

# BY TARIFF AND TRUST

## HOW THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY HAS FARED.

### Trust Shuts Out Competition and Then Closes Down Eighty of the Mills It Gathered In.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Mr. William H. Griffith, a tin plate maker of Washington, Pa., was before the industrial commission. He told the commission that his company, which has since disposed of its plant, cleared 30 per cent profit last year, when the price of tin was \$2.90 per box, the lowest ever known for plate. He also said that just previous to the passage of the McKinley bill and for a year or so afterward, when the price was \$6.50, the profit was fully 100 per cent. He said that while his company had sold its plant to the trust, the transaction had been without his sanction and that he had since undertaken the establishment of an independent plant, also located at Washington, Pa., which he soon would have in operation.

The sale of the old plant had been made under the representation that the consolidation was necessary to prevent competition and there had been a fear that if they did not go into the pool their business would be injured. He had not accepted this opinion and consequently was prepared as rapidly as possible to re-enter the field. Nor did he accept the view that a large combination had any advantage over an individual, but believed the advantage was rather with the individual.

In re-establishing himself he had found that he was hampered in securing machinery, as well as of the manufacture of plates. In substantiation of this statement he said that a manufacturing company, which had entered into an agreement with him to supply him for five years, had already refused to fill an order after an official of the trust had become a large owner of the stock of that company. The restriction, he said, also extended to the independent manufacturers of sheet iron, the American company refusing to sell to them, except upon the stipulation that they should not sell their product to the makers of tin plate. Furthermore, they refused to supply jobbers and others with their special brands except upon condition that they assign their brands to the trust. There was a similar restriction upon block tin, and half of the "dippers" in the country had been forced out of business.

### EIGHTY MILLS CLOSED.

He thought the managers of some of the different plants in the trust were growing restless under these restrictions, as they were not running nearly so steadily as before the combination was effected. Of the 272 mills in the combine eighty had been closed. Mr. Griffith said that the trust had been organized prior to the tin plate had advanced from \$2.90 to \$4.90. This advance was out of proportion to the advance in wages and raw material. He made a calculation to show that \$3.84 would be a profitable price under present conditions. However, he said that notwithstanding this advance in price, he had reason to believe some of the members of the combination were woefully disappointed in the results. He also understood that the employees in the trust mills were becoming apprehensive, which he thought was illustrated by the fact that of the 800 rollers employed by the combination no fewer than 150 had made application to him for places in his establishment.

Mr. Griffith said that while the American company was capitalized for \$50,000,000, the plants comprising the combination could have been bought at the time the combination was effected for \$12,000,000. He, therefore, considered the company overcapitalized. He had understood that the promoters of the combination had received \$10,000,000 in common stock for their services. The standard price paid for mills in forming the trust was \$40,000 each. His company had received an advance of 25 per cent upon cash valuation.

### PRESENT TARIFF NOT NEEDED.

The witness said he considered the tariff essential to the protection of the tin plate industry in this country, but he would not say that so high a tariff as the present was necessary to its existence.

Mr. E. F. Going, a tin plate manufacturer, who was also for several years engaged in canning fruits in Baltimore, said that in recent years there had been a competition among canners on account of the thinness of the tin coating on cans, and this had been especially noticeable since the organization of the trust. Previous to this deterioration the American plate was regarded superior to the West's.

Mr. W. L. Sawyer, secretary of the Corporation Trust company of Delaware, explained to the commission the operation of the Delaware corporation laws and the methods of his company, which acts as the transfer agent for a number of trust combinations.

## WAR ON THE TRUSTS.

### National Grange Will Take Decided Stand Against Monopolies.

Springfield, O.—(Special).—There is every indication that all important resolutions submitted to the National Grange for adoption will be based upon the grand master's address declaring war upon the trusts in no uncertain manner and carrying with them suggestions as to the measures necessary to secure the proper legislation to put them out of business.

As it was the sentiment of the grand master's speech, so it is the sentiment of the hotel lobbies where these matters are discussed in common, and while the National Grange is not in accord in this particular, yet it is believed that even more radical action will be taken this year along this particular line.

The session beginning at 9 o'clock was distinctly an officers' meeting, the presence of O. E. Hale of New York, the lecturer, Alpha Moore of Vermont, and A. O. Bowen, the chaplain, all submitting their reports, which were of an encouraging nature, indicating the grange is growing both in membership and influence.

In the afternoon the grange accepted an invitation from the Commercial club to hold points of interest in the city.

Resolutions transmitted so far by the national grange amounts practically to nothing. The resolutions submitted were that they will leave in the hands of the state, and that they will visit the Ohio, and the Columbia.

## INTIMIDATED OFFICERS.

### Bradley's Troops Caused Them and Voters Great Fear.

Louisville, Ky.—(Special).—The work of tabulating the election returns in Louisville is progressing so slowly that it is hardly probable that all of the precincts of the city will be counted before next Tuesday or Wednesday. Numerous wrangles occur daily at the sessions of the board of election commissioners, which delay the progress of the count. The democrats have given notice that they will contest the vote in several precincts on the ground that the democratic officers of the precincts as well as democratic voters, had been intimidated by soldiers. When the vote of the Twentieth precinct of the Ninth ward was reached by the commissioners it was found that there was no complete record of the vote. Judge Harris, democratic counsel, said that he would produce affidavits to prove that the democratic officers in this precinct were frightened from the voting places by the report that Governor Bradley's soldiers were coming. On this account they had been unable to make out the returns. Mr. Kinkead, for the republicans, said that he would procure evidence to show that the soldiers were never within a mile of the precincts and that the democrats had other reasons for not signing the returns. The board voted to pass the precinct until later.

## WILL BUY MORE BONDS.

### Treasury Will Purchase Several Million Dollars Worth.

New York.—(Special).—The Evening Post says: It was learned this afternoon that a well known bond house of this city will sell the government a large stock of bonds aggregating in value from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, in a few days. Arrangements, it is believed, have been practically completed for the transaction, so that the transfer will be made. A representative of the house declined to go into particulars, but admitted the plan would probably go through. Estimates vary as to the amount of cash that would be released in this city in the case of a government purchase. Some authorities thought \$12,000,000 would be released to local banks as a result, while others thought \$10,000,000 would represent the assistance felt.

Local banks, it is thought, will not to any considerable extent sell their bonds. They only hold now \$500,000 free and clear and would not be likely to disturb securities held to take advantage of the government's offer. A prominent sterling banker said this evening that the treasury's offer to purchase bonds had put an end to the possibility of gold imports.

## CHEYENNE STRIKE SANCTIONED.

### National Unions Approve the Action of Boiler Makers and Machinists.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special).—The Union Pacific shop strikers have made the announcement that they have been notified by the grand lodges of the Machinists and Boiler Makers associations that the Cheyenne strike has been sanctioned and that other lodges of the unions along the Union Pacific system have been notified that no work should be done on engines for the Wyoming division.

The committee of Cheyenne business men held a conference with the strikers and agreed to take the matter up with the company and have the wage question adjusted if they would return to work. The business men said they believed the company would extend the working time to nine hours per day and make other concessions in the event of the men returning to work.

The boiler makers and machinists held meetings and declined to accept the business men's proposition, concluding to continue the strike. A number of the strikers have left the city and others are preparing to seek employment elsewhere.

There is a small force of machinists working, enough to handle the repair work. New men are being put on as fast as they apply for work.

## End of Sugar War in Sight.

New York.—(Special).—The Times says: According to some Wall street reports the war between the sugar refiners and companies is very near to a settlement, and that in rather an extraordinary way. It is said in fact that a consolidation of all the sugar refining companies of the country is shortly to be brought about and that the Arrington company has the project in charge. While it is impossible to get any verification of the report, it is regarded as significant that in spite of the present war, which is supposed by the public to be costing the refining companies a small fortune by reason of losses, the sugar stocks have been strong and at any recession have been bought by outsiders.

But whether this consolidation talk is or is not without foundation it seems to be very generally accepted that an agreement between the warring companies has practically been reached, the terms of which may be announced at any time.

## Big Deal in Broom Corn.

Chicago.—(Special).—The Chronicle says: Negotiations are nearly completed for the transfer of the broom corn of five big local concerns to the Union Broom Supply company, the trust that was organized two months ago under the laws of Indiana. By the agreement of this stock, it is claimed, the corporation will own 95 per cent of the market supply. The price to be paid for the 2,000 tons of broom corn which the Chicago concerns possess will reach \$500,000, or \$250 a ton.

It was the story of the deal that caused the delegates to the convention of the Broom Makers of the United States and Canada to empower their executive committee to call a meeting at any time soon to meet any rise in price that is expected to follow the latest news of the trust.

Coupled with the announcement that the trust was arranging for the purchase of the stock owned by the local concerns, it was the intimation that the Union Broom Supply company soon will enter the field of making brooms itself.

## Hague Conference is Horrified.

St. Petersburg.—M. de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and who was a member of the Russian delegation to the peace conference at The Hague, has published a card in the Official Messenger, in which he expresses his regret that the horrors of war should have appeared within two months after the Hague conference. He declares, however, that the conference had not attempted to avert all wars, but to defeat the laws and usages of war, hoping thus to mitigate the evil.

## RUSSIAN BEAR GROWLS

### THREATENED TO FIRE ON JAPANESE SHIPS.

### Almost a Rupture Between the Two Countries at Port Arthur—Trouble Possible.

Victoria, B. C.—(Special).—According to advices from the Orient brought by the steamship Empress of China, the difficulty arising out of the Masampo affair is evidently far from adjustment. As Masampo lies in a commanding position between Fusan and Tushima, and as it is of immense importance to use as a naval base connecting Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

The story is now told of almost a breach on an occasion when two Japanese cruisers in the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li unexpectedly appeared before Port Arthur. The Russian signal officers at the outer station signaled that the port was closed to foreign ships of war. Disregarding or misunderstanding this signal, however, the two Japanese cruisers steamed straight into the harbor. They were intercepted, however, by a Russian steam launch, having on board an octal who warned the Japanese captains that the forts would fire on the cruisers if they were not immediately withdrawn.

This advice was taken, it is said, by the Japanese commander, but with very bad grace.

C. P. Greathouse, who was consul general of the United States to Kanagawa, Japan, from 1885 to 1889, died at Seoul October 21. At the time of his death Mr. Greathouse was adviser to the Korean government, a position he had held without interruption during the past several years. He was an American of Korea paid all funeral expenses and ordered an escort of 200 soldiers to attend the obsequies. Mr. Greathouse was the author of a book on Korean folklore.

The Empress of China brings the following advices:

Stories are current respecting the display of French jealousies in South China. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Courier d'Haiphong mentions piracy prevailing in the Canton delta and goes on to say that the English never miss a good opportunity, have made this state of affairs a pretext for sending a gunboat up the West river.

The same paper says that the English newspaper, the Tatler, and Kangsi for their exclusive profit, and advises the French government to take all necessary measures in order that they may not operate alone. It is reported at Hong Kong that the French consuls there and at Canton have urgently requested the dispatch of a gunboat from Saigon.

Elaborate experiments in wireless telegraphy have recently been conducted by the Japanese government. Successful results have invariably been obtained and the various communication companies have put the system into permanent operation between Obidso Point and Mikami Island, a distance of nine miles.

It is evident from the tone of Japanese newspapers that the relations between Russia and Japan are far from amicable, official statements to the contrary notwithstanding. An indication is the statement emanating from Shanghai that the Russian government has protested to the Chinese government that the Chinese students being sent to Japan, also against the engagement of Mr. Yano as adviser to the Chinese government, and against Japanese officers being engaged to train the Chinese army.

The same report, just prior to the sailing of the Empress is the report that a Russian warship arrived at Masampo to enforce Russian demands. A conservative statement, that of the Chinese Gazette, follows: "The Nippon observes Russia's protest against the concession of the Chinese coast. Concessions secured in connection with the whale fisheries, acquisition of lease of Ulung Island, purchase of land at Fusan and apparently determined attempts to procure property in Masampo also contains the intimation of our contemporary's opinion, valid evidence that the great northern power is pushing for another port of southern seas."

## Censor Scratches Names.

New York.—(Special).—The dispatches from Manila yesterday referred to Major March as commanding the left battalion of the Thirty-third regiment, commanded by Colonel Luther R. Hare, in the sharp engagement with the insurgents near San Fabian, Saturday. The officer is Major Peyton C. March, formerly acting on General MacArthur's staff, and later on General Otis's staff. According to the character of the censorship at Manila, General Otis is not permitting the sending of the names of the killed and wounded. A full account of the engagement near San Fabian was not permitted to send the name of Major John A. Logan, killed in action, or those of others killed or wounded.

## McKinley Cables Aguineldo.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The president is making efforts to secure the protection of the Spanish prisoners with the insurgents in the Philippines. A cable message has been sent to General Otis and by him forwarded to General MacArthur, with instructions to get it to Aguineldo, if possible, relating to this subject. The president requests the kindly and humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners, and the message also contains the intimation that any of the insurgents responsible for the ill-treatment of such prisoners will be held to strict account when they are taken by the United States forces operating in the islands.

## More Troops For Otis.

New York.—(Special).—The transport Meade, ready to start for Manila with the Forty-third infantry, Colonel Arthur Murray in command, and a cargo made up in part of Christmas boxes, did not get away as scheduled because of the fog.

Besides Colonel Murray's command, there are aboard the Meade four women nurses, several assistant surgeons, Major S. C. Mills, an inspector general; Captain Crozier of the ordnance department, who is also an inspector general, and John P. Baker, the young man's Chinese association, who is going to Manila in connection with his association's work among the soldiers.

The Forty-third is provided with a chaplain, Rev. J. H. Hillman.

The Meade was formerly the Berlin of the American line. It has 1,200 men on board, exclusive of the crew.

## BOERS HAVE UPPER HAND.

### Play Havoc With the British Armored Train.

Durban, Natal.—(Special).—The armored train, which is already reported as having been captured, and which is at Chieveley safely, only a few Boers having been seen there. It started back and was thrown from the track two miles from that station by an obstruction. The front car was turned over, the enemy opening a hot fire at the same time from a kopje with a Maxim and two nine-pounders. They got the range accurately, hitting the cars and locomotive, but did not damage to the vital parts of the latter. The naval gun attached fired thrice, but was then put out of action.

Lieutenant Churchill, with great bravery and coolness, which is described as magnificent, got out a party of men to clear from the tracks the overturned cars, and finally the engine passed by the wrecked cars at the side of the track, the Dublin Fusiliers and volunteers fighting an unequal battle beside the derailed cars. Three times they drove the enemy back. The wounded men's comrades then put them back on the tender and finally the engine and tender followed the engine and tender down the railway line, taking advantage of all the possible cover. It is hoped that the relief party will assist them in getting back safely.

The Boer fire was so severe that telegraph poles and wires were torn down and the cars were hit continually. The Boer guns were posted on kopjes, covered by brushwood, and the sharpshooters were hidden in the sharp-topped boulders. Lieutenant Churchill remained with the retiring party and an ambulance train which went out returned with only one wounded man. The doctor in charge of the train got to the Boer lines, but was informed that other wounded could not be recovered without Joubert's orders. It is reported that few men of the retiring party arrived in camp at Estcourt. Lieutenant Churchill is still missing.

## OVER ONE HUNDRED MISSING.

London.—(Special).—Special dispatches from Estcourt estimate the wounded and missing of the armored train at between 100 to 150. The missing include Captain Haldane. It is hoped that some escaped over the veldt and will return to Estcourt in a few days.

## BIG FIGHT AT LADYSMITH.

Estcourt.—(Special).—A missionary, a native, but a reliable man, who arrived here yesterday from Ladysmith, reports that a big fight took place there on November 16. He says that volunteers went out in the early morning and drew the enemy from their position onto a flat, where the regular troops, under Sir George White, outnumbered them, by outflanking the Boers, administering a defeat with great loss.

## HIS GRAVE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### Major John A. Logan Falls a Victim to Filipino Bullets.

Manila.—(Special).—The remains of Major John A. Logan, killed in action at San Jacinto Saturday, were buried in Paco cemetery, where they followed the body to the grave. Chaplain Pierce officiated and the Twentieth infantry furnished the escort, which was commanded by Major Rodman. The pallbearers were the captains of the Twentieth infantry.

Reports have been received here from General Young, dated Humingang. Humingang is about thirty miles east of San Fabian. General Young is supposed to have advanced considerably further toward San Fabian.

A correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs an account of the rapid pace with which General Young covered the road with his cavalry. The Maccabees scouts demoralized the insurgents around the low country. A messenger and reinforcements, who were captured, say no town from San Jose to San Nicolas expected the arrival of the Americans until a day or two after they actually arrived.

Aguineldo and his government are said to be making desperate efforts to escape to Bayombong. The information here is that he is still in the low country.

Lieutenant Johnston, with Troop M, Third cavalry, captured at San Nicolas twelve barrels containing the wardrobe of Aguineldo's wife, some personal effects, the records of the secretary of war and much commissary and medical supplies. Senora Aguineldo probably escaped over the divide, but the secretary of war is thought to be inside the lines.

## Gen. Otis Cables Names of Killed and Wounded.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—General Otis reported the following casualties: Wounded in action at San Mateo, November 11, James Wright, K, Sixteenth infantry, both thighs, severe. In action at Arayat, October 13, James Turner, Twenty-fourth infantry, neck, severe. In action, San Fabian expeditionary brigade, November 16, John O'Neil, H, Thirteenth infantry, chest, severe; Tony Ederhardt, T, third infantry, abdomen, slight; John F. Coates, G, right arm, slight; George Puelh, left arm, slight. In action at Bamban, 11th, James F. Wyatt, M, Thirty-sixth infantry, right knee, moderate. In action at Malabon, 16th, Ernest W. Rhodes, C, Seventh infantry, back, severe; Dell Cudney, right thigh, severe. In action, road to San Jacinto, November 11, killed, Oscar K. Mercier, acting hospital steward; Thirty-third infantry, Lovell E. Castel, sergeant; E. J. A. Robinson, corporal, H; Willie Boone, H; Smack Mitchell, L; Arthur Pettus, E; wounded, Arthur Radzinski, sergeant major, left thorax, severe; Herbert H. Harpold, sergeant, G, right thigh, slight; George R. Sims, corporal, I, right leg, slight; George A. Matlock, artificer, A, left forearm, slight; Lasaro C. Castillo, E, left thorax, severe; Edward A. Hurth, L, left thigh, slight; Duke H. Howell, M, left shoulder, slight; Francis G. Taylor, E, right wrist, slight; Charles F. Truesdell, sergeant, right thigh, slight; Charles E. Rows, corporal, M, sprain of back, severe; James M. Boynton, E, subman, slight.

## A SPLENDID SHOWING

### A REPORT WHICH SHOWS HOW THE PEOPLE CAN AND WILL HELP THEMSELVES IF THEY ARE GIVEN A CHANCE.

### Hon. W. H. (Coin) Harvey, Representing the National Ways and Means Committee, Turns His Work Over to National Committeeman Thompson.

Hon. W. H. Harvey, who has been in Nebraska since the middle of last June, as the special representative of the national ways and means committee, has turned his work over to Hon. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, democratic national committeeman, and returned to his home in Chicago. For a week or ten days Mr. Harvey will take a much needed rest and then he will go to work harder than ever before.

During Mr. Harvey's short sojourn in Nebraska he raised from the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the field of politics \$20,490.35 in subscriptions, \$4,500.35 of which was cash. He organized the same set of men into active workers in fifty counties and provided a way for them all to feel and know that they were really the parties at interest, and that they are proprietors in politics.

A new force in politics has been inaugurated, a power which the brutal tactics of the Harnaised republicanism cannot disarm, subdue or counteract. The people of Nebraska will now depend upon Hon. W. H. Thompson to keep up the good work in Nebraska, and to see to it that there is no slack, because all Nebraska knows that Mr. Harvey could not have had a better successor in his efforts.

All parties interested in this work should address their letters to Hon. W. H. Thompson, Grand Island, Neb. The Packers' National Bank of South Omaha still has a depository of the fund.

The following is the status, by counties, of what is known as the campaign fund for 1900 in the state of Nebraska, up to November 11:

County	Cash paid	Percentages	Total subscriptions	Amount subscribed per Bryan vote
Antelope	1,243	7.00	17,000	0.25
Boone	2,028	21.83	49,100	0.25
Boone	1,376	49.59	439,000	0.33
Butte	2,423	49.00	187,000	0.06
Burt	1,232	19.00	622,000	0.20
Butler	2,277	118.50	531,500	0.25
Cass	2,455	269.00	862,000	0.33
Cedar	1,517	185.50	771,000	0.14
Fillmore	1,232	49.00	287,000	0.24
Chase	1,418	15.00	97,000	0.06
Cuming	1,737	72.00	572,000	0.21
Dakota	304	50.00	318,000	0.35
Dallas	1,296	73.00	348,000	0.25
Dodge	2,064	41.00	343,000	0.17
Douglas	11,720	436.00	4,431,000	0.14
Franklin	1,267	25.25	226,500	0.20
Franklin	1,093	14.25	182,100	0.18
Gage	2,705	48.75	294,250	0.17
Greeley	778	90.00	525,000	0.75
Hamilton	1,486	62.25	379,250	0.25
Hamilton	1,561	114.00	7,240,000	0.22
Harlan	1,149	53.50	524,000	0.29
Howard	1,267	45.75	343,000	0.20
Jefferson	1,514	101.00	489,450	0.33
Johnson	1,243	24.00	2,100,000	0.25
Kearney	1,174	33.25	3,297,000	0.25
Kimberly	1,182	114.25	427,000	0.20
Lancaster	5,677	216.50	4,794,500	0.13
Lincoln	1,355	3.00	18,000	0.00
Madison	1,712	41.00	61,150	0.15
Madison	1,292	57.00	6,150	0.22
Madison	909	31.00	3,210,000	0.22
Maxwell	1,227	127.00	7,706,000	0.22
Maxwell	1,253	62.25	2,910,000	0.25
McPherson	1,178	58.75	3,350,000	0.30
Platte	2,109	149.50	7,267,000	0.19
Polk	1,486	62.25	4,310,000	0.25
Richardson	1,994	60.40	3,366,500	0.20
Saline	2,535	233.50	9,114,500	0.46
Saline	1,486	46.25	3,366,500	0.20
Seward	1,186	47.00	4,300,000	0.27
Seward	2,716	93.50	2,296,000	0.12
Stanton	829	1.00	18,000	0.00
Stanton	829	59.25	3,330,000	0.20
Thayer	714	79.00	348,500	0.50
Thayer	1,343	25.40	351,000	0.23
Thayer	1,486	62.25	7,315,000	0.20
Washington	1,426	53.00	4,279,000	0.22
Wayne	1,308	46.00	4,264,000	0.22
York	1,219	23.00	2,112,000	0.22
York	1,759	119.00	7,275,000	0.18
From outside				
of state	1,000	1.00	0.00	0.00
Total	\$4,500.35		\$20,490.35	

## SURPLUS IN SOLDIERS' FUND.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Governor Poynter has begun the work of refunding the surplus of money contributed by popular subscription for the First Nebraska travel fund, which he decided some time since should be returned to the donors whose contributions were not received. The amount left on hand after the payment of all expenses is slightly in excess of \$2,500. The following letter, which is being sent out to all the persons in the state who made the latest donations to the fund, will explain the plan for refunding the money and the reason for it:

Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: After paying all expenses incurred in returning the First Nebraska volunteers from San Francisco to its points of enlistment, out of the fund raised by voluntary contributions for that purpose, I find that a surplus remains. It is known at the time how much would be required I would have declined to accept further contributions after the required amount was reached.

I have concluded to return this surplus to the individual donors, commencing with the one received last and continuing until the surplus is exhausted. If you desire the return of your contribution of \$... at this time, a check will be forwarded to you on return of the receipt issued to you dated August 21, 1899. Very truly yours,

"W. A. POYNTER, Governor."

## Some of the sworn statements of campaign expenses which have been filed with the secretary of state are as follows:

J. L. Teeters, university regent, \$35.82; William Neville, congressman in Sixth district, \$59.26; Geo. A. Magney, candidate for district judge in Fourth judicial district, \$101.21; Lincoln Frost, district judge in Third judicial district, \$151; Ely McGilton, republican candidate for university regent, nothing.

Judge Holcomb has filed a statement of his expenditures during the campaign. The total amount is \$179.40. This is itemized, and the largest item is for a 1,000-mile ticket on the Burlington railroad. The remainder was expended in railroad fare, sleeping car fare, back and buggy hire, and hotel bills principally.

## Although Colonel A. E. Campbell, the commanding officer of the Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard, has not yet sent in his resignation, it is generally believed that his removal from the state is permanent and that he will shortly resign. In consideration of the vacancy there is considerable discussion among the officers of the regiment as to his successor. The colonel is chosen by the vote of all the commissioned officers of the regiment.

## A Panatorium...

Is a tailoring establishment which makes it a business to keep gentlemen and ladies well dressed. It is a place where first-class tailors are kept busy all the time cleaning, dyeing, pressing, repairing, overhauling and otherwise making old clothes almost as good as new. In many instances these expert tailors work over and fix up a suit and make it look nicer and wear better than it did the day it was first put on.

It's like keeping your wagon greased; you can't do without it very long—if you try to you will soon have to get a new wagon. So it is with clothing, keep them in order. It won't cost you much and you will always look neat and smooth and you will make one suit do you where or look several to answer your purposes heretofore.

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