## SWORN IN THE SECOND TIME.

Governor Horace Boies Again Installed as the Chief Executive of Iowa.

HE PREACHES AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Some Very Plain and Pointed Remarks Con cerning a Law That Has Failed-Ballot Reform, Corporations and State Revenue-Senate Committees.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.-The inauguration of Governor Boies took place this afternoon. The weather was mild and the crowd of visitors in the city from the different parts of the state was never larger at a similar ceremony. The procession formed at 1:30 at the Savery hotel and moved to the capitol. It consisted of six companies of militia, with a party of five or six regimental officers with their staffs, the gubernatorial party and distinguished visitors in carriages, the Hawkeye club and other democratic organizations.

The oath was administered in the ball of the house in the presence of both branches of the legislature by Justice Rothrock of the state supreme court.

In his inaugural address Governor Boies

Too Much Legislation, Fellow Citizens, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Ropresentatives: Grateful to the people of my state for their continued confidence in me, and with humble reliance upon the Author of our peing to guide me in the discharge of my duties, I have come before you to assume once more the formal ob-ligations which the constitution of our state prescribes to qualify one elected to the office I am called to fill, to enterupon the discharge of his official labors. I want to express th gratitude I feel toward those who have will ingly aided me in the great work to which I was called, and who have generously covered with a mantle of charity the mistakes in-evitably made in the performance of the multude of duties that fell to my lot. It has been my privilege as it is made my duty to communicate to the legislature my views upon various matters that will demand its attention during the present session. There are, however, certain questions with which the present legislature must deal of such general interest to all our people that they may properly receive attention in an address of this character. Among the first of these in point of importance is the question of the duty of those who are clothed with authority to make or repeal

he laws of a state. I cannot avoid the conclusion that we legis late too much. There are certain natural rights which every man possesses, and certain obligations which he as a member of society owes to the public. It is clearly within the province of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the former and enforcement of the Beyond this in statutes that are de signed to regulate the conduct of men, it is I believe, generally unwise to go. It is safe to say the wisdom of man has never yet been sufficient to enable him to devise practicable means for the enforcement of strictly moral obligations. So long as the conduct of mer is restrained within limits that admit of no encroachmen on the rights of others it should be left. The regulation of their own consciences, and to the control of laws that emanate from a wisdom superior to our own. But under such a definition, the field of egitimate legislative action is not restricted

within narrow bounds. Legislators may rightfully disagree as to whether an experimental statute shall be enacted. If enacted and it prove a failure in whole or in part they cannot rightfully disagree as to whether or not it shall be amended or repealed.

"Prohibition" a Flat Failure.

No duty of the lawmaker is so plain as that which demands of him the repeal of any law whenever it is demonstrated by reasonable experiment that it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted, and no demonstration of its failure is so complete as that which is furnished by the fact that in a country like our own, among people the most enlightened of any on the face of the earth, whole communities unite in ignoring it, and violation.

Among all the criminal statutes of Iowa there is one, and one alone, that is openly, notoriously and continuously violated with the tacit, if not the publicly expressed, con-sent of a vast majority of whole communities of our people who are in every other respect as moral, as lawabiding and as desirable citizens as any within our state. For years and years this condition has existed to the positive knowledge of every state officer and of every well informed citizen of lowa-

That the evil has grown with the years is unquestionably true. That it will continue to grow until the law is changed, or new and extraordinary methods for its enforce-ment are provided, is equally true.

There is left but one remedy for the en-fercement of this law that has not already been tried, and that remedy involves the sacrifice of a principle that is the very key-stone of the arch on which our form of gov-ernment is built, the right of the people to

Contemplates Local Disfranchisement.

If for any reason or on any pretext we establish the precedent that any one of the units of population may be deprived of the right of local self-government in matters that pertain exclusively to their own welfare, that even the least of their officials may be selected in opposition to their wisnes by others than those over whom they are called to preside, we will have driven an entering wedge into the very foundation of this re-public that will lack nothing but repetition on a broader scale to rend it in twain for

ever.
In the presence of such a danger is it not time that we pause and see if we cannot dis cover a reason for a condition that all should deplore, and that none can rightfully consent shall continue to exist.

Is it not true that here, at least, we have undertaken to substitute for the conscience of men a criminal law of the state! That in this respect we have invaded the realms of natural right and subjected the conduct of the citizen to the control of penal statutes before such conduct invades any possible right of another!

Here in this place, at least, we should be able to put aside the contracted view with which the mere sentimentalist is able to consider this question. We should comprehend the effect of the law not upon the saleonkeeper alone, but upon every human being within its jurisdiction. We should recognize the fact that it is not chose alone who by reason of age or habit are legitimate objects of paternal care, that are made the wards of the state and taken under its control by this law, but instead thereof, that it reaches beyoud all these, and so far as the use of intoxi cating liquors as a beverage is concerned, that the very spirit and purpose of the law is to subject every man's conduct to its absolute and unquestioned control.

What the Law Has Accomplished. And so viewed, what has the law undertaken to accomplish? It has converted into flagrant crimes, acts that a vast majority of the best people of

the whole civilized world regard as inno-It has required for its enforcement the in fliction of penalties that, compared with the acts for which they are imposed, would shock

the conscience of the mest parbarous ruler on It has invaded the domain of the most

sacred of personal rights, and destroyed without mercy every form of individual prop-erty that stood in the way of its enforce-It has entered the home of every citizen of

the state, made itself the guardian of his actions and dictated his conduct in matters strictly personal to himself, and for which he should be responsible to his Maker alone; for, if enforced, there would not be in all this state one single place where any man or woman could nurchase for use as a beverage woman could purchase for use as a beverage e drop of intoxicating liquor of any name

It has proved an obstacle to the material progress of Iowa of such magnitude that to day, with a state the poor of any of her sisters, with her resources but half de-veloped, we are compelled to witness a more rapid advancement than our own in the population of every state that adjoins us on either

It has thus far failed occause, from every business standpoint at least, its enactment involved the commission of a bideous wrong those whose property it destroyed, because

it inflicts cruel and inhuman penalties for many acts that neither the judgment nor the consciences of men condemn as wrong, and because it is in conflict with the natural right all men to control their own conduct in their own way so long as they do nothing to invade the rights of others.

Something Must Be Done. We have reached a crisis in this matter that can no longer be avoided. The people of lows must be allowed to know what their

oublic servants propose to do.

They cannot and they ought not to longer ubmit to present conditions. Twice in succession in the only manner known to our institutions by which an expression of the public will can be obtained they have declared in favor of a modification

In each instance the issue on which they sed judgment was clearly defined and perectly understood.

In their sovereign capacity they have spoken in no uncertain tones.

I am unable to see how any branch of the lawmaking power can rightfully disregard heir demand. If we yield to it our duty is plain. We will not deprive any locality in lows where pub-lic sentiment upholds it of our present pro-hibitory law, or its equivalent, nor will we

compel others where public sentiment is op-posed to it to live under it. In this compromise, bonorable to all parties, and unjust to none, our people will as I believe find peace upon this troublesome

May we not welcome such a result as the harbinger of better days, of a broader charity for the opinions of each other, and a more liberal comprehension of the relative rights of the units of population, that together make up the grand state we possess!

### Ballot Reform.

In each of the last two elections in Iowa at which members of the legislature were chosen, a majority of the electors thereof have declared in favor of the Australian system of voting.
That some form of secret ballot will aid in

the preservation of our institutions fam firmly convinced. If there is one duty more clearly defined han all others which every citizen of suffi-tent intelligence to exercise the elective franchise owes his state, it is that which re-quires of him that he weigh with unbiased are the political issues his vote must help determine, and conscientionly form his own opinion as to how it should be settled, and then cast his ballot in accord with his own deliberate judgment. This is the theory upon which our form of governnent is based. If in practice it is faithfully followed there is not the e slightest danger to our institutions in the future.

Not an election is held that men who ought realize the danger of the work they are loing do not rush into the political arena and in one form or another use all the uence they possess to prevent electors from expressing by their ballots their own delib-

rate convictions. That party that first grapples with this hideous monster of political intolerance and robs it of its power to influence elections by the people, will deserve and receive the plaudits of thoughtful men in every part of he world, and will clothe the political institutions of this country with an armor that no enemy can penetrate and no time destroy.

Concerning Corporations. The aggregation of vast capital under single management is unquestionably a source of danger to the well-being of the masses, unless controlled by judicious legis-lation. Every right which a corporation possesses is the voluntary gift of the state. Every power it can use for good or evil is derived directly from the people through the lawmaking power of the commonwealth under whose statutes it is organized. They do not stand upon the same footing with in dividuals. They are possessed of no natural rights, and they owe allegiance to no natural laws. In this state we have passed all questions of dispute on this point and settled in the affirmative the proposition that the power that creates an artificial person may n all things exercise over its actions a reas

onable and just control. It should not be forgotten that many of the improvements necessary for the proper development of the resources of our state, and for the highest enjoyment by our people of the advanced civilization of the present age, can only be obtained through the aid of grea aggregations of capital, and that this must larrely come from voluntary subscrip-tions to the capital stock of incor-porated companies. From this day forward at least that country will lead the nations he great thoroughfares through which the traffic of a nation flows are liter ally the veins and arteries of its corporate being. To impede its progress, to hamper the circulation of its life blood, is to plant the seeds of national decay and reap as a re-

sult a harvest of degenerate men. While there should be no cessation of con-stant and ever watchful care on the part of the legislature to see that transportation companies deal fairly with the public they serve, it is equally necessary to keep in mind their importance to the state and recognize the fact that they are purely voluntary as-sociations, organized for pecuniary profit alone, and that legislation, if adopted, which is unfair to interests of this character will in the end result in permanent injury to the

commonwealth that enacts it. . State Revenues.

At present in this state we are practically without any local system for the valuation or real property in assessing it for taxation, because by common consent the law in this respect is totally ignored by those whose duty it is to value the same. We are equally des situte of any practicable method by which all the personal property of the state liable to taxation can be brought to light, or the value scertained of that which is discovered.

If the custom which has been adopted of assessing property at a fraction of its vaine is to be continued, it should be so provided by law, and a uniform rule established on

this subject. It is, however, in my judgment, a matter for onlimited regret that we have permitted a plain provision of the statute, fixing a defi nite rule for the valuation of all property, to be superseded by a custom as variable as the whims of men and sometimes as destitute of the spirit of fairness as it is of law for its

support.

Public opinion in lowa has long associated with the office of inspector of oils fees exorbitantly in excess of the value of the business capacity and labor required to perform the duties thereof. It is enough to know that the emoluments of the office are to some extent in excess of the value of the labor necessary to cerform its duties. This excess necessary to perform its duties. This excess, whatever it is, rightfully belongs to the state, and not to any individual or political party. The legislature should require the fees of this office to be paid into the treasury and fix a salary for the chief inspector and for each of his assistants commensurate with the value of the services they perform. That there will be a conflict of opinion

upon questions of seeming importance to you is inevitable. But clothed as you are with authority that must be used for the weal or woe of those that bestowed it-representing as you do the majesty and power of a great common wealth, you can afford to put aside every feeling of partisan prejudice and lend your united energies to the accomplishment of the greatest good for the greatest number of the people of your state. That you will accomplish this is the hope and prayer of those who have honored you, of those whom you will honor if, when your work is done, the Great Master of all, the architect and builder of that system of divise laws whose chief interpreter is the conscience of man

can prenounce it "well done." Governor Bestow's Committees. The square met immediately after the auguration, and Lieutevant Governor estow took his seat. He made a short speech advising the senate against too much legislation. Resolutions of respect and thanks were then adopted for ex-Lieutenant Governor Povneer, the democrats speaking very favorably of him. After this the senate amittees were appounced as follows:

Ways and Means-Gronoweg, Kelly, Kent, Mattoon, Mosant, Stewart, Dent, Gardiner, Yosmans, Gatch, Harsh, Parrott, Mack. Perkins, McCall, Harsd, Parrott, Mack, Perkins, McCall, Shields, Schmidt, Perry, Mosnat, Dodge, Smith of Wapelo, Greene, Mack, Harmon, Fluu, Hager, Jami-son, Relnever, McCall.

Appropriations—Cleveland, Mattoon, Rich, Perry, Gardiner, Greene, Oleson, Hurst, Gatch, Broner, Vale, Harsh, Pink, Hager, Suppression of Intemperance Schmidt edly, Gooble, Matthon, Groneweg, Perry Everall, Reineger, Bailey. Railways - Yoemans, Schmidt, Kent,

Terry, Greene, Everall, Brower, Funk, Parrott, Lawis, Insurance - Dodgo, Schmidt, Stewart. Mosnat, Chantry, Conoway, Hager. Congressional and Judicial Districts— Shields, Dodge, Bolter, Gobble, Kelly, Mosnat, Perry, Cleveland, Harmon, Andrews, HAVE FAITH NEBRASKA,

Agriculture - Rich, Kent, Stewart, Bishon, Everall, Smith of Butler, Vale, Turner, Smith of Wright, Palmer, Perkins. Labor-Dodge, Bishop, Evecali, Hurst, Terry, Turner, Revnolds, Lewis, Engle, Charitable Institutions Perry, Stewart,

Groneweg, Bolter, Cleveland, Dent, Smith of Wright, Andrews, Jamison. Cities and Towns-Gobble, Shields, Grone-

Schools-Rolly, Mattoon, Everall, Oleson, Perry, Smith of Butler, Mack, Perkins, Vale. weg, Schmidt, Mosnat, Smith of Wapelo, Gatch, Parrott, Mack. Public Health-Mattoon, Oleson, Gardiner.

Bishop, Hurst, Reynolds, Bailey, Chantry, Educational Institutions-Bishop, Dodge

Dint, Yoemans, Rich, Finn, Andrews, Smith of Wright, Engle.

Mines and Mining-Stewart, Kelly, Rich, Hurst, Gardiner, Smith of Wright, Vale, Funk Perkins. Funk, Perkins. Senatorial and Representative Districts-Shields, Schmidt, Belter, Dent, Mack, Jami-

Compensation of Public Officers-Dent, Stewart, Mattoon, Vale, Lewis. rlighways—Terry, Everall, Greene, Stew-art, Kent, Gobble, Jewett, Turner, McCall. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage Mosnat, Shields, Dodge, Gobble, Reineger,

Jamison, Finn.

Elections — Smith of Wapelo, Bolter,
Schmidt, Mosnat, Groneweg, Bailey, Perkius.
Claims—Mosnat, Yoemans, Dent, Harsh,

Corporations-Mattoon, Youmans, Groneweg, Harmon, Gatch.
Public Buildings — Greene, Cleveland, Bishop, Hager, Chantry.

Manufactures—Garaner, Terry, Greene, erkins, Conoway. Military — Brower, Reynolds, Palmer, Shields, Everall. Rules -Bolter, Schmidt, Cleveland, Gatch,

Banks -- Kent, Kelly, Dent, Greene, Brower, Harsh, Conoway.

Printing—Everall, Gardiner, Oleson, Rich, Parrott, Funk, Engle Commerce-Hurst, Gobble, Cleveland, erry, Palmer, Chantry.

Retrenchment and Reform-Smith of But-er, Smith of Wapelo, Terry, Kent, Palmer, Reynolds, Conoway. Federal Relations—Perry, Bolter, Grone-weg, Kent, McCall, Balley, Smith of Wright, Penitentiaries and Pardons—Kelly, Bishop, Reveland, Oleson, Brower, Balley, Funk, Descriptions

Horticulture and Forestry-Harsh, Jewett, mith of Butler. Fish and Game-Funk, Andrews, Terry. Public Lands-Funk, McCall, Smith of Library-Gatch, Shields, Harmon,

Engressed Bills Lewis, Gardiner, Jewett, Enrolled Bills Smith of Wapelo, Hurst, Chantry. senate then adjourned. The house adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

From Hotel Dellone, Mr. C. W. Reed, proprietor of the Hotel Deilone, Omaha, one of the finest new and modern hotels in the west, says of Chamberlam's Cough Remedy: "We have used it in our family for years with the most satisfactory result, especially for our children, for colds and croup. It can be depended upon; besides it is pleasant to take and seems to be free from chloroform and the oily substances out into many cough mixtures." 25c, 50c and \$1 bottles for sale by druggists.

### BURLINGTON PLANS.

heyenne Said to Be the Next Objective Point-Railroad Notes. The report comes from Cheyenne that the B. & M. is planning an extension westward from Alliance to the capital of Wyoming. . It is even stated that land owners along the proposed line in Nebraska have donated the right of way, and that the documents are now in Chevenne. At B. & M. headquarters t is said there is nothing in the rumor.

Burlington will probably put all its energy nto the extension of the north Wyoming me toward Helena. The B. & M. has received notice that a mail service has just been established on the new line between Newcastle and Gulette. Stages from that station also give daily mails to and from Buffalo and Sheridan.

hevenne people may desire such a line, the

"Indications point to an unusually large immigration of farmers to Nebraska this year," said General Passenger Agent Francis of the B. & M. yesterday, "and he rail roads are sparing no expense to locate home-seekers this state. Mr. E. H. Andrus, our immigration agent, whose headquarters are at Holdrege, reports that within sixty days past he has located nearly 100 men in western Nebraska, some as renters and others as buyers of the land they occupy. He also reports a remarkably large number of inquiries. It is gratifying to note that these new-comers are a superior class of people, many of them being from eastern

Case of Leeds and Miller. General Freight Agent Crospy of the B. & M. has returned from the transcontinental meeting in New York. Referring to Jay Gould's attack on Thomas Miller, general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, he said:

"There is a very material difference be-tween the case of Mr. Leeds and that of Mr. Miller. Mr. Leeds made a special rate and there was no doubt about its being unauthorized. Mr. Miller changed the rate on wool from the Mississippi—not on sugar as re-ported in the papers—but be maintains that it was authorized."

Notes and Personals. General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington is in New York.

George F. West of the Northwestern i visiting at Cedar Rapids, Ia General Manager Burt and General Attor ney Hawley of the Elkhorn are in Deadwood on legal business.

Major E. M. Ford, agent for the Union Pacific at Des Moines, and one of the oldest residents in that city, is a visitor at head quarters today.

La Grippe. No healthy person need fear any danger-ous consequences from an attack of la grippe if properly treated. It is much the same a severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold and a prompt and complete recovery is sure to follow. This remedy also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it during the epidemics of the mast two years we have a large transfer. of the past two years we have yet to learn of a single case that has not recovered or that has resulted in pneumonia, 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

### FIRE AT BENSON. New School Building Totally Destroyed

and Other Property Threatened. The Beason school house was burned to the ground Tuesday night at midnight. Some of the motor men employed by the Benson and Halycon Heights line were engaged in repairing a moter in their shop a quarter of a mile from the school house, and saw the fire soon after it began. They gave

the slarm to the neighborhood and nearly every man living within half a mile was on hand in a few minutes, but it was impossible with the meagre facilities in reach for them to save the building. Attention was turned to the goal sized, con taining about ten tens of coal, a few reds from the house. The sued caught, fire sevcrai time, but by hard work the improvised fire brigade extinguished the blaze and saved the coal shed and contents. It required

valiant work to save the postoffice and other buildings close to the school. The school building was a large two-story frame structure and was erected by Mr. E. A. Benson who presented it to the county. It coat about \$1,000. 'The school consisted of a primary and an advanced grade, the primary occupying the lower and the advanced grade ecuping the upper floor.
All the school books, charts and maps in

An the school books, charts and maps in the building were destroyed. The total loss will reach about \$4,000.

The fire evidently caught from the stoves in the building, aithough Prof. Waiton, the teacher of the school, was at the building at 8.0 clock in the evening and saw that the fires were loss of the school was at the building at were in good strape for the night.

By the destruction of this building nearly 100 pupils are without school facilities. It is understood that an effort will be made to secure temporary school rooms in the new hotel until a new school building can be

erected.

Eastern Men of Means Who Believe in This State's Future Prosperity.

GREAT THINGS FOR GOTHENBURG.

These Men Intend to Make a Manufacturing Center There-Exchange of Opinion Between Omaha People and the Visitors.

The party of eastern capitalists bound for Gothenburg arrived in Omaha at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having come from Chicagoin a special train of two cars over the Milwaukee road

The visitors were met at the Union depot by the Board of Trade committee and escorted in carriages to the Paxton hotel, where a number of other prominent citizens assisted giving them a cordial welcome. At 2 o'clock the company sat down to a

umptuous dinner spread in the hotel cafe.
At the conclusion of the repast at the Paxton cafe, Mayor Bemis delivered a brief ad-dress of welcome. He said it afforded him much pleasure as a representative of the city for the past two weeks to extend to the vis-itors a cordial welcome. He referred to their trip to Gothenburg, and in a jocular way said he hoped they would reserve a little of their funds to invest in Omaha on their return from the prospective great city. The mayor assured the visiting capitalists a hearty welcome and wished them to again come to

In response to the address of welcome H. Burkholder of Chicago, in speaking for the visitors, said he heartily appreciated the courtesy and the cordial welcome exeed by the representative men of Omaha. He didn't wonder at the miraculous increase in population of the city. Such a town, with its hospitable people, would of necessity grow with great rapidity if all visitors were entertained with such hospitality as was the present delegation. He said the capitalists would like to stop and live here, but, in a sort of humorous mood, he thought they believed there was not enough room in Omaha for them. For this reason they wanted to go to Gothenburg. Mr. Burkholder told of the new town's resources, of having built a canal, of a take which would furnish a water power simost equal to that of St. Anthony's

Palls at Minneapolis.
"We expect to hear the hum of 10,000 manufacturing industries," said he. "As wo build up Gothenburg we will contribute to the prosperity of this great city of Omaha." Ex-Senator E. L. Pilisbury of Boston said that the eastern visitors had come to the marvelous west and they had learned that nothing was impossible. There was nothing impossible for western men to accomplish. When they undertook anything they did it. If the present ideas of Gottenburg were carried out, with its natural advantages, it would be a great manufacturing center, said ne. In comparing the population of western cities, he acknowledged Chicago was a much larger city than Boston. He made this fession, he said, because he had to. In east the people, he thought, could hardly comprehend the marvelous growth of the west. Mr. Pillsburg also spoke of Omaha electing a Massachusetts man as mayor-referring to Mayor Bemis.

"You have made us feel today as if we were of one family," he said in conclusion. "We thank you for your kind, courteous treatment.

Sugar Beet Talk.

R. W. Bender of New York city spoke of the sugar beet industry and said if it were established in the state of Nebraska it would e one of the greatest industries in the west. It required a good farmer to raise it. A slovenly agriculturist could not make a success of it.

"If I can find a suitable location," said he, "I'll go into it in this state."

Mr. Bender is an expert on sugar beet Mr. E. Rosewater was next called upon for a toast. He said if any man in the United States did any kind of business within Ne-

braska he was a benefactor to Omaha.

How Nebraska Has Developed. Mr. Rosewater stated that when he first came to the city Omaha had a population only of 4,000, and he had seen its continual ment and prosperity. had seen ranches become cities of from 5.000 to 10,000 people. He found Kearney, during his tour through the state the last campaign. to be one of the best towns in Nebraska. It was well equipped with water power, street railways, electric lights, and had a greut

power for manufacturing.
"It seems to me," said Mr. Rosewater,
"that the future of Gothenburg is something more than to be a little place."

Mr. Rosewater then referred to the cold weather of Tuesday and said it was the coldest day he had, seen here during his residence in Omaha. He made this statement in connection with saying that it was unfor-tunate that the visitors had come here just at this season. They would have been much more favorably impressed with the state had they made their trip in June, when they could have seen the agricultural resource Mr. Rosewater concluded his remarks by in-viting the visitors to make an inspection of

Tue Rest pullding. C. F. Kittredge of Boston made a short speech in which he referred to Webster's ttle story on the debt question.

First Census of Omaha. Dr. George L. Miller was next called upon, and said he could only add to the expressions of Mayor Bemis and Mr. Rosewater in welcoming the men to the city. He was proud of the eastern world, for he, himself, was born in New York. In making a comparison with Mr. Rosewater's 4,000 people, Dr. Miller said there were only four people and one girl when he first came to Omaha, but he counted the girl four, making a total popu-lation of eight. He had also met one Indian, but he dld not include the aborigine in his census. He didn't think the Indian would stay long enough to get into his city directory Dr. Miller had seen the town grow from that to its present state of prosperity peen developed by eastern men, and for that

reason be, together with others, welcomed the eastern men here.

As to the sugar beet industry he said it was almost a settled fact. It would be a suc-cess the same as have been the corn and cattle

industries. Dr. Miller also spoke of the discredit placed upon the state by eastern people on account of certain loans and investments. He said this was brought about by eastern snarks, not by legitimate business men of the east. He then talked of the state's wealth, its cattle, corn and agricultural industries, and said the bonds of Nebrasks

## VANILLA.

The finest Vanilla comes from Mexico; the beans are from 7 to 9 inches long. The production is not large and they are consequently held at a very high price. This high price induces the makers of flavoring extracts to substitute the rank, bitter, poisonous tonka or snuff bean. The Price Flavoring Extract Company annually consume in the manufacture of Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla, more of the finest castity of Mexican Vanilla Peace than any other maker of flavoring extract in the world, and it is by their use that Dr. Price's Delicious Flavor-Ing Extract of Vanilla scores its rare excellance.

# were as good as any western state, if not better. Nebraska people boasted of being the children of the east, because they were from there, and wanted their relatives to keep coming here.

Some Commercial Predictions. Frank Leland of Chicago said the gathering reminded him of a cosmopolitan one. They had all taken Horaco Greeley's advice

and come west and were on their way to Gothenburg.
Benjamin F. Smith, in response to being oailed upon, said that while Omaha had i chance of becoming a great city Gothenburg had twenty. Its opportunities were the best of any place in the country, but what was required to make it a great city was combined strength and energy. When it became a large city of 150,000 people he thought Omaha would be the greatest commercial center west of the Mississippi river. Mayor Bemis then stated that a general

invitation to THE BEE building had been extended to the visitors by Mr. Rosewater, and the capitalists made a tour of the building pronouncing it the greatest structure and the best equipped newspaper office in the world. The strangers left by the Union

Pacific at 6:30 this evening and take breakfast at Kearney. It is stated that Governor Thayer and ex-Governor Larrabeo of Iowe will join them at this point. The party is composed of capitalists from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago Milwaukee and Canada to the number of forty-four, and they are on their way to Gothenburg to inspect its material advantages with a view to

naking investments. They are in charge of W. H. Un-derwood, jr., N. A. Baker and H. Burkholder, all of Chicago. These gentle-Burkholder, all of Chicago. hurg Water men represent the Gothenburg Water men represent the Gothenburg which has Power and Investment company, which has constructed a causi from the Platte river through the town and made a very fine water power for manufacturing purposes. The company also owns considerable of the adjoining property, and the visiting capitalists will be urged to invest their money in developing Gothenburg and utilizing its

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous powder.

Purchase of Syndicate Park, There will be a special meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will be a meeting of more than usual importance as a number of the leading citizens and councilmen of South Omaha will meet with the board to talk about Syndicate park. It is understood that the South Omaha gentlemen are inclined to encourage the board to purchase Syndicate park and that if the question of jurisdiction appears to stand in the way that South Omaha will gladly relinquish all claim to the park, so far as the municipal power can relinquish it. The transfer of the park from within the

Use Haller's Barbed Wire liniment for cuts, old sores and sprains—horses and cat-tle always get well.

corporate limits of South Omaha to that of

Omaha will, it is claimed, require an act of

After Unlicensed Saloons. Sergeant Ormsby is after the saloon keepers who are running without a license. Those whose applications have been refused by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and those who have made application with out putting up their \$1,000 are the ones who are under the ban.

By common consent, applicants who have put up their money but whose cases are still pending before the board, are allowed to run inmolested until definite action is taken by the board.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an un-

excelled medicine for children while teething. 25 cents a bottle. W. C. T. U. The regular monthly meeting of the city unions will be held in the Young Men's

Christian association rooms Thursday, January 21, at 3 p. m. It will be a meeting of unusual interest, as Mrs. C. M. Woodward, vice-president, and Mrs. S. M. Smith of Lincoln, superintendent of work among railroad employes, will be present and a large attendance is desired.

MRS. M. H. RHOADES, Secretary. Jack Frost has a special mission in winter it's to chap up our hands and cheeks, and fack Frost says he don't like Haller' tralian salve a bit, it cures the "little chaps"

right up. Think They Have the Thieves. Caurles Ferguson and George Leonard have been arrested on suspicion of being the hieves who stole \$1,000 worth of furs and ewelry from Captain C. B. Rustin's Tues-

iay morning. Two men were seen on the steps of the esidence about the time that the robbery occurred, and it is thought that the guilty paries may be thus identified, The stolen property has not yet been

No gripping, no nausea, no pain when De-Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill.



ecovered.

lately, but 25 years ago — something that perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh in the Head. It's Doctor Remedy - and where everything else fails, that cures. The worst chronic cases yield

to its mild, sooth ing, cleansing and healing properties. See if years won't. The makers of this Remedy say it will. And they make you this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, they'll pay you \$500 in cash—and they men; it

had your case, they'll pay you \$500 in cash—and they mean it.

Here are some of the symptoms of Catarrh; Headache; obstruction of nose; discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. You won't have all at once; probably only a few of them. But you won't have any of them, if you'll take Dr. Sage's Remedy.



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verest cases to 5 days. \$1.50 per a. All druggists

AFTER THE GRIPPE.

The Grippe Responsible for More Deaths after Recovery than During its Course.- How to Avoid the Dan-

Grippe, in itself, is bad enough, debilitating mough, but it is the after effects, the slowness of recovery that give it its great danger. In ost cases, the person did not have sufficien vitality to rally after the disease itself had passed. The forces of nature were too weak contend with the debility which the Grippe had left.

It is sad to think how many people have died who might have been saved if nature had been properly assisted and fortified after the Grippe had been driven from the system Many physicians realized this fact, and as sisted their patients over the dangerous after effects by bracing up and stimulating their systems. This was, and can be done in but one way, and that is by the steady and noderate use of some pure yet powerful stimu medicinal stimulant known to the professio and to the public, and that is Duffy's Pur-Mait Whiskey. The most prominent scientist and physicians of the land endorse its purity and value. It is not a new whiskey, it has been before the public for years. It is not a been before the public for years. It is not a cheap decoction, but a pure distillation. It impirts a tone to the system possible in no other manner and sends the blood coursing through the veins with renewed vigor. It is superior in every respect and however much any unscrupplous druggist or gro-er may seek to lead you to believe to the contrary do not be deceived.

Cod-liver oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won; and yet few are willing to take it—the taste is so vile and it lasts so long. Some stomachs cannot take it, and some are burdened with it.

Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil is not offensive; it is pleasant to some, especially children. It is not often a tax on digestion. Scott's Emulsion is cod-

liver oil made far more effectual. There is a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 130 South 5th Avenue,

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver



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in stamps and receive a cake by return mail. JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago. SPECIAL Shandon Bells Waitz (the popular Society Waitz) sent FREE to anyone sending as bree wrappers of Shandon Bells Soan.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL." **Tutt's Hair Dye** 

which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, S1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. X. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUPS ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER.

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After Years of Unsuccessful Search for a Cure, Mart n Anderson Gets Relief from the Chinese Doctor-A Voluntary Testi-

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18, 1892. To whom It May Concern; This is to certify that I have been a constant sufferer for many years with

estarch, asthma and bronchial affections of the throat, and tried all the patent medicines and remedies I ever heard of, but with no success. I treated with doctors in various parts of the country, but none of them could do me any good further than giving me short temporary relief. I suffered night and day, and continued to grow werse not withstanding all the medicine I had taken. I had almost given up my case as hopeless when I was informed by a friend of Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Chinese doctor, and advised to go and see him in the nope of getting relief at least, if not a permanent cure for my trouble. I was slow in making up my mind to make such a radical change in my treatment, as I knew a trial with the Chinese doctor would bring me, but I finally cencluded to give him a trial, so I called at his office with that intention. I found the doctor a clever, entertaining gentleman, thoroughly posted on my condi-tion, and it took only a very short time to convince me that he was the party I was so long in search of. He told me my case was curable, and that he could cure me, and prepared me a special treatment to suit my condition, and in two weeks I was so much better that I had the fullest confidence in the doctor's ability and committed my case to his treatment. I continued to grow better rapidly and am now entirely well. I owe my cure to Dr. C. Gee Wo, and am not ashamed to admit it. I advise all who want relief from their troubles to call on Dr. C. Gee Wo, and they will be cured. For all particulars apply or write to MARTIN L. ANDERSON 3121 Cuming St., Omaha, Neb.

DR. C. GEE WO. Rogular graduate of Chinese medicine, eight years' study, ten years' practice. Treats suc-cessfully all diseases known to suffering hu-manute. Roots, plants and herbs—nature's remedles— Roots, plants and herbs—nature's remedies—his medicines—the world his witness; 1,000 testimonia's. Call and see him. Consultation free. Has also constantly on hand remedies for the following diseases ready prepared: Asthma. Catarrh. Rheumatism. Indigestion, Lost Manhood. Female Weakness. Siek Headache, Blood Purifier, and Kidn-y and Liver. Price, one dollar per bottle or six for five dollars. Those who cannot call, enclose 2-cent stamp for question list and full particulars. Cifice. Cor. 16th and California Sts. Omaha flice, Cor. 16th and California Sts., Omaha

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S New A GREAT PLAY A GREAT CAST. Three nights, commencing Thursday, Jan-uary 2), Saturday Matinee.

Primrose and West's Comedy Co.,

Original, bright, novel. Unlike anything ever be

fore seen. Big success everywhere. Seats on sale at usual prices. FARNAM STREET THEATRE.

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Admission One Dime. Open. Daily I to 10 m. THE GREAT YALE PITCHER, CONCERT HALL, THESGLAY, JANUARY 26th

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AND ALL Inflammation Sold only in our own bot'les. All druggists.
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