ANNEXATION TREATY READY.

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF

President Harrison Prepared to Transmit the Instrument to Congress.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS IMPATIENT

They Think Some American Newspapers Are Not Dealing Fairly with the Provisional Government's Representatives-Theories of the Opposition.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18,-|Special Telegram to THE BRE]-There were no new developments in the Hawaiian affair today. Sperciary of State Foster did not receive the commissioners, because his time was occupled by attendance upon the conference of the American delegates to the late monetary conference at Brussels. The delegates met at Senator Allison's home to revise their report to the president, and State Secretary Foster was present at their request. Nothing remains for the Hawaiian commissioners

The treaty of annexation has been pre pared by President Harrison and is ready together with his message for transmission to congress. It has been his intention to send it to congress temorrow. There may, however, be a delay of one or two days, pending the arrival of Paul Newman, the emissary of Queen Lilioukalani, and the presentation of a protest which is said to have been drawn up by the natives for presentation to the president of the United

States.
The commissioners betray some impatience at the statements made in newspapers giving the arguments which will be used by the strong and increasing opposition to annexation. They go so far as to question the accuracy of the charges that selfishness and financial gain and not unalloyed patriotism are among the factors urging annexation. It is safe to state, however, that no action will be taken on annexation in the senate until both sides have been fully heard and the opposition given an opportunity to verify the serious charges which it is spreading.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

New Mexico's Admission Deferred by the Senate-Work of the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The senate in the morning hour today refused to consider the New Mexico statehood bill by a vote of 14 to 30, and the calendar was taken

Senate bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was then taken up. The bill provides that Sper cent bonds of the company, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000 shall be guaranteed, (principal and interest), by the government of the United States; the bonds to be issued according as the money is netually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the capital stock of the company, with the exception of \$12,-000,000, which is to be retained by the company, and the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Frye demonstrated the importance of this guaranty, claiming that with it the canal could be constructed for \$100,000,000 and its fixed charges would be only \$5,000,000 a year, (outside of a sinking fund), whereas, without the guaranty the cost would be not less than \$200,000,000 and its fixed charges \$14,000,000 a year. Continuing Mr. Frye earnestly advocated the measure.

Mr. Morgan discussed the diplomatic features of the bill. There was nothing he

said in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to pre-vent the building of the canal. He pleaded with the senate to do its duty to America, to the present and coming generations and parather bill. Without taking action on the bill the sen-

ate adjourned. In the House.

The senate bill was passed, authorizing the Union Railway company of Pennsylvania to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river in Allegheny county, Pennsyl-

The District of Columbia committee, notwithstanding the protest of the committee on appropriations, held the floor the rest of Half a dozen measures of entirely local importance were passed and the house apjourned.

WILL TALK TODAY.

Hawaiian Commissioners Will Present Their Case-Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.-The conference set for today between the Hawaiian annexation commissioners and the secretary of state was postponed until tomorrow to permit the secretary to attend the meeting of the delegates to the monetary conference. The commissioners will have a conference with the secretary tomorrow, and it is expected that the completed documents in the case, and the president's message on the subject will be laid before the cabinet after

Representative Tracy of New York has suggested to Representative Bacon of the banking committee a means by which to get another vote on the Sherman repeal bill. There is a conference to be had between the ruse and the senate on a bill for the ter control of and to promote the safety of national banks," the senate baving added a new section to the bill as passed by the house Senators Sherman and Allison, two of the three senate conferees, favor the repeal of the Sherman act, as do two of the three house conferees, and Mr. Tracy sugested that in conference a clause re Sherman act be incorporated in the bill with such other silver legislation as may be nght advisable, and that a fight be made to get it through congress in this way. In the legislative session of the senate to-

day the nomination of Judge Jackson was favorably reported, but objection to confirmation was made and it went over until the

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Appropriations Carried by It-An Increase

Over Last Year. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The sundry civil bill, as reported to the senate today, carries a total appropriation of \$40,350,114, an increase of \$124,161 upon the bill as it passed the house. The corresponding bill for last year appropriated \$27,665,076.

Among the items of increase are these: Omaha posteffice building, \$200,-000; Chicago postoffice building, \$112,-Port Townsend, marine hospi-Wash., \$30,000; increase in lighthouse service, \$556,000; prevention of epi-demic diseases, \$550,000; expenses of entertaining government guests at the World's fair, \$30,000; surveying public lands, \$200,000; artificial limbs for soldiers, \$225,000.

The chief reductions are as follows: Hay Lake channel, \$275,000; Upper Mississippi river, \$200,000; Saint Marys river, \$770,000; Great lakes, \$125,000; Cascades of the Columbia river, \$550,220; Lower Mississippi umbia river, \$550,250; Lower Mississipp river, \$665,000; Missouri river, \$100,000; pro sions for the government's connection with e World's fair is made in the sum of

APMY MEN WILL BE SURPRISED.

Adjutant General Williams and Brigadier General Eugene A. Carr to Be Retired. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The admin istration has a surprise in store for the army. It relates to the enforced retirement of two distinguished army officers and the appointment of two brigadier generals whose promotions would not regularly follow during the present administration and might not happen at all under the next. Adjutant General Williams and Brigadier General Eugene A. Carr are the officers whose relegation to the retired list is imminent and Colonel Ruggles

and Colonel Otis the respective and pros-General Carr was booked for retirement the present administration, but it was known until today that General Williams

although it has been rumored for some time that the president and Scoretary Eikins would not be averse to approving applications for voluntary retirement by both officers in order that their successors might be appointed before March 4. Indeed it is reliably reported that the president desired that early retirement be made on condition of their amountments originally. The dition of their appointments or ginally. The two officers, however, do not appear to have so understood it and repudiate the acts of their friends, who were instrumental in se-curing their original appointments in so far is the conditions referred to are concerned. Being satisfied that General Williams and General Carr will not retire voluntarily, it is understood that the president is seriously thinking of exercising his prerogative of re-tiring them without their consent. This can be done under the acts which permit the retirement of any officer "by direction of the president" who has served forty years or who has reached 62 years of age. Both offi-cers could be retired under either of these

Late Bulletins.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The following orders

were bulletined today: Captain Abiel L. Smith, commissary of subsistence, will be relieved from duty in the office of the purchasing and depot comthe office of the purchasing and depot com-missary of subsistence at Chicago, and will proceed without delay to San Francisco and report in person to Major Charles A. Wood-ruff, commissary of subsistence, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at that place, for duty in his office.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certifi-cate of disability granted Major Michael Cooney, Fourth cavalry, October 28, is ex-tended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieutenant Armand L Lasseigne, ourteen infantry, will proceed to Baton ouge, La., and report in person to the govof that state for temporary duty per taining to the militia. The leave of absence granted Captain rancis J. Kernan, acting judge advocate. Francis J. Kernan, acting judge advocate January 5, is extended fifteen days.

His Faith WellFounded.

Bissell. O., Nov. 29, 1892 —I desire to say hat I have great faith in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung troubles; also for croup.—E. W. McCol-lum. There is good reason why Mr. McCollum should have confidence in this remedy. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. There is nothing that will loosen and relieve a cold so quickly. It will not only cure croup, but if used as soon as the first symptoms appear it will prevent the attack. 50-cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

Part Americans Took in the Canal Swindles

—Testimony Yesterday. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Panama investigating committee of met here today and examined Boyad, who at various times cupied the positions of general agent, secretary and purchasing agent of the Panama company. He declared be never made any disbursements except those he was officially authorized to make. He was instructed to appear this afternoon with books and papers. Secretary Coine of the American committee testified that he turned over his books to General Bristow six months ago.

Nathan Appleton of Boston was the first

witness called after recess. He said that in the year 1869 he went with General Banks as a delegate from the Boston Board of Trade to attend a conference with European capitalists and engineers as to the building of a canal across the Panto the building of a canal across the Pan-ama isthmus. He met Count de Lesseps in Paris. When he returned to this country in 1870 he had a letter from the United States consul in Paris to President Grant favoring the Panama route. President Grant ex-pressed approval of the plan, and it was dur-ing his administration that surveys were made by the government. Mr. Appleton then related the story of the various projects for a canal. Mr. Appleton spoke of the ob-jections raised and said it was the general ections raised and said it was the general opinion that the Panama route was the only feasible one for a tidewater route.

feasible one for a tidewater route.

The only position that was conferred upon this country was that of honorary vice president, which was offered to General Grant, who declined in July, 1879. Mr. Appleton received a letter from M. de Lesseps asking him to accept the position of general agent of the canal company in this country. His idea was that shares of the company should be placed on sale by the banks of this be placed on sale by the banks of this He wrote to the president of the Fourth National bank of this city offering to place that portion of the stock of the com-pany alloted to this country in their possession for sale. The estimated cost of the anal was \$240,000,000.

He narrated the story of M. de Lesseps' visit to this country in the winter of 1875 and the spring of 1880. In December, 1880, the subscription for \$60,000,000 of stock was opened in this country and was a great suc-cess, and the amount was covered three

At that time he had not heard of the American committee. He had drawn his salary of \$4,000 a year as general agent of the company, ever since, through the banking house of J. & J. W. Seligman. He drew his salary by check or by draft monthly. To earn this salary he did what he could to promote the interests of the canal project by writing articles for the papers, making ad-dresses at public meetings and "having himself interviewed" at every opportunity. He also made trips to the isthmus and to South America in the interest of the project. He paid the expenses of these trips personally. In answer to a question of Colonel Fellows, Mr. Appleton said he thought the failure of the first popular subscription was due to the fact that the people of France believed that ere would be a strong opposition to the allding of a canal across the isthmus by a foreign corporation on the part of this coun The chief cause, however, he thought, was because the project was not properly advertised. He did not know what agent of the canal company or what influence was brought to bear upon Secretary of the Navy Thompson to resign the secretaryship and accept the presidency of the American com-

Colonel Fellows asked whether it was not a fact that when M. de Lesseps found such a strong opposition to the enterprise that he found it necessary to come over here to control the opposition and that in order to accomplish this Secretary Thompson was induced to resign the secretaryship of the navy and accept the presidency of the American company, and that in this way the feelng of uncertainty in France was overcome

and the bonds floated.

Mr. Appleton admitted that it was to overde Lesseps came here. As to what induce-ment was made to Mr. Thompson he did not know, or had he even talked with Mr. Thompson about the matter.

Chilblains and Frost Bites.

A few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Baim will relieve the itching and burning sensation caused by frost bites and chil-blains, and its continued use soon effects a permanent cure. Pain Baim is also a sure cure for rheumatism. 50-cent bottles for sale by

CHILI AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

She Will Not Be Represented, and the Rea-

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.—In an interview today the Chilian consul general at this port, N. Guerrero, said: "The Chilians have declined to take part in the World's fair and I have received advices that there will be no exhibit of Chilian products."

'Referring to newspaper dispatches to the contrary, Mr. Guerrero denounced the Valparaiso correspondents as unreliable. In denying that a government vessel was curoute from Chill with exhibits, Mr. Guer-rero said it would be a long time before any ports in the United States would see a Chilian war ship. The Chilians have not for-gotten either the Itata or the Baltimore incidents, or how the Charleston steamed

Why could not a letter have been sent by the president of the United States to the Chilian authorities asking the Itata's return We would have sent her back and there would have been no exhibition of an attempt to humiliate the Chilian government. She was sailing under the Chilian flag, and as for the United States marshal, he was a for the United States marshal, he was a grunken fellow and accepted a bribe of \$200 to let the Itata go."

Perfect act. in and periods health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers was in danger of premature retirement, A perfect little pill

THOUGHT IT WAS HIS WIFE

Why John Murray is Said to Have Assaulted Mrs. Kitty Berry.

TESTIMONY INTRODUCED

Intricate Machinery of the Lincoln Electric Light Company Destroyed by a Malicious Miscreant-Pawnbrokers' Shops to

Be Closely Watched.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13 .- [Special to THE BER. |-John Murray was tried before Judge Waters this morning on the charge of malicious assault preferred by Mrs. Kitty Berry, a member of the McCann-Kendall theatrical troupe. The assault complained of occurred at the corner of Twelfth and O streets about II o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst. Mrs. Berry was returning to her hotel from the Funke opera bouse when someone approached from behind, threw his arm around her neck and struck her a number of heavy blows about the face and head with a heavy blunt instrument. The scalp was cut to the bone in a number of places, one finger of her left hand badly lacerated and the middle finger of her right hand broken. Murray was arrested the next day on suspicion and the evidence seems to point to him as the guilty party.

At the trial this forenoon several witnesses were examined who established the fact of the assault and described the plaintiff's condition immediately after it occurred. The defendant's wife testified that her husband had often threatened her. Murray had separated from his wife some time before the assault and it is the popular belief that he made the attack upon Mrs. Berry under the impression that she was his wife. The evidence was so conclusive that Judge Waters held the prisoner to the dis-trict court in the sum of \$500.

Beut on Malicious Destruction,

large force of men is at work at the eleclight station trying to repair the damage inflicted upon the intricate machinery by some unknown miscreant Saturday night Some one whose identity still remains a mystery visited the station and when the attendant was not observing him threw a large iron bolt into one of the rapidly revolv-ing dynamos. As a result the ponderous machine was almost completely torn to pieces. The damage, together with the fact that another large dynamo was burned out the next evening, has placed the company under a serious disadvantage and inconveni-ence. The guilty party will be vigorously prosecuted if he is discovered.

After the Pawnbrokers.

There has always been more of less complaint over the lax methods provided by the present laws for the regulation of pawn shops, and Chief of Police Otto has prepared an amendment to the new charter which he thinks will go a long ways toward correcting some of the cvils now existing. He proposes to make all pawnbrokers submit to the police authorities each day a sworn statement of every piedge received and also to require an eath that the list so submitted contains every piedge received. Under the present law each pawnbroker is required to hand in a written list of the piedges taken by him daily and there is pledges taken by him daily and there is nothing to prevent him from omitting any pledge which he may deem proper. He is not required to make affidavit to the cor-rectness of the list and it very frequently happens that stolen property is received and never reported to the police. The chief be-lieves that his suggestions will correct this evil. His bill will be submitted to the city council tomorrow evening.

Tried to Close the Saloons. Saturday evening Chief of Police Otto gave the patrolmen strict orders to see that the saloon ordinances were strictly enforced on Sunday. The instructions came to the police through a letter written by the chief to the captain, in which the chief set forth that there were many people in the city who held the chief of police responsible for the each officer was instructed as follows:
"It shall be the duty of each and every

officer to see that all business houses hibited by law from keeping open on Sunday such as the saloons, billiard halls, opera houses and other places of amusement, be closed, allowing them a reasonable time to clean up their places of business in the fore noon. Any officer who shall refuse to com-ply with this order will be discharged from ce duty after satisfactory investigation. As a result of the above instructions it given out at police headquarters today that several prosecutions are to follow. No names have as yet been made public, but it is understood that the city attorney will be ed in possession of enough evidence enable him to commence prosecution at

Heard in Lincoln Court Rooms.

The jury in the case of Peter Holland against the B. & M. railroad reported this foreneon that it was unable to agree. The jury has been out since Friday trying to ascertain whether Holland had been injured \$11,000 worth by an accident in which he and one of the trains on the defendant company's road became hopelessly entangled

Wright-Buckstaff suit is being tried before eleven jurymen, one of the twelve, Mr. C. L. Fisher, being reported as a very

The case of Cockrell Bros. against P.V. M. Raymond was settled in open court today, neither side getting anything. The suit arose over money advanced by the plaintiff company to the defendant upon a grain

A ripple of interest was created in Judge Tibbett's court this forenoon by the issuance of bench warrants for the arrest of F. Bush and C. E. Loomis, both of whom had been summoned to appear as witnesses in the case of T. P. Kennard & Son against the Lincoln Rapid Transit company. The case the case of 1. P. Rennard & Son against the Lincoln Rapid Transit company. The case grows out of the demand of the plaintiff for \$500 damages for the running of a street railway through several lots in Midway addition to the city of Lincoln.

DO NOT LIKE IT.

Disastrous Effects of a World-Herald Write-

Up of Nortolk. Nonvole, Neb., Feb. 12.—[Special to Tag Ber.]—The World-Herald of this date contains what purports to be a letter from Norfolk, but which really is, in major part, a reproduction of articles printed in the Norfolk Daily News and THE BEE months ago. The reporter made a visit to the Sugar City some four weeks ago, ostensibly for the purpose of writing a paper on sugar beet culture to be presented to the legislature prior to the disposition of the bounty bill. The reporter made visits to the sugar factory. High school, the Norfolk Roller mills and Hospital for insane. The description of the lat-ter was in keeping with the average article produced by the Fake Factory. In speaking of the roller mills that paper says: "They are owned by a very pleasant gentleman bearing the euphonious name of Birchard bearing the euphonious name of Birchard Bridge." when in fact the firm name is Bir-chard, Bridge & Co., the members being A. T. Birchard of Marshalltown, Ia., Charles S. Bridge and P. T. Birchard of Norfolk. In speaking of the hospital for insane, to which the World-Herald reporter paid a visit, remaining for tea and the ball, that there were the Williams in a program.

paper says: "Dr. Wilkinson is superintendent and Mrs. Wilkinson devotes a great deal of her time to the edification and entertainment of the patients," Dr. Wilkinson is not superintendent, nor is he connected or associated with the hospital in an manner. The present superintendent is the very efficient Dr. H. S. Summers, who, with his estimable wife, superintend the insti-tute. Mrs. Summers, being a splendid musi-cian and a thoroughly accomplished lady, adds not alone to the cheerfulness of the adds not alone to the cheerfulness of the patients, but to Norfolk's society as well. Mr. and Mrs Summers came to the city as strangers, but by acquaintance have become very much admired These corrections are made in justice to

our fellow townsmen Union Gospei Meetings. FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 18 .- [Special to THE BEE |-The union gospel meetings are to be

week except Saturday. Inion hall could only hold about half of the congregation that assembled there last evening. An averflow meeting was held in the Congregational church, which is the largest one in the city and Rev. G. M. Brown conducted the meet and Rev. G. M. Brown conducted the meeting. The choir and coagrifution sang several places. Rev. Yesney offered prayer, after which Mrs. Wilson and daughter sang "Cast Thy Broad Upon the Waters," "Prepare to Moet Thy God?" and "Shall I Be Saved Tonight." Hox. Mr. Tate offered prayer. Among other places sung were: "Gather at the River." and "Jesus is Passing This Way." Rev. Mr. William took for his text, "Prepare to Meet. Thy God." and preached a very able discourse. The meetings are the largest and better results are accomplished than at any previous time in the city. It is their custom to give a sacred the city. It is their custom to give a sacred concert every Monday evening, which they did tonight.

Social Affairs at Norfolk. Nonrolk, Neb., Feb. 13.- Special to The Ber.]-The past week was one of the most pleasant in the history of Norfolk's society. On Tuesday evening the Music Students lub, which is composed of Norfolk's best so musicians, gave a concert for the benefit of the Columbian cub. An excellent program was rendered in a very predicient manner and elicited many an encore. The entertainment was musical feast and a financial success. Columbian club is making a very elaborate table to display at Chicago, representing Norfolk and the beet sugar industry, a very landable enterprise.
On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rudat gave a select masquerade ball in the new Rudat block. The occasion was one of the most enjoyable in the history of Norfolk

society, about 100 masked dancers, repre-

senting as many nationalities and different conditions of servitude, being present. Interesting Table Rock Litigation. Table Rock, Neb. Feb. 13.- Special to THE BRE . - A trial of considerable interest ook place Saturday before Justice E. C. Phillips. Joseph Parrish about two years Printips. Joseph Parrish about two years ago lost his wife, and in due time paid the funeral expenses. After some time the undertaker presented a bill for her coffin. He at once pleaded that he had paid the bill, but as he could not find the receipt, owing to the nature of the bill and the talk it might create, he paid it. Since that time he has discovered some witnesses who saw him pay money to Wheeler and heard them talking about the coffin, and he determined to see if he could recover his cash. The jury brought in a verdict for the old gentleman and Mr. Wheeler was obliged to refund the money.

Death of an Iowa Pioneer. RED OAK, Ia., Feb. 13.- Special Teleram to THE BEE]-H. C. Shank, one of the ideat settlers in Montgomery county, sied of heart disease this morning while sitting in a chair in his drug store. He had been feeling unwell for some time previous, but his sudden death same unexpectedly and shocked the entire community. Mr Shank was a pioneer, coming to this county in 1854. He had amassed a fortune estimated at 880 000.

Destroyed by Flames from a Lamp. FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE |-The Carpenter Nursery company building at G and Third streets caught fire this afternoon from a lamp in the pasement where trees were being packed and was entirely destroyed. The upper story was filled with baled hay which fed the flames so that the fire department was unable to save building or contents. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Gilded Age" at the Bijou. The "Gilded Age" received its first presen-

tation at Wonderland and Bijou theater yesterday. Like all performances at this house, it was noticeable that while the performers were familiar with their lines, there was a hesitancy on their part about delivering them. This timidity, however, will wear away, and a strong, smooth performance may be looked for today.

As Colonel Mulberry Sellers, with his numerous million dollar schemes, George Worsell's admirable controlly talent is

on Sunday. The instructions came to the police through a letter written by the chief to the captain, in which the chief set forth that there were many people in the city who held the chief of police responsible for the violation of the Sunday law; that he had waited in vala for eight months for some instructions from the superior officers of the city government for definite instructions, but as none had been forthcoming he had decided to tackle the work himself. Consequently each officer was instructed as follows: a wonderful improvement in his work, plays the part exceedingly well. He Barlow does not appear until the last act; then, as the District Attorney, he does a clever bit of acting, Mr. W. J. Holton as Colonel Selby, the adventurer, and Mr. Tom Smythe as Si Hawkins, both acquit them-

Smythe as Si Hawams, both acquit them-scives splentidly. The other members of the company are all good.

The scenery and mechanical effects also add materially to the success of the play. The specialties are great. The Langs, a clever German comedy duo, present a good sketch. Bogart and O'Brien are as funny as ever in their fine musical act, and Charles and Ira Sully scored a decided hit with their new specialty. A special souvenir will be presented to every lady visitor today in addition to the regular souvenir given the ladies on Friday.

CATTLE THIEVES KILLED.

Texas Ranchmen Have a Little Brush with Outlaws.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.-About 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon a party of cattlemen from the Sacramento mountains, composed of Oliver Lee, William Carr, William A. Hart and Thomas Tucker, overtook a party who had some cattle in their possession stolen from Lee's ranch. Which party opened fire it is impossible to say, but during the shooting that followed two of the cattle thieves, Charles Rodius and Canfield, were killed. The shooting occurred on the Hucco Tanks road, about twelve miles from El Paso. Two of the thieves escaped and Lee and his party gave up pursuit and came to El Paso. Rodius has a hard name in El Paso. He was arrested a little over a year ago as being im-plicated in the murder of the Frenchman whose body was found in the river with his throat cut. However, the evidence was insufficient to hold him. Many complaints have been made by the cattlemen about the gang of cattle thieves, and the killing of Rodius is regarded as the final wiping out of the entire gang. The bodies of the dead men were brought to El Paso this morning,

An honest pill is the noniest work of the pothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, biliousness and sick head-

Exaggerated the Affair.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—Reports have een telegraphed from here to the effect that an organized gang has been engaged for the last year in systematically robbing freight cars all along the Wabash system from Kansas City to Chicago and Toledo. The reports place the losses at something The reports place the losses at something like \$200,000. The Wahash officials here say they know nothing of any such gigantic steal.

While it is true that, in common with all railroads, the company loses a considerable sum every year by reason of the petty thefts, it has always been found to be purely local and without any attempt at a precon certed or organized scheme You don't want a torpus liver; you don't

want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were is sued by County Judge Eller yesterday: Name and address. Karl Steiner, Omaha... Anna Gudal, Omaha... Edward Myles Prankhard, Omaha Juliette J. Shiller, Omaha Frank Fanger, Omaha.... Mary Wyman, Omaha....

The Throat - Brown's Bronchial Troches' act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders continued every afternoon and evening this of the throat.

47TH ANNUAL REPORT

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Го тик Мемикия The year of 1892 has been one of gratifying progress on thoroughly conservative lines and in every direction. Growth, to a company of the size of yours is not necessary for any advantage to you. It does not diminist the mortality cost, nor the expense account nor increase the interest account. It does not make your dividends larger nor your insurance in any way cheaper, stronger or safer. It is desirable, therefore, only as enabling the company to extend its usefulness still more widely and to do for a greater number what it is doing for you; and it is also desirable only as it can be made without increasing the proportion of the expense account, which every member of the company

shares in paying.
The cardinal principle of management in so large a company as this already is, is to so administer its affairs as to give its present members the greatest possible results in the way of sound, equitable and cheap insurance, and to take on new business only so fast as it can be done without interfering with that prime duty. And in these days of fierce competi-tion by peculiar plans and heavy rebates extreme care on our part and great and inselfish labor on the part of agents are necessary to secure even a moderate growth with out a serious increase of the expense ac count, raising the cost to every polic

It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to say that during 1892, as for several years past we have made substantial gains in new bust ness and amount in force without any prac-tical increase of expenses: and that, as a result of the economy of that and of many previous years and of a careful handling of business, we have been able to materially increase your rate of dividends, thus making the cost of your insurance less even than before. We have also made notable gains in strength through the increase of assets and

The items of the year's financial history

Bocelved— For premiums ... \$4,622,303.33 For interest and a topograph 3,168,070.69 Balance profit and loss 94,642.71

Total income \$ 7,884,016.73 During the year it paid out: For claims by death and ma-tured endow-ments \$4,168,182.75 surplus returned topolicy hidders 1,223,598.14 Lapsed and surrendered policies 1,23,598.14 Lapsed and surrendered policies 565,318.89

Total paid policy holders. . \$ 5,957,099.78 omissions to

Total disbursements... \$ 7,055,315.87 Balance carried to ledger assets. # 829,600.86 Add net assets, Jan. 1, 1892. . . . 58,207,794.88

Gross assets, Jan. 1, 1893,..... Total liabilities...... S rplus, Jan. 1, 1893...... \$ 6,426,929.88 Financial Operations. INTEREST. The interest received in 1892 was \$2,871,-181.78. The overdue interest Jan. 1, 1893, was only \$51,411.49, on \$36,444,759.62 mort-gage loans, or one-seventh of 1 per cept. On \$12,967,637,43 of bonds and stocks nothing

RENTS in 1892 were \$296,888.91, a decrease from the 737,302, a previous year of \$17,724.65 on a materially derensed holding of real estate. The rent account includes no allowance for

the companies use of its own home office

PROFIT AND LOSS. During 1892 real estate taken under fore-losure at a cost of \$536,986.74, was sold for \$741,221.15, and some pieces remaining from former sales which had paid out the cost of the property to which they belonged were also sold, so that the entire profit received on real estate sales was \$219,260.44. On the other hand, certain pieces were sold at an aggregate loss of \$18,539.81 leaving a net gain of \$193.720.63 from that source.

Very considerable changes were made in our holdings of bonds during the year by maturity and sales, on some of which the loss by shrinkages of premiums and by pay ments at less than cost amounted to \$127. 602.48. On the other hand, some of these bonds sold or were paid at an advance over cost to the amount of \$35,268.45, leaving a net loss on these changes of \$92,524,56, to which were added sundry small items, making the net balance to the good of \$64,642.71 on real estate and bond transactions.

BONDS, During the year the company has had paid or has sold bonds which had cost \$1,100,-221 21; it purchased bonds costing \$2,261,000 It now holds bonds at par, \$12,164,200, which cost \$12,581,677,18, the market value of which

has advanced since their purchase to \$13,117, 156,50 at a very conservative estimate. From ten to fifteen years ago the company purchased many bonds of a high grade bear-ing 6 and 7 per cent interest, and paying a high premium therefor. These have dually disposed of and their place taken bends of the highest class for security, but of more recent issue and bearing rates of interest adjusted to the present time. It may be noted that our present holding at par of \$12,164,200 cost us but \$417,477 more than their face, or an average price of only \$103.40. Nearly all of them have a long time to run and are therefore likely to show no tendency to depreciation below cost, at least for many years. Some of our most important purchases in recent years have been on very favorable terms.

REAL ESTATE. There is little to be noted respecting real estate beyond the items already given under profit and loss. Since 1879 we have sold property taken under foreclosure at a cost of \$8,907,718.82, for \$10,553,624.61; a gain \$1.645,965.79. It is interesting to remem that for many years our rivals and detrac-tors loudly prophesied the company's ruin from this same real estate.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. During the year loans amounting to \$6,754, 490.97 have been made, and loans amounting to \$8.727,194.82 have been paid, leaving \$86, 444,759.02 outstanding. We have taken every recaution to make them safe beyond perad

Insurance Operations. MORTALITY.

The mortality of 1892 has been far within the amount expected, and has thus given the members a saving of about \$400,000 Favorable mertality is due to good selec-ion, and good selection requires two things: First—Careful selection of the individual

om a physical point of view, and also as to the moral hazard; and Second—Careful selection of the localities from which business is taken. The best lo-calities are those sections of country which have a healthy climate, which produce an abundance of wholesome food, and which have an intelligent, moral, cleanly, industri-

ous and generally prosperous population.
It is then necessary to the best success in selection that business should not tended over more territory than add constant and perfect control in all its details by the home office. In proportion as busi ness is remote and scattered in foreign coun tries, requiring the intervention of numerous and distant representatives acting largely at discretion, with great powers upon only general instructions, without the possibility of close

Today-tomorrow-next day-and continuing until we've shod eighty more than a thousand men-we will offer in our shoe department what we candidly believe to be the greatest value in covering for the pedal extremities of men-that has been offered in any room where shoes are sold in this great and slippery country. Until they're gone every last pair, our shoe men will offer ninety cases -a dozen pairs to a case-ten hundred and eighty pairs of men's full stock

Genuine Kangaroo

shoes in medium spring weight in any and all sizes-with flexible pump soles-with globe toesthe handsomest toe ever put on a shoe-in lace or congress as you like-shoes that would give the average shoe man heart disease to see sold under three dollars and fifty cents-at



a pair. Why we bought them when we boght them-where we bought them-how much we paid for them-whether we make or lose by the operation -whether it's another of "The Nebraska's" advertising schemes-you are not interested in; but you are interested in the fact that the price is two-thirty and not three fifty

A Pair. Nebraska Clothing Co ОМАНА

Our Spring catalogue-out next week-write for it.

and to such portions of it as involve no extraordinary climate hazards, and where sani-tary measures are reasonably regarded. NEW BUSINESS.

We have made a fair gain in new business ever that written in 1891, and at no loss to resent members.
A gratifying feature of our business is its is therefore extremely small.

The amount at risk Jan. I, 1893. was \$157.

737,302, a gain from the previous year of EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

The usual careful regard for strict economy has been had during the past year, and the ratio of expense of management to income was only 10.12 per cent, a ratio tra-terially less than that of any other company This is the most controllable item in the cost of insurance. It is the one which is

nerally most ignored. In every other known branch of business competition has always tended to lower cost f production by more and more economical rocesses and methods. In life insurance the reverse has been true. For the last twenty years competition has been directed, not to giving cheaper and safer insurance and securing greater equity among members but solely to writing the largest possible amount of new business at the highest rates of premium possible and to the most rapid accumulation of ussets and the display of the greatest financial exhibits. This has the greatest manual excious. This has required an enormous increase in the expense account. In this race many have doubled their ratio of expenses to income; all of the racers have increased it very largely; that of many companies is from tw to three times the ratio of this company And they try to conceal its effect on the cos of insurance by schemes of business which postpone all dividends for a long period of cars in the hope that so many will incur orieitures during that period that their osses will make attractive dividences at the

end for those who live and pay through But the competion grows always flercor and the expense ratio grows always larger and swallows more and more of the income and leaves less and less to be forfelted, and their dividends of forfeitures are steadily shrinking and new plans are constantly de-vised to furnish some new veil for the facts and to attract still more new business to furnish new forfeitures.

Against such competition it is impossible

for us to accomplish those greater economies which would be possible under a normal and legitimate competition. And we are glad that by sheer resistance and the greatest diligence and care we can hold steadily to or usual standard and not only prevent an increase in the cost of our members' insur-ance, but even somewhat further reduce it Their interests have not been sacrificed for the sake of greater display

And we desire again to say to our mempers that we are able to accomplish what we have for them and at the same time make a air growth, because we are able to secure t a comparatively small, at least a faithfu body of agents; men who realize what life insurance at its best is and ought to be, and who prefer to help work out that ideal at far less remuneration than they could easily ob-tain for presenting the speculative schemes that now secure the great bulk of the busi ness. They are making a daily pecuniary sacrifice to conviction.

LIMITING BUSINESS. The rapid growth of certain companies to

enormous proportions, with the attending great and growing increase of cost, and the difficulties and possible dangers of a public nature necessarily incident to such great acumulatious of money, have attracted attention on the part of state officials every where and a committee of state insurance superin tendents is now considering the practicabil-ity of devising some legislation to put a check or a limit to a course of business which manages find themselves unable or inwilling to apply, because they can even approximately accomplish their expected resuits only by always increasing amount of new business to furnish new forfeitures The speculative results they seek bind them to the only methods by which they can be even partially gained.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY. The assets January 1, 1893, are \$60,761; 549.89. a gain over the previous year of \$1,028.009.94. They are undoubtedly worth more than they stand for.

The surplus is \$6.405.922.88. a gain of \$307, 774.07 over the previous year.

But by no means is all of the company's superior strength revealed by these figures, satisfactory as they are. In ascertaining its control by the management, selection becomes uncertain from every point of view.

Much of our success is due to the fact that we have, in observance of these conditions, restricted our business to our own country, pany. On the same basis of reserve as is

used by other companies its surplus is over \$7,300,000.

Our premiums and reserves must be calcu-Our premiums and reserves must be calcu-lated on the assumption that they will earn some definite rate of interest during the whole term of our contracts. Originally, we assumed that rate to be 4 per cent. These contracts are liable to run, many of them, from fifty to seventy years. In 1882, in view A gratifying feature of our business is its persistence, in which respect it is probably unrivaled. Our members have taken their policies for protection and not for speculation; that protection is made as secure as human care and industry can make it; it is given at a less average cost than in any other company. Our loss of business by lapse and surrender is therefore extremely small. written since that time. Thus as our old 4 per cent business passes off and the new 3 er cent business takes its place we are gainng each year a strength with which to meet be future that the figures of our financial statement cannot disclose, and which no

her company possesses or has as yet set out Were it necessary (as it is not) for us to change our whole 4 per cent business to a 3 per cent basis, we could do so and still have a surplus of about \$2,500,000, and without interfering with our dividend-paying ability. Should the "Postponed Dividend" or Ton-tine companies do the like, as it has been in-timated they might do it would wipe out the postponed dividends altogether, and very few of them have surplus enough to make

he change even on those terms. SUMMARY. In the forty-seven years of its existence Received for \$178,385,966.65 the Connecticut Mutual has terest a rents. 70,907,680.23

1,143,073,37

balance profit and loss

aid out for surrendered Total paid pol-icy holders ... \$157,607,861.60

xpenses 21,143,611.94 axes 7,647,850.97 Total disbursements.......\$186,399,324.51 Balance, net assets, January 1, 1893 8 59,037,395,74 The amount already returned to policy

holders or their beneficiaries, and the net assets held to protect present contracts, exceed the entire premiums received by \$43,-259,290.09. The expense ratio is 8.61 per-cent. This record has no equal elsewhere. THE FUTURE. The Connecticut Mutual has but one pur-esse: To give the protection of life insurnce-and there is and can be nothing worth

saying for in life insurance but protectionto those who need it, in its best form, with perfect security, with perfect equity, and at its lowest possible cost. That this company has done this in the past is doing it today, and is in a position to do it for the future, beyond the ability of any other, its record of results and of its present condition is left to

Respectfully submitted, JACOB L. GREENE, President.

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are

eradicated. Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowns, Chemists, New York, Sold by druggists everywhere.