THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

In the senate on the 28th the following bills were reported favorably by the committees and placed on general file: S. F. 26, for the appointing of an insurance deputy. S. F. 61, fixing fees to be paid by foreign corporations to do business in the state. S. F. 34, a bill to memorialize congress to establish the status of the First Nebraska militia, was reported favorably engrossed and later passed. S. F. 49, to prohibit the employment of elevator conductors under 18 years of age, was reported properly engrossed and passed. A motion was carried to allow all senate employes pay for six days a week except the postmaster, mail carrier and custodian, who are allowed six and a half days. Warner's resolution to have a committee of five appointed to investigate the differences in rates charged by telephone companies in different towns carried without debate and the chair appointed Warner of Dakota, Meredith of Saunders, O'Neill of Lancaster, Giffin of Dawson and Brown of Keya Paha on the committee.

The following bills were placed on senatorial file on the 29th: H. R. 69, appropriating $4,800 to pay incidental expenses of the legislature. It was amended to read $28,000. S. F. 28, entitled guardians and wards. S. F. 117, in regard to the Dietrich land leasing bill. The rules were suspended and the bill was placed at the head of the list. The following bills were reported back to the senate with the recommendation that they be passed: S. F. 25, giving villages the same right to issue bonds for heating and lighting purposes as cities of the first and second classes. To compel the placing of planks on bridges and culverts before crossing with engines. Amended that one person go 100 yards ahead of engines on the road to prevent accidents. Authorizing county boards to appropriate money for county fairs. To provide for the appointment of an insurance deputy. Fixing fees charged insurance company and others for filing papers. To appropriate $4,800 for incidental expenses of the legislature was amended to read $28,000. An act relating to township organization was referred back to the committee. Hasty of Furnas introduced a resolution to have a committee of three appointed to investigate the reason of the difference in taxes paid by insurance companies in Nebraska and in Iowa.

In the senate on the 30th Secretary Allen to the governor announced that Governor Mickey had signed S. F. 10, to legalize issue of bond by cities of first and second class. Lieutenant Governor McGilton signed S. F. 55, reducing school investments to $50,000, to give school privileges of normal schools. H. R. 67, compelling the city council of Omaha to purchase Omaha water works, was read a third time and passed. S. F. 82, entitled "An act to create a food commission," and S. F. 83 providing penalties for adulterating food, were recommended to be placed on general file. Hasting's resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate insurance companies' taxes was called up and adopted. Bills were introduced: To establish a military code for the state of Nebraska and to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the militia and to provide for the enrollment of the unorganized militia, to conform with an act of the United States congress "To provide the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes." S. F. 126, by Hastings—To promote the independence of voters at public elections, to enforce the secrecy of the ballot, to provide for the selecting and nominating of all candidates for elective offices, except candidates to be chosen at any special election, or township or precinct offices or members of school boards not members of the boards of education, by popular vote at primary elections, and to provide for the manner of so doing; to provide what qualifications are necessary to entitle a person to vote at such primary elections, to provide for the placing of the names of candidates for nomination upon the primary election ballot of their political party and the manner of so doing, and to provide for the selecting and appointment of judges and clerks to serve at such primary election, to provide for the notification to candidates at such primary elections of their nomination, and to provide the manner of nominating candidates for offices to be filled at any special election and for township and precinct offices, and to provide for the order of placing tickets of political parties upon the ballot for public elections, and to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots to be used at public elections and primary elections for nominating candidates for office to be voted on at public election at public expenses; to regulate the formation of new parties and prevent in public elections or primary elections, and to provide for the punishment for the violation of the same.

Almost the entire morning was spent in the senate on the 31st discussing the bill for a joint resolution to memorialize congress to kill the land leasing bill of Senator Dietrich. Howell of Douglas moved an amendment that the fences unlawfully enclosing the public domain be removed. This occasioned much debate, until the senator changed his amendment so that the fences must come down by June 1, 1904. This was carried unanimously. Senator Howell introduced the following:

"Whereas, Congress has prudently taken steps to strengthen the army of the United States by an increase in the proposed appropriations for this branch of the service, therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of the menacing attitude of foreign powers, the international situation justifies the general government in making further preparations to secure a lasting peace by being prepared for war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Nebraska, by its legislature, in session assembled, respectfully requests its representatives in congress to support an appropriation for a larger navy."

HOUSE.

The Perry resolution to exclude professional lobbyists from the house was laid on the table in the house on the 28th. There bills were passed: S. F. 10, by Marshall, to legalize the issuance of bonds for the establishment and maintenance of heating and lighting systems by villages and cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants; H. R. 67, by Gilbert of Douglas, the Omaha water works bill; H. R. 64, by Douglas of Rock, fixing penalties for carrying concealed weapons. H. R. 4, by Nelson of Douglas, the measure providing for a new codification of the laws regulating negotiable instruments to be uniform with the laws of other states, has created more interest in the house than any other similar bill. Lawyers of the house take the position thate it contains more legal questions than any other bill yet introduced or likely to be introduced, and will affect the laws of Nebraska in the most vital manner. It has been referred back to the judiciary committee. Among new bills introduced were: Relating to the contracts for repairing bridges, culverts, etc. To compel annual statement of the condition of joint stock legal reserve life insurance companies. To prevent the organizing of credit guaranty insurance companies. To provide for the funding of county indebtedness.

H. R. 18, by Douglas of Rock, to entitle county treasurers to maintain official seals that would enable them to validate tax titles occasioned a heated and protracted debate in the house on the 29th. The bill was placed on general file. H. R. 102, by Jones of Otoe, providing for the election of county commissioners by an entire vote of the county in counties not under township organization, was vigorously assailed as a political measure. Rouse of Hall insisted that it was an attempt on the part of cities of the class of Nebraska City to obtain control of the county board. Kennedy of Douglas said that from observation he was convinced that regardless of the purpose, the practical effect of this sort of bill is political, as suggested by Rouse. The committee on boundaries, county seats and township organization brought in an adverse report on the bill, which was voted down, allowing the bill to go on general file. H. R. 32, by Koetter of Douglas, compelling Omaha school board to buy its own books and H. R. 42, fixing salaries of secretary of school boards were passed. Bills introduced for first time were: To establish a military code for the state of Nebraska, and to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the militia, and to provide for the enrollment of the unorganized militia, to conform with an act of the United States congress "To promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes." To punish the stealing of domestic fowls and to punish perons receiving or buying stolen domestic fows, making the offense felony.

In the house on the 30th Speaker Mockett signed H. R. 67, by Gilbert of Douglas, the Omaha waterworks bill, which had passed both house and senate. The senate at this time sent in a communication that it had voted to adjourn to next Thursday, the house concurring. The house voted to refuse to concur in the senate's action. These resolutions were introduced by Christy of Nemaha:

We, the undersigned residents, voters, citizens, taxpayers and merchants residing and doing business in Otoe county, realizing that our present laws regarding exemptions are unjust and detrimental to the merchants' interests and to the best interests of society, aiding and abetting dishonest debts, forcing merchants into bankruptcy and causing hardship to the people by an increase of cost in their supplies, petition your honorable body to amend, modify or repeal our exemption laws to such an extent at least that the merchants may have equal protection under the laws to any other class of citizens.

Whereas, We have heard continued reports of extortionate telephone charges, and as the senate has appointed a committee to investigate such charges and complaints.

Therefore, I move you that the speaker of the house appoint a committee of three to investigate and report on such charges to this house.

Fifty-two members, barely a quorum, answered the roll call in the house on the 31st. A large number had been excused the day before, others had gone home during the night or were otherwise detained without excuse. A few members came in after roll call. A resolution by Thompson of Merrick was adopted placing all house employes under charge of the chief clerk during the period of adjournment next week and providing for the employment and remuneration of only as many employes as are actually needed. After the reading of committee reports and bills on second reading the house at 10:45 adjourned on motion of Morsman of Douglas until Monday, February 9, at 2 p. m. Among new bills introduced were the following: To provide for the incorporation of school districts in cities of the first class having less than 40,000 and more than 25,000 inhabitants (South Omaha), and regulating the duties, powers and government of said school districts; to provide for boards of education in said school districts, fixing the terms, salaries, bonds and qualifications of the members of the same and regulating and defining the powers and duties of said boards of education; also to provide for a treasurer, secretary and attorney for said districts and for the control of the property, money and funds of said district; also defining the duties and powers of the Board of Education in regard to taxation for school purposes, the issuance of bonds and all matters pertaining to the revenue and finances of said school districts; and for the repeal of all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith. This provides for a board of five members at the annual city election of 1904, no election of school board members for 1903, term of office to be three years; provides for secretary at $720 per annum, members to draw an annual salary of $300 and give surety bond of $3,000. Aggregate school tax not to exceed 15 mills. Bonds may be issued for not to exceed thirty years, drawing not more than 6 per cent interest if authorized at special or regular election. With the emergency clause.

OPPOSE COUNTY OFFICERS' BILL.

The bill introduced in the senate at the request of the County Officers' association is hung up in the committee, and when it comes forth there will likely be absent from it "that we recommend that it be passed," though the bill will be reported favorably. It is not the fact that the committee does not favor a four-year tenure of office, for a majority of the committee does. But the committee does not intend to recommend that a county officer hold office for a time longer than the time for which he was elected. Another objection is that the committee does not favor having every county election held on presidential year or even year, as provided by the bill. Said one of the committee:

"We are in favor of county officers holding office for four years, but I for one do not want to tell a community that the man it has chosen for two years should serve three. It is the right of the people to do that and not the legislature, in my opinion. And if we make county elections come on even years or on presidential years it will not, in my opinion, serve the best interests of the people. In presidential years, as a rule, county and local affairs are lost sight of almost completely, and persons who are entirely unfitted for office could easily be run in and elected."

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Mickey signed house roll 67, the Gilbert or Howell bill on Monday. The Gilbert bill is identical in all its provisions with the Howell bill. It requires the city of Omaha to acquire and operate its own water plant, and to this end provides that, within thirty days, the governor shall appoint a water board. This water board, in a general way, shall have charge of the acquiring of the plant, together with the council, and shall have control of the plant after it becomes the property of the city. The water works bill has the emergency clause and it therefore becomes a law as soon as the governor gave his approval.

STUDENTS OPPOSE THE BILL.

Students of the medical colleges of the state do not want the bill passed to compel them to appear before the State Board of Health after graduating from the college and stand an examination before being allowed to practice medicine. A majority of the students entered school believing that after securing a diploma they would be allowed to practice without more ado. The bill, however, provides that they shall tread the wine press before the State Board of Health, and that for the privilege they shall each pay into the hands of the said board $25. The students believe that $10 would do.

Hasty of Furnas, Hastings of Butler, and Coffey of Boyd were appointed a committee to investigate the difference in taxes paid by insurance companies in Nebraska and Iowa, as stated in the Hasty resolution passed yesterday. Bills on first reading included the following: To amend article ii, chapter xciii, Compiled Statutes, entitled "Water Rights Irrigation," by adding section 69, providing for official seal for the office of the State Board of Irrigation; and section 70, providing that fees be collected by the secretary of said board for filing, examining, issuing and making copies of water right instruments; and section 71, providing for the disposition of all such moneys by him so collected. S. F. 140, by Wall of Sherman (by request)—To amend section 85, article 1, chapter lxxvii, Compiled Statutes, entitled "Revenue," to strengthen present law regarding assessment of railroad property by state board. To amend section 98, chapter xiii, entitled "Cities of the Metropolitan Class," and section 85, article 1, chapter lxxvii, entitled "Revenue," Compiled Statutes, taxing everything at par cash value and eliminating railroad taxation, as prescribed by this statute. Providing for the appointment of a state surveyor and draughtsman in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings.

A Cough Candy.

An excellent cough candy is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in a cup of boiling water. In another cup put broken bits of slippery elm bark until it is full. Cover this also with half a pint of boiling water, and let it stand for two hours. Strain the flaxseed and slippery elm both through a thin muslin cloth and save the liquor. Add a pound and a half of granulated sugar to it. Boil the syrup for ten minutes. Add the juice of two lemons and boil it to a candy. Test it from time to time by dropping a little in cold water. The moment it is done pour it out on papers spread in biscuit tins and let it harden. As soon as it begins to cool, before it hardens, crease it with a knife, so that it may be easily broken into lozenge shaped candies.

Imitating Bret Harte.

A Bret Harte story comes from Chicago, and concerns "Sam" Davis, a Nevada editor and ranchman. He was a contemporary of Bret Harte and Mark Twain on the Pacific coast, and soon after Harte's success made the remark at a dinner that any modern author could be successfully imitated. Woodford Owens took him up and bet an oyster and wine supper that Davis could not imitate Bret Harte. Inside of a week Davis had written and published a poem called "Binley and '46," which was said to have been found in an old trunk which Bret Harte had left behind him on departing from San Francisco. The poem was copied all over the country, and its authenticity was not questioned, one New York paper going so far as to reproduce it with illustrations. When that happened, Owens paid his bet.

Folklore in England.

Attention has been called to the survival of folklore in rural parts of England by evidence given in a stabbing case tried at the Essex assizes. To quicken the healing of the wounds, the knife with which they were inflicted was smeared with grass and laid on the bed of the patient. The purpose served by the application of grass or oil to the knife, or to any steel instrument that has inflicted wounds, is to prevent it from rusting. For if the steel is allowed to become rusty the wound is supposed to be affected, and festering and mortification follow the progress of the rust. Another quaint belief is that the application of an oiled knife is a certain and quick remedy for scalds and burns.

Mrs. Pat Camobell's "Makeup."

Mrs. Patrick Campell is said to "make up" more rapidly than any other woman on the stage. She usually arrives at the theater a few minutes before curtain time, enters her dressing room like a cyclone and with the aid of a nimble-fingered maid is ready to go on before the average actress would have her hat off. Frequently she stands in the wings waiting for her cue while putting up her hair. By the way, she raised a tremendous row at seeing her self announced on the bills as "Mrs. Pat Campbell." A witty playgoer said on hearing of this: "The is not like Mark Hanna. She refuses to stand pat."

Dedicated After Fifty Years.

The cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in Albany, built in 1852, was consecrated on Sunday, being just free from debt—for it was erected in the day of small things for the Roman Catholic church. It is a noble Gothic structure whose two spires form one of the picturesque features of the hilly city of Albany, as seen from the Hudson or its eastern shores.

From the Chicago Journal: "Look here," said the reforming husband, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept."

"With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife, "and let us begin with your late hours, my love. I should dearly like to know where they are kept."

He let things run on as usual."

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

It costs all the way from $1 to $10 to spit on the sidewalk in Fremont.

The Zeller Stock Food company is a new industry for Hooper.

Organized labor of Nebraska City has perfected the Central Labor union.

Pastor Jones of Nebraska City has resigned and will remove to Oklahoma.

Farm land in Saunders county is reaching the highest figure known for years.

A telephone exchange has been established at Ord with about fifty customers.

An elevator with 100,000 bushels capacity is being agitated at Ellis, Gage county.

Callaway has effected a brass band organization. New instruments have been received.

The Central Nebraska Teachers' association will meet in Grand Island April 1, 2 and 3.

Of two tramps arrested in Fairbury, one of them proved to be a convict from Kansas, to which state he was returned.

The only hotel in the town of Western was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The owner will rebuild bigger and better.

Mrs. Sarah Kerns of Pawnee county celebrated her 88th birthday with fifty-eight of her descendants seated about the festive board.

Rudolph Wilke, aged about 26 years, and single, was thrown from his horse and fatally injured while returning home from a neighbor's four miles southeast of Crete.

The vast acreage of wheat sown in territory tributary to St. Edward the last few years and the success in growing this grain justifies the owner of the flouring mill there in extending the capacity of the mill.

A team of valuable saddle horses belonging to B. F. Hefflefinger, who resides a few miles south of Beatrice, was stolen. Two saddles were also taken. The theft is believed to be the work of local talent.

Food Commissioner Bassett has had a test made of the brands of vanilla sold by dealers generally throughout the state and of the tests made he has found that three of the brands labelled vanilla were adulterated.

A new telephone line is being constructed from Taylor to Brewster, the county seat of Blaine county. In addition to the Bell and Adamson companies at Taylor, there are five lines operated by farmers and ranchmen entering Taylor, thus giving the county seat of Loup county communication with the farmer as well as the outside world.

Senator Hasty of Furnas is very anxious that Nebraska should get more money out of the insurance companies doing business in the state, in the nature of taxes, and to find out the reason that Nebraska is not getting as much as its sister states he introduced a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate.

Captain F. M. Dorrington, register of the United States land office at Alliance, died last week, death being caused by congestion, the small intestines becoming knotted. He was ill only four days. Captain Dorrington came to Nebraska in 1860 and located where Falls City now stands. He owned and operated the first stage line between Lincoln and Falls City and prominently figured in the settling of western Nebraska.

Farm land in Saunders county north and west of Ashland is reaching the highest figures known in many years. David Wilson has sold his farm of 240 acres in Green precinct to Joel Miller for $19,00, or about $79.17 per acre. S. L. Will purchased a farm of 160 acres from E. D. Laughlin for $65 per acre. Land that would not command $30 per acre six years ago now sells for not less than $50, and one farm west of town recently brought $100 per acre.

Warden Davis of the Nebraska state penitentiary has filed his report with the governor. From this it is gathered that there are eight females—two white and six negro—and 278 males in prison. The total negro population is 34. There are 24 life men in the prison. This state has one convict for every 3,816 of its inhabitants, and it is confidently believed that no other commonwealth in the union can make so good a showing. Certainly Nebraska sets its immediate next door neighbors too fast a moral pace. Iowa has a convict to every 1,937 inhabitants; South Dakota has one to every 2,769; Kansas, one to every 1,556, while Colorado has one man in stripes to every 1,050 of its population.

George B. Haynes, a prominent farmer in Butler county, dropped dead from heart disease.

Fifty trade slot machines doing business in Nebraska City must hereafter pay a tax or quit their operations.

Hon. John Barsby of Fairmont has been granted a franchise by the city of Geneva for an independent telephone exchange and a good subscription list has been secured. Work will begin as soon as all preliminaries can be settled.

Mrs. W. C. Kidd, who has for several years been manager of the Morton hotel in Nebraska City, will leave for Excelsior Springs, Mo., to make her home in a few days. She will be tendered a farewell reception before her departure.

News has been received in Plattsmouth of the death of George Stull, a former Plattsmouth boy, which occurred recently in the state of Washington. Stull was killed by the flywheel of a gasoline engine which he was operating in a pumping station.

A SENATE MUDDLE

INSISTENCE ON STATEHOOD BILL MAKES PROGRAM DOUBTFUL.

SENATOR QUAY CHANCES TACTICS

A Move to Tack the Omnibus Statehood Bill Onto Another Measure May Cause Trouble — Senators Ready to Appeal from the Chair.

WASHINGTON—The omnibus statehood bill will continue to hold its place for the present as the unfinished business on the senate calendar, but it seems quite probable that the debate will be transferred to the appropriation bills. Senator Quay has entirely changed his tactics during the last week and after trying in vain to secure a quorum for night sessions on two different occasions, has abandoned all efforts in that direction, leaving the senators who oppose the statehood bill to take the responsibility for delay. He now apparently is the least concerned of all to secure late sessions.

He makes no confidants, but it is evident that it is his purpose to make his fight in connection with the appropriation bills and to secure promises to vote for a statehood rider to one or other of them.

Thus far there has not been delay on any supply measure on account of the statehood debates, but there will be a decided effort to attach the statehood amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. It is expected that the amendment will be ruled out on a point of order, in which event there will be an appeal from the decision of the chair. It is quite possible, however, that the question may be submitted to the senate without a ruling by the chair. This plan has been pursued in other cases and has been found to work satisfactory.

Senator Cullom will attempt to secure consideration of the Cuban treaty, but until the statehood bill is disposed of all speculation as to what may be done with other questions is idle.

The anti-trust bill which was scheduled for early consideration in the house this week, will not come up until late in the week, if at all, and possibly may be postponed until next week. The friends of the currency bill are exceedingly anxious to get consideration for it, and it may most likely come in after the postoffice appropriation bill is disposed of, in which case the anti-trust bill would be shut out this week.

Omaha Child Saving Institute.

A remarkable incident occurred some time past. A woman with a young child was on the streets in a perfectly destitute and helpless condition. She was without friends and without means of support and had tried in every way she knew to find employment, with her little child, and failed. In her desperation she appealed to a children's society to take care of her little one temporarily until she could get in a better position. She was told that she must sign papers of relinquishment and make absolute legal surrender of her child and give it up, with the assurance that she would never see it again and would never know where it was; or that she must go out again upon the streets. She clung to her child and went on her journey, although it was cold and dreary and she was hungry. Finally she concluded there was nothing else for her to do but to go back and sign the papers and give up her child forever. On the day to do this, some one seeing her distress and learning the cause of her trouble, told her of the Child Saving Institute and that it would help her. She appealed to the institute and her child was tenderly cared for several weeks and in the meantime the mother met with good fortune and reached a position where she was abundantly able to provide for her own child and to keep it permanently.

Must Not Offer a Pass.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney General Conneen has written an opinion in which he holds that the offering of a transportation pass to a member of the legislature would constitute a misdemeanor and make him subject to forfeiture of his office.

The giving of the attorney general's opinion arose from the fact that the Pullman Palace Car company sent to Hon. Francis G. Landon, member of assembly from Dutchess county, an annual pass, and Mr. Landon referred the matter to Mr. Conneen.

Cattle Disease Disappears.

BOSTON, Mass.—Within a short time it is believed the cattle embargo in force in several New England states because of the foot and mouth disease will be lifted. Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, has returned to Washington and will not come back to New England unless there is a reappearance of the disease. There are no known cases of the disease in New England now.

Expect War in Honduras.

SAN FRANCISCO—William Davidson, a mining man who arrived here from the lower coast, reports that a revolution was expected to break out in Honduras at the time he left Tiurgalpa, a few days ago, as the result of a disagreement over the returns of the late presidential election. There were three candidates for president, and the judges had not been able to decide which one was elected.

THE LAND LEASING BILL.

Why a Texas Congressman is Opposed to the Measure.

WASHINGTON—Additional opposition to the land leasing bill has arisen in the house from some of the southern members of congress. Representative Burleson of Texas introduced a resolution in the house calling upon the secretary of the interior to furnish the house with full information as to what steps, if any, had been taken to prevent the illegal fencing of the public domain in Nebraska, Wyoming and New Mexico. He also desires to know the number of filings or applications for part of the public domain which have been made in the states of Nebraska and Wyoming during the year 1901 and 1902 under the homestead and desert land acts, and how many persons who have made such filing have been fraudulently used to secure color of title to said lands for the purpose of conveying or transferring the same to others. The resolutions also directs that upon report being made the attorney general shall immediately institute proceedings against all persons who have illegally fenced in government lands and to declare all fraudulent appropriation of lands under the acts referred to, and that in on event shall any money paid for land be refunded, where it is shown that the filing was fraudulent. When inquiry was made as to his motive for introducing the resolution and his opposition to the bill, Mr. Burleson stated that it would give the cattle growers of Wyoming and Nebraska an undue advantage over the Texas cattlemen, for the reason that when Texas came into the union she retained all her public lands and the state had to buy or lease their lands from private individuals, and if the Nebraskans were permitted to keep up their fances without paying rent or allowed to lease lands at a few cents per acre it would continue to work an injustice upon the people of Texas.

COUNTRY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

One Hundred and Nine Thousand Organized Militia in Country.

WASHINGTON—In view of the vague rumors of impending trouble for the United States growing out of the Venezuelan situation, the annual returns of adjutant generals of the several states regarding the strength of the militia of the country, which was transmitted to congress Monday by Adjutant General Corbin, is of peculiar interest at this time. It shows that the United States has a grand total of 10,853,396 men available for military duty. The total organized strength of the militia of the country, officers and men of all arms, is shown to be 109,338. The strength of the militia of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming is as follows:

Nebraska—General staff, 8; engineers, 65; cavalry, 101; light battery, 148; infantry, 1,489; total, 1,711. Total available men unorganized, 112,000.

Iowa—General staff, 26; engineers, 16; infantry, 2,456; signal corps, 60; hospital ambulance corps, 58; total, 2,616. Total available men unorganized, 316,668.

South Dakota—General staff, 12; cavalry, 127; light battery, 35; infantry, 1,085; total, 1,255. Total available men unorganized, 55,968.

Wyoming—General staff, 6; cavalry, 52; light battery, 42; infantry, 260; total, 360. Total available men unorganized, 9,000.

STATEHOOD BILL IS RIDER.

Committee Attaches it to the Agricultural Appropriation.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee on agriculture Saturday agreed to place the omnibus statehood bill on the agricultural appropriation bill as a rider.

The proposition was strongly antagonistic, but it carried by a two-thirds vote. Senators Hansbrough, Foster (Wash.), and Quay, republicans, and Bate, Heitfeld and Simmons, democrats, voting in the affirmative.

Senators Proctor, Dolliver and Quarles, republicans, voted in the negative.

Asks America to Aid Finns.

CHICAGO—Appeals for aid for the starving Finns are being made by Dr. C. J. Sorrenson, surgeon-in-chief of the Northern Michigan general hospital, who is president of the Finnish central relief committee, with headquarters in Calumet. According to Dr. Sorrenson, no less than 400,000 Finns are starving, and not since the famine of 1867, which caused the death of 100,000 persons, have the conditions been so desperate.

Younger Will Be Pardoned.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from St. Paul says: Cole Younger, who was paroled from Stillwater penitentiary two years ago, with his brother Jim, will be given a conditional pardon by the state pardon board, which will admit of the ex-bandit returning to his former home in Missouri. Warden Wolfer of Stillwater prison has recommended a full pardon.

Mutineers Make Confession.

LIVERPOOL—The four seamen of the British bark Vermonica, accused of mutiny, were remanded. Two of the prisoners have made a statement implicating themselves and the others in the crime, but another of the accused men, William Smith, an American, declares their statements untrue.

Many a woman puts a No. 6 foot in a No. 2 shoe and goes to a meeting where she may softly weep over the poor females of China.

WOMEN SUFFER.

Hard to attend to daily duties with a back that aches like the toothache.

A woman's kidneys give her constant trouble.

Backache is the first warning of sick kidneys, and should never be neglected.

Urinary disorders annoy, embarrass and worry womankind.

Dangerous diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease are sure to follow if the kidneys are neglected.

Read how to cure the kidneys and keep them well.

Mrs. James Beck of 314 West Whitesboro street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework, let alone washing and ironing; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for kidney complaints, and got them at Broughton & Graves' drug store. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many others, and my case ought to convince the most skeptical sufferer to give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine, which cured Mrs. James Beck, will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

When a chain of evidence has been forged by a police lynx would a prisoner at the bar be justified in hiring a blacksmith instead of a lawyer?

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c

In this world a man gets what he takes, if it is only a cold.

WHEN YOUR GROCER SAYS
he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

There is nothing like leather—not even the paper imitations.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Wet boots and expected pleasure are hard to put off.

You never hear any one complain about "Defiance Starch." There is none to equal it in quality and quantity. 16 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now and save your money.

Matrimony can never be wholly a success until hubby forgets mother's cooking.

SHORTHAND GUARANTEED BY MAIL. PROF. L. L. MARTIN, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

About the only satisfactory substitute for wisdom is silence.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

You can't tip a waiter enough to make him lose his balance.

WABASH RAILROAD
—SELL—

MOBILE and return,	$28.25
NEW ORLEANS and return,	$29.50
HAVANA, CUBA, and return,	$65.35

The above special rates and many others with long limits and stop-overs on sale Feb. 17th to 22nd inclusive. All information at Wabash City Office, 1601 Farnam St., or address,
HARRY E. MOORES,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept. Omaha, Nebr.

Single Tax in Practice.

On the coast of Vancouver island in British Columbia, the flourishing town of Naniamo, with its 6,000 inhabitants has no taxes for municipal purposes save one on land values, levied alike on occupied and unoccupied land, according to the orthodox interpretation of the single tax theory. The town is a miners' town, where the doctrine of "three acres and a cow" is almost universally realized, as well as that of "every man his own house owner." For this result the easy terms of the London syndicate which owns the coal and land in the neighborhood are largely responsible.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD
will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.
Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.
He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.
Notice Increase in Sales: 1899 Sales: 2,203,882,21; In Business: 1902 Sales: 5,024,840.00. A gain of 2,820,958.79 in Four Years.
W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.
The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.
Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

HONESTY in making our line is what we rely on to bring us your patronage and friendship.

$100 REWARD
will be paid for any Maple axle, Elm or pole birch hub found in any "NEW TIFFIN" wagon that has ever been sent from our factory. INSIST upon your dealer handling this great wagon. They run easiest and last the longest. If he will not handle them write to THE TIFFIN WAGON CO., TIFFIN, OHIO, and they will refer you to a dealer who will sell you one.