizes and two prices-after free by mail, postpaid, by which you may cents and one dollar. Remember the name

use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in

Bright's disease.

immediate attention.

test its virtues for such disorders as kid- Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamten, EDITORIAL NOTICE-If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Morning Bee

# HAYDEN'S CLOSING OUT the BARGAIN ROOM

evening. THESE PRICES WILL DO IT. (NO PEDDLERS, DEALERS OR MANUFAC TURERS SOLD TO IN THIS ROOM.

DRESS GOODS. \$1.50 nice dark cloth plaids, strictly all wool, 48 and 50 inches wide-we sold them in the high grade dress goods departmen at \$1.50 yard. What is left will be closed out on Thursday at 49c a yard. We have a fine black serge, 52 inches

wide, strictly all wool, regular price \$1.00 per yard, Thursday, 49c We have an extra heavy fine black came hair cheviot you can't match anywhere in

Omaha for less than \$1.25 yard. Thursday. 50 pieces of Scotch tweeds, 30-in. wide made to sell for 75c, go at 25c. 500 dress patterns and skirt patterns brought in from the high grade stock, worth up to \$5.00 a yard-all will be closed at \$1.98, \$2.98 and \$3.98.

Remnants for school dress at 10c, 15c, 19c PLANNELETTES AND OUTING PLAN-NELS AT 5C AND 7 1-2C. 15c outing flannels in nice, bright colors 25c fine immitation French fiannels, 30 in

wide, finest prints ever seen, at 74c 10c Shaker flannel at 714c. 15c Shaker flannel at 75c. 15c outing fiannel, light colors, at 5c. 19c outing flannel, light colors, yard wide fine quality, at 7%c. \$10.00 skirt patterns will go at \$2.98.

\$15.00 dress patterns will go at \$3.98. LININGS. Yard-wide waist linings, yard-wide pergo at Sc.

\$10.00 dress patterns will go at \$3.98.

50,000 yards of full standard prints, in slightly remnants from 2 to 10 yards, worth up to at 29c.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Boys' 50c and 75c pants at 25c. Boys' \$2.50 reefers at 95c. Boys' \$3.50 reefers at \$1.50 Boys' \$5.00 reefers at \$1.95. BLANKETS AND COMPORTERS. Blankets, 49c, 75c, 98c up to \$4.25.

Comforters, 59c, 75c, 98c up to \$2.50. SILKS AND SATEENS. 24c plain black sateen at 5c. 25c Simpson's printed sateens at 7%c. WAISTINGS.

wide, 60 shades, at 25c

50c, on sale at 25c.

Strictly all wool, fine striped waistings regular 75c value, will go at 39c. High-grade prunellas, in all the evening shades, worth 75c. at 45c.

in the urine, headache, backache, lame

ble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neu-

raigis, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, ir-

ritability, wormout feeling, lack of ambi-tion, loss of feeh, sallow complexies, or

undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twen-

ty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is ev-

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of

Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder

specialist. Hospitals use it with wonder

ful success in both slight and severe cases

Doctors recommend it to their patients and

MEN'S 50C UNDERWEAR AT 25C. In Bargain Room 10 cases men's heavy fleece lined shirt and drawers in all sizes, made to sel' a

SHIRTS AT 49C. 200 dozen men's extra heavy Jersey over shirts in black, blue and gray-every shir warranted perfect and full size, all on sale

MEN'S \$1.00 HEAVY JERSEY OVER-

Men's wool fleece lined shirts and drawers made to sell at 75c, at 39c. Ladies' 50c and 75c wool and fleece line vests and pants at 25c. Boys' 75c sweaters in all sizes at 39c.

Men's \$1.25 sweaters, wool, on sale at 690 Men's gloves and mittens at 19c, 25c and 25C STOCKINGS AT 12 1-2C.

In Bargain Room

I lot of ladies', men's and children's hose, worth up to 35c, on sale at 125c. BOYS' 50C PLECCED UNDERWEAR AT 25C. 5 cases boys' heavy fleece lined shirts and

drawers, in all sizes, worth 50c, on sale at Men's and boys' heavy Jersey overshirts in all sizes, at 39c.

Men's 50c suspendesr on sale at 15c. Children's union suits in all sizes, mano sell for 39c, at 19c.

1 lot men's colored laundered shirts, slightly soiled, worth up to \$1.00, on sale

## **Tobacco Department**

star plug chewing tobacco	350
forseshoe plug chewing tobacco	35 a
Navy plug chewing tobacco	35c
Sattle Axe	25 c
Newsboy tobacco	850
Bull Durham smoking tobacco	500
Duke's Mixture	35c
Meerschaum emoking tobacco	35 g
Incle Tom smoking tobacco	360
old Style smoking tobacco	250
Mail Pouch, per pkg	2a

# HAYDEN BROS.

# Don't Walk Your Legs Off

A SITUATION A ROOM A HOUSE A SERVANT

A 25c Want Ad in The Bee will do the work.