Stock Yards Bill Reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON THE MEASURE

Members Spend the Afternoon in Considering the Provisions of the Jensen Substitute-Senate Decides a New Constitution is Needed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE!-The house devoted itself to routine business during the morning session. The ports of standing committees on bills that had been under consideration occupied the first hour, and the first reading of a score of new bills consumed the greater part of the remaining time.

House roll 82, Crane's bill giving the court in counties with a population of over 150,000, otherwise Douglas county, authority to arrange trial docket cases as they saw fit, in order to give another trial docket, was placed on its passage, but failed to carry. This was the third time that it had come up, and the introducer was not in the house on this occasion. His colleagues from Douglas once more averted impending disaster and secured unanimous consent to have the bill recommitted in order that necessary amendments might be added.

House roll 1, Howe's bill providing for the submission of an amendment relating to the investment of the permanent school fund, was also recommitted pending the result of the recount now in progress in the office of the secretary of state. The house then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Tackled the Stock Yards.

At the afternoon session the report of the special committee appointed to visit the stock yards was called for, and was read by Mr. Van Duyn, by whom it was prepared.

It was a compromise report control into by the stock yards and anti-stock yards members of the committee in order to do away with a majority and minority report. avoided any recommendation, and set forth the statements made to the committee It was as follows:

It was as follows:

Mit. Spraker: Your committee appointed to visit and investigate the condition of the stock yards at South Omaha would report that we visited same on February 22, 1893, and, after making a hurried examination of the yards, went trough two of the packing houses (Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co.), after which we repaired to the office of the Omaha Stock Yards company, where Mr. McShane, president of the stock yards company, furnished us the following statements (same being the originals), numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. He also made the statement that the yards are run on about the same basts as other stock yards are run.

Yardage, including weighing: Cattle, 25 cents; hogs, 8 cents, and sheep 6 cents each; that there is but one charge made for weighing, and when stock is received on their track the company is responsible until stock is sold and weighed.

He further stated that they charged for feed:

ing, and when stock is received on their track the company is responsible until stock is sold and weighed.

He further stated that they charged for feed: Hay, \$1 per 100 pounds; corn, \$1 per bushel; that the stock yards company do not sell the stock placed on market, but hold the commission men responsible for the reason that the rallroad companies hold the stock yards responsible for freight.

That all cars of stock received from the rallroad company are handled free of charge to the shipper, but the stock yards company charges the rallroad company \$1 per car for switching and unloading.

That 77 per cent of hogs, \$2 per cent of cattle and \$3 per cent of the sheep that pass through the stock yards are sold here.

Three of the commission men appeared before the committee and made the statement that their charges for selling stock are the same in Omaha as charged by other commission men in other cities, which are as follows: Cattle, 50 cents per head for iess than twenty-four head or \$12 per car. Hogs and sheep, \$5 per car, single deck; \$10 per car, double deck.

Exhibit No. 1 (both plants)—Which would in-

deck.
Exhibit No. 1 (both plants)—Which would include subsidy packing houses, \$2,203,735.62.
Exhibit No. 2.—Union Stock yards and construction cost, \$1.927,221.08,
Total expended.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PACKING
 Swift & Co.
 \$415,000

 Hammond & Co.
 166,000

 Fowler Bros
 400,000

 cudahy Packing company
 400,000

 Stockholders Transfer Stock yards
 425,000

Total......\$1,806,800
Also the following acres of ground to the
 Cudahy Packing company
 17 acres

 Swift & Co
 16 acres

 Fowler Bros
 9 acres

 Hammond & Co
 6 acres
 Gross earnings 1892 \$418,399.84
Gross expenses 1892 243,209.73
Dally expenses 1892 777.02
Number of men employed 265
S. M. Elder Chairman. Explaining the Report.

Kessler corrected a statement as to the amount of stock shipped out of the yards to castern and southern markets.

Lockner wanted the members to understand that no charge was made for re-ship-ping in such cases, as the only charges were for feeding, the unloading and loading being Van Duyn assented and said further in

response to another query that shippers could sell their own stock if they so chose, and did not have to patronize the commission

Barry asked if it was not a fact that a rule of the Live Stock exchange at South Omaha virtually prevenedt the shipper from selling his own stock, and Van Duyn said that he had been given to understand that such was not the case, but he did not know about it.

The house then went into compilties of The house then went into committee of the whole, with Higgins n the chair, to con-sider the substitute stock yards bill prepared by the committee.

The first and second sections were apparently satisfactory, but after considerable discussion a change was made in the third

The clause relating to dockage was stricken out, and in place of it put a line making it the duty of the inspector to say which were stags and which were piggy

Regulating the Charges. A long debate ensued over section 4, which

provides for the charges that may be made by the stock yards company for the handling Kessler led the fight for reduced rates, and made a speech that elicited hearty ap-

plause.

Elder championed the cause of the stock yards company, and gave it as his opinion that the bill was unconstitutional.

Dobson said that he had experienced a change of heart, brought about by fils trip to South Omaha. He was in favor of a radical reduction in rates previous to that time, but now he was very anxious that no in-

ical reduction in rates previous to that time, nut now he was very anxious that no injustice be done that corporation. His trip had been a revelation to him, and he felt much more kindly toward the company than he had before.

Irwin wanted to know how it was that Dobson had managed to find out all about that great corporation in a couple of hours. Dobson retorted that he could have told more about it before he went there than Irwin ever knew.

Kessier said that he based his statements on ten years experience in the yards, rather than on ten minutes experience, as did Dobson.

Dobsen.
Smith of Holt spoke significantly of the "revelations" that had recently been made to certain members. The big subsidies given by the company to the packers were touched upon, and a difference of opinion was manifested. Big commissions, watered stock, robbery and kindred words were freely used on one side, while fair treatment, great benefit to the state and better things to come in the future were the points strongly set forth by the other.

Elder said that he was another who had run across a revelation, and he wanted the

run across a revelation, and he wanted the house to "figger" a little. He didn't want any legislation in favor of Kansas City, when it was to save the pitful sum of 5 cents en a steer, and he didn't think the house "had orter do it." He read some of the figures as to Kansas City reter and he didn't believe to the figures as the Kansas City reter and phonomers. orter do it." He read some of the figures as to Kansas City rates, and when asked by Kessler for his authority, announced that it came from Clay county shippers. He knew that the bill was inspired by the feeling that

them to jump onto everything that looked like a big corporation, and he believed that it was drafted for buncombe.

On the vote to adopt the section as read it carried amid great applause by a vote of 50 to 29. Section 5 was adopted without debate.

After Commission Men Section 8 brought on another discussion and Eider moved that it be stricken out, but when called upon for his reason failed to give one. Dobson was in favor of the sec-tion and Lockner was with him, stating that it was conceded by even those who were op-posed to cutting the rates of the stock yards company that the rates of the commission men were too high. Schappel stated that the only objection to the clause was that it might make the bill unconstitutional, as it also legislated on another matter.

Kessler said that both the attorney general and Judge Reese had passed upon the

bill and declared it constitutional.

Elder knew that the bill was unconstitutional despite the opinions quoted.

Horst said that if the gentleman from Clay was sincere in his position, he ought to be pleased with the alleged unconstitutionality of the bill, as he had previously declared himself as opposed to it. He was disposed to regard the statements as rather

The discussion continued for an hour and the section was then adopted. Decided to Pass It.

The ninth section was adopted without debate, and Horst moved that the bill be re-ported for passage, ported for passage.

Sutton amended with a motion to report and ask leave to sit again. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 30 to 53, and the question recurred on the original motion, which carried by a vote of 58.

The committee rose, and Nason amended

motion to adopt the report by a motion not concur. The amendment was defeated, and the original motion prevailed on roll call by a vote of 64 to 29. Porter asked consent to introduce a reso-

lution, and submitted one providing for the payment of the costs of the contestants and contestees in the contest cases. It was re-ferred to a special committee of three. An adjournment was then taken until 10 clock tomorrow morning, after Oakley had tried unsuccessfully to carry it over until

On First Reading. The following bills were introduced during he morning session:

By Ames (by request)—A joint resolution to amend sections two (2), four (4), five (5) and six (6) of article 6 (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska entitled "Judicial Department", and providing for nine judges of the supreme court and to repeal said

original sections.

By Lockner—To regulate corporations engaged in the business of guaranteeing, or acting as security for the fidelity of persons in public or private offices, employments or positions, and the agents of such corpora-tions, and prescribing penalties for failure to comply with the provisions thereof. By Lockner—To amend section 2173 of chapter xxx. of the compiled statutes en-titled "Lignars."

titled "Liquors."

By Ames For the relief of Mrs. Armstrong, widow of George P. Armstrong,
By Withnell—To amend section 198 entitled "Provisional Remedies" of the code of

By Withnell-To amend section 1049 of the ode of civil procedure relating to stay of ex-Scution before justices of the peace.

By Withnell—To amend section 5062 of title xiv., entitled "Executions," of the conolidated statutes.

By Withnell—To amend section 521 of title

xiv., "Executions," of the code of civil pro-By Withnell-To amend section 960 of chapter v. of title xxx., entitled "Justices of the Peace," of the code of civil procedure. By Withnell-To amend sections 199 and 00 of title vill, entitled "Provisional Remedies," of the code of civil procedure. By Kruse—To regulate and control the price of gas per 1,000 cubic feet in the metro-

politan cities and cities of the first class.

By Barry—To amend section 668 of Cobby's consolidated statutes of Nebraska. By Crane (by request)-For the protection

of game.

By Crane—To appoint a game and fish protector, defining his jurisdiction and term of office, his duties and compensation, and providing for the expenses thereof.

By Crane—To provide for the revision of the statutes of Nebraska. By Crane-To amend section 17 of chapter v. of the criminal code entitled "Violence

to Persons," not resulting in death.

By Crane—To amend section 570 of chapter liv. of the code of criminal procedure of the state of Nebraska.

By Carpenter—To amend section 3185,

hapter xxxix.. of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1891, entitled "County Offi-By Beal—To amend section 2295, chapter xxxii., of Cobby's consolidated statutes for

By Scott (by request)—To amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporating of street railroad companies within the cities of this state."

By Riley—To amend section 2173 of chapter

By Riley—To amend section 2173 of chapter xxx of the compiled statutes of 1891.

By James—To protect the makers of negotiable promissory notes, bonds, bills or other evidence of indebtedness where fraud or circumvention is used in obtaining the making or execution of the same.

By the Douglas County Delegation (by request)—The Omaha city charter.

By Crane—To provide for the uniform policy of fire insurance to be issued in this state by all insurance companies taking fire state by all insurance companies taking fire risks on property within this state.

IN THE SENATE.

Committee Reports Take Up the Morning For a Constitutional Convention.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 24.- [Special to The BEE.]-Today was another busy day in the senate. Immediately after the roll call the reading of the journal was suspended, and the following bills reported from the standing committees:

From the committee on miscellaneous corporations, Senator Mattes reported senate file No. 210, providing for the incorporation of street rallways, with the recommendation that it be placed on general file. The same committee reported house roll No. 76, providing for the incorporation of villages situated in two counties, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The judiciary committee reported favor-

ably upon Johnson's bill providing for a supreme court commission; Muller's bill, to require county treasurers to publish semi-annual statements; Moore's bill, relating to procedure in contested elections; North's bill, amending the general election law; Moore's bill, to promote the in-dependence of voters and enforce the secrecy of the ballot; Moore's bill, relating to the authentication of the acts of commissioners of deeds for this state residing in other states; Lowley's bill, repealing sections 5,386 to 5,393 inclusive of the consolidated statutes; McCarty's bill, to facilitate the giving of bonds required by law; Pope's bill, to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of eleomargarine; Pope's bill, providing for a pure food commission; Pope's bill, to amend the laws relating to the descent of

real and personal property.

The committee on counties and county boundaries reported favorably on senate file No. 177, authorizing county boards to employ assistance for county attorneys in certain civil cases.

The committee on agriculture made an adverse report on senate file No. 465 by Tefft, authorizing county boards to levy a tax of 3 cents per capita upon all the inhabitants of the county for the benefit of county agricultural socie-ties. Senator Tefft protested against the report and at his request it went to the gen

mittee on privileges and elections reported favorably on senate file No. 47 by Babcock, making dogs personal property. For the First Time.

Bills were introduced and read for the first time as follows:

By Darner—To prohibit the giving of to-bacco to convicts, providing for furnishing fruit to said convicts and anti-tobacco treat-

By Babcock-Five bills amending the code By Mattes-Relating to insurance and in By Thomsen—To regulate and protect pri tary elections.

By Gray—To amend the militia laws.
By Johnson—To repeal sections 3894 and
3805, chapter xlv, of the consolidated stat-

At the request of Senator Harris his anti-At the request of Senator Harris his anti-pass bill was made a special order for Feb-ruary 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Senator Graham moved that when the senate adjourn it be until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Senator Dale protested against so many adjournments. The farmer

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE | The same action was taken with section 0. | element, he said, was anxious to get home for spring work. The motion, however, was

Discussing the Constitution. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider senate file No. 5, with Senator Dale in the chair. The bill provides for the submission to the voters of the state a proposition to call a convention for the purpose of revising the constitution. The committee on constitutional amendments to which it had been referred, had offered an amendment providing that notice of the submission of the proposition should be printed in one newspaper in each county for three months prior to the election. The amendment was

Senator Moore spoke at length in opposi-tion to the bill. The auditor, he said, had informed him that it would cost the state \$11,650 to print the notices of the proposi-tion. In addition to this it would cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the convention. There certainly should be the evidence of a strong desire for such a convention on the part of the people of the state, and some assurance that the work of the convention would be accepted before so great an expense was incurred. He doubted great an expense was incurred. He doubted if the people of Nebraska were in a frame of mind to adopt a new constitution at this time, There was no majority party in the state. On the contrary, there were four fractional and factional parties. There was no demand from any of these parties for a constitutional convention. The only amendments that had been urged as being of importance were the ones creating a railroad commission, to be ones creating a railroad commission, to be elected by the people, and to enlarge the su-preme court. The first of these amendments had been twice rejected by the people and the other once. He believed that this was pretty good evidence that the people did not want those features added to the constitu-tion. The result of a constitutional conven-tion, continued Senator Moore, would be to increase the number of state officers and

also toraise their salaries.

Senator Harris favored the bill. He believed that the constitution of the state should be in advance of legislation for the reason that the legislature is always ham pered by a lack of constitutional provisions The present legislature is not able to enact laws demanded by the people because the constitution will not permit it. The consti-tution of a state as great as Nebraska should be broad enough, high enough and deep ough to enable the legislature to enac

laws demanded by the people.
Senator Everett believed the time had not yet come for a new constitution. The delegates the people would be sure to send to the convention would be at loggerheads and as a result the new constitution would be patchwork of compromises which would suit

Senator Darner contended that the ple were not yet in a frame of mind to adopt a new constitution. He believed that a settling and disintegrating process was going on in the political parties of this state and this process should be fully completed before a new constitution was framed.

This Argument Won 'Em. Senator Correll spoke eloquently in sup-port of the bill. He believed that a new constitution was absolutely necessary the better development of the state. history of all nations proved that their or-ganic laws have been too conservative. When the present constitution was framed eighteen years ago Nebraska had scarcely begun to reach the development which has since attended her growth. We hadn't a mile of electric railways. The

railroad mileage was less than one-fourth its present system. The western counties of the state were deemed unfit for settlement. The constitution adopted then made no provision for the de-velopment of the state from a population of scarcely 200,000 to over 1,000,000. The very fact that amendments have failed was, para doxical as it may seem, an argument in favor of a new constitution. The form of the present constitution made it almost impossible to amend it.

Senator Tefft believed that the people of

the state demanded a new constitution. He believed that the people could be safely trusted to send delegates to a constitutional convention who would do their work properly. The people should be the judges of the necessity for a constitution, not the

Senator Pope also favored the bill. He pointed out the fact that constant efforts are being made in the legislature to get around the present constitution. He believed the

matter to the people of the state.

The committee by a vote of 20 to 7 decided to rise and report the bill to the senate with the recommendation that it do pass. The senate then adjourned until Monday

Substitute Stock Yards Bill. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.-[Special to THE BEE.]-Following is the bill substituted for house roll No. 17, the bill designed to regulate stock yards. The substitute was rec-

ommended by the committee on live stock and grazing:

"A bill'for an act to provide for the regulations of stock yards, to appoint live stock inspectors and to fix the commissions for selling live stock therein and to provide for punishment for violation thereof." Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. All stock yards opened or organized under the general corporation law of this state or by special charter, are hereby declared to be public markets.

Sec. 2. All persons, corporations or companies dealing at such yards shall have the same rights and privileges with all other persons, companies and corporations. And no rights or privileges granted or conferred to or upon any person, company or corporation by any stock yards company or corporation either directly or indirectly, shall be withheld from any other person, company or corporation.

Sec. 3. That the governor of the state shall and grazing

from any other person, company or corporation.

Sec. 3. That the governor of the state shall
be the live stock inspector for the state of Nebraska and he shall appoint a sufficient number of competent assistants upon application
of any stock yards company for such stock
yards, who shall be known as assistant live
stock inspectors, who shall determine what
stock is unfit for market and have the same
removed. The sald inspectors shall also have
the power to determine which are piggy sows,
which he shall divide into two classes and
allow a dockage of twenty pounds and fifty
pounds respectively, and he shall also determine which are stags, and shall allow a
dockage of fifty pounds on same. Such inspectors shall receive as compensation 10 cents per
car and no more, to be paid by the shipper.
And all persons except those appointed under
the provisions of this act are hereby prohibited from acting as stock inspectors.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for the owners or
proprietors of any stock yard within this state
to charge a greater price for yarding and
weighing stock therein than the following:
For yarding and weighing cattle, 20 cents per
head; for yarding and weighing hozs, 6 cents
per head.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for the owners

cents per head.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yards within this state to charge a greater price for hay and grain than double the wholesale market price of the same in village or city where said stock yards are located.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for the owners or proprietors of any stock yards within this state to sell less than 100 pounds of hay for cwt. and less than fifty-six pounds of shelled corn or seventy pounds of corn in the ear for a bushel.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for the owners



Mr. A. D. Leonard Of Uties, N. Y., suffered severely from Liver and Kidney troubles, causing great pain and That Tired Feeling Other medicines any good, but so successful and satisfactory was Hood's Sarsaparilla that he has taken no other medicine and is now well. The best known kidney and liver remedles are so happily combined with tonics and alteratives in

Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an unequalled remedy for all troubles with these important organs, overcomes That Tired Feeling and makes the weak strong. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by

or proprietors of any stock yards within this state to prohibit the owner of any dead stock in such yards to sell to any person or persona to whom said owners may desire to sell the

to whom said owners may desire to sell the same.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, selling live stock out of any stock yards within this state to charge a greater commission for selling two same than the following: For selling cattle, 40 cents per head and not to exceed \$8 per car; for selling hogs, \$6 per car for single deck and \$7 per car for double deck cars; for selling siseup, \$4 per car for single deck and \$7 per car for double deck cars.

Sec. 9. Any person[who shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not more than \$100, for the second offense not less than \$100 or more than \$200. And for each subsequent offense not less than \$500.

Changes made by the house in committee

Changes made by the house in committee of the whole yesterday are not noted in this, but can easily be determined by comparison.

Everett's Railroad Bill. Following is a copy of a bill introduced by Senator Everett of Burt and Cuming counties to provide for railroad rate reduction in this state. It essays to fix reasonable maximum rates upon the transportation of live stock grain, lumber, cement, lime and salt:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any alirond company doing business in this state ocharge for the transportation of the follow-ng named articles, to-wit: Live stock, grain imber, cement, lime and salt more than 80 er cent of the rates charged on said articles per cent of the rates charged on said articles by the respective railroad companies in this state on the 20th day of February, 1893.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the secretaries of the Board of Transportation of the state of Nebraska, immediately upon the taking effect of this law, to prepare and furnish to each railroad company, doing bushiess in this state a schedule of the rates on the above named articles, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

articles, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Sec. 3. Whenever any railroad company or companies in this state, shall in a proper action, show by competent testimony that the schedule of rates prescribed by this act is unjust and unreasonable, such tribunal before which such action is beard may raise the rates of such complaining railroad to an amount, not greater than the rates in force on said road on the 20th day of February, 1893.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Transportation to see that this law is fully compiled with by each and every railroad company doing business in this state.

Sec. 5. Any officer, employe or agent of any railroad company in this state that shall take receive or charge any greater sum for the transportation of the articles above mamed, than is set forth in the schedule of the Board of Transportation above provided for shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000.

RYAN'S VISIT TO KENRICK. Catholic Clergy Think it Means More Than a

Brotherly Call. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—While it has been as-

serted that Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia came here simply to visit Archbishop Kenrick in his hours of illness, it became known today, whether by order from a higher source or not, the Philadelphia prelate was rapidly disposing of the business of this moces During the archbishop's illness important mail was piled up unopened and letters from Rome were not read. Archbishop Kenrick was never satisfied with the removal of Archbishop Ryan and regards him as his coadjutor still, hence the archbishop, advised of the stag-nant state of the diocese in the city, for three days has been working on the arch bishop's mail with his coat off, figuratively if not literally speaking. This has given the clergy of the city a belief deeper than ever that Archbishop Kyan's visit is more than a brotherly one. Whatever his mission, though, it is nearly concluded, for he returns

PERS INAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Edward Rosewater left last evening for the east on business. He will be absent Modjeska's manager, M. J. J. Buckley arrived in the city yesterday, and is making

the preliminary arrangements for the great star's engagement here. Congressman-elect. Morcer writes to friend that he is enjoying his stay in the national capital, and has been accorded a very warm reception. He thinks congress may be convened in extra session by President Cleveland about September, although there is a great deal of uncertainty at the

present time as to just what will be done by the incoming executive. He will not return home until after the inauguration.

At the Mercer: E. A. Nelson, J. W. Buchanan, Chicago; Frank Baughman, Rock Island; I. W. Akin, Des Moines; Horace Shaw, Rising Sun, Ind.; John M. Ford, Duluth; J. S. Crawford, J. H. Needles, Atlanta; H. P. Johnson, Davenport; C. G. Somers and wife, Norfolk; H. Bohn, Grand Isfand; J. P. Smith, Weeping Water; E. H. Farrell, William Hudson, Beatrice. home until after the inauguration.

liam Hudson, Beatrice.

At the Murray: R. J. Goerner, C. N. Crewdson, St. Louis; J. W. Stevens, De Volney Elliott, Theodore Bender, Arthur Batsch, C. Wittenberg, T. E. Miller, J. J. Paxton, W. A. Conkling, New York; A. R. Graham and wife, Wisner, Neb.; J. Leh and wife, Allentown, Pa.; J. B. Williams and wife, Logan, Ia.; D. B. Woodbury, New Britain, Conn.; Frederick Pease, Meriden, Conn.; F. McCormick, B. W. Smith, Hastings; F. A. Maynard, Portage.

New York, Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.] — Omaha: W. M. Nurse, St. Denis; J. R. Webster, Murray Hill; Sr M. Welsh, Westminster. Lincoln: W. Meyer, buyer for L. Meyer & Co., Bartholdi. Council Bluffs: T. M. Galt, Bartholdi.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Nebraska arrivals: Brevoort—E. J. Mozer, Harvard; C. Rich, Omaha. Grand Pacific—E. R. Huntley, W. S. Collins, Omaha. Great Northern—E. E. Balch, Omaha. Palmer—F. D. Richardson, Lincoln; B. B. Long, Omaha.

RIGHTEOUSNESS AND PURITY

Missioner Crapsey Proclaims Them the Watchwords of Jerusalem.

BUSINESS MEN MEET IN NOONDAY SERVICE

Three Interesting Meetings in the Mission Yesterday-Large Attendance at the Life Building-Evening Sermon on Man's Fall.

Those who attended the doctrinal instruction of Rev. Mr. Crapsey yesterday morning at the cathedral and expected a dry exposition of theological dust were agreeably disappointed. The missioner took the character and mission of St. Paul as illustrating the providence of God, and delivered a magnificent discourse.

St. Paul was by birth a Hebrew, by education a Greek, by citizenship a Roman. In this, master of sentences were formed the characteristics of that civilization which went before Christianity and which Christianity was to destroy.

There were three cities of the ancient world that were set on a hill: Jerusalem, Athens, Rome. The watchwords of Athens were "wisdom" and "perfection." The Athenians were always seeking some new thing. Athens was the formulator of language and the intellectual life of civilization. The watchwords of Rome were "law and "command." The Romans were the founders of civil law, and they connected the world of that day by a magnificent system of roads. The watchwords of Jerusalem were "righteousness" and "purity." Hebrew was the nation which set a high ideal of life before itself, which saw beauty and truth, not in temporal magnificence and luxury, but in the purity of man's character From these three cities St. Paul derived his powers and upon their foundations helped to build the city not made with hands. It was as though three great rivers should rise from the north and south and east and form a fourth river flowing westward. These three great streams of civiliza-tion met in St. Paul, who turned them all into one great river of life, flowing west-ward. All this did not happen by a fortui-tous concurrence of atoms, but illustrated the providence of God.

Business Men's Meeting.

The noon service was probably the most interesting and unique of all the services. It was held on the ground floor of the New York Life building, and more than 100 representative business and professional men of Omaha gathered together and sang "He Leadeth Me" and "I Need Thee Every Hour" with an unction that was surprising The missioner used a chair as his rostrun and spoke in strong, manly terms, showed how God first manifested Him

as power in the creation of the universe and then as love in sending His only begotten son, the Man of Nazareth, so that men might see in Him the true essence of God as mercy, sympathy and love. He came as God comes with hand outstretched to give The missioner then showed how man, The missioner then showed how man, made in the image of God, had constructed for himself a universe, a network of commercial and financial machinery, so that the savage of the Zanzibar supplied the lady's boudoir of Omaha. Man had manifested himself as power, but one thing was yet lacking—that man should manifest himself as laye

The speaker told the story of Boaz going out to the field and greeting his reapers with "God be with you," and how they replied with "God bless you." We need today more of that spirit. Men should say "God bless you" with as much readiness as they say "God damn you." The missioner was very carnest and effective here, and closed with

a splendid peroration, which all followed The services at noon last exactly thirty minutes, beginning promptly at 12, and the congregation that attends there is not himself. It is expected that these meetings will grow as all present yesterday were thoroughly enthused.

Man's Fall.

A very large congregation attended Trip A very large congregation attended Trin-ity cathedral last hight to hear Rev. A. S. Crapsey deliver his second evening sermon, and, as before, he held his audience spell-bound with his marvelous flow of earnest eloquence. Rev. Paul Matthews of the associate mission again read the opening service, and after a hymn had been sung Mr. Crap-sey ascended the pulpit. He took for his text those verses in the third chapter of Genesis describing God's discovery, of, and Adam's excuse for, the commission of the sin which caused the fall and expulsion from Eden.

God, said the missioner, is above all things a merciful God and never refuses to hear the a merciful God and never refuses to hear the prayers of any one who comes to him humbly confessing his sins. Adam did not come out with a plain rock bottom confession of his sin but instead was guilty of the miserable subterfuge of bringing the woman out and trying to lay the blame upon her. Nay, more; he tried to fasten the fault upon Almighty God, for he said: "The woman whom Thou gavest me gave to me and I did eat," as much as to say, if you had not given her to me I would not have sinned. It is so with men everywhere. with men everywhere.

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HOUSE NEEDS REPAIRS.

New Supports Will Keep the Structure Sound.

The Nerves Need Food, the Blood Needs Nourishment-Lucius Hayward's Recovery from Nervous Prostration Due to Paine's Celery Compound-Had on Two Occasions Employed Physicians-The famous Remedy Made Him



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The body, to be sure, is a house that is hard to repair. But new supports, like real food for the nerves and blood can keep the structure sound. Such a well-seasoned prop and nerve food has Paine's celery compound proved, that but to name it is to praise it. Says Mr. Lucius Hayward of

Campello, Mass., whose portrait is given above: "About three years ago I was sick with 'the shingles." Dr. Hammond attended me through them, but I was not cured. I was so nervous nights that I could not sleep much. I could work some, but my nerves troubled me all the time. I finally

"I then called Dr. Freeman. He pronounced it nervous prostration. I was sick for a tong time, but I finally recovered and began to gain strength, and got so that I could work some. But I was still nervous, and took bromide to make me sleep at night. At the same time my back and kidneys were sore and weak, and now and then I had to go to the doctor's and get a prescription. Whenever I took cold I went back again where I was before. My liver troubled me, and my kidneys

"I chanced to look over the Boston Journal, and saw a notice of Paine's celery compound, and determined that would try it. When I had used one bottle I began to feel strong, and my stomach began to feel better, and my appetite began to come back, and my kidneys and back were stronger. I told my wife that I felt more like myself than I had for a long time, and I continued taking the compound until three months ago. I have required none since, and work every day except the Sabbath. It made me well. I have recommended Paine's celery compound to my friends, and to all those who have trouble with their nervous system. Paine's celery compound if the prescription of one of the most eminent practi-

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