ARBUCKLE CALLED.

Senator Lexow then aroused interest and

Before he was questioned Senator

surprise by calling John Arbuckle to the

speaking to him about it, said:

have more millions than the Arbuckles,

Mr. Havemeyer jumped to his feet and ex-

claimed: "I deny most emphatically that any such proposition ever emanated from

Senator Lexow announced that if Mr

Searles was not present tomorrow morning the full vigor of the law and the legisla-

ure would be invoked against him." The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock tomor-

THE RESIDENCE OF REPORT AND ADDRESS.

South Omaha News.

WINDOWS TENED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

custom to assess at about one-sixth or one-

seventh of the cash value. It is true, how-

it undoubtedly will be, if Mr. Brigham acts as he says he will, a lively time is looked for, and the chances for the whole assess-

ent being thrown out appear good. Some f the city officials have been doing a little

figuring already, and it is thought that the

city levy will be lower than it was last year. As every one knows the council last

year was compelled to make a high levy to meet pressing obligations in the shape of

adgments and interest due on bonds, etc

This year so much money will not be needed and the levy may fall as low as 43 mills, but

Expects to Be Reinstated. John Zellar, one of the government tag-

gers who was discharged a short time ago

and appealed the case to the Civil Service

right to dismiss him just because his po-litical affiliations were not the same as the

Magie City Gossip.

George Brewer leaves today for Chicago

Mrs. Widdis, Twenty-sixth and J streets,

P. J. Neff, Wakefield, was here yesterday

There will be a concert and dance at

E. J. Temple, Fort Collins, Colo., is here, ooking after some business matters.

Carl Hibbard left yesterday for Irvington

C. M. McClintock has been called to Cres-

P. A. Yeast, Ontario, Ore., brought fifteen

Manager Charles Brainard of the Exchange

W. J. Russell of the Cudaby Packing com

cars of cattle to this market yesterday.

hotel is laid up with a sprained ankle.

nore than likely it will be 45 mills.

in the county.

secretary's.

evening.

success in every way,

a business trip.

is on the sick list.

streets, is quite sick.

ittending to some business.

Sarpy Mills park Sunday afternoon.

to attend the funeral of his mother.

ton, Ia., by the illness of his brother.

coffee business regardless of the Ar-

monstrous. We are going into

of the raw.

stand.

buckles.

Friends of the Measure Decide to Drop it Next Monday.

NO SHOW OF ITS PASSING THE HOUSE

Senators Favoring the Bill Convinced of the Futility of Further Efforts in Behalf of Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Senator Aldrich washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Aldrich | Payne, widow of Captain J. Sc and other friends of the Nicaragua canal bill | Fifth United States cavalry, \$30. have had conferences withe Speaker Reed and other house leaders during the day regarding the possibility of the bill being brought up in the house in case it should pass the senate. The result has been that the bill will be abandoned in the senate next Monday and the bankruptcy bill be brought up. The friends of the Nicaragua blit, while in a majority, doubt if the senate can be brought to a vote, but they know the futility of their efforts unless there is some assurance that the bill will receive consideration in the house. Nothing but a physical - test would bring the till to a vote now, and a large number of those supporting the bill will not go into such a test when it will not even be taken up in the house. The conference today convinced the senators that the Nicaragua canal bill will not receive consideration in the house, and they decided that it was better to withdraw it Senator Sherman has given notice that h will ask the sonate to go into executive session on Monday, immediately after the disposal of the routine morning business, for pose of taking up the arbitration It is expected that the motion will be antagonized by those who desire to have other measures considered. The motion wil The motion will conflict directly with the Nicaraguan canal bill, and, with that measure out of the way, with the bankruptcy, the Pacific railroad commission and the Hawaiian cable bills, the riends of each of these measures being very anxious to secure recognition. There is no general opposition to debating the treaty at this time, even on the part of those who oppose its ratification on its own acmeasures in which they are interested. WILL SILVER SENATORS OPPOSE?

While the silver senators deny that as such they are opposing the treaty, the fact leaked out today that at the meeting last Saturday, Senator Daniel raised the that in case the United States should adopt the free coinage of silver, England would have a claim under the treaty for the c'! ference between the value of principal and in-terest of American debts held in England under the new system, with a double stand-ard and under the old or pres-ent system with the single standard. It was suggested that if this question should become the subject of arbitration, it should become the subject of arbitrations, and watchers over them, the entire moved would lead to many complications, and to superintend exchanges and hedge the while the senttor did not contend that such to superintend exchanges and hedge the public from the danger of buying doubtful public from the danger of buying doubtful and the possibility was one which deserved serious con-The conferees on the immigration bill,

which was yesterday recommitted to them, reached a second agreement today. The requirements in the first report that immigrants shall read "the English language or the language of their native or resident country" is changed so as to require them only to read "the English language or some other language." This section was also amended so as to admit the illiterate wives and minor children of immigrants who are otherwise qualified and capable.

Section 9, which authorized immigration

officers to take into custody immigrants who not been acted upon by either house of con-

part of the senate, says he now thinks it will pass without any serious opposition. Senator Hill, who was one of the critics of the original report, says he will never support it. was dated at New York February

Bayard's State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The senate today admitted Richard R. Kenney to the Delaware seat vacated many months ago by Mr. Higgins, and which has since then been the subject of controversy. This augmented the democratic membership to forty, and for the first time raised the full membership of the senate to its proper quota of ninety. It effects no essential change in party strength, however, the division being: Re publicans, including independents, 44; demo crats, 40; populists, 6; total, 90.

All opposition to the seating of Mr. Kenney was withdrawn, republican senators con ceding that his credentials from Governor Tunnel certifying that the regular legisla-ture had chosen him in due form gave him a prima facie right of admission. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hoar expressed this view and stated that Mr. Kenney's title would be attacked hereafter on the ground that his credentials, while prima facie correct, came from a legislature fraudulently elected. Mr. Hoar made the further statement that the Dupont case could not be reopened, having been passed upon by the senate. The effect of this course is to leave J. E. Addicks as the contestant for the seat held

by Mr. Kenney.

The canal debate proceeded without definite conclusion. Mr. Caffery, democrat of Louisiana, speaking against the bill. pension calendar was cleared for the day, about fifty bills being passed.

House Passes Pension Bills. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- This was private bill day in the house and the entire day was spent in clearing the calendar of unfinished business reported from the Friday



When the doctor comes to prescribe for any female weakness," the first thing he insists upon is an exam-ination, and the treatment he prescribes is pretty sure to call for the local applications, so naturally distasteful to

every modest woman. These humiliating measures are generally absolutely unnecessary, and there is seldom any reason why a woman should submit to them. This statement is made on the authority of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent specialist in the treatment of diseases of women. For thirty years he has been the chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription was designed for the cure of all dis-cases and disorders of the distinctly feminine organs. It has been successful, even beyond the expectations of its di coverer. It acts directly on these delicate and sensitive organs, and brings them back to perfect, vigorous health. Its effect is almost immediate. It allays in-flammation, and stops unbearable, nervenagging pains, as well as unnatural,

debilitating drains on the system. It corrects distressing and painful irregu-larities, and cures where doctors fail. larities, and cures where doctors fail.

Every woman who would like to know the truth about her own physiology in health and disease, should have a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This remarkable book has over 1000 pages and is a complete medical library in one volume. It contains several chapters on the reproductive physiology of woman, written in plain language, and illustrated fully and very harefully. It tells exactly what the "Favorite Prescription" will do for woman, and offers many aseful suggestions for the preservation of health. Nearly 100,000 copies were sold at \$1 so each. This is the greatest sele ever reached by any medical work ever printed in the English language. The new edition of half-a-million copies, paper-covered, is now offered absolutely free to any one who will send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover the cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. In cloth binding to cents extra (11 cents in all).

ABANDON NICARAGUA BILL night scasion. Of sixty-three bills, fifty-nine were passed. Among those passed were the following: To pension the widow of Major General Brastus B. Tyler, at the rate of \$50 per month; to increase the pension of Major General Julius H. Stapler \$50; Frances H. Trumbell, the widow of Colonel Mat-thew M. Trumbell, of the Ninth Iowa cavalry, \$50, and the widow of Major General George H. Stoneman at the rate of \$30 per month (the senate fixed the rate in this bill at \$75). Hans Johnson, Twenty-seventh lowa, \$50; Mary E. Ely, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Ely, Eighth Michigan, \$20; Eliza-Colonel Ely, Eighth Michigan, \$20; Eliza-beth L. Larrabee, widow of the late Colonel C. H. Larrabee, Fouth Wisconsin, \$30; (sen-ate bill), Mary O. H. Stoneman, widow of Major General Stoneman, \$30; (reduced by amendment from \$75, senate bill), Laura C. Dodge, widow of Captain F. L. Dodge, United States army, \$30; and (senate bill) Mary A. Payne, widow of Captain J. Scott Payne, Fifth United States cavairy, \$30;

CLOSE THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Aggression of the Agrarians Has Marked Effect in Germany. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-A picture of what the United States might have come to had the anti-option bill become a law is presented by United States Consul De Kay at Berlin, in a report to the State depart- tion to the alleged existence of a pool by ment, announcing the closing of the Berlin Produce exchange on the last day of 1896. He says that in closing the merchants and brokers of Berlin only followed the example those of Halle, Stettin, Konigsburg, sen, Magdeburg and other towns. Even n Austria this campaign of the agrarians has been waged and the Hungarian exchange at Buda-Pest is in similar straits. In Berlin the merchants regarded the attempt of the government to control their organizations y the appointment of managers as likely result in tampering with the price lists. So they dissolved the exchange and proceeded to form a free union. The agrarians do not regard themselves as beaten by those tactics, but hope to see other merchants supply the places of the recessionists. They wish, according to the consul general, to obtain through pressure of directors appointed by the government prices for pro fuce so that farming in Germany will pay

well. well.

Their next move will be against the treaty with Russia, and they will also let no microscope rust which will find for them that bacteria that will serve to keep out American produce. Just now certain papers are against the fine fruit that comes from America, and the others do not dare to point out their superiority to European fruit. count, but even some of those who are dis-posed to support it, are inclined to waver be-cause it will, if taken up, displace other might bring in some beetle or moth whose might bring in some beetle or moth whose worm might eventually play havoc with German-born apples, and that suggestion may still be elaborated to the satisfaction of the agrarian papers by some microscopist who is ambitious of preferment.

The consul general says: "The sharp pro ceedings against the exchanges of Prussia seem part of a general movement here by which all the places worth having are gradually brought into the power of the titled and land-owning classes. The state treasury is likely to lose in revenue by closing the exchanges, from loss of taxes Apart from the fact that the governmen has dealt one class of Germans a direc blow by placing members of another class a bonds or getting caught in grain transac tions seems to suffer from a radical disease If the government undertakes to make the public safe when dealing on the exchanges It must also expect that the public will look to it for compensations if anything goes wrong.

MAKE A PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE. Investigation of Armor Plate Ques-tion Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The testimony taken before the senate committee on naval affairs in regard to the report on armor obtain admission to the country by fraud plate was made public today. The report or deception was stricken out to meet the shows that General Manager H. C. Frick objection that it contained matter which had of the Carnegie company submitted a writshows that General Manager H. C. Frick ten proposition agreeing to leave some of differences between the company the United States to arbitration, and that General Superintendent Schwab went even farther than the manager. Mr. Frick's letter KENNEY SEATED FROM DELAWARE. ask to be left to arbitration, the government appointing one arbitrator, we another, those

Senate Admits a Democrat from Mr. two the third, and a decision of the majority to be final, all these men, of course, to be impartial and uninterested in steel manuactures. The items he specified were:
1. An annual dividend of 6 per cent on capital stock, which he contended was just.

2. He complained that the sinking fund

allowed for depreciation is only about 4 per cent of the cost of the plant, which he thinks too low. Mr. Schwab's statement of the position of the company on the subject of arbitration vas brought out by a question from Senator

McMillan. The colloquy on this point was McMillan-Is it true that profits paid by the government have practically paid for all of this plant?"

all of this plant?"

Mr. Schwab—No, sir, it is not true, because the profits have been calculated on a false basis. We cannot show you that without showing you our books. We have refused to show them for a good many reasons. We cannot show them to anybody, but it is shadlytely not true. In no branch of our absolutely not true. In no branch of our business do we consider our capital as poorly invested as in armor. There is no branch of the business that has given us so

much trouble, so much worry, and in which we think we have such a poor outlook as we have lar armor. So strongly do we feel on this point that there is nothing which would please us better and we are thoroughly in earnest when we say that we would like for the government to take our plant. We have unloubtedly the best plant in the world. Senator Smith-At what cost do you sup-

Mr. Schwab-We will fix the value by arbitration—the value of the plant and the processes and everything. They are all sub-jects of arbitration and valuation.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Attention Devoted to the Wood and Lumber Schedule, WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The republican nembers of the ways and means committee devoted their attention today to the schedule of wood and manufacturers of wood and decided to restore the McKinley rates, prac-

In response to the general demand, this wood was raised to its old rate in the act of 1883, which is \$2 per 1,000 feet sawed. The manufacturers of pine clapboard and shingles are raised correspondingly, so that all forms in pine will pay the same duties as spruce. Pine was dutiable at \$2 under as spruce. Pine was dutiable at \$2 under the law of 1893, but when the McKinley bill was framed the rate was reduced to \$1, so in the new bill it will pay twice the rates of the McKinley act. The Wilson act placed lumber and nearly all forms of wood on the free list. Under the McKinley sched-ule timber, squared or sided, will pay 1/2 cent a cubic foot; sawed boards, planks and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycanore and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet, board neasure, and other sawed lumber \$2 per ,000 feet. Lumber planed or finished will pay 50 cents per 1,000 feet in addition for each side planed or finished and 50 more per 1,000 feet when tongued and grooved. Codar posts, ties, telegraph and telephone poles paid 20 per cent ad valorem under the McKinley law. Sawed boards and planks and all forms of sawed cedar, ebony, mahogany and other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed paid 20 per cent

ad valorem; casks, barrels, empty boxes, etc., 30 per cent and furniture 35 per cent. Lamont Gives a Dinner. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Secretary Lamont gave a dinner last night at his residence, his guests being the vice president, Speaker Read, Senators Sherman, Cameron, Lodge, Hale, Chandler, Aldrich, Gray, Carter, Murphy, Smith and Brice, General Miles and Representative Benton McMillin.

Senator Harris Some Better.

Some Large Families. There are three sisters in Kingston, Jamaics, who had, respectively, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one children, all of whom are still living.

INVESTIGATING THE TRUSTS business just as we have the sugar business, and that is—I state it here in open court without fear of contradiction—to the advantage of the consumer. The margin be-

Lexow and His Joint Legislative Committee Bagin Operations.

COMMENCE ON THE SUGAR COMBINATION

Theodore Havemeyer Denies that His Company Has a Monopoly of the Sugar Business Eight Independent Refineries.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—When Chairman Lexow asked Mr. Havemeyer where Mr. Lexow called the joint legislative committee Scarles was. He said he ibelieved he was on trusts to order today there were present out of town. upon subpoenas to testify H. O. and Theodore Havemeyer, besides a number of men prominent in mercantile pursuits, and sev-eral lawyers, whose interests it was supposed is in contempt." might be affected by the investigation. A letter was read from C. B. Richards & Co., steamship agents of this city, calling attenthe transatlantic steamship companies and

asking an investigation into its methods. Theodore Havemeyer, vice president of the American Sugar Refining company, was then sworn, having explained that prior to 1891 he was connected with the eight sugar refining companies now operating as the American. Mr. Havemeyer said that he had nothing to do with the commercial or fiscal side of the business. He could not give the capitalization of the various companies that were absorbed in 1891 without a reference to the books; that was a matter upon which Mr. Searles would probably be able to in-

form the committee The question was then put to the witness: 'Do you (meaning the American Sugar Refineries company), transact any business save sugar refining?"

"I think not." "Have you not recently been led into the nanufacture of coffee?" "Yes, sir, I am connected with a coffee company in Ohio," OBJECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

"What was the object of your consolida-

ion in 1891?" "To refine sugar." "Was not your company organized, Mr. Havemeyer, to control the refining and sale

of sugar in the United States?" think not, sir.' "Do you not control the sugar markets of

"No. sir." "Was your company not organized for the purpose of preventing combinations "No, sir."

"Have you not increased the capital stock of the company since 1891?" "Yes, sir. "To what extent?"

"I should say about \$25,000,000," "How many sugar companies outside of yours are there in the United States?" "I should say about eight." The witness then enumerated the names of the companies. In reply to another question, Mr. Havemeyer said that the American Sugar Refineries company produced from 73 to 73 per cent of the sugar manufactured in the Inited States." "Why was the stock increased?"

"To purchase other companies-the Frankin, the Knight, the Spreckels and the Delaware Sugar Refining companies of Phila-"Is it not a fact that the price of sugar increased owing to the acquisition of these four companies?" "I think not, the price of sugar is lower

now than it was then.' WHO FIXES THE PRICE. "Who fixes the price at the board meet-"My brother," responded the witness.

Reverting to the recent advent of the sugar company in the coffee trade, the chairman of he committee asked: Why did you go into the coffee business?" "I thought it was a pretty good business."

"Are you willing to swear that the officers of the coffer company are not organized for was dated at New York February 1, and the purpose of shutting out competition said, among other things: "Two items we against the American sugar refineries?" They are not, sir," the witness said

"Why do you hesitate to answer?"
"Your questions are so long that I must take time to follow the drift of your ques-Witness said that part of the cry about competition in the market was newspaper talk, but admitted delending a suit in Ohio rought about through competition there.

"When did you purchase the Woolson "I will have to refer you to my brother. Asked if his company organized in New Jersey so as to evade the payment of taxaion under the laws of the state of New York, he said Mr. Parsons, their lawyer, would have to be asked about that. Mr. Parsons had advised it.

The preferred stock of the company was \$37,000,000 and the common stock \$37,000,-900. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared last year on the preferred and 12 per cent was declared on the common stock. In addition there may have been an accumulated surplus. "I would not go into business," Mr. Havemeyer said, "unless I could make 15 to 20 per cent in it." Senator Lexow quoted some figures from a financial paper which showed that in 1894-5-6,

the surplus of stock increased from \$9,000,-000 to \$13,000,000. "Are those figures correct?" asked Senator Lexow. "I cannot say. If you got them from Mr. Searles they are correct.'

"Do you know any business, not in the nature of a monopoly, that pays 15 or 16 "Plenty of them."

"Tell us one of them."
"Coffee, for instance." "And that is the reason you went into offee? "One of them."

"Are you willing to swear that there is no contract, verbal or written, between your company and any others regarding the fixing or maintaining of prices?" "I am willing to swear that as far as I know there is no such agreement."

PRESIDENT HAVEMEYER CALLED. H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refinery company (not refinerles), was sworn and described the organization of the Sugar trust in 1888. The assets, real and personal, of fifteen companies were tically in full, with the important exception purchased at the time of the amalgamation.

Asked by Senator Lexow if the directors of the fifteen refineries were not the directors of the present sugar company, Mr. Have-meyer said that six of the original direc-tors, with the addition of William Par-sons, were still in the directory board. Asked where the original document of agree-

ment was, Mr. Havemeyer said he did not know and doubted its existence now. The American Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, he said, took the place in 1891 of the former so-called trust. It was done through purchases. The new company ac quired all the property before held by the trust and no more, and was capitalized first at \$50,000,000, afterwards increased to \$75,000,000. The greater part of the \$25,000,000 increase was used in the purchase of the Philadelphia property. In answer to direct questions Mr. Havemoyer denied categorically that his com-pany controlled the sugar market in the United States, fixed the price of refined

sugars, controlled the product of sugar or that it had an agreement with the Mol-lenauer concern, the National or the St. Louis people.
"Do you ship sugar west of the Missouri in competition with Mr. Spreckels?" asked enator Lexow.

"Did you enter into an agreement with Spreckels not to compete with him west of he Missouri?" "Certainly not. Competition with him there is not possible. It is purely a ques-tion of geography. Where the sugar would cost us ½ cent there it costs him ½ cent." Lexow wanted to know about Arbuckle Bros.' relations with the Sugar trust and

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Harris is better today than yesterday. He rested comparatively well last night.

"They never competed with us," Have meyer said. "They are wholesale grocers and handled our products. We took back their empty barrels at 20 cents and Molten-bauer compared to the most of the said. hauer offered them 22 cents, so they shifted their trade from us."
"Why did you organize a coffee company within a day or two? You think the coffee business as alluring as the sugar business?"

"Yes. I propose to carry on the coffee

poke of the firm competing with the Sugar

CAMPAIGNI G WITH GRANT

tween the raw and refined augar is three-quarters of a cent. Contraction of large business under one management with its consequent economy allows us to put out General Porter's Lecollections of the Great Castain in the Wilcerness.

THE SERVANT OF THE GENERAL

sugar at a less price than separate con-cerns could afford to do. Green coffee de-clined 6 cents in 1896, but Arbuckle has lowered the price of the updainshed product only 3 cents, thus taking 3 cents per pound as his legitimate profit. I can put it on the market at only I cent above the price Fire, Dust, Deluge and Mud Among the Hardships Endured in the Wilderness_Story of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

articles on "Campaigning with Grant," now running in the Century, gives many fresh "Mr. Stenographer," sald Assemblyman glimpses of headquarters life. In the Feb-Bedell, "enter it on the minutes that Mr. Searles did not obey the committee's ruary number, after describing an engagement on the Fredericksburg road, General Porter says: The next morning, May 20, Mr. Arbuckle testified that after he had determined to build a sugar refinery a dithe general was later than usual in making his appearance, in consequence of having rector of the American Refining company, in overslept. Finally his voice was heard calling from his tent to his colored servant; would you like us to go into the coffee "Bill! Ho, Bill! What time is it?" The "I felt," said Mr. Arbuckle, "that it was servant ran to him, found he was still in an implied threat."

James N. Harvie was called. He said: bed, and told him the hour. In scarcely more than ten minutes the general appeared "Lowell M. Palmer of the American Sugar Refining company came to me and said: at the mess table. We were not surprised at the rapidity with which he had dressed If you start refining sugar we will go into the coffee business and the Havemeyers himself, for we had learned by this time that in putting on his clothes he was as H. O. Havemeyer here arose and said:
"Lowell M. Palmer had no authority to
speak for the Havemeyers of the American
Sugar company, if he did speak. Mr. quick as a lightning-chauge actor in a variety theater. When the officers at headquarters were called up particularly early to Palmer is at the head of our company operat-ing department. He is not in the direcstart on the march every one did his utmost to be on time and not keep the general wait ing department. He is not in the directory of the company."

Mr. Harvie went on to say: "H. F. Mc-Laughlin of Chicago, a competing roaster, came to me and said: "I have authority from one high in the Sugar trust to say to you that if you do not go into the sugar refining business, they will stay out of the coffee business."

Mr. Havenment jumped to his feet and exing; but, however vigorous the effort, no one could match him in getting on his clothes. There was seldem any occasion for such hurried dressing, but with him it was a habit which continued through life.

Bill, the servant who waited on the gen-

eral, was a notable character. He was en-tirely a creature of accident. When the were characterized by those given to ar-tistic comparisons as "charcoal sketches from the hands of the old masters." Bill was of a genuine burnt-cork hue, and no white blood contaminated the purity of his lineage. He at once set himself to work without orders, taking care of one of the aides, and by dint of his force of character resisted all efforts of that officer to dis-

charge him.

When any waiter was absent, or even when all were present, he would turn up in the headquarters mess tent and insist on helping the general at table. Then he at-tached himself to Colonel Boomer and forced In less than two months the assessor and his assistants will start out on their yearly that officer in spite of himself to submit to his services. After the colonel had been rounds. A great many people with property interests here are deeply interested in the killed in the assault on Vicksburg, Bill sud-matter, especially as it has been asserted denly put in an appearance again at headthat Assessor Brigham intends assessing up quarters, and was found making himself to the full value. Mr. Brigham said yester-day that he intended assessing up to the protests of the other servants, and before limit and obeying the law in every respect. long he had himself regularly entered upon He did not mean by this that he would go after the corporations alone, but he will, he chief came east, Bill followed, and gradually says, assess everybody's property according took entire charge of the general's personal to law and up to the full cash value. All comfort as valet, waiter and man of all work. He was devoted, never known to be beyond classes of property will be assessed at the full cash value. Heretofore it has been the call, had studied the general's habits so carefully that he could always anticipate his few wants and became really very useful. I had a striking illustration one morning in the past been assessed at more than one-fiftieth of the cash value. Should Asin front of Spotsylvania of how devoted Bill one-fiftieth of the cash value. Should Assessor Bingham carry out his program to assess all property at full value, the valuation will be raised from \$1,700,000, what it is now, to about \$12,000,000. was to the general's comfort. While we were camping in the region of woodticks, garter snakes and beetles I saw Bill in front of the general's tent thrusting his hand first into one of the chief's boots and then into the As property in all of the other precincts "What are you doing that for, Bill?" in the county is assessed at one-sixth or one-seventh of its true value, it will be seen I asked. "Oh," he explaimed, "I allers feels around in de gin'ral's boots afore I lets him put dem on, to see dat no insec's done got into dem de prev's night." He followed in that the people of South Omaha will be compelled to pay six times as much county and state taxes as the other precincts. By those who have considered the matter, it is presumed that if the South Omaha assessor the general's shadow all through his presi-dential terms, then he insisted upon attemptpresumed that if the South Omaha assessor returns property here at fail value, both the county and city boards of equalization will tried his hand at preaching; but he had fed reduce the valuation to the figures of 1896. so long at the public crib that his appetite That is the light in which the heavy taxpay-That is the light in which the heavy taxpay had been spoiled for any other means of susers look at the matter, and they figure that talning life, and he finally made his way where he still is and where it is hoped that his eventful life may be rounded out in the quiet and comfort to which his public servcounty and state taxes than other precincts What the levy next year will be cannot ices entitle him. He will not be as dramatic e ascertained until the assessor completes an historical character as Napoleon's Mame his work, and the valuation is shown. luke, but in his humble way he was as faith-Should the matter be brought up before the city and county boards of equalization, which Roustan.

THROUGH RAIN AND MUD. General Porter draws the following pic tures of hardships in the Wilderness cam-

The continual rain was most disheartening On May 16, Grant wrote to Halleck: "We have had five days' almost constant rain, without any prospect yet of its clearing up. The roads have now become so impassable that ambulances with wounded men can no longer run between here and Fredericsburg. All offensive operations must necessarily cease until we can have twenty-four hours of dry weather. The army is in the best of spirits, and feels the greatest confidence in ultimate success. * * * The elements alone have suspended hostilities."

In the Wilderness the army had to strug-gle against fire and dust; now it had to concommission, was in the city yesterday and stated that he expected the matter would be brought up and disposed of by the comtend with rain and mud. An ordinary rain, lasting for a day or two, does not embarrass troops; but when the storm continues for a week it becomes one of the most serious obstacles in a campaign. The men can secure no proper shelter and no comfortable rest; their clothing has no chance to dry; mission next week. Zellar has pushed the matter as much as possible, and expects a ruling by the commission in his favor. He asserts that Secretary Morton had no and a tramp of a few miles through tenacious mud requires as much exertion as an ordi-nary day's march. Tents become saturated and weighted with water, and draft animals have increased loads, and beavier roads over which to haul them. Dry wood cannot be found; cooking becomes difficult; the men's M. Ahrens, Echo, Utah, is a visitor in the spirits are affected by the gloom, and even the most buoyant natures become disheart- to obtain one for winter wear.

Mrs. Butterfield, Twenty-fifth and B xterior lines. Staff officers had to labor day and night during the present campaign in making re-connaissances and in cross-questioning na-tives, deserters, prisoners, and fugitive neconnaissances and in cross-questioning natives, deserters, prisoners, and fugitive negroes, in an attempt to secure data for the purpose of constructing local maps from day to day. As soon as these were finished they were distributed to the subordinate commanders. Great confusion arose from the duplication of the names of houses and farms. Either family names were particularly scarce. Either family names were particularly scarce in that section of the state, or else the people were united by close ties of relationship, and country cousins abounded to a confusing extent. So many farm houses in some John Conroy was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, Omaha, yesterday, He is very sick. arose at times from mistaking one place for another.

GRANT AND THE DYING SOLDIER. pany has returned from a trip to St. Louis. The Third Ward Republican club will A pathetic incident occurred during the attack on what is now called "Hell's Half-Acre," near Massaponax church. General neet at Evans' hall next Thursday evening. Magic City lodge No. 1 6835, American Federation of Labor, will meet this evening. Rev. Dr. Sission lectures at the First passing a spot near the roadside where there were a number of wounded, one of them, who was lying close to the roadside, seemed to attract his special notice. The Methodist Episcopal church next Monday Henry Mies has announced himself as candidate for councilman from the Secman's face was beardless; he was evidently young; his countenance was strikingly handsome, and there was something in his appealing look which could not fail to engage attention, even in the full tide of battle. The blood was flowing from a wound in his breast, the froth about his mouth was tinged with red, and his wandering, star-The musical and literary entertainment at the First Presbyterian church last night was The P. E. O. society will give a musicale this afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. F. Stryker, Twenty-third and J streets. ing eyes gave unmistakable evidence of

approaching death. Just then a young staff officer dashed by at a full gallop, and as the horse's hoofs struck a puddle in the road a mass of black mud was splashed in the wounded man's face. He gave a piteous look, as much as to say: "Couldn't ous look, as much as to say: "Couldn't you let me die in peace and not add to my sufferings?" The general, whose eyes were at that moment turned upon the you was visibly affected. He reined in his hor and seeing from a motion he made that he was intending to dismount to bestow some care upon the young man, I sprang from my horse, ran to the side of the soldier, wiped his face with my handkerchief, spoke to him and examined his wound; but in a few minutes the unmistrately death ratific was board. takable death rattle was heard, and I found that he had breathed his last. I said to the general, who was watching the scene intentity: "The poor fellow is dead," re-mounted my horse, and the party rode on. The chief had turned round twice to look after the officer who had splashed the mud and who had passed rapidly on, as if he General Horace Porter, in his series of wished to take him to task for his carelehess. There was a painfully sad look upon the general's face, and he did not speak for some time. While always keenly sensi-tive to the sufferings of the wounded, this pitiful sight seemed to affect him more

than usual.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH. While our people were putting up the tents and making preparations for supper, General Grant strolled over to a house near by owned by a Mr. Chandler and sat down the porch. I accompanied him and took a seat beside him. In a few minutes a lady came to the door and was surprised to find that the visitor was the general-in-chief. He was always particularly civil to ladies and he rose to his feet at once, took off his hat and made a courteous bow. She was ladylike and polite in her behavior and she and the general soon became engaged in a pleasant talk. Her conversation was exceedingly entertaining. She said, among other things: "This house has witnessed some sad scenes. One of our greatest generals died here just a year ago-General Jackson-Stonewall Jackson of blessed memory. deed!" remarked General Grant. "He and i were at West Point-together for a year and were at West Point together for a year and we served in the same army in Mexice."
"Then you must have known how good and great he was," said the lady, "Oh, yes," replied the general; "he was a sterling, manly cadet and enjoyed the respect of every one who knew him. He was always general was at Cairo in 1861 Bill suddenly appeared one day at headquarters with two other slave boys, who had just escaped from their former masters in Missouri. They belonged to that class of fugitive blacks who first very low in his class, but by his in-domitable energy he managed to graduate quite high. He was a gallant soldier and a Christian gentleman, and I can understand

confederate army. We could see, he says, that she was entertaining views which everywhere prevailed in the south. The author-ities naturally put the best face upon matters, and the newspapers tried to buoy up the people with false hopes. It was not sur-prising that the inhabitants of the remote parts of the country were in ignorance of the parts of the country were in ignorance of the true progress of the war. General Grant re-plied in a quiet way, "General Sherman is certainly advancing rapidly in that direc-tion; and while I do not wish to be the communicator of news which may be unpleasant o you, I have every reason to believe that tome is by this time in his possession." The older lady then assumed a hantering tone and became somewhat excited and defiant in her manner; and the younger one joined with her in scouting the idea that Rome courier up with dispatches from Washington, containing a telegram from Sherman. Gen-eral Grant glanced over it, and then read it to the staff. It announced that Sherman had just captured Rome. The ladies had caught the purport of the communication although it was not intended that they should hear it. The wife burst into tears and the mother-in-law was much affected by the news, which was of course sad tidings to both of them.

to both of them.

The mother then began to talk with great rapidity, and with no little asperity, saying: "I came from Richmond not long ago, where I lived in a house on the James river, which overlooks Belle Isle; and I had the satisfaction of looking down every day on the Yankee prisoners. I saw thousands and thousands of them, and before this campaign is over I want to see the whole of the Yankee army in southern prisons."

Just then Burnside rode into the yard, dismounted and joined our party on the Just then Burnside rode into the yard, dismounted and joined our party on the porch. He was a man of great gallantry and elegance of manner, and was always excessively polite to the gentler sex. He raised his hat, made a profound bow to the ladles, and, as he looked at his corps filing by on the road, said to the older one, who was standing near him: "I don't suppose, madam, that you ever saw so many." madam, that you ever saw so many soldiers before," She replied instantly "Not at liberty, sir." This was such a good shot that every one was greatly amused, and General Grant joined heartily in the laugh that followed at Burnside's expense.

Costly Second-Hand Garments. Ten thousand dollars seems a big price to pay for a second-hand garment, but the members of the royal houses of Europe do not hesitate to spend this amount frequently ened. It is much worse for an army acting owners of the costly dress are endowed by on the offensive, for it has more marching to do, being compelled to move principally on exterior lines. sentative of a European monarchy must be content to purchase the garments after they have been worn for years. But the Russian tion to wear "ze big fur coat," undoubtedly referred to the fine Russian sable that is seen so commonly at the courts of Europe.

Queens and the Tobacco Habit of the localities were occapied by people of the same name that, when certain farms were designated in orders, serious errors attention of all French women who use the fragrant weed to the fact that nearly the queens of Europe do the same, and that they are likely to be suspected of mon-archical sympathies if they continue to in-dulge in the habit. Among the royal smok-ers, so claimed, are the empress of Austria. Grant had ridden over to the right to watch the progress of this attack. While he was passing a spot near the roadside where queen of Portugal and the queen of Italy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Last Two Performances. M. CRAWFORD, Manager Bargain Day Matinee Today. All Seats 25c Tonight at 8:15. RICE'S BEAUTIFUL E VANGELINE.

L. M. Crawford, Mgr. SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

At Night Half the First Floor, 50; All Bal-

BOYD'S



BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE THE WOODMAN'S DAUGHTER

M. W. A.

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINE

President-Elect McKinley Selects Material from the Pacific Coast.

JUDGE M'KENNA ACCEPTS THE OFFER

Does Not Know at Present Whethes He is to Be Secretary of the Interior or Attorney General, Probably the Former.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 .- Judge Mo-Kenna of the United States circuit court last night authorized the statement that he has been invited to accept a position in the cabinet of President-elect McKinley and also that he has signified his acceptance. He did not care to give, for publication, the dispatch in which the tender of a position was made, nor did he wish to make his response known. He considered the comnunications confidential and personal. He had expected the communication from Canton. He will leave the latter part of the month for Washington, ready to enter upon his new duties immediately after the inauguration. Whether Judge McKenna is to be attorney general or secretary of the interior in the new administration is now, known only to the president-elect.

"Yes," he said last night, "I have received a telegram from President-elect McKinley proffering me a place in the cabinet. have wired an acceptance.

"As secretary of the interior?"
"I do not know that. The telegram did not state. It will be either that or attorney general. I am inclined to think, however, that it will be the interior, as that place generally goes to a western man, and further, as that secretaryship was the principal topic in the discussion in my

This telegram and this statement puts at est all doubts as to California's representaion in the cabinet. It was pretty well known that he would be given a place. Those who read between the lines of the dispatches from Canton were convinced that the question was not whether McKenna was to represent the west in the cabinet, but what position he would be given.
part is not yet settled by official de The latter

christian gentleman, and I can enderstand fully the admiration your people have for him."

"They brought him here the Monday after the battle of Chancellorsville," she continued. "You probably know, sir, that he had been wounded in the left arm and right hand by his own men, who fired upon him accidentally in the might, and his arm had been amputated on the field. The operation was very successful and he was geiting along anicely, but the wet applications made to the wound brought on pneumonia and it was very successful and he was geiting along that which caused his death. He lingered till the next Sunday afternoon, May 10, and he was then taken from us." Here the lady of the house became very much affected and almost broke down in recalling the sad event.

Our tents had by this time been pitched, and the general, after taking a polite leave of his hostess, and saying he would place a guard over her house to see that no damage was done to her property, walked over to camp, and soon after sat down with the mess to a light supper.

A JOKE ON BURNSIDE.

General Porter relates an incident of the visit of his chief to the home of a Mrs. Tyler, whose husband was a colonel in the confederate army. We could see, he says, that she was entertaining views which everywhere prevailed in the south. The authors, who it is an anotyce that the battle postellation in the cabinet of President every the interior will be his portfolio.

Judge Joseph McKenna, who, it is an anotyce that the bits and year she was been in Philadelphia in 1843. When 12 years of age he was brought by his ding the battle, the table elastic college, being admitted to the bar in 1855. In the same year, when 22 years of age, he was a candidate from the Thirty-first district, being defeated by John K. Luttrell. Three years later, however, he was elected to congress, holding the position for four successive terms, his majority at the polls increasing with each was the polling the position for four successive terms, his majority at the polls increasing with eac

SENTENCE ON ROBERT KNEEDES.

Iwo More Months in Prison and . Fine of a Thousand Marks. BERLIN, Feb. 5.-Robert Kneebes, the American horseman, charged with entering the trotting mare, Bethel, in races on the German tracks under the name of Nellie Kneebes, was today sentenced to nine months in prison and ordered to pay a fine of 1,000 marks. He will also be deprived of all civil rights for two years. months' allowance for the time which he has already served in prison will be deducted from the sentence, so that in reality Kneebes has only two months yet to serve. The court ordered the forfeiture of the mare, Nellie Kncebes.



An Editor's Little Son Suffers Terribly. Itching Intense, Face Raw and Bleeding from Constant Scratching. Cured by Cuticura.

My little boy was afflicted with Eczema in acute form for nearly a year, during which time we tried without success every known remedy. The disorder appeared on the right cheek and was of a blistery and bloody form. His pillow, mornings, would bear the bloody imprint of the side of his face, while it was impossible to prevent the little fellow from scratching his face, owing to the intensity of the itching. I was advised to try Curicura. The first application was made before putting the child to bed, and the appearance of the affected parts showed a noticeable improvement the next morning. As a result of the continued use of Curicura my child has as fair and smooth skin as can be found anywhere.

W. S. NEEDHAM,
Editor and Pub. Standard, Pataskala, O.

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