

IN THE CUBAN COURTS

Senior Lanuzo Suggests Commission of Cuban and American Lawyers.

WOOD CONGRATULATES GEN. LEE.

Governor General Pleased With Result of His Visit to Province of Pinar del Rio—Tobacco in Good Shape—Cannon Held Two Positions.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Senior Lanuzo, who was secretary of justice in the advisory cabinet of General Brooke, said today:

"Three American and three Cuban lawyers, acting as a commission could not be certain about Cuban laws without inquiring the general consistency of the system and the whole country would gain by such a reformation. This work of reform is only a question of time, as the abuses must be swept away. Many of the well-established legal institutions and principles of the United States would work well here, especially as Americans are coming in large numbers to the island, but in the reconstruction of the Cuban legal system the guiding principle must be the character of the Cubans themselves.

"In Cuba it is extremely difficult to get witnesses against persons charged with offenses. Take these alleged customs house frauds as an illustration. A Cuban judge has a serious difficulty to contend with in the fact that Cubans have not been taught the sanctity of an oath. For a few dollars witnesses can be purchased right and left.

"At the same time legal proceedings in the provinces would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of the circuit courts, which would reduce the traveling expenses of litigants as well as save the time of people who live in out of the way places. The customs house fraud cases, it is expected, will be brought to a hearing next week.

General Wood expresses himself well pleased with the result of his visit to the province of Pinar del Rio. He says he found the tobacco in good shape although sugar was not so far advanced as it should be, owing to the expensive machinery necessary. Tobacco growers have all the plants they need, and these require little attention while growing. He found no evidence of any suffering among the people, there being work enough, apparently for all. General Wood congratulated General Lee on the "magnificent showing" of the section of the island under his administration.

An order has been issued by the governor general directing that the cases of the employees in the customs and other branches pertaining to the department of war, which exercises direct jurisdiction over the customs of the island, shall be exempted from prosecution, when any such employee turns state's evidence in connection with attempts to defraud the customs.

CASTELLANE IS BANKRUPT.

Anna Gould's Dapper Foreign Count Makes Sensational Failure.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—(New York World Cablegram.)—All Paris is discussing the reports published today that Count Bont de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, has lost nearly millions in stock speculation in the last two months. Just how many millions it is difficult to ascertain. Some say 20,000,000 and some only 5,000,000 francs. What is said to be certain is that the count found it impossible to settle and that his powerful connections begged for time and that finally several brokers consented to organize a temporary rescue. The count and countess sailed last Saturday for New York for the purpose, it is said, of appealing to her brokers for aid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—George Gould, lawyer-in-law of Count Castellane, declined to see newspaper callers at his office in the Western Union Telegraph building. Through a representative he sent word that he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers about the alleged financial troubles of Count Castellane.

Miss Helen Gould said she expected the count and countess Castellane to reach New York on the Lucania on Saturday. On their visit here they will stop at a hotel.

Government Bill for a Cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Corliss of Michigan has introduced a bill for the construction and operation under the government of the United States of a cable between the country, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippine islands and other countries.

The bill is substantially the same as that of last year, providing for a government cable, except that the section creating a cable commission is eliminated and the president is empowered to determine the route, the maintenance, operation, etc. The line to be placed under the control of the postmaster general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

Drainage Canal Injunction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The supreme court of the United States took informal cognizance of the motion of the state of Missouri for leave to file a bill of complaint against the state of Illinois asking for an injunction against the Chicago drainage canal to the extent of stating to Attorney General Crow of the former state that some announcement would be made Monday next.

Judge M. W. Springer was present and notified the court that he would appear in behalf of the state of Illinois.

Georgia Gives to Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 19.—A proposition was received from Andrew Carnegie today to give \$50,000 for a public library if the city will provide a suitable site and appropriate \$5,000 annually for its maintenance. The conditions will undoubtedly be accepted.

Boers Blow Up Cultivators.

STERKSTROM, Jan. 19.—Yesterday the Boers blew up three cultivators on the Dordrecht line five miles beyond an outpost of the police camp. The commando at Dordrecht numbers 1,000.

EUROPEAN WAR WOULD ENSUE.

Conflict Between Russia and Japan is Looked for as Inevitable.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—"War between Russia and Japan is looked for as inevitable by the naval officers of these countries who have been nearest the probable scene of future operations," said Lieutenant W. Romanoff of the Imperial Russian navy, who arrived in Chicago today. The lieutenant has just completed a three years' cruise in Asiatic waters on the Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky and is on his way to St. Petersburg. He continued:

"Just how soon such a war may begin it is difficult to say, but events little short of miraculous must occur to avert it. The Japanese are building war ships as rapidly as possible in anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities and Russia is strengthening her navy as fast as she can. That Russia must have a naval base between Port Arthur and Vladivostok is conceded and that she will try to get one in Korea is certain. In the event of such a war it is probable that Russia will have the aid Germany and that England will take the other side. European war will follow the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan.

"The movement of Russian troops toward the Afghanistan and British Transcaspian troops at Bakue and Herat and other military maneuvering on the part of Russia are taken by official Russia to mean the beginning of a movement to eliminate English influence in territory heretofore held by her, beginning at Kabul. It is certain that England will have to fight to retain her territory in the east."

SECRETARYSHIP GOES BEGING.

Representative Sherman Announces He Will Stay in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Sherman of New York, who returned to Washington today and whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office, has definitely declined the secretaryship of the senate. "I have declined," said he today, "because the people of my district have evinced a desire that I should remain in the house."

ROBERTS CASE NEXT WEEK.

Debate on Whether He Shall Be Admitted to Be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Chairman Taylor of the Roberts committee and Representative Littlefield of Maine are busy preparing the majority and minority reports respectively in the Roberts case. They will be filed together on Saturday. It is not expected that the case will be called up in the house till Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The debate is expected to occupy two or three days. Roberts will be given an opportunity to be heard on the floor in his own defense. Littlefield and the minority report, are hopeful that the mode of procedure which they favor—to allow Roberts to be sworn in and then expel him—will be followed. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that their report will be adopted and that Roberts will be expelled.

GEN. WHEELER FORFEITS SEAT.

Must Seek a Re-Election to Serve in Congress Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A special to the Times from Washington says: If General Joseph Wheeler expects to return to Washington to take a seat in congress without formality it looks as if he would meet with disappointment. Inquiry has been made since the announcement that he has been relieved from further duty in the Philippines and it is found that there is general agreement on both sides of the house that it has been clearly shown by the examination of the case of Low and other precedents that he has forfeited his right to a seat in congress and that the only way open to him is to go back to his district and seek re-election if he desires to continue service in congress.

Preparing to Receive Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The local army and health officials are preparing to receive 300 bodies of deceased soldiers from Manila, due to arrive here within the next three or four weeks. The army officials have been notified that seventy-five sick soldiers and 125 prisoners will also arrive here shortly.

Indications of Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Durban, dated January 17, says:

"Prices from Potgieter's drift, dated January 16, say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith and that the British wounded are arriving at Mool river hospital by every train, indicating that there has been severe fighting."

Hephurn Speaks at Newark.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The thirtieth annual dinner of the Newark, N. J., Board of Trade was held tonight. Among those in attendance were Governor Voorhees, Mayor Seymour and Congressman W. P. Hepburn, R. Wayne Parker and Charles N. Fowler.

One of the guests of honor was ex-Governor William A. McCorkle of West Virginia, who spoke upon the topic, "The Attitude of the Progressive South in Promoting the Country's Foreign Trade."

Following the West Virginian

Congressman W. P. Hepburn, who spoke on "How Shall We Enlarge Our Labor Fields?"

Smallpox at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 19.—Reports to the health board, owing to a march to the local health board of five cases of smallpox and many exposures. All the sick are negroes and live within half a block of the main business street. They have been sick since last Wednesday, but physicians were not called until yesterday. A strict quarantine prevails on the houses and inmates.

BULLER ON THE MOVE.

His Forces Surprise the Boers and Gain a Vantage Point.

A BIG BATTLE BELIEVED IMMINENT.

Lytelton Forwards Potgieter's Drift and Seizes a Line of Low Ridges Near Warren and His 11,000 Men Cross the River a Few Miles Below Under a Hot Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends this dispatch:

SPEARMAN'S FARM, Natal, Jan. 17.—I am permitted to wire that General Lytelton yesterday afternoon ferried and forded Potgieter's drift and seized with little opposition a line of low ridges a mile therefrom. During the night a howitzer battery was carried across and today from Mount Alice, near Swartkop, naval guns and howitzers shelled effectively the Boer position, which is a strong one.

General Sir Charles Warren has also crossed the Tugela, six miles farther to the west, near Warm drift, with a force of small arms in the face of the hot and heavy fire from the Boer cannon and rifles. He has effected a most satisfactory lodgment two miles inland, toward Ploomskoop.

The Times publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Farm, dated January 17, 9:20 p. m.

The force moved westward on January 10. Lord Donaldson, by a dashing movement, occupied the hills above Potgieter's drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers completely by surprise. The same evening the infantry followed.

General Lytelton's brigade crossed the river yesterday and today shelled the Boer trenches beyond with howitzers.

General Warren's force is now crossing Tricharde drift, five miles above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—General Buller completely surprised the Boers and occupied the hills beyond Potgieter's drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, on Wednesday, January 10. He followed up the movement by shelling the Boer trenches.

This news completely disposes of the statement that Sir Charles Warren's forces went in the direction of Weenan and tends greatly to restore confidence in General Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his forces into three columns had given rise to anxiety. It is now seen that such a view was erroneous, as General Buller's forces are concentrated.

In Cape Colony General Methuen has made a demonstration in force, shelling the Boer works. General Gatacre is skirmishing around Molteno, and a General French has deserted to the Boers at Renberg.

Colonel Plummer is moving to the relief of Mafeking from Jochananand. He is now in command of less than 2,000 men.

Mafeking is in a bad way, the siege is being pressed with determination and the Kafirs are deserting because of a lack of food and the necessity of eating horse meat.

The Standard's vivid account of the assault upon Ladysmith shows that the garrison was surprised and that several times the situation was critical. One of a detachment of thirty Gordon Highlanders who surrendered, every man was wounded, says the correspondent.

Curiously enough that is the first mention of the surrender of the Highlanders. The Boers repulse at Ladysmith was the heaviest counterstroke of the war.

The government is relaxing its efforts to send out reinforcements. It is quite undecided as to when the eighth division will be shipped. The war office declines the offer of a 1,000-battalion of Northamptonshire militia, and it seems probable that only 5,000 instead of 10,000 yeomanry will be mobilized.

The war office sent for Lord Strathcona yesterday and he had a long interview with the officials, particularly General Sir Evelyn Wood.

HALE RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

Modified Request for Information About the Flour Seizures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate adopted a modified resolution relating to the seizure of flour in Delagoa bay. The resolution as it passed the senate reads:

"Whereas, it is alleged that property of citizens of the United States not contraband of war has been lately seized by military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

"Whereas, it is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same; therefore,

Resolved, by the senate of the United States, that the president is hereby requested to send to the senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, all information in the possession of the state department relating to said alleged seizure and detention, and also to inform the senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

DAWSON'S DISASTER.

Large Part of the Town Wiped Out by Fire.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18.—The steamer Danubius, at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last. A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed half a million dollars.

There are no names of the building or losses. The Skagway operator says that great suffering would undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is entirely without the regulation water supply.

DECIDES AGAINST ROBERTS.

Congressional Committee Unanimous in Opposition to Utah Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigadier H. Roberts of Utah today reached a final conclusion on the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts. The committee was unanimous and agreed upon a formal statement of facts. On a question of procedure to be adopted the committee was divided.

The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield of Maine and De Armond of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts by the committee is as follows:

"We find that H. B. Roberts was elected representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah and was at the date of his election above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah."

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such and who, since their marriage has borne him six children.

"About 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such and who, since their marriage has borne him six children, of which the last were twins, born August 11, 1897."

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage."

"Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January 1, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife."

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him."

"That the testimony bearing on those facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses and declined to place himself on the witness stand."

The culminating session of the committee today followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Miers of Indiana, who had been out of the city. He returned today and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly, when the committee met, McPherson of Iowa offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts.

DeArmond immediately proposed a substitute recognizing the constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials and providing for his expulsion. There was no discussion beyond informal remarks and a vote was first taken on DeArmond's substitute. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition.

The vote was then taken on McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows: Yeas—Taylor of Ohio; Frear, Morris and McPherson, republicans; Lanham and Miers, democrats. Nays—Littlefield, republican; DeArmond, democrat.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be returned today and it was determined that the subject will be brought before the house early next week. DeArmond will submit the views of the minority.

PALL OVER STATE CAPITAL.

Tragedy Has a Sobering Effect on the People of Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18.—Yesterday's tragedy, in which three men were killed, seemed to cast a pall over the people of the state capital today and on all sides were seen evidences of mourning. The bodies of Ethelbert Scott and Lutner W. Demaree, victims of Colson's bullets, were shipped to their respective homes, Lexington and Shelbyville, while the remains of Julian, who was probably killed by Scott, lie in a casket at the residence of his sister, where hundreds of friends called today to pay their sad tributes. Captain B. B. Golden, who was also shot by Colson, is a very much improved man today and the physicians entertain hope of his recovery. Golden says he was hit by Colson's first shot and that Demaree was killed by Colson's recklessness. Colson passed the night in jail.

It is regarded as fortunate that the affair had no relation to politics and that both the principals and two of the dead belonged to the same political party, so that it could not be traced to politics by any sort of reasoning. It is believed the affair will have a sobering and tranquilizing effect on everybody here. The crowds in the city are smaller than any day this week.

Gear Gets His Certificate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 18.—Today at noon the Iowa legislature was in session and re-elected John H. Gear of Burlington to the United States senate. The vote stood:

Gear, republican, 111; White, democrat, 32.

Governor Shaw, immediately after the ballot was taken, signed Gear's certificate and forwarded it to Washington.

No Protest from France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—It is said without reservation at the state department that no notes have been received from any European powers making demands upon this government respecting the capture and number in the Philippines. So far as can be learned such communications as have come from the continental powers have been entirely favorable to the proposition made by the United States respecting China and all that remains to make the "open door" negotiation a success. The return of two or three definite notes.

Daughter of Andrew Johnson III.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Mrs. M. J. Patterson, the only child of President Andrew Johnson, is critically ill at her home here and is not expected to live. She is over 80 years of age.

Mercer Aiding Street Car Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Congressman Mercer has introduced a bill to compel street car companies operating lines in the District of Columbia to provide vestibules for the protection of employes from the inclemency of the winter weather. The bill has been referred to the committee on District of Columbia.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The joint committee on appropriations today agreed on the pension appropriation bill and reported it to the house. It carries a total of \$145,245,230, exactly the amount estimated by the pension office.

WANTS BETTER SERVICE.

People of Haigler Have Complaint Against the Burlington.

ARE NOT GETTING A FAIR DEAL.

Corn Rates Raised Monthly and Passenger Service So Poor as to Handicap Stockmen—Discrimination That Works Injury and Inconvenience.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—A petition bearing the signatures of 103 residents of Haigler, Dundys county, complaining of the service given that village by the Burlington railroad and asking for immediate relief, was filed with the secretaries of the state board of transportation. The petition complains of discrimination in favor of some Nebraska towns and of St. Francis, a Kansas town twenty miles south. The document presents an imposing array of instances where it is alleged the railroad company has treated the town unjustly.

Complaint is made because two fast trains stop every day at Benkelman and Wray and do not even slacken their speed at Haigler. The railroad company will be notified of the complaint against it and a hearing will be held before the secretaries of the board. The petition follows:

To State Board of Transportation, Lincoln, Neb.: The undersigned residents of Haigler, Neb., or those whose business points to Haigler, make complaint to your honorable board that the passenger, express and mail service of the B. & M. railroad at this place is unsatisfactory. Wray, Colo., seventeen miles west and Benkelman, twenty miles east, have each two fast trains east and two west every day, making much superior service for them while this place receives, produces and sends out as much freight as either Wray or Benkelman with no express train, and would furnish as many passengers if we had train service. The lack of fast trains drives passengers to stations either side, where both fast trains stop, greatly to our injury.

Haigler last fall received twenty-five passengers to Benkelman to hear Bryan if the railroad would stop train No. 6, but they refused. In times past they ran a free train to Hastings and return to hear a gold democrat.

Grazing and stock raising is almost our only means of support and it is very hard to induce stock dealers to come here on account of train schedules. Many traveling men skip the town for the same reason, greatly to our injury.

We complain that our express is delayed, making it slower than fast freight, and that the charges are unreasonably high.

We complain that our mail is not received with the care that goods should be delivered with the care that ordinary goods should be handled. It has often been cut to pieces under the wheels or thrown in the mud and remained until soaked with water. It often hangs on the catcher in the night for twenty minutes 100 feet from the depot without guard. We have no chance to drop belated mail in cars.

We complain that this season when our crops have failed the rate of feed corn from Minden west has been raised 50 per cent within the last sixty days, and that the rate is unreasonably high.

We complain that we are charged \$3.50 per ton freight on coal from Colorado and they haul it to points east of here, 400 or 500 miles further, for \$2.50 per ton, which is unreasonable.

We complain that in 1898, when we had a fine wheat crop, the rate from St. Francis, twenty miles south, was made so much less than from here that nearly all grain was handled there, making it hard to collect bills for goods furnished to produce the crop.

We know of no reason for this discrimination, and that of the B. & M. railroad to so hamper trade and business at this station as to compel us to abandon our years of toil and accumulated property, and we ask your honorable board to make such order as will place us on an equality with our neighbors and throughout the state.

Is the Law Invalid?

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—An important discovery was made at the state house that may possibly result in invalidating the law passed by the legislature fixing the salaries of clerks of the district court. The record of the vote taken on the measure has been either lost or stolen and while the records of the legislature show the total number of yeas and nays votes cast there is no positive proof that the roll there was called or a vote taken. Those interested in knocking out the law will raise the point that the absence of the record leaves no evidence that the bill passed by a constitutional majority and if their contention is upheld by the courts it will invalidate several other important acts.

Prof. Warner is Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—A telegram from El Paso, Texas, announces the death of Prof. A. G. Warner at Las Cruces, N. M. The body will be shipped to Lincoln for burial.

Prof. Warner was a native of Nebraska and a graduate of the state university. He has been recognized for a number of years as a leading educator of the nation. Prof. Warner held at various times the chair of political economy in the Nebraska state university.

Penitentiary Statistics.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—Deputy LaPor Commissioner Kent has compiled statistics relative to the inmates of the state penitentiary, which for the year 1899 show that the total number incarcerated was 228. One hundred and twenty-five of these were between the ages of 20 and 30 years. One hundred and forty-two of them were married. Sixteen were colored. The greatest number were serving sentences for burglary. Thirty-eight of them had been in the penitentiary before and sixty-two had been in jail before.

Decision in the Bolin Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—The state general Smyth said that the decision of the United States supreme court on the Bolin case was the final chapter of the most important criminal case that has ever gone before the supreme court from the state of Nebraska.

There could be no question, he said, that had the supreme court decided in Bolin's favor the effect would have been little short of revolutionary so far as concerns the criminal actions in Nebraska courts.

SETTLE NEBRASKA BOUNDARY.

Dividing Line Between Antelope State and Missouri to Be Established.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Attorney General Crow of the state of Missouri began an action in the supreme court of the United States under the authority of the legislature of Missouri, to determine the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska.

Under the terms of the Platte purchase, of which Nebraska is a part, it was stipulated that the boundary line between Missouri and Nebraska should be the middle of the channel of the Missouri river. In 1869 there was a big flood in that section and from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land that was formerly on the Missouri side became attached to Nebraska by reason of the river changing its course. Since that time people living on this land have had doubts whether they lived in Nebraska or Missouri. Friction resulted and to put a stop to constant quarrels this action is brought. Should the court pursue its usual course in boundary questions and especially established in the Iowa case, it will appoint a commissioner to investigate the subject, take testimony and report his findings to the court for its guidance in the settlement of the question.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Texas Itch Reported in a Herd Near Marsland.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—Governor Poynter receives a telegram from James Montague of Crawford county, saying that a herd of cattle near Marsland, belonging to James Wood, and suffering from a "deadly contagious disease" were running at large. The telegram asked that the veterinarian Peters at once be notified of the disease, and immediate steps requisite. It is believed that the herd is the same one of which complaint was made from Hemingford several days ago, and which Dr. Peters says is suffering from "Texas itch." This, while a contagious disease, is not a dangerous one and can be eradicated by prompt and rigorous measures.

Dr. Peters has notified the parties in question as to the steps necessary to stop the spread of the contagion, and does not believe there will be any further trouble.

Secretary Furnas' Report.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—Secretary Robert W. Furnas has submitted the following report to the state board of agriculture:

For some reasons, as given in my last report, the board held no state fair for the year 1899, namely: As the Greater America Exposition was held at Omaha on the same grounds as was held this year, the Mississippi Exposition for 1898, it was deemed by the managers of the board not expedient to hold a fair.

The resources, receipts and expenditures for the year are hereby submitted as part of this report:

The total receipts were: Balance from 1898, \$445.52; speed penalty received, \$25.95; Sale of property on Omaha fair grounds, \$307.00; total resources, \$778.47. Expenditures as per list of vouchers herewith, \$550.33. Balance on hand to date, \$228.14.

Treasurer Edward McIntyre reported a balance in the treasury of the board of \$244.46.