Spring Medicine

Now is the Time for Attention to Your Physical Condition.

YOUR BLOOD MUST BE MADE PURE

Or in Future You Must Pay the Penalty.

Spring is emphatically the season when a good blood purifying medicine should be taken. Why?

First, the need of such a medicine is more imperative at this season than at any other. During the winter the blood becomes loaded with impurities and robbed of its vitality. These impurities must be expelled and a new vitality given if good health is to be expected throughout the coming season.

Second, the system is more susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a good medicine at this time than at any other. It is a time when the body is in a debilitated condition because of impure and impoverished blood, and every function will quickly respond to the toing up effects of a good blood purifier.

These statements are plain and simple facts that are verified in the experience of almost every one, and they can readily be understood. The next important fact is that the greatest blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has won its way to the front by its actual merit. It has accomplished more genuine and permanent cures than any other preparation that has ever been produced by medicinal science. The evidence of these cures has been placed before the public year after year, and it is absolutely unimpeachable and unapproachable. There are thousands of people all over the country enjoying perfect health who would still be suffering had it not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Other remedies have been tried, but only Hood's Sarsaparilla cured.

It does all that is claimed for it. It really does effect the most remarkable cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia and many other diseases, and overcomes That Tired Feeling. When you buy your spring medicine get the best. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Such a testimonial as we give herewith few medicines can produce. It is only one of many possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla and proves the merit of this medicine.

Reliable, honest, industrious, is what all say of Mr. Bennett. He has been engaged as a gas fitter in Boston for 35 years with Tarbell, 111 Washington street, and McKinney, Washington street, opposite Boylston.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am doing only what is just when I tell voluntarily what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I know it healthy appearance. I was soon able to walk about. I cannot tell how amazed my neighbors and friends were. I can now walk without any lameness, as well as ever. Have not the slightest eruption or itching or burning, or any sort of trouble whatever with my leg. The gratitude I owe Hood's Sarsaparilla is simply unspeakable."—Thos. Bennett, 163 Sycamore street, Roslindale, Boston.

Mr. Thomas Bennett.

Saved My Life.

"A year ago last winter, after exposure to storms, I caught a severe cold, after which chronic eczema appeared on the calf of my left leg and spread all over my lower limb from knee to ankle, and the itching and burning was something awful. Added to this was a severe pain, seemingly in the bone. At last it became so that I had to give up work and was unable to walk. I had to have my leg bandaged all the time and frequent changes of the cloths. For nine months I sat with my leg resing in a chair.

Oh, It Was Dreadful!

Friends said I could not live long. In all I have had seven different physicians, all to no purpose whatever. I knew the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I had some years before taken it with benefit, and decided to try it for my apparently hopeless case. In two or three days after I began my appetite was better and my courage revived. To make a long story short, the eruption entirely disappeared and the flesh on my leg resumed perfectly

ALL BROKEN DOWN

By Severe Illness—Friends in Despair.

Strength Restored and Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. G. Skinner is well known in Wakefield, Mass., where he was born and has always lived. He served in the army all through the war, and for 25 years has been prominent on the streets and about the railroad station, conducting a public carriage business. He is every one's friend and a man of integrity and business thrift. For thirty years he has not known what it was to be sick to such an extent to require the services of a doctor. But the collapse came unexpectedly. Medical science succeeded in keeping life in the system, but it was left to Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, give vitality to the organs and renewed health to the whole body. From a greatful heart Mr. Skinner writes:

"Wakefield, Mass., March 14, 1895.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass:

"Gentlemen—Last March I was seized with rheumatism one forenoon. By faternoon I was almost unable to move. The pains were principally in my legs and arms. For several days

I Was Very Ill,

and it was the first time I had had a doctor for thirty years. Indications pointed toward the accumulation of

Impurities of the Blood

and germs of disease. I was constipated and had no appetite. Gradually the doctor's treatment brought about an improvement and in time I was able to get around the house. It was then my attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gave up doctoring with the physician and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to see if I could not gain in strength faster, and get an appetite.

It Helped Me

and made a change all through my system, gave me an appetite and worked effectively on my blood. I have since continued faithfully with the medicine and am now entirely free from any rheumatism and all the organs of the entire system seem to be in good working order. I am perfectly well, my blood has been put in good order.

I Feel Fortified

against the changes of weather and the chilly nights. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an effective blood medicine and cure for rheumatism, having tested its merits and found it not wanting."—W. G. Skinner.

From Station Agent Fisher.

I have known Mr. G. W. Skinner for 18 years and I know the statements above made to be true. His recovery from his severe illness last spring is truly remarkable. Many friends thought it doubtful if he would ever get around again. After the critical point in his illness, just the vitality and the strength he required to put him on his feet he found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and today he is as well as ever."—E. A. Fisher, Station Agent B. & M. R. R., Western Division, Wakefield, Mass.

Every disease has a cause. Remove the cause and the disease will be cured. Most diseases are caused by

Purify Your Blood

Mr. Wm. G. Skinner.

impure blood. Purify the blood and good health will be restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

Best Family Medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has purified my blood, strengthened my appetite and has helped me in many other ways. Our whole family is using it at present. It is the best family medicine I have ever used in my life."—Miss Bertha Fehleisen, 1833 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for the last six years as a blood purifier, and have never had any trouble with impure blood since. A friend of mine had five or six sores on one of his limbs and doctored without avail until he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which healed them."—Louis Busch, 52 Neilson street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The above headline at once suggests Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only blood purifier prominently in the public eye today.

The importance of thoroughly purifying the blood, especially at this season, cannot be over estimated.

Purify the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through your skin in the form of pimples, eruptions and sores.

Purify it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins. Purify it when it is foul. Your feelings will tell you when.

Keep your blood pure and good health will surely follow. And remember whenever your blood needs cleansing that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most prominent blood purifier in the world today—because it is the best.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, originated by experienced pharmacists of today, under whose careful supervision it is still prepared.

It is prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, and by which it is given peculiar and unequalled curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength, "100 Doses One Dollar" being original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SCROFULA IN THE NECK.

A Girl's Life Threatened—Now the Picture of Health—Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Dear Sirs: My little daughter, Azalia Beatrice, when three months old, had a swelling on the gland of her neck, below the left ear, which the doctors pronounced to be scrofula. We employed one of the best physicians in the town. He first tried to drive the swelling away, but it gathered again and had to be lanced. This gave a little relief, but a month later the gathering came once more and broke outside and inside. The doctor treated her six months, but the sore did not heal. She was failing in health and we feared that she would not live. At this time I happened to read a testimonial in which it was said that a little child in Pennsylvania, afflicted about the same as our little girl, had been

Cured by Hood's

Sarsaparilla. I thought that if it would cure one it would cure another, and we concluded to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Before our baby had taken all the first bottle the sore began to heal and she gained in flesh and strength. After she had taken two bottles she was entirely cured, and now she is the picture of health."—Mrs. C. E. Steward, Marengo, O.

For Worn Out Women.

"I have used three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has benefited me a great deal. It gives me strength to do the extra work that must be done at his time of the year. I hope more worn-out women will try Hood's Sarsaparilla as I have done."—Mrs. T. J. Williams, Gilman, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier.

Prominently in the Public Eye Today. Be Sure to Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best
Spring Medicine

and True Nerve Tonic. It Makes Rich, Red Blood.

that name in the city. J. Humpal is another of the signers. This man is alive, though he has lived in South Omaha for years. D. Ostal is credited with attaching his name to the Covell-Churchill-Burr petition. Ostal resides in Omaha, but for months he has been an invalid in St. Joseph's hospital, and what is more, he declares that a petition was never presented for his signature.

BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

John V. Vacek, 1328 South Thirteenth; Frank Swaboda, 1334 South Thirteenth; Joe Nejepinsky and Kar Stehno, 1301 South Sixteenth street, tell how their names were secured to the petition. This man Hromadko, so they allege in an affidavit, visited them and informed them that he had a petition asking the mayor to name him as a plumbing inspector. To help the man out they all signed. These men, like all of the others, aver that they are opposed to the bill, believing that it would be detrimental to the interests of the city as well as corrupting municipal affairs and disrupting the fire and police departments.

Since this exposure has been made public statements are coming in from other portions of the city indicating that the same line of tactics was pursued, and the petitions with forged names and the names of persons who never existed have been sent to the governor by the members of this gang which is trying to induce him to sign the bill.

CAN DO LITTLE MORE.

Life of the Legislature Too Short to Admit of Much Lawmaking.

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—With but one more week ahead of it the Twenty-fourth session of the Nebraska legislature is in a position to make a pretty accurate estimate of the amount of work it will be able to accomplish. In reality, there are but five working days left, as both houses have agreed to adjourn sine die next Friday at noon. These five days will scarce suffice to finish the necessary work upon the appropriation bills. None of these bills have passed the senate. The salary appropriation bill has been agreed to in committee of the whole, and a large number of amendments adopted. The bill has not yet, however, been passed by the senate. It will hardly require an hour's time to pass the bill. It could easily have been passed three days ago, as it was agreed to early in the week. But the men who are secretly manipulating the senate for their own ends are not yet ready to send the bill with its amendments back to the house. The general appropriation bill is still in the hands of the senate committee on finance, ways and means, and, although the members forced an adjournment at noon today in order that they might work until dark tonight, there was not a quorum of that committee present after dinner and the whole afternoon has consequently been lost.

The claims committee has been in session all afternoon. It is probably the hardest worked committee in the senate, and no committee seems to be making a more honest endeavor to do exact justice to all parties interested. It has over $80,000 in claims to adjudicate, some of them for small amounts, others running into the thousands of dollars. To sift these claims, to examine minutely the thousands of items, to listen to the arguments and pleadings of the claimants, to scale down claims apparently too high, is a herculean task and the members of the committee are already beginning to wear a haunted look.

But the appropriation bills are not the only ones that will demand the attention of the senate next week. There are other interests that, whether important to the people of the state or not, must be given some attention. The first thing that will demand attention Monday afternoon is the Omaha Fire and Police commission bill. This bill was delivered to the governor last Tuesday afternoon at 3:50 o'clock. Under the law the chief executive must return the bill to the legislature by 2:50 o'clock Monday afternoon, with or without his approval, or it will become a law. There is a widespread belief among the members of both houses that Governor Holcomb will veto the bill. In such an event he will transmit his veto message to the house Monday afternoon before 3 o'clock. Naturally the friends of the bill will undertake to pass the bill over the veto. Unless there are present Monday afternoon sixty republicans who will vote to pass the bill, the veto of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding, there is almost certain to be a call of the house that will force a deadlock of uncertain duration. The same thing may happen in the senate, although the probability is not so great, as there is more certainty that the republican members will all return.

Another measure that will force itself upon the senate is the bill to annul the Dorgan lease of the penitentiary and to place that institution directly under the control of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. This bill was passed by the house yesterday, and the interests behind it are formidable enough to force its final disposition upon the senate. The house reduced the amount likely to be paid to Dorgan from $50,000 to $35,000, and it gave the governor a voice in naming the board of appraisers.

There is still another bill that must fight its way through the senate. This bill provides for the creation of a new state institution in the shape of a branch Soldiers' home at Milford. The bill as it passed the house provides that the state shall have the free use for a Soldiers' home of the Milford sanitarium for two years. At the expiration of two years the state has the option of buying the building or leasing it for ten years at $800 per annum. The bill further provides that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings shall, "with the consent of the governor" (whatever that may mean), appoint a commandant at a salary of $900 per year. The duties of adjutant and quartermaster are to be performed without expense to the state. The sum of $8,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

The senate will not pass the bill without something of a contest. The senate committee on Soldiers' home presented a majority and a minority report, the latter recommending that the bill be placed on general file and the former that it be indefinitely postponed. After nearly an hour's debate the minority report was adopted by a vote of 17 to 9. The bill is adroitly drawn, for apparently it only provides for a Soldiers' home for two years. It will be one of the strangest things in the history of the state if the next legislature is not called upon to purchase the Milford sanitarium outright and for an appropriation to maintain a large staff of employes, etc.

Incidentally it may be remarked that up to and including March 20 the senate has paid to its employes alone $17,378.50, as against $16,913.81 paid to the senate employes for the full sixty-eight days two years ago. The senate will have to maintain its employes for fourteen days longer. Two years ago nearly every employe was paid on an eight-hour basis and most of them drew double pay. Up to and including March 10 the house has paid $10,704, as against $16,624 paid for the whole sixty-eight days two years ago. The house employes have still twenty-four days more, but many of them are being discharged daily.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—Governor Holcomb today signed the following constitutional amendments: Senate file No. 274, relative to the merging of the governments of cities of the metropolitan class and the counties wherein they are located; 288, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast for the amendments; 276, relating to the judicial power; 275, relating to trial by jury; 273, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department; 279, relating to the number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office; 271, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state; 289, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories. The executive also signed senate file No. 126, a joint resolution memorializing Nebraska senators and representatives in congress, and requesting them to work for the pending bill providing for the payment of $2 per day to veteran soldiers imprisoned in rebel prisons during the war for every day they so served, and a pension of $12 per month; 399, a joint resolution authorizing the governor of Nebraska to receive and receipt for moneys due the state from the refunding of the direct tax, and 130, memorial and joint resolution requesting the Nebraska delegation to congress to support the bill to cede all government land in the state to the state.

GOVERNOR'S BILL PASSED

Brief Debate Settled the Claims of the Dairymen on the Floor.

NEW OLEO MEASURE THROUGH THE HOUSE

Imitation Butter and Cheese May Be Manufactured for Sale Outside of Nebraska—Many Other Measures Approved—Adjourned Till Monday.

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—The only debate of the short morning session occurred on the imitation butter bill drawn in accordance with Governor Holcomb's suggestion when he signed the anti-oleomargarine bill. It is house roll No. 642, the last measure introduced in the house. The modifications supplied in this bill permit the manufacture of oleomargarine in the state for exportation to outside points. This feature was the only objectionable point which the governor could find in the original measure which he signed.

Miles attacked the bill on general principles, as he said. The house had passed a bill in the interest of the dairymen of the state, but the house now proposed to overturn much of that good work and permit the manufacture of an article which would come in direct competition with those products. Miles said he knew his remarks would do no good, but he desired to go on record as against the pending measure. He asked Smith, populist, why he was now voting for the oleomargarine industry when he had voted against every other industry which had been before the house. Smith asked, in reply, when he had ever voted against a legitimate Nebraska industry.

The house passed Judd's penitentiary bill, house roll No. 605, but stopped on 607, the other one which provides for the ejectment of Bill Dorgan from the penitentiary. It may be taken up Monday, but there is an evident disposition on the part of the sifting committee, which has at last degenerated into a steering committee, to slug it to the rear as long as possible. The one which passed, No. 605, provides for the appointment of a full corps of penitentiary officers and fixes their salaries.

ROUTINE OF THE DAY.

At 10 o'clock this morning the house went immediately to work on bills on third reading and passed the following: House roll 638, by Munger, providing that proceedings for reversal of final judgment must be commenced within six months; house roll 535, by Speckman, appropriating $300 for the relief of Cyrus P. Baker; house roll 246, Brockman's mutual fire insurance company bill for cities and villages; house roll 642, the bill drawn in accordance with the recommendation of the governor accompanying his approval of the anti-oleomargarine bill. The measure provides that imitation butter and cheese may be manufactured for export outside the boundaries of the state. Quite a number explained their votes and there were several changes from the vote on the original oleo bill. The measure passed by a vote of 61 to 16.

Other bills passed were: House roll 66, by Burns of Dodge, to provide for township organization and to divide counties under township organization into supervisor districts; house roll 605, by Judd, providing for the appointment of officers of the penitentiary and fixing their salaries; house roll 111, by Harris, for the establishment of a State Board of Embalming; house roll 399, by Ricketts, defining causes for which marriages may be declared void; house roll 332, by McNitt, to enable officers and agents of municipalities to go upon public highways and grade and otherwise improve the same.

The house then adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday, April 1.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP NOT WANTED.

Feature that Practically Proved the Death of the Lincoln Charter Bill.

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—The provision in the Lincoln charter which is the subject of so much contention in the senate is one which has been carried into Lincoln city politics and involves the right of the city to construct and operate its own water, gas, electric light and crematory works. The full provision is as follows:

When a system of water, gas, lighting or crematory works shall have been adopted, and the people shall have voted to borrow money to aid in their construction as aforesaid, the mayor and council may erect, construct and maintain such system of water, gas, lighting or crematory works either within or without the corporate limits of the city, and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the use of said water, gas, lighting or crematory works, and to do all acts necessary for the construction, completion and management and control of the same not inconsistent with this act, including the taking of private property for public use for the construction and operation of the same, compensation to be ascertained and made therefor in the manner provided by law for acquiring the right of way and depot grounds for railway companies by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

Another section provides that where such systems have been authorized there shall be levied annually upon all the taxable property of the city a tax not to exceed 1 mill for every $20,000 in bonds issued. The proceeds of this tax, together with all income received by the city from such works, shall first be applied to the payment of the current expenses of said works, and interest on borrowed money, and bonds issued for their construction, and the surplus, if any, shall be used for the extension of such works or retained as a sinking fund for the payment of such loan or bonds at maturity.

At 11 o'clock the senate went into committee of the whole and took up the Lincoln charter. At noon the committee rose after having considered but three or four sections. By adjourning until Monday the senate practically killed the charter, as it cannot possibly be passed before Tuesday. Even if it should be passed Tuesday the house would hardly have the time to read it the first and second times, refer it to a standing committee, have it reported back, considered in committee of the whole, the amendments enrolled and the bill passed.

There were two striking features to the Lincoln charter. One was the provision limiting the number of councilmen to four. The other was the one authorizing the city to construct and operate its own gas and electric lighting plant. The Lincoln Gas company, which now owns a monopoly in the electric and gas lighting business, fought the charter bitterly, and one of its representatives was conspicuous on the floor of the senate while the bill was under consideration today. He occupied a seat on the republican side and to all practical purposes personally directed the fight against the charter.

COLONEL BURR MAY KEEP HIS LAND.

Senate Declines to Purchase the Tract Near the Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—The senate this forenoon sat upon C. C. Burr's proposal to sell to the state 180 acres of land at $400 per acre, and the state thereby saved $72,000, to say nothing about the interest on that amount for the next ten years. The bill was brought up by McKesson, who moved that the bill be engrossed for third reading. He said that by consent of the senate the price of the land had been reduced from $400 to $375.

Sloan moved as an amendment to McKesson's motion that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole.

McKesson, with an anxiety that he could scarcely conceal, begged the senate not to listen to the amendment. He admitted that the land was too expensive for farming purposes; but, he declared, the state maintained the penitentiary for two purposes: First, to prevent convicted criminals from running at large, and second to provide means for their reformation. It was to the interests of the state that these men should be taught habits of industry in order that they might be made better citizens.

Graham, after expressing himself as being against the bill, moved as an amendment to Sloan's amendment that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Sloan accepted the amendment.

Sloan then proceeded to drive a few spikes into the coffin of the measure. He admitted that he desired to kill the bill. It was not the time to authorize the purchase of land at fancy prices. He admitted that $375 might possibly be a relatively low price for the land, but the senators would be called upon to explain to their constituents their motives in authorizing so expensive an investment at the present time.

McKesson made the plea that the state board did not have to pay $375. It was only prohibited from paying more than that sum. It did not even have to buy land at all.

Sloan said that McKesson's argument was exceedingly specious. The responsibility rested upon the senate and could not be shifted to the shoulders of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The passage of the bill was equivalent to the purchase of the land.

Graham said that no doubt land at $400 was a snap; but it was a snap for the man that wanted to sell. The state cannot afford to buy land at $375 per acre or at any other price at this time.

McKeeby clinched the matter. He said that after making the most careful inquiries he was satisfied in his own mind that there was but one party to the proposed contract and that was the man who wanted to sell the land. No committee had recommended the purchase of the land. No state board had urged the necessity of having the land. No one had shown that any benefit would accrue to either the state or to the penitentiary. The only one to be benefited was the man who wanted to sell the land.

The roll was called on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill and the result killed the measure. Caldwell, Crane, Hitchcock, Jeffries, McKesson, Smith and Wright were the only ones who indicated by their votes that they wanted to spend $67,500 of the people's money for 180 acres of land which would be of little use to the state.

FOUR FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Horse Burned to Death—Total Loss About $150.

A stable in the rear of 1514 Dodge street was discovered to be on fire last night at 11:40 o'clock. The fire was noticed by Mr. Sweeney, a clerk at Bennett's, and he, with three other men, ran to the burning stable, and with an iron bar pried the door off and liberated one of the two horses in the stable. The other horse was burned to death. The men succeeded in saving two wagons from the fire. The alarm was turned in from box 117. The good work of the firemen kept the blaze confined to the stable. The loss on the stable, owned by Windsor, Kemp & Co., is about $50. The horse which was burned was owned by Standish & West, and was valued at $50.

Preceding this fire a short time, two other alarms were turned in. The first was for 312 North Tenth street. The fire was caused by sparks from a burning chimney. No damage was done. The next alarm was turned in from Thirteenth and Chicago streets. The fire was in the rear part of the two-story frame building owned by Timothy Kelly, 1224 Chicago street. The building was unoccupied and the origin is unknown. The damage did not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance.

At 1 o'clock the fourth alarm of the night was turned in from box 52. The fire was in an outhouse in the rear of 314 North Thirteenth street. The loss was $25.

Clem Chase Goes It Alone.

Messrs. Clement Chase and George Eddy have dissolved partnership, the latter retiring from the firm. Mr. Chase will conduct the business, which was started something like ten years ago and has enjoyed its full measure of prosperity.

DREXEL AND MOORES REPLY

Official Answers Made to the Criticisms of Deputy Auditor Ruan.

HEARD BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Board Recommends that Some Changes Be Made in the Booking of Certain Fees—Sheriff Calls for Ruan's Discharge—Clerk Urges Investigation.

Sheriff Drexel and Clerk of the Courts Moores both sent communications to the Board of County Commissioners at the meeting yesterday morning relative to the reflections on their integrity and criticism of the conduct of their offices recently made by Deputy Auditor Ruan.

The sheriff, after describing Ruan as a man unfit to have the job of checking up the books of any man who is trying to be honest and after calling him an adventurer, asked for his immediate discharge as an expert accountant, making the demand as a citizen and as an executive officer of the county.

As to the retention of fees in special receivership cases Sheriff Drexel cited five instances in which fees had been collected, the total amount being $926. He reiterated a request made a few weeks ago that the dispute over this money be referred to the judges of the district court, since he had legal advice that the fees were not fees of his office and that he was not accountable to the county for them.

"In your communication," said he, "you inform me that you have referred this matter to the county attorney. I am not satisfied with the opinion of the county attorney, as my legal adviser advises me differently, and I will again request you to refer this matter to the judges of the district court. It in their opinion the fees collected by me in the various cases belong to the county I will gladly turn them over."

DEFENDS HIS ACCOUNTS.

The sheriff then went on to say that, though on account of lack of help the bookkeeping in his office may not be as complete as desired, yet it is thorough enough to record the progress of every cent passing through his office.

"Mr. Ruan was informed when he called at the sheriff's office," he continued, "regarding these fee bills, that there was no book of record regarding the disposition of such fee bills, unless such fee bills had been satisfied and collected. I will say that every fee bill placed in my hands for collection and which has been by me collected is duly entered on the 'blotter fee book,' that being the book and the only book in my office kept for such records. There is no record kept of such fee bills which are returned and upon which I receive no fees until they are finally settled; to my best knowledge there never has been one kept in this office, and I am reliably informed that there is no such book of record kept in any sheriff's office in this state."

He admitted that some clerical errors had been found in his accounts, but attributed them to the inadequacy of his office conveniences and the lack of privacy which his clerks must put up with.

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

The finance committee's report upon the subject of Ruan's statements was unanimously adopted by the board. Out of seventy-five dockets in the clerk's office, it was reported that but thirteen had thus far been canvassed. Mr. Moores himself admits that he holds a considerable amount of fees ready for payment on call of the proper parties. Regarding the use of characters to designate the amount of money received, continues the report, this is not of a serious nature and only touches about fifty cases out of the books examined, and would not exceed 100 in all, so the committee is informed. The committee has been furnished with the key, but recommends that the use of the figures be discontinued. As to any overcharges, to which Ruan has made reference, Mr. Moores tells the committee that if any exist through the errors of his clerks, any and all such amounts will be refunded to Douglas county. It is recommended that the clerk make a complete record of all fees in his hands, due the county. The county auditor is recommended to make a complete checking up of the dockets. Mr. Moores has claims for unpaid fees in criminal cases against the county, aggregating $15,876.98, regarding some of which a dispute exists between himself and the auditor. It is recommended that the matters in controversy be referred to two of the judges for settlement.

Referring to the sheriff's office, it is recommended that a book be kept recording all "Execution Fee Bills" handled.

A letter was read from Mr. Moores offering to facilitate so far as possible a full investigation of all the facts referred to by James Ruan. Regarding the issuance of fee bills, every one is noted, Mr. Moores says, on the appearance docket and when returned by the sheriff entered up again with a record of all costs, etc., the record being in each case full and complete. Regarding the "characters," the report of Mr. Ruan fails to state that over all of the characters the clerk has charged himself in plain English with the definite amount for which he must answer. The characters themselves indicate where the clerk has accepted a less fee than the law would allow him to exact. So far as trial fees which Mr. Ruan says are unaccounted for, the letter states that the clerk holds bulk receipts for a large number of such fees, but these have never been receipted for by the county. When the county receipts he will gladly check through the dockets and furnish the treasurer with his check for balances due. As soon as J. J. Points checks over the books, the clerk says he will at once turn over the amounts due on this score. In reference to overcharges he has followed the statutes as he understood them and will follow the decision of the judges on the question, abiding by what they may decree.

A communication was also read from the clerk treating on Ruan's private history.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR PLANS.

Exhibit on State Fair Grounds—Precinct Displays to Be Made.

At a meeting of the Douglas County Agricultural society yesterday afternoon the premium list for the county fair was revised to correspond with the state fair list.

The county exhibit will be on the state fair grounds and during the state fair. All exhibitors at the state fair from Douglas county may put their displays in competition at the county fair.

An effort will be made to secure precinct exhibits, and the same rule will apply to these relative to state fair entry as to the individual exhibit. The board of managers will appoint a man in each precinct to supervise the precinct display and to encourage this feature. O. J. Pickard, D. H. Christy, James Walsh and G. W. Hervey were appointed a committee to push the precinct exhibit plan, and will report at a meeting April 6, at 2 p. m.

A Big Drop in Sugar.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., better known as the cheapest supply house on earth, at 171, 173 and 175 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill., are selling 40 pounds of the very best granulated sugar for one dollar, and other groceries at proportionately low prices; they ship their goods to any one anywhere; they will supply you if anywhere within one thousand miles of Chicago, selling granulated sugar 40 pounds for $1.00, and everything accordingly. Send no money, but cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for full particulars.

Pears Alone Promise a Full Crop.

ST. JOSEPH, March 30.—At the meeting of the Buchanan County Horticultural society today reports were submitted showing the prospects for fruit. Peaches promise 20 per cent of a full crop; apples, 60 to 70 per cent; raspberries and strawberries, 50 per cent; blackberries, 20 per cent; plums, 80 per cent, and pears, a full crop. The small fruits were injured by the dry weather of last fall.