The ways and means committee has recommended no appropriation for the expenses of printing the governor's proclamation pre-vious to the last election.

There is a material saving in the appropriations recommended for a number of the state institutions. The most notable instance is that of the State Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln, where the committee makes a reduction of \$29,200. The saving is effected by making a reduction of \$2,000 for employed wages, \$15,000 for board and clothing, \$5,00 for fuel and lights, \$1,500 for furniture and bedding, and upon other smaller items. That the Lancaster delegation will make a hard fight to increase all these items is already

Another notable decrease is in the amount recommended for the state penitentiary, the saving being \$26,235. This is effected easily enough, for two years ago there was appropriated nearly \$20,000 for improvements no necessary this year. The only item denied the penitentiary by the ways and means alttee was one for \$10,000 for general

SOME NOTABLE INCREASES. With all its saving upon the total amounts recommended, however, the ways and means committee has been extremely liberal to some of the state officers and to the state institutions. The secretary of state gets an increase of \$2,250; the auditor, \$7,100; the treasurer, \$4,800; the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, \$2,100.

Among the state institutions the Peru Normal school comes in for an increase of \$2,700, the Asylum for Incurable Insane at Hastings, \$6,700; the Norfolk asylum, \$1,650; the Kearney Industrial school, \$18,200; the Institute for the Deaf at Omaha, \$21,527; the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, \$8,420. The State Board of Agriculture receives the same sum given it two years ago, while the State Horticultural society receives an increase of \$1,400 and the State Dairymen's

association an increase of \$2,000. There is a heavy increase in the appropriations recommended by the ways and means committee for miscellaneous items. This in-crease is occasioned by the addition of an tem of \$180,101 to reimburse the state sinking fund for the amount tied up in the Capital

National bank. The above analysis will be far from con-vincing the taxpayers of the state that any decrease will be made in the total appropriations under two years ago. On the surface there is a slight decrease, but it must be remembered that there are a number of large items not included in the above tabulation. For instance, the legislature has already appropriated \$50,000 for the drouth sufferers and the house has passed a bill making an additional appropriation of \$200,000. The friends bill claim to have twenty-one votes with which to pass it through the and it may thus be fairly presumed that the total appropriation for the drouth sufferers will amount to \$250,000.

The committee on claims has already in-troduced a bill, house roll No. 612, recommending an appropriation for the payment of 435 separate claims filed with the auditor during the past two years. These claims are for the payment of bounties on wild animals officers' fees for the return of tugitives from justice, officers' fees for conveying convicts to the state penitentiary and juvenile offenders to reform schools, and for the expenses of the special county treasury examin-These claims foot up to a total of

In addition to this, the claims committee is simply overwhelmed with claims of every description, many of them being the legacies of ex-Secretary of State J. C. Allen. None of the claims for legislative supplies, for papering, cleaning and painting the state capitol, carpets, furniture, etc., ordered last December by Allen, for printing and incidental expanses. for fuel and lights for the state capitol during session, and for miscellaneous claims entirely too numerous to mention, have been

The expenses of the maximum rate trial are also leit out of consideration in the above

estimate.
So, without figuring upon an increase of a single item in the general appropriation bills, it is certain that the total amount to be drawn from the state treasury during the next two years will exceed, at the lowest calculation, \$300,000 the amount appropriated

two years ago.

The question to be determined during th ensuing ten or twelve days is, will the legislature stand solidly for the recommendations of the ways and means committee, or will the friends of the state institutions combine to make large increases? If the latter solution is presented, the appropriations will run dangerously near the \$3,000,000 mark. ONE IMPORTANT OMISSION.

Up to the present time the ways and means committee has made a most important omission in its recommendations. Two years ago the legislature placed at the disposal of the governor \$10,000 to be used in defray-ing the expenses of the suit brought by the state to recover the \$235,000 lost in the Capital National bank failure. The litigation thus authorized has been dragging slowly and painfully during the past fifteen months. First suit was instituted in the district court in and for Douglas county. The decision of Judge Davis threw the case out of that district court for lack of jurisdiction Then an appeal was taken to the supreme court, where Judge Davis was sustained. Then the supreme court was applied to for an order granting permission to try the case before the supreme court without going through the district courts of Lancaster The order was granted and the case set for last fall. A postponement was se-cured until January, and then the death of one of the bondsmen, John Fitzgeraid, occa-sioned another delay. The case is about ready for trial and may be taken up within a few weeks, possibly at the sitting of the

Of the \$10,000 originally appropriated but \$1,500 has been expended, leaving a balance in the state treasury of \$8,500. Although the expenses of the coming trial before the supreme court will be heavy, it is believed that \$8,500 will be amply sufficient to pay

But the \$8,500 still unexpended will, under operation of law, revert back to the treasury on April 1. It will be necessary, in the judgment of many, for the legislature to renew the appropriation. Such was the judgment of the legislature two years when it reappropriated the unexpended balance of \$14,546 in the World's fair fund.

TRAIN ROBBING NOT PROFITABLE

Two Texas Men Do a Wholesale Business

but Capture Little Booty. ST. LOUIS, March 10 .- Superintendent Grover B. Simpson of the Wells Fargo Express company arrived here from Southwest City, Mo., where he has been superintending the hunt for the robber companion of "Jim Cummins," the desperado who held up the 'Frisco train near Aurora, Mo., February 22 Agents of the railroad and express compan are trailing the man, and Mr. Simpson ex-presses the conviction that he will be cap tured. Cummins gave a brief history of him-self. He said his real name was Joshua Craft, was born at Briar, Tex., and would be 21 next June. He led the life of cowboy in Texas until last July, when he made the acquaintance of a man named Wilson at Paris, Tex., and with him went to Claremore. Paris, Tex., and with him went to Claremore,
I. T., where they worked for a time and
then went into the train robbing business.
Their first attempt was on the 'Prisco on NoVember 12, 1894, in which they secured \$2.56
Vember 12, 1894, in which they secured \$2.56
I. That instead of companies withdrawing

1. That instead of companies withdrawing

1. That instead of companies withdrawing on November 23, 1894, receiving very little booty. On the 31st of December last they held up a train on the Queen & Crescent road near Livingston, Ala., securing only \$18. They held up a train on the Cotton Belt road near McNeill, Ark., January 24. From Mc-Neill they made their way agrees the state near McNeill, Ark., January 24. From McNeill they made their way across the state into Missouri, and on February 22 held up train No. 1 on the 'Frisco road near Aurora, Mo., and secured \$58 and a watch. The robwere on their way to Texas when they run onto by the officers and the young

Coroner Sald the Killing Was Justified. ment about a year ago of Al Todd, a negro, with the daughter of City Marshal William Clark (white), led to murder early this morning. The couple returned yesterday to the woman's home to remain during her confinement. Upon the promise that Todd would never show himself again Clark told him to go, as he did not want to give the case publicity. At a late hour last night, however. Todd went to Clark's home and called the latter up. Clark's home and called the latter up. Clark ordered him away, but instead of going he drew a revolver in a menacing manner, when Clark shat him. Todd ran about a block and fell dead. At the coroner's inquest Clark was exonerated. ment about a year ago of Al Todd, a negre

INSURANCE FIGURES JUGGLED

How Interested Persons Have Sought to Mislead the Legislature.

METHODS OF UNDERWRITERS EXPOSED

H. O. Beatty States the Facts About the Valued Policy Law and Declares it Has Not Increased the Hazard in This State.

OMAHA, March 6 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As a vigorous effort is being made by the insurance companies, through their local representatives, to secure from the present legislature the repeal of the valued policy law in this state, a few facts regarding the operation of insurance in Nebraska for the past ten years may be of interest. The insurance lobby at Lincoln is earnestly plying every member of the legislature with an array of statistics to prove that there has been an "alarming increase of the loss rate," and that the valued policy law is wholly responsible for it, in that it has so greatly increased the moral bazard of insurance. In losses incurred to premiums received," and then draw the conclusion that the increase of the loss rate is wholly due to the "incentive to incendiarism" and the "premium on arson" offered by this law. Looking at it from that standpoint even Auditor Moore says in his last report that he "can't resist the conclusion" that such has been the effects of that law.

The difficulty arises from the fact that the underwriters from intent, and the casual observer from lack of thought and investigaion, figure entirely from a false basis, and their "irresistible conclusions" are therefore The astute underwriter invari ably bases his computations upon the ratio of loss to premiums received, and is also careful to use the "losses incurred" column nstead of the "losses paid" when presenting his figures to the public, and the casual reader accepts his sophistry as an incon-

CONVICTED BY THEIR OWN MOUTHS. The sworn statement of the companies ing business in this state, as filed with the auditor of state, proves conclusively the From 1884 to 1888 inclusive this countr falsity of their premise and the error of the onclusion drawn therefrom. reader that the increase of moral hazard culated freely; while the five years follow has not been as "alarming" as insurance ing the enactment of the valued policy law companies in Nebraska are not suffering any hardships or injustice from the operation of the valued policy law. Their base of reckoning is radically wrong, from the fact that writers have portraved it, and that insurance premium and loss bear no ratio relations whatever to each other. They represent tions there is no doubt but that the friction unlike quantities and therefore no true ratio of a heavy insurance policy against a decan exist between them. The premium upon an insurance policy is not the contract being the contract being the contract of the contract being the contract of the contract being the contract of the contra ween the company and the insured, but is

cording to the degree of physical hazard involved, competition enforced and many other contingencies consequent upon the business of fire insurance, while the loss, if any, is fixed by the specific terms of the contract. In the adjustment of a loss the measure of damage is by no means figured upon the premium paid, but upon the face

value of the risk assumed. To arrive at the true ratio of increase or decrease of the loss rate for any given period the computation must be made upon the volume of premiums received. This propo sition will commend itself to the unbiased judgment as the only true and correct basis for computing the increase of the loss rate. Underwriters, by their method of figuring, drop from their calculations the very im-portant feature of the increase of the risks

FIGURES THAT SHOW FACTS. For the intelligent and thoughtful study of this subject by the readers of The Bee I have compiled a complete synopsis of the insurance business of Nebraska for the past ten years, making a comparative showing of business for five years preceding the enactment of the valued policy law with the five years under its operation. These figures are obtained from the sworn statements of the companies themselves, as filed with the auditor, the computations of ratios and aver-

ages being wholly based thereon:

Average	Total	1890 1891 1892		Average	· Total	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	YEAR
110	548	120 102 103 103		94	469	HEERR	Companies .
\$125,839,008 91	\$629.195,044 54	\$108.281.951 84 125.313.268 63 124,628.804 55 138,971.391 60 133,699,567 92	TAV	\$ 89.204,370 75	\$446,321,853 73	86.244.512 04 86.500.599 72 84.780.815 10 93.918.554 60 94.812.971 69	Risks Written.
\$1,923,898 32	\$9,619,491 63	\$1,755,477 84 1,916,965 84 1,810,086 29 2,126,638 55 2,010,373 11	13	97 87	\$8,019,989 37	\$1,008,458 33 1,786,957 69 1,497,787 62 1,390,411 00 1,739,414,73	Premiums Received.
\$1.53	\$7.64	1514.28 1514.28	VAS EX	\$1.80	88.99	24125% 24125%	-ord to staff red mulm
\$1,018,853 27	\$5,094,266 84	1,042,941 14 916,523 0 1,063,461 95 1,239,107 94	WAS EXPORCED.	23 09	\$2.513,115 43	\$ 487.254.70 407.304.75 475.841.17 680.117.57 482.598.24	Losses Incurred.
\$ 081,856 85	\$4,909,284 28	1,080,545 49 874,782 43 845,617 69 1,297,000 99		\$ 491,146 36	\$2,455,731 99	\$ 446.021.74 402.924.48 427.637.41 662.244.89 516,900.47	Losses Paid
48.87	244.37	54.51 54.51		31.28	156,44	10000 10000	Loss to Prentiums Prentiums Received
00.78	03,90	00.81		1 00.55	02.75	88888 511451	Louis to Other to Oth

Ratio of a parant to other

crease in the volume of risks written of 41

per cent.
3. The rate of premium gradually decreased from \$2.07 per \$100 in 1885 to \$1.50 per \$100 in 1893. The average rate of premium per \$100 for the first period was \$1.80, and for the five years following the enactment of the law the average premium rate has only been \$1.53 per \$100, a decline in premium rates of 27 cents per \$100, or 2.7 mills on the dollar. As a result of this decline, while the average yearly increase of risks written has been 41 per cent, the average yearly increase in the volume of premiums received has only been 20 per cent. In other words, the increase in the average yearly volume of premiums received lacks 21 per cent of keeping pace.

with the yearly average increase of risks

The losses incurred exceed the losses paid during the period of ten years by the sum of \$242,265,50, or an average annual excess of \$24,236,55, which amount, I sup-pose, represents the annual value of the brass and buildozing of adjusters.

5. Taking their own favorite basis of computation—viz.: "Ratio of loss incurred to premiums received"—we find that the average annual ratio of loss for the first five years was 21.28 per cent, while the "alarming increase" under the valued policy law has only brought the ratio up to 48.87 per cent—an increase of only 17.59 per cent, instead of 75 or 100 per cent, as claimed by the underwriters. On the true basis of computation, however-viz: the ratio of loss paid to risks written-the reader will observe that from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, the average annual ratio of loss was 55 mills on the dollar, while under the valued policy law, for a like period of time, the ratio has been 7.8 mills on the dollar, or a net average increase of 2.3 mills on the dollar a fraction less than one-fourth of 1 per cent Not such an "alarming increase of the los after all, when you stop to consider that the average decrease in premium rates for the same period was 2.7 mills on the dollar of risks written, or four-tenths of mill in excess of the increase of the loss Thus it will be seen that the "alarm rate. ing increase of the loss rate" on account of the "premium placed on arson" by the valued policy law amounts to four-tenths of reduction of premium rate, with which th their demonstrations the underwriters in- law has nothing whatever to do. How de variably figure from the basis of "ratio of our friends on the other side of this dison account for that fact?

That the volume of loss has largely in creased during the past five years I admit and the increase is fully shown in the table herewith submitted. But it must be borne in mind also that the volume of risks written has also increased very materially, and that while there has also been an increase in the volume of premium receipts, yet, owing to the reduction referred to, this increase has fallen far short of the pace of increase set by the other two elements of insurance, HAS NOT INCREASED THE HAZARD.

What I claim, and what I think I hav proven conclusively, is that the valued colley law has not increased the moral hazard of insurance in this state one lota and the only manner in which it has affected the loss rate at all is that it has simply ompelled the companies to comply with their part of the contract, and in case of total pay the full amount of indemnity for which they had accepted premium from the Insured.

Whatever increase of moral hazard there has been during the past five years is, I be lieve, due wholly to the conditions of the times and not in any degree to legislation. error of the was blessed with good crops and a general A proper era of prosperity. Business interests were analysis of these reports will prove con-clusively to the mind of any impartial meet all demands of labor, and money cir ing the enactment of the valued policy law have been peculiarly disastrous upon busi ness has produced a great deal of "spontaneous combustion" in this country simply the compensation paid by the insured during the past two or three years, from for the contract. It is not based upon the which insurance companies have suffered loss covered by the policy, but upon the pre- severely. But the valued policy law should sumption that no loss will be incurred. It is not and cannot be held responsible for the the price of a hazard that the company will depressed conditions of the times and the not be called on to pay the indemnity named general lack of prosperity from which the be based upon the risk assumed, and all losses must be computed upon the same basis. The rate of premiums variations and in the same basis. country is suffering. Furthermore, that law loss rate comes from personal property risks and that the increase of moral hazard is directly chargeable to the 80 per cent in-surance clause adopted by the companies There was no valued policy law prior to

1889 in this state, yet in the report of the auditor of public accounts for the year 1890, on page 417, I find a table which shows that the ratio of loss to premiums received in the year 1880 was 78 per cent, which exceeds the highest ratio since that time by 14 per the computation must be made upon the volume of risks carried and not upon the hinted at by the underwriters until after the enactment of a valued policy law. Why this sudden change? The fact is that the moral hazard was far greater under the old methods of insurance, when agents would plaster a risk with all the policies that the

insured could be induced to pay for, regard-less of the value of the property insured, and the companies in case of loss would bulldoze the unfortunate owner into any sort of a settlement they pleased under threats of incendiarism by reason of over-insurance. H. O. BEATTY.

ATTACK ON THE VALUED POLICY LAW. South Omaha Packers Explode an Argu-

ment Used by the Insurance Lobby. A circular issued by the insurance lobby contained a somewhat exhaustive argument in favor of the repeal of the "valued policy" law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1889. The points made are those that have become familiar in the discussion of the subject during the last four years. As a cracker to the summing up of propositions with which the circular con-

cludes is this paragraph: "It prevents large corporations, such as the packing houses of South Omaha and other large plants of like character, from procuring insurance to cover actual property in and of good market value, because of the fact that the insurance companies now doing business in this state cannot afford to carry such large risks alone, and other good companies that would be willing to insure these plants will not do so, owing to the fact of the

existence of this unjust law."

Last evening packing house managers were asked as to the truth of this charge. Mr. Edward Cudahy of Cudahy's said: "There is no truth whatever in it. We have no trouble in getting all the insurance we want, and the 'valued policy' law does not affect us in the least, unless it be that its operation is such as to cause insurance com-panies to raise rates. The packing houses have no definite objection to the law." Said Manager A. C. Foster of Swift's: "We can get all the insurance for which we are willing to pay. While we usually insure for

80 per cent, we could insure for the entire value of our property if we chose to do Manager Noyes for Hammond said there was nothing in the operation of the law that prevented his company from easily obtaining insurance for actual value if it chose to carry

NEW STYLE OF CONFIDENCE GAME Advertised for a flousekeeper and Then

Stole the Applicant's Trunks. BALTIMORE, March 10.—Detective Gault returned yesterday from York, Pa., where he arrested James Clark, alias James Lewis, alias J. Templeton, charged with swindling Mrs. Sadie Fields of this city out of two trunks and contents, valued in all at \$300. Clark came to this city some weeks ago and advertised WHAT THESE FIGURES MEAN.

I desire to call the reader's attention to a few prominent facts, conclusively proven by the above table, that completely reture all charges against the valued policy law:

1. That instead of companies withdrawing from the state, as threatened by reason of the enactment of that law, the number of the enactment of that law, the number of the enactment of that law, the number of companies deing business in this state has actually increased from an average of ninety-four during the first period to 110 during the past five years.

2. The risks written increased from \$56,248.512.64 in 1884, to \$138.271.391.60 in 1892, or from an average volume of risks of \$125.839.008.91 during the first five years, to \$125.839.008.91 during the five years of the operation of the law, an annual average in the volume of risks written of 41

Train Robbers still at Large.

Train Robbers Still at Large. SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 19.—There have been no developments in regard to the pursuit of the bandits who held up the train pursuit of the bandits who held up the train near Stockton on Friday night. Two posses are in pursuit of the robbers, who, the officers believe, cannot elude them, claiming that every avenue of escape is guarded. A house in the outskirts of the city where it it thought two of the men reside was shad-owed all last night, but without result.

Purial of a South Dakota Ploneer. ELK POINT, S. D., March 10 .- Henry I.

PAID TO EMPLOY EXPERTS

Their Services Came High but the Government is the Gainer.

SALARY ACCOUNT, REDUCED \$607,591

Increased Safety and Rapidity Secured in Transacting the Government Business -Employes Have Done Well Getting Jobs for Relatives.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of congress, created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law organizing the executive departments, has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the committee, so far as they have been put into practical operation, have from time to time been made public. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated \$41,964, while the actual annual reductions in the government expenditures, made as a result of its work, amount to \$607,591.

"The reduction," the review continues, "is ot for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years. The ommission, however, feels that the expedition of public business and added security to the government in its methods of ac counting under the new systems inaugur sted would have fully justified its existence even if there had been no diminution in ex penses." A census of the departments gath-ered at the direction of the commission, discloses the fact that in the executive departments and other government establish nents at the national capital there are em ployed 17,999 persons, and that of the whole umber employed 5.610 have from one to line relatives each in the government serv

e at Washington. The commission also reported a concurrent coolution which provided for the engrossment and enrolling of congressional acts by printing, which received the approval of both couses, and the commission says its value rom the standpoint of both accuracy and conomy is illustrated by the fact that not a ingle error has occurred under the system up

Much space is given to a recital of the benefits which the review asserts have been accomplished as a result of the new account ing system in the treasury, recommended by the commission and subsequently incorporated in a bill approved by the president July 31, 1894. The estimated annual saving from this reform is put at \$239,430. The recomneedations made by the commission and no leted on relate to the re-organization o the office of the supervising architect, contested land cases, repeal of the land contest act, transfer of duties of receivers of land offices, public surveys, abolition of the office of solicitor of internal revenue, bonds of government officials, checking of money rders, abolition of payal officers at all ports for in New York, and writing official letters These reforms, the commission estimat-would effect an annual saving of \$449,929.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU Postoffice Department in Luxembourg Act as the Agent.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The United States consul at Luxembourg outlines the scheme of an international labor exchangwhich has proven very beneficial in that grand duchy in facilitating the employment of labor. It was instituted in 1892, and every postoffice co-operates in the transmission of offers and applications for employment between wage earners and wage payers. Offers are addressed to the nearest postoffic on postal cards. The applications are regis tered, and are publicly posted in all post-offices, in rallway stations and public houses. The postoffice assumes no responsibility in the business beyond the transmission and posting of applications and offers. The postmaster informs an applicant by postal card when an offer of employment is received. A statement attached shows that during two rears there were received through this system 1,904 applications for employment, and 1,701 of these secured places. During the same time 3,514 employers applied for help and engaged 4,472 persons.

Demand for Ready Made Houses in Italy. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- United States Consul Bruhl at Catalonia, Italy, has dis covered a fine market for ready built American frame houses of from two to five r. oms, well braced, of low price. The recent and frequent earthquakes in Sicily and Catalonia have destroyed many buildings poorly braced. To begin with, after making inquiries, the consul is convinced that the people would readily adopt the American structures as better calculated to resist shocks. A member of the royal earthquake commission has interested himself in the subject, and the consul is anxious to obtain illustrated catalogues from the American manufacturers to lay before the commission. covered a fine market for ready built Amer-

Ecupse Observations a Patture. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Preparations were made at the observatory and other places in Washington to observe the total eclipse of the moon tonight, but owing to the fogginess of the weather and the quan-tity of clouds in the sky no accurate views could be made. Even the exact time of the beginning and ending could not be learned.

Marines Landed to Protect Americans. WASHINGTON, March 10.-The following table, dated March 1, at Colon, was received by Secretary Herbert today: "A slight en-gagement has taken place, resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary force. The At-lanta has landed a force to protect Amer-ican interests at or in the neighborhood of Bocas del Toro, Colombia."

Revenue Cutter Perry Reaches Port. WASHINGTON, March 10.-Captain Sheppard, chief of the revenue marine service received cable dispatches today stating that the revenue cutter Perry, which is enroute from New York to San Francisco, has reached Valparaiso.

Gresham Hopes to Be Out Today. WASHINGTON, March 10.-Secretary Gresham's condition continues to improve and it is hoped he will be out tomorrow

TO PROTECT THE DRIVING TRACKS Call for a Convention to Form an American

Sporting League.

BALTIMORE, March 10 .- Sidney W. Giles secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park company, has sent out a call for a convention on Monday, April 9, in Cleveland, to organize the American Sporting league, simorganize the American Sporting league, similar to that which exists in England. The call asks that each sporting association send one or more agents, and says:

"The object of the league will be to promote racing and all-legitimate sports, honestly conducted; prevent legislation hostile to its interests, and prevent the so-called winter tracks and other cvils."

In a letter accompanying the call Giles says: "All sports are threatened by adverse legislation until in some states trotting and running tracks are being closed or abandoned. That abuses an tracks exist, no one can deny. All honest sport is interested in the suppression of these abuses."

Here's a New Circuit. CANTON, O., March 10.-Dates for a new trotting circuit erginized in Canton have trotting circuit ergunized in Canton have been announced as follows: Rockport, June 18, 19, 29; Canton, July 25, 26, 27; Youngstown, July 2, 3, 4. New Philadelphia and Canai Dover were reflected through a conflict of dates, and two cities are wanted in their stead. Akron dad Warren will probably come in James B. Kennedy of Youngstown is prosilent and A. M. McCarthy of Canton ascretary.

Madison Llosed Again.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.-The announcemen made by the Madison Park association that the meeting ended with the last race yesterday caused considerable surprise among local turfites. The association intends to make the track a mile in circumference. When this is accomplished they will apply for membership in the Turf congress, and give a legitimate meeting.

Byan-Tracey Match Set for March 20. NEW YORK, March 10.-A match has been arranged between Choynski and Cree. don for March 21, and that between Ryan and Tracey for March 20.

Will Take Up Popular Christianity. NEW YORK, March 10.—Rev. Thomas Dixon offered his resignation as paster of

AN IDIOTIC BET.

To Win 83 a Man Craw's Through a Mile of Snowstrifts.

In order to win a bet of \$3, made in a noment of exhibitration, Charles Schaffer, a Roxborough milkman, has proved his loudly asserted powers of endurance, and at the same time demonstrated that the Fool Killer has not recently visited that hilly suburb. During the bitter cold of Friday morning, and through the heavy snowdrifts, says the Philadelphia Record, he walked on all fours, from Roxborough to Manayunk, a distance of about one mile. The strange part of the story is that Schaffer suffered no ill effects of his novel undertaking, while the man with made the wager, and the man who acted as judge, both had their badly frozen. In fact, the judge will one or both of his auricular appendages. The biting cold caused a practical suspen-sion of business in Roxborough on Friday morning, and quite a number of citizens gathered around a hot stove in a leading hotel of the village. The aforesaid citizens imbided something even more cheering than the warmth of the stove, and soon began to

he could walk on all fours, "like a dog," as he put it, from the hotel to Manayunk, with this proposition brought down a storm of ridicule upon the milkman's head, but he stuck to it, and finally offered to bet \$10 against \$3 that he could perform the feat. Then Herbert Downs accepted the wager, the cash was posted, and the two men agreed upon Arthur Redfern as the judge to see that all the conditions were fairly carried out. Schaffer stipulated that he should wear or his hands a pair of rubber boots, and ncession was granted him, and, after firing up with two or three drinks, the foothardy nilkman announced that he was ready to

Quite a good crowd saw the little procession start, but the bitter cold soon sent the spectators skurrying back to the store, and he party dwindled down to Schaffer, Downs and Redfern. Along Ridge avenue the milk man found it easy to move along at a rapid gait, as the road had been pretty well broken in, but when he turned into Fountain street it was different. Huge snowdrifts, some of them fully seven feet deep, blocked the way ut he bravely floundered on, at times nearly urled from view in the soft, cold drifts. At Linden and Fountain streets the milk man stood up, stretched himself several times, emptied a haif-pint flask of "Roxborough best," and resumed his journey After an hour of hard work the end of th ourney was reached with Schaffer in a per ect inspiration, and tired out, but happy He had won his wager. Tho two men who

rozen ears. When they entered a warm room Downs ears actually burst open, and Redfern's were both so badly frozen that one, and perhap both, will have to be amputated. The man is now the hero of Roxborough, ever though his customers are not being served and Schaffer's story that he can't get a supply because of the snow blockade is ac-

accompanied him, however, were not happy They were in a condition bordering on col

lapse, and both suffered intense pain from

GOLD MINES IN CEMETERIES,

Half a Million in Gold Buried Annually with Americans, So a Frenchman Says. A Frenchman who recently made a tour of the United States has been writing some of his impressions in Le Temps. In one of his articles he says that what struck him particularly in this country was the American habit of filling the teeth with gold. He onsulted statisticians, he says, and by figur ing on information given by them has dis-covered that the gold annually pounded into cavities in the teeth of Americans amounts o the value of \$500,000. All of this precious metal, he says, is buried with the Yankees when they die, and he figures that at the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of £30,000,000. "I am afraid," the writer goes on to say, "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the jaws of dead ancestors.

ancestors."

The writer then goes on and figures on the average amount of gold in the teeth of each dead person. He has evidently been consulting the record of vital statistics, for he says that 875,000 people died in the United States in 1889. This would bring the value of the gold in each dead person's teeth to an average of about 65% cents, and he thinks that in well crowded cemeteries the mining of this gold could be carried or profitably, despite the small average value.

GAVE A DAY TO DEACONESS WORK. Prominent People in the Order Occupy the

Leading New York Putpits. NEW YORK, March 10.-Services were ield in the various Methodist Episcopal churches of the city today under the ausices of the deac nesses. Miss Belle Hortor f Chicago, editress of the Deaconesses Edu cate, and Miss Kate Curtis of this city spoke at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, where the usual Sabbath services were conducted by the pastor. Rev. Dr. Gregory. Miss Horton spoke on "The Growth and Development of the Deaconess Work in America," and Miss Curtis related some personal experiences. Mrs. Lucy Ryder-Meyer of Chicago, the originator of the deaconesses, spoke in Grace Methodist Episcopal church. Miss Mary Lunn of Boston spoke in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. Weakley of Cincinnati lectured in St. Luke's Madison Avenue church on the mission of the deaconess among the sick. Miss Hilda Larson spoke at the West Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Carl Stredker of Amsterdam. N. Y., spoke at the East Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal church on "The Deaconess in the Hospitals." spoke at the Central Methodist Episcopal

A Noted Oddfellow. Des Moines Leader: The thousands of Odd Fellows in Iowa receive with deep regret information of the death of William Garrett of Burlington, who had been grand secretary of the order in Iowa since 1853. William Garrett led a long and useful life aside from his work in connection with the beneficient order with which he was associated. He was born in Lexington, Ky. June 18, 1823. Early in life he was brought by his mother to Bur-lington, where he spent his remaining years. He was prominent through all his adult years in the business, social and church life of that community.

Pierre Men Go Into a Mining Venture. PIERRE, S. D., March 10 .- Articles of PIERRE, S. D., March 10.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Mexi-can and American Mining company, with headquarters at Slous Falls and Juerro, Mex.; capital stock, \$3,000,000. The incor-porators are: J. C. Palmer, George W. Ab-bott and P. S. Royde, Sloux Falls, S. D.; J. D. McCarrier and M. S. Wright, Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- (Special.) -- Mr. Ho

ratio Seymour, for a long time managing editor of the Herald, is said to have backing that will enable him to purchase the plant of the Times, which was rendered useless by the recent consolidation. Mr. Seymour says he will start a daily newspaper inside of two months.

Women Won in the Primaries CINCINNATI, March 10.-Specials reporthat primary elections for members of boards of education were held yesterday in numerous cities in all parts of Ohio, and that the women were out in force as voters. In nearly every case where there was com-petition between a woman and a man the

Beld Religious Services in the Joints WELLINGTON, Kan., March 19 .- A dele gation of Woman's Christian Temperance union women, accompanied by a number of young men, visited all the joints in the city last night and held religious services in each. They were treated politely, and no unusual disturbances occurred.

Found a Body in a Coat Oil Barcel. NEVADA, Mo., March 10.-There is con siderable excitement at Bronaugh, Ferno county, over the finding of a body doubled Dixon offered his resignation as paster of the Twenty-third Street Baptist church at the morning service today. He gives as his investigation, and hint at a sensation.

BLOSSER'S CRIMES COME OUT

Cromwell's Chief Citizen Turns Out to Have Been an Extensive Forger.

HAD WORKED NOTES FOR MANY MONTHS

Creston Banks the Main Sufferers So Far as Known-Friends Offered to Aid Him but He Preferred to Commit Suicide.

CRESTON, Ia., March 10 .- (Special Telegram.)-L. D. Blosser of Cromwell, who was guilty of a series of forgeries and when confronted by officers took his life, it appears was a criminal of several years standing. When it became known that Blosser had taken his life developments of a sensational and rather mysterious nature came to the surface. It now appears that Blosser had promiscuously forged the names of wealthy Cromwell citizens and a number of farmers and disposed of the notes as collateral, realizing quite extensively on them at Creston boast of their respective abilities to endure exposure to the cold. Schaffer, being a milkbanks. He duplicated many notes, and just what amount is outstanding cannot be told nan, is accustomed to exposure, and was in at this time. Forged paper is coming to light every hour, and it is safe to estimate ies of his prowess, he offered to bet \$10 that that \$19,000 will not cover Blosser's transactions. Most of this paper is on friends, who up to the last minute offered to aid Blosser, but they were not aware of the extensive criminality of the man. For some time Blosser has been under sur-

veillance, and a few days ago the neighborhood was searched for him. When it became known that he was a forger his friends adranced him money to straighten matters, but he did not do it. He evidently determined to commit suicide, for he had tried to do so on two former occasions. When ques-tioned as to his irregularities the day before the shooting it is alleged that he told a friend that he did not commit the forgeries. While-Blosser realized on the paper i is now believed that he had an accomplice The forgeries are numerous, and the dif-ferent signatures on the notes are a facsimile of the signatures of the men whom names appear. In looking over Hlosser's books it appears that he is a very poor penman, and it is almost certain that he had assistance, as he never could have exccuted the notes with such exactness. Blosser until recently has been rated at \$10,000. Adding \$15,000 to this sum, which it is safe to say he has borrowed and forged, comes the query what has become of the money His habits have been exemplary, and his business was not sufficiently extensive to absorb this sum. Either Blosser has been speculating or he has been made a tool of some clever accomplice

Several implement firms are filing attach ments against his property in Cromwell. Parlin, Orendorf & Martin of Omaha are reditors to the sum of \$5,000, and other claims are coming in. The fact that Blosser has been such a prominent and respected itizen and the flagrant betrayal of the trust mposed in him by friends has thrown the little town of Cromwell into convulsions

SIOUX CITY SPOILS ARE DIVIDED. New Council Parcels Out Appointments and

Precipitates a Probable Split. SIOUX CITY, March 10.-(Special Telegram.)-Early Sunday morning the new city ouncil came out of the committee room and announced the results of its caucus to determine who should receive the appoint ive offices at its disposal. All but a few offices in the city are in the council's gift, and there was a spirited fight for every place. The democrats, who have but two of ten councilmen, got some of the best places, and there is vigorous kicking among republicans, some of whom threaten to take the fight into the open council.

Short Line Litigation Appealed. DUBUQUE, Ia., March 10.-The Union to J. W. Todd \$3,400,000 worth of Sioux City & Northern and Sioux City, O'Neill & Western securities, deposited with Todd & Co. as security for a loan of \$1,500,000, but previously pledged to the Union company to secure \$3,000,000 of endorsements. Pending the appeal, the effect of which will be to delay foreclosure proceedings, an effort to reorganize the properties will be made by the Credit Commutation company, which has acquired the assets of the Union company. pany.

Walter Strange Jury Still Out. SIOUX CITY, March 10 .- (Special Telegram.)-The jury in the case against ex-Supervisor Walter Strange, which went out Saturday night, at a late hour this even-ing had not agreed, and there was no pros-pect that it would do so soon.

Several Moons at Cedar Rapids. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 10 .- (Special Telegram.)—The eclipse of the moon was used only three bottles and I am now visible here tonight, their being scarcely a free from eruptions." Samuel Marcuscloud in the sky. Just previous to the eclipse large "moon dogs" were visible on each side of the moon.

Cardinal Gibbons Going to Rome. BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.-Cardinal Gibbons leaves New York for Rome the first week in May, and Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral, will accompany him. Rev. John T. Whelan, senior assistant priest at the cathedral, will, during their absence, be the acting rector.

Iron Hall Funds Sent to Indianapolis. BALTIMORE, March 10.-The Iron Hall und of \$73,000, contributed by members of the order in this state, has been sent to Indianapolis to swell the funds in the hands of James Fallley, the general receiver.

PLANNED TO HOLD UP THE STATE,

Taylor and His Bondsmon Arranged to

Force a Compromise of the Defalcation. PIERRE, S. D., March to.—The legislative emmittee investigating the Taylor defalcation made its report just before adjournment. The proceedings were in secret, and the report is now made public for the first time. The committee declares from the evidence before it that it is shown a conspiracy existed between certain sureties of Taylor and the defaulter to "hold up" the state and compel a settlement. It says; state and compel a settlement. It says:

"We do not find that there was any colusion among the surelies or any other persons with him to defraud the state prior
to the time when it became apparent to
John T. McChesney of New York, one of
the bondsmen, that Taylor would not be
able to make his settlement with the state.
But we do find evidence strongly tending
to show that, in the latter part of Decemher, 1894, and after McChesney discovered
that Taylor could not raise money enough
to make his settlement, McChesney, together with Taylor, D. K. Tenney and C.
H. Wells, and C. T. McCoy, acting as agent
at Pierre, entered into a scheme to gather
up all the funds held by Taylor, amounting
to over \$200,000, and all the real and personal property owned by Taylor, wherever
located, and place the same beyond the
reach of the state, for the purpose of compelling the state to agree not to prosecute
Taylor criminally, or, in other words, to
compound a felony, on condition that property and money to the amount of \$100,000
should be delivered up and paid over to
the state, thus relieving the sureties by
paying their liabilities with the funds stolen
from the state. The evidence shows that
they have attempted to carry out the
scheme, with fraudulent intent to defraud
the state."

Tenney and Wells are the Chicago law-We do not find that there was any col-

they have attempted to carry out the scheme, with fraudulent intent to defraud the state."

Tenney and Wells are the Chicago lawyers of Taylor and McChesney, one of his bondsmen, of New York. The committee finds that the total amount stolen by Taylor was \$14,070.10. As to where the money went the evidence shows, among other things, "That he loaned ex-Governor Mallette money amounting to \$29,000; that he loaned Judge Kellam \$1,000, and purchased a negotlable note for \$5,000 given by United States Senator Pettigrew, which was repaid to C. T. McCoy, Taylor's agent, on or about the 7th of January, 1893.

"We further find that during the month of December last he transferred from fifteen banks where he depogited public funds about \$29,000 to himself and for his benefit to New York and Chicago; that he appropriated to his own use prior to December last \$145,800.

"The evidence shows no collusion on the part of any state officer with the defaulting treasurer. There is, however, testimony showing gross nealigence, to say the least, on the part of Thomas H. Ruth, ex-commissioner of school and public lands." The report states that action to recover has been begun in thirty different counties, and that service has been had on all the different defendants in the case; that suits have also been instituted against McChesney and William Taylor, father of the defaulter, in Indiana.

Ex-President Harrison Out of Danger. INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.-Ex-President Harrison, after a week of illness that threatened at one time to take a dangerous turn, is rapidly recovering and will be able to be out in a few-days. This evening Mr. Harrison's physician expressed the belief that his patient would be up in a few days. The danger point has been passed.

Woman Dies of Hydrophobia. READING, Pa., March 10.-Mrs. Susan Dautrich, aged 60 years, who was bitten in the hand by a dog six weeks ago, died here today. She showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, snarling and barking, dread of water and all the horrible sufferings of a person afflicted with rabies.

Eethlehem Steel Bail Mill Resumes. BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 10.-The Bethlehem Iron company today notified 1,000 steel vorkers to report tomorrow, when operations in the steel mill will resume, after two months' idleness. Work will begin on a 12,000 ton order of rails for a Georgia rail-

Your Blood

Needs cleansing now, because this is the season when accumulated impurities are most dangerous, causing that good feeling, loss of appetite, or more serious diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine, nerve tonic Loan and Trust company has appealed from the decision of Judge Shiras, awarding and vitalizer. It purifies the blood, gives it richness and vitality, raises the health tone, and creates an appetita

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"About two months ago I began to be troubled with a terrible breaking out all over my body. One day I notice ed a sign advertising Hood's Sarsapa-rilla and concluded to try it. The very first dose seemed to do me good. I have sen, 311 East 73d St., New York City.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE 25c, 35c and 50 cents TONIGHT, 8:15.

WILD OATS.

Matiness Wednesday and Saturday. March 13-15—A Southern Rose.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregorie, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Picasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Da. G. C. Osqoon,

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of

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which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recoramend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Anches, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria,

and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess the the merits of Castoria has wor we to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

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