OPPOSITION OVERCOME BY HARD WORK

Combination of Iowa, Illinois and New York Defeated by Persistent Effort of Senator Allen and Congressman Mercer.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- (Special.) -- On April 19 denator Allen offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing that the secretary of the interior should within sixty days after the passage of the act establish in Omaha a warehouse for Indian supplies, from which distribution should be made to the Indian tribes of the west and northwest. This amendment had been previously presented to the committee on Indian affairs and, as the senator said on offering it, it was acceptable to Senator Pettigrew (in charge of the bill). Hardly had the amendment been read for the benefit of the acrate when Senator Gear of Iowa objected to its adoption, demanding that Sloux, City be substituted for Omaha. This action precipitated a running debate between Senators Gear and Allen, Senator Carter also taking a hand in an endeavor to have St. taking a hand in an endeavor to have St.
Paul made the base for a warehouse such as has been contemplated by the people of Omaha for a great many years. Senator Gear reviewed at length the advantages presented by Sloux City over Omaha, asserting, among other things, that it was near a larger body of Indians than Omaha and that the region of the such participate in the program. The meetings are to be held on the fifth floor of the new city hall builded ing and the coming of these people who have been find to the Chinase-Japanese war, and the coming of these people who have held the such that it was near a larger body of Indians than Omaha and that the railtread facilities were considerably such that it was near a larger body of Indians than Omaha and that the railtread facilities were considerably such that it was near a larger body of Indians than Omaha and that the railtread facilities were considerably such that it was near a larger body of Indians than Omaha and that the program as far as completed is as follows:

The propositive as to Cuba goes a little to the Chinase-Japanese war.

A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in China during the rioting incident to the Chinase-Japanese war.

A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in the program. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in the program. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in the program and the program. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in the program and the coming of these people who have in the first floor of the new city hall builded in the program. The meetings are to be held in the program. The meetings are to be held in the program. The meetings are to be held in the program. The meetings are to be held in the program. The meetings are to be held in the program and the coming of these people who have in the first floor of the new city hall builded on the first floor of the new city hall builded in the first floor of its railroad facilities were considerably su-perior to any towns in the west outside of perior to any towns in the west obsaice of Chicago. All of this was strongly combated by Senator Allen, who took up the railroad facilities of Omaha in contrast with those of Sloux City and showing geographically that Omaha was the natural distributing center for that great country lying west of the Missey.

This was the beginning of as stubborn a fight as has ever been made by a western town to secure legislation for the establishment of a governmental institution. The speech of Senator Gear sounded the keynote for the opposition and New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Sloux City and Denver united in an effort to defeat the measure. One or two minor amendments were made to the Allen amendment in the senate and on a boing taken it became a part of the Indian

HOUSE REFUSES TO CONCUR.

From that moment a strongly entrenched From that moment a strongly entrement opposition began an attack upon Omaha and when the bill came up in the house all sorts of substitutes for Omaha were offered by local representatives of the towns seeking to have the Indian supply depot at their points, and it was this parliamentary way of killing legislation that gave Omaba its first setback in

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Indian committee of the house, was persistently active in refusing to concur in the senate amendment on the supply depot and he was assisted in his activity by Judge Sayers of Texas, Bailey Belknap, McGuire, Lacey, Deliver, Shafreth and Barthold. Mercer endeavored to stem the rising tide by answering the various speeches made against the amendment, but he was long and the attempt for the stem of t he was alone and the attempt proved futile After the house refused to concur in denate amendment the subject was referred to a conference committee made up from the two houses of congress, and upon this committee the efforts of Allen and Mercer were directed to secure a reversal of the house order. The senate conferees, Pettigrew and Cockrell, Senator Teller being absent, were in favor of the amendment. Sherman, as chairman of the Indian affairs committee, with Curtis of Kansas and Allen of Mississippi as his associates on the conference committee, began a systematic juggling with the amendment, and in the light of later events. it is understood his opposition was directly traccable to the large canning interests of the east, who, seeing in the growing young intraceable to the large canning interests of the east, who, seeing in the growing young industries of the west possible rivals for the distribution of these goods, strongly opposed the measure. About this time came word to certain western representatives that Gear to certain western representatives and the certain western representatives that Gear to the first of the course of a few days to have a fairly accurate census of the course of a few days to have a fairly accurate census of the course of a few days to have a fairly accurate census of the course of the c had indicated in a letter to a friend in Counthe removal of the warehouse from Chicago to It was understood that he also stated that he was not opposed to Omaha and would not be found perniciously against the upon Omaha. He publicly exorted Curtis of Kansas to vote against the amendment in and openly lobbied on the floo of the senate, eastern as well as

representatives, against the senate amend-GEAR EXPLAINS HIS COURSE. Asked for an explanation as to his cours on the Indian warehouse at Omaha, Senate Gear said: "I will not be found supporting legislation championed by Senator Allen, look upon the whole matter as a trap set by Allen for the purpose of catching the re-ican party. He has stood on the flor publican party. f the senate and openly charged the repub lican party with extravagance, and I do no propose to be fooled by voting money out e the treasury unless I can see my way clear than I do on the Omaha warehouse project. "Is it true, senator." asked The Bee cor-

respondent, "that you indicated to friends i Council Bluffs that you would support th effort being made to secure a warehouse for the distribution of Indian supplies at "There is not one word of truth in any such statement," said the senator. "I may have written and I recollect that I did write, to a man by the name of Judson in Council

Riuffs that I would do anything for that city that I consistently could. That, however could not be construed into an agreement to support Omaha. I am for Council Bluffs because it is in my state; I am for Sioux City because that is consistent, but I am not for The work done by Allen, Thurston and

Mercer upon the members of the conference committee is well known. Mr. Rosewater also added to the committee's information by a logical speech for Omaha, showing its vantages as a distributing center and the saving that would ensue to the governmen by the purchase of supplies in Nebraska, lows and the Dakotas for distribution from that point. Every known reason was adupon the conference committee on behalf of the metropolis of Nebraska and the vote taken in the conference committee to retain the amendment in the bill was an earnest of the persistent work done by Nebraska representatives in congress. Stark

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleas ant necessity of Leing compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You sont free by mail. Mention The Omaha Sunday Bee and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this

OMAHA HAD EARNEST FRIENDS votes on the floor for the measure, positive full strength of the populist party in the lower house for the measure.

Senator Gear, as an incident to the fight for the warehouse, called the attention of The Bee correspondent to the fact that all the populists had voted for the amendment and a few democrats in the lower house, while every free allver republican, populist and a good many democrats voted for it in the senate, the only republican recorded for it being Senator Chandler of New Hamp-shire, "said he dodges around so univer-sally," said the senator, "that it is always

pretty hard work to tell where to find him."
The inside history attaching to the warehouse matter shows fully the work done by the legislators in charge of the measure in the legislators in charge of the measure in Washington. Both Allen and Mercer kept constantly advised the Jobbers' and Manu-facturers' association of Omaha as to the progress being made, and when Senator progress being made, and when Senator Thurston returned from the south he at once endowed all that had been done and was found earnestly supporting his friends in behalf of the bill. It was common rumor around the capital that it was a "pop scheme," that the republicans did not want it and that it was originated for campaign effect. The fight, however, was well planned and its success is very gratifying.

INDIAN SUMMER SCHOOL. "An Indian summer institute is to be held at Omaha from July 12 to 17 of this year. Three institutes attended by teachers, matrous, farmers and others connected with the Indian service gather in some of the western towns every season for educational purposes. From 250 to 300 persons connected with this feature of the Indian department will be in Omaha during the dates above mentioned. Teachers, superintendents and others from the entire east of a fine drawn east of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico will be present. Educators from Hampton and Car-

tendent Cheyenne Indian school, Darington, O. T.

"Relation of Returned Students to Reservation Schools and Reservation Life," Miss
Kate W. Cannon, superintendent Ponca Indian school, White Eagle, O. T.; Charles
F. Pierce, superintendent Indian school,
Oneida, Wis; John Flinn, superintendent
Indian school, White Earth, Minn.

"Returned Students of Hampton." Miss
Folsom, Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.

"The Day School and the Indian Home,"
Sister Beatrice Sonderegger, Cannon Bail,
S. D. "Sloyd," Miss Jenny Ericson, Indian

lass Work in Sewing and Cooking," W. F. Canneld, Indian school, Pierre,

Mrs. W. F. Cantield, Indian School, S. D.

"The Dining Room as a Civilizing Factor in Indian Education," Miss Eugenia Z.
Bryce, Sac and Fox Indian school, O. T.

"The Dormitory as a Civilizing Factor in Indian Education," Mrs. Louise H. Plicher, Cheyenne Indian school, Darlington, O. T.

"Common Sense in the School Room," Dr. W. N. Hallmann, superintendent Indian school, Washington, D. C.

"School Ornamentation," Supervisor

school, Washington, D. C.

"School Ornamentation," Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw.

"Reading Circle and Other Means for Self-Improvement for the School Employes," Supervisor H. R. Peairs.

"Organic Connection Between the Industrial and Academic Training in Indian Schools," E. C. Thayer, Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kan.; J. B. Hann, Indian school, Pierre, S. D.; F. A. Thuckery, Indian school, Crow Creek, S. D.

"Logical Development of the Child Mind." "Logical Development of the Child Mind," Miss Louisa McDermitt, Indian school, Pipestone, Minn.

SENDING MILLIONS ABROAD. A representative of one of the largest steamship companies handling European travel said to The Bee correspondent; "Many queen's jubilee parade. I believe that no less than 80,000 American tourists will leave for Europe this year. There were, accordcii Bluffs that his opposition to Omaha was for Europe this year. There were accord due to a misapprehension of the import of the customs house figures, 65,000 tast These 80,000 tourists will spend not less than \$160,000,000, which amounts considerable more than the total value of the annual gold and silver product of th But Gear continued his attack United States. Not every one of these 80 tourists pays his pro rata of this \$160, 000,000, of course, but most of them spen Five hundred dollars apiece is non too high an estimate for preparation, as old travelers will testify. Much of the passage money is spent in this country, but all the rest, and it amounts to more than \$100,000 0, goes to enrich shopkeepers, hotels an railroads operating in foreign countries.'

TROOPERS PERFECT THEIR PLANS

Elect Their Officers and Arrange fo

Enlistment. The organization of the cavalry brigade to do escort duty during the exposition was completed last evening at the adjourned meeting held at the Commercial club rooms. The meeting was well attended, the room being crowded with representative business and professional men. The interest manifested in the business of the meeting was enthusiastic and the indications for the organization of a large corps were very flattering.

The special committee appointed at the meeting one week before, consisting of Messis, John L. Webster, Dudley Smith, D. Farrell, jr., G. W. Sues and F. B. Millar submitted a report covering the several mat ters referred to it. The committee recom-mended that the organization adopt the namof Transmississippi Troopers. This recommendation was adopted.

On the question of a uniform the committeo reported that it was not ready to submit a final report, but stated that it had about agreed to recommend a uniform consisting of a black riding coat ornamented with white cord, white trousers, black leggings or rid-ing boots. In the matter of headgear the committee said it was not ready to report a suggestion having been made that a white hat be worn, with a wide brim to be turned up at one side and decorated with a black feather. The committee stated that sample uniforms had been ordered from supply houses and would be presented at the nex

meeting for approval and adoption.

The question of the expense of a uniform form would not cost to exceed \$15. .

The committee recommended names for filling the vacancies remaining in the list of officers above the rank of cap-tain and the recommendations were adopted, resulting in the following as the complete list of officers: Brigadier general, John L Webster; colonels, C. F. Weller and J. L Paxton of South Omaha; lieutenant colonel Dudley Smith and E. A. Cudahy; majors, E. M. Bartleti, E. W. Hart of Council Bluffs, D. Farrell, jr., and S. A. McWhorter; chaplain T. J. Mackay; surgeon, Dr. E. W. Lee; as-sistant surgeon, Dr. C. C. Wilson; quarter-master, G. W. Sues; commissary, H. T. Lemist; Judge advocate, H. H. Baldrige.

The committee was instructed to take up the matter of electing captains for the sev eral troops and report suitable persons for these positions. It was the sense of the meeting that two troops should be organized the remaining four troops to be organized i Omaha, or more than four to be organized i this city if sufficient enthusiasm develops. For the purpose of starting the work of

recruiting members a recruiting committee was appointed with instructions to commence active work at once. This committee con-sists of Clement Chase, Dudley Smith and H. T. Lemist. The committee will have head quarters in Mr. Chase's store in the Paxtor block, where applications may be filed.

It was decided to charge an enlistment feof \$1 and to leave the age limit to the dis retion of the recruiting committee, it being the consensus of opinion that boys over may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both | years, of good size, might be admitted to nembership under certain conditions. Alfred Millard was elected treasurer of the

organization. The meeting adjourned for one week, when a third meeting will be held, probably at the Commercial club rooms.

Action Based on the Reports of Consular Officers on the Island.

GIVE THEM SAFE CONDUCT OUT OF CUBA

Plan Which the Administration is Discussing in Case Action is Authorized by Congress-Island's Resources Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- In considering such American citizens in Cuba as are in real distress owing to the war, the administration has hit upon a plan which may be put in operation if it is sanctioned by the united judgment of the United States consuls and officers in Cuba, who, being on the judge of the efficiency of proposed relief for advanced stages of consumption. measures. This plan is to give notice through the American consuls to all American citizens in Cuba that the government will undertake to remove them from the island to the United States if they so desire. To do this will require action by congress, appropriation to the general terms of one for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in China during the riot-

"Education for True Manhood and Womanhood" Mrs. Philena E. Johnson, assistant superintendent Chilocco Indian school, Arkanses City, Kan.; F. F. Avery, superintendent Crow Creek Indian school, "School Bathing," A. H. Viets, superintendent Cheyenne Indian school, Darling-on O. T.

The proposition as to Cuba goes a little further than the measures adopted in the case of China or Turkey, in that it contemplates the removal of the Americans from the island entirely. Probably the reason for this is the belief, founded on reports from United States Cousul General Lee and other United States consular officers, that the war has an thoroughly case of China or Turkey, in that it contemplates the removal of the Americans from the States Cousul General Lee and other United States consular officers, that The proposition as to Cuba goes a little war has so thoroughly ed the agricultural resources the island that it will be a long time be-fore it will be again in condition to maintain its population, and meanwhile the Americans who are dependent upon the soil for their livelihood will suffer

LEAVING NOT COMPULSORY. The consequent suffering can be relieved by the government's furnishing the unfortunates supplies and medicines, but General Lee takes the view that this relief must be con-tinued probably for a long time. The pro-"Sloyd," Miss Jenny Ericson, thomaschool, Cartisle, Pa.
"Indian School Employes in Indian Schools," Dr. C. R. Dixon, Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kam, Ebenczer Kingsley, Cheyenne Indian school, Darlington, O. T.
"The Day School Problem," W. B. Dew. Pine Ridge, S. D.
"Educational Features of the Matron's Department;" "Home Features of the School," Mrs. Mary C. Williams, superintondent Indian school, Sac and Fox agency, O. T. eral Lee that many persons will avail them-selves of such an opportunity and it is possible that his view will be adopted by the

Figures are not obtainable as to the number of American citizens in Cuba who are in actual distress and in need of food or clothing, as the result of Weyler's order bringing them into the towns. The State department is now in correspondence with he consuls by telegraph seeking to get this information as the basis for any message the president may send to congress on the subject of relief. But so far as officially known to the department, through the re-ports of the consuls made up to this time, the number of Americans in this condition is between 150 and 200. In explanation of this small number, it is said that most of the Americans, natives, living in Cuba, are employed in the higher branches of trade or professions and are not in actual want. Most of the sufferers are citizens holding small parcels of ground upon which they have depended heretofore for a livelihood. It is not doubted that there are more of this class in need that are not yet known to the will refuse to allow it to develop. far from opposing the exercise of such chariable offices by the consuls, has professed its readiness to assist in every proper way in the distribution of relief, which is taken to nean that it will guarantee safe conduct for the transporting of parties over the island.

FOR PROTECTION TO CHICORY Reasons Why There Should Be a Duty

on the Foreign Article. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- (Special.)-The American Chicory company and the German Chicory company of Omaha have presented to the finance committee of the senate orief of argument for a duty of at least 1 cent per pound upon chicory root, raw, dried or undried but unground. It is shown that ertain manufacturing interests are endeavoring to have this provision of the Dingley lescribed is "raw material." and should no to made to suffer a tariff import. The brief mawers this directly, first showing hicory can be successfully raised in the nited States, and then that "raw or undrie hicory cannot be imported, for the reason hat its weight, bulk and tendency to de struction from natural causes make the importation too expensive, uncertain and risk; to justify the attempt." The dried, but unground and unroasted root, has already passed through the most expensive stage of numufacture, the kiln drying, which process includes 50 per cent of the entire cost o manufacture. The assertion of castern man afacturers that the proposed import duty or the dried chicory root will compel them t employment, is denied. The Omaha firms argue that "chicory can be raised, harvested id put through the drying process of manufacture, imported and laid down in the astern factories at least 1 cent por pound luced and partly manufactured in the United States. The proposed import duty therefor, only equalizes matters as between eastern and western manufacturers. With the duty t is a question of fair competition between Without the duty the western man ufacturers must cease business

WOULD INCREASE LABOR EMPLOYED "But if it were true that the proposed duty would prevent the eastern manufactur ers from importing the dried chicory root the result would not be restriction of em-ployment of capital and labor. Vastly more and more people are interested in growing the chicory root than in that par f the manufacturing process conducted b he castern manufacturers. Where the east ern manufacturers at present employ on ern manufacturers at present employ one hand there are from fifteen to twenty hands employed in growing the crop. Further-more, the growing of the crop is the devel opment of a new industry, profitable to the gricultural element in our population highest consideration. Again, the proposed protective duty will result in the develop ment of the manufacturing business whereb ot only will capital be employed, but large numbers of laborers greatly the number employed at present by the east

ern manufacturers.
"In the state of Nebraska alone two kilm for drying the chicory root are now in opera-tion, one having a capacity of 160,000 pounds and the other of 40,000 pounds per day. An other kiln is now in process of construction and the erection of others is contemplated, provided the tariff protection be granted.
"Again, if it be admitted that the propose duty would prevent importation, it does no follow that the eastern manufacturers would go out of business. They would be required simply to extend their manufacturing bus-ness to the whole process and the complete manufacture of the home-produced raw root into the fully manufactured chicory

product. MATERIAL REASONS GIVEN. Among the material reasons given in favor the proposed duty, the brief sets out: "During the year ending June 39, 1896 15,841,955 pounds of dried chicory root were imported into the United States free of duty. A tariff of 1 cent per pound upon the dried chicory root thus imported would have produced a revenue of \$158,419.55, being \$114. 957.17 more than the revenue received for

AMERICANS PREVENTING CONSUMPTION

The Cure of Catarrh the Most Potent Agency Toward Staying the Ravages of This Terrible Disease-A Few Timely Words from Doctor Shepard-How He Regards the Attitude the Health Boards Throughout the Country Are Taking.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In considering from lung disease have at last awakened the ways and means of affording relief to great efforts on the part of the various tended to their throat and bronchial boards of health throughout the country to check its spread. Those who have the health of the inhabitants of the great cities under their care are making heroic efforts to stamp out as far as they may this dreadfully fatal sickness. The only doctors who ground, are supposed to be best qualified to are those who claim that they have a cure Doctor Shepard has from time to time told consumption."
To show what the has no cure for consumption in its later stages. Doctor Shepard preventing consumption.

"I have no patience with the doctors who claim to care consumption after the disease has a firm hold on the lungs, and I have less patience not necessarily a specific authorization of the with that class of doctors who try to removal, but merely the limitation of the frighten the people into believing that catarrh causes all cases of con-

sumption. Both sorts of doctors are, to say the least, mistaken. "I recognize that consumption does not begin in the lungs of one in perfeet health any more than throwing a lighted match in a pail of water will start a fire. I know from experience that anything that will run down the hodfly strength will allow the seeds of consumption to gain a foothold in the lungs.

"I know that in a crowded city

where there are persons whose lungs are decaying, the air is during calm, dry spells, londed with particles of the decayed lungs, which, when they are breathed into the chest of one whose vitality is run down, or where there are inflamed spots along the breathing tract, that such seeds are of disease and very not to lodge and multiply and produce consumption. "I know that there is no disease that so universally weakens the system as does entarrh. I know that the discharge from this disease runs down the bodily strength so that it becomes an easy prey to disease. know that the sore spots made by the



MISS TILLIE LEUTZINGER, Council Bluffs, Cured of Chronic Catarrh by Dr. Shepard.

entarrh furnish just the condition that is needed to allow the seeds of consumption to enter the system. "While I have nothing to offer that will cure consumption in an ad-vanced stage_while I am not a consumptive-cure fanatic_I know that the right way to prevent the disease from developing is to improve the bodily welfare so that the system

2 cents per pound for chicory and 132 cents per pound for coffee substi-tutes, the aggregate of which revenue was sum of \$44,362.38. If coffee substitutes Order to Join His Company Will Be Issued had been on the 2 cents per pound basis, this venue would have been increased \$11,693,46

"It thus appears that a duty of 1 cent per pound on dried chicory and 2 cents pound on manufactured chicory and coffee substitutes would have produced in 1896 nue under the Wilson bill in 1896 of \$170.

The relators also lay down the proposition that "a majority of the agricultural states of the union, as to soil, climate and natural conditions, are unequaled in capacity to produce chicory.

MEANS MUCH TO FARMERS. "This proposition has been demonstrated beyond reasonable controversy. It applies pecially to the states of Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, sin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Ten-nessee and California. Such being the case, verything in reason should be done to de elope the industry, especially because offers to the farmer an opportunity for further diversification of crops and a chance to improve his condition by profitable labor. Further it gies additional employment to meet the demands of large numbers of those who now help to fill the ranks of the un-

This statement is conclusively illustrated by the experience of the American Chicory company of Nebraska. During the year 1896 said company had contracts with 239 farmers in Pebraska for the growing of the chico y crop. Each one of said farmers employed more or less hired help, hence the total umber of persons employed was consider year, if the proposed import luty be taid, the acreage of last year's production will be doubled and two or more new factories covering the whole process manufacture will be fully built and equipped. The \$54,000 paid by the company o the farmers last year will be in like manner increased, and within a very short per iod of time, with proper encouragement, there is no basis for doubt that the raising of the chicary root will bring to the farm of Nebraska alone \$500,000 or more an-

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, May \$15.-(Special Tele ram.)-Captain John T. Knight, assistant puartermaster, has been relieved from duty

at Jeffersonville, Ind., and ordered to Jeffer

on Barracks, Mo., relieving Captain John W.

ummerhayes, who is brdered to Fort Myer, First Lieutenant John W. Joyes, Ordnance department, will be relieved from duty at West Point July 31, and will then report to the chief of ordnance for duty. Lieutenant Colonel William Ludlow, engineer, has been granted three weeks' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad,

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, May 15 - Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows Available cash balance, \$229,151,219; gold reserve. \$147,651,229.

Nelson's Graduating Class. NELSON, Neb., May 15.- (Special.)-The graduating exercises of the Nelson High chool will take place Thursday evening, May 27. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday evening, the 23d inst., by Rev. V. E. Shirley, paster of the Christian The class numbers eleven. The church. disbrow and the valedictory by John Imle; The other members of the class are: Carrie Burton, Hilma, Hall, Clarence Hobbs, Carrie Lines, Ina Parrish, Grace Elledge, Mary Martin, Cora Kinney, Bessie Rice.

Flood is Discharged.

Joe Flood, the young man arrested Thursday night for shooting his btother-inraursony aight for shooting his biother-in-law. George Grush, was discharged in police court yesterday. It was shown that Flood had fired the shot white being assaulted by Grush. Grush is still confined at the Child's hospital, and is said to be slowly improving. The surgeons have been unable to locate the builet, but it is thought that he will recover.

The hosts who are suffering and dying | "I know that if the people were tended to their throat and bronchial tubes and allowed those skilled in the treatment of these parts to care them there would be but few cases of consumption. Any doctor who has had any extensive experience in treating entarrhal troubles is aware fully fatal sickness. The only doctors who object to what the health boards are doing are those who claim that they have a cure thence to the lungs, causing a form of consumption known as entarrhal

To show what can be done in the way of preventing consumption nothing is so convincing as this: Among the hosts that Doctor Shepard every year treats very few rsons who have been under his care have en known to develop lung disease. This proof beyond question that by curing rh the development of consumption is

Grip on the Lungs.



MR. FRED PRATT, Pierce, Neb., Testifies to the success of the Shepard | reatment in threatened consumption from

Announcement,

In bringing the notice of the Public to my Static Electric Machine, I do not want it to be understood that I use Electricity as a cure-all. It should only be considered that the different forms of static electricity as administered by me, are as a rule curative in chronic rheumatism, wasted muscle and nerve nervous twitchings, shaking palsy, paralysis, contracted muscle, general weakness, neuralglas in all forms, pains, heart failure, lumbago, nervous headache, numbaess and coldness of parts, neurasthenia, weakness from La Grippe, and many other physical aliments.

C. S. SHEPARD, M. D.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL. The system of treating patients who live at a distance has been so perfected that with the aid of Dr. Shepard's consultation blank and patient's report sheets the percentage of cures by mail or home treatment, is fully equal to the number of cures in the office. If you live away from the city write for Home Treatment.

C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., Consulting

and Associates. ROOMS 311, 312 & 313 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. office Hours-9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings-Wednesdays and Saturdays only -6 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.

on Monday. LIEUTENANT MERCER SUCCEEDS HIM

Long Controversy Over the Control of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency is Ended by the

War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-(Special Tele gram.)-Captain William H. Beck, agent at he Omaha and Wienebago agency, Neoraska, has been ordered to join his company of the Tenth cavalry, now stationed a Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and First Lieutenant William A. Mercer of the Eighth infantry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., has een designated to succeed Beck. This trans. for will be officially made public on Monday. Acting Secretary of War Mciklejohn was instructed by Secretary Alger to make this transfer in view of the many criticisms filed with the secretary of the interior against the present agent. Meiklejohn was at a loss for time to know who to assign to the agency and caused to have prepared a record of ermy officers who had been in the Indian agency service. Finally Lieutenant Mercer was selected as being eminently fitted for the place and his transfer was agreed upon Lieutenant Mercer was appointed from the civil list in 1880. For several years he wa gent at the Lac Coeur d' O'Reille reservaion, La Point, Wis., from which he was releved on his own request that he migh his regiment, so as to pass examination for promotion.

The transfer of Captain Beck has been on the tapis for some time past, efforts being made during Cleveland's administration to have him removed from the agency. He was solid with the Interior department, however, and the citizens of Nebraska who asked for his removal were told that he read his title The appointment of an army officer to this post instead of a civilian is carrying out a pracedent already established, and which the president at this time deems in advisable to change. The order for Beck's removal provides that Lieutenant is to report to Washington as is possible and that Captain Beck will be lieved as soon as he can transfer his office Assistant Secretary of War Meiklelohn. laughter of Lincoln left this evening by oat for Fortress Monroe, from which point laughter will go to New York by the Old

ohn Skirving, clerk of the district court of Holt county, are in the city.

F. W. Burdick of Vermilion, S. D., is at the National: Henry Clarke and wife are at Raleigh; B. Coleson of Omaha is at Willard's.

The contract to furnish fuel for the public uilding at Ottumwa, Ia., was today awarded the Ottumwa Electric Railway company Senator W. V. Allen leaves for Madison, eb., tomorrow. Nebraska matters pending congress being in such condition that he

els safe in leaving for a fortnight before the senate becomes involved in the tariff dis-WILL SEND A MESSAGE ON CUBA.

President to Recommend Government

Relief for Americans. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The definite an nouncement was made at the capitol today that a message on the Cuban situation will be sent to congress by the president next Monday. It will deal specifically with the can citizens are subjected in Cuba, and it is understood that it will recommend an approprintion for their relief.

+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President Statement for the Year Ending Cecember 31, 1896 According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

2	population of the division for a		
Received From all	d for Premiums	39,593,414 10,109,281	20 07
Š		49,702,695	27
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
To Poll	ey-holders for Claims by Death 8	12,595,113	39
	ey-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc		11
	other Accounts	10,781,005	64
į.		\$30,218,575	14
2	ASSETS.		
United	States Bonds and other Securities **	110,125,082	15
	en Lonns on Bond and		
	on Stocks and Bonds Mortgage		
	Minte		0.5
Cash In	Banks and Trust Companies		
Accrue	d Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc	0,535,555	
	Ř	234,744,148	42
Reserv	e for Policies and other Liabilities		
S	arplus	29,733,414	70
Insuran	nce and Annuities in force	918,008,338	45
I h same t ment.	ave enrefully examined the foregoing statement by be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insu- CHARLES A. PRELLE	cance Depa	rt-

From the Surplus a dividend will be aportlemed as usual,

DEPODE OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE. of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, The understand, a committee appointed by your honorable body on the twenty-third day of December, 1896, to examine the annual statement of the company, and to verify the same, respectfully

REPORT. That, pursuant to the pewer and authority thereby conferred the committee have at various dates between the date of the said reference and the date of the report attended at the office of the Company aim have been waited an by the Trensarer the Comptroller, the Auditor and the Cashier, together with the respective assistants of such officers, and have carefully gone over all the from contained in the said Statement and have found the saims to be correct. They have cambined and counted every certificate of stock, bond and other obligation held by the Company and compared the price at which the same are carried in said Statement with the market quotations and find the same rot exceeding such quotations—in fact, in many cases below them. They have examined and counted the bands and mortrages on real property led by the Company and find the same to be as stated. They have also verified the valuations of the Company's holdings of real estite and have verified the deposits of money in the various banks and trust companies and have control the cash or hand held by the cashier.

And the Committee certify that all the books, papers, documents and evidences of title of every description necessary in such examination have been freely submitted to the Committee by the said officers and their assistants, and that the same are curate, in good order and well kept.

And the committee further certify that the investments of the Company are of a high order, and that the system and methods adopted by the company is recording its transactions and caring for the assets are cutified to commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Holdart Herrick
Charlies D. Dickey, Jr.
JAMES N. JARVIE
JAMES S. HOLDEN

NEW YORK, Jamary 25, 1831.

SINCE ITS CRGANIZATION IN 1843

Has paid to its members while living \$258,959,451.53 Has paid to beneficiaries of deceased

\$437,005,195.29 It holds for the security of its present members \$234,744,148.42 It has paid to and invested for its

Agents wanted in every county in Iowa and Nebraska. FLEMING BROS., Managers for Iowa and Nebraska. H. S. Winston, Special Representative, P. B. Murphy, J. F. Palik, Special Agents, OMAHA, Neb.

PUSEY & THOMAS, Agents, Council Bluffs, Iowa. +0+0+0+0+0+0+0 0+0+0+0+0+0+0+

EXHIBITS FOR THE EXPOSITION. TOBACCO COMPANY MUST GO Bunch of Four Important Applications Just Received.

change.

Applications for space continue to be received with commendable regularity by the Barred Out of Illinois by Decision of Department of Exhibits of the exposition. Chicago Judge. The latest is a batch of four applications from some of the most important agricultural implement houses in the country. These ap- DECLARED AN ILLEGAL CORPORATION plications were filed by Lucius Wells of Council Bluffs, the Iowa member of the These Board of Directors of the exposition. applications aggregate 4,000 square feet, di-vided as follows: Deere, Wells & Co. of Council Birffs, 800 feet; Deere & Mansur country of Malion, His 1,000 feet, Mansur

company of Moline, Illa, 1,200 feet; Moline Wagon company of Moline, Illa, 800 feet; Parlin, Orendorff & Martin of Omaha, 1.29 The mar ner in which applications are coming in is regarded with great satisfaction by the manager of the Department of Exhibits, especially in view of the fact that the mississippi Exposition is getting \$1 per square foot for space, whereas the World's fair did not receive anything for space, and the comparative showing of applications for space one year before the gates were opened is very much in favor of the Transmisslessippi

Prof. R. B. Owens of the Nebraska State university who has been appointed honorary commissioner of the electrical section of the exposition, was in the city yesterday consulting with the management of the Department of Exhibits regarding the of his department. The professor has re-ceived letters from the Westinghouse conern of Pittshurg and from Walker & Co. of Incinnati, large manufacturers of electrical goods, to the effect that they will make exhiblis at the exposition.

Prof. Owens says he intends to attend the national convention of electric light engineers to be held at Nisgara Falls August 8 eet in Omaba in 1898. The professor says

that the meeting of such conventions will have a very strong influence in inducing anufacturers to make exhibits at the expo cition, and with that end in view he he will endeavor to secure as many of such Vice President William Neville has reurned from Arkansas, where he went to ap-pear before the legislature in the interest of he bill pending before it for an appropria-

an Arkansas exhibit. The Rock papers contain very flattering notices of the impression created by Judge Neville

NEW TEACHERS AND HIGHER PAY. Falls City School Board Decides on an

teach next year in the public schools: Superintendent, A. H. Bigelow; principal, W. H. Pillsbury; High school, Miss Marill Gere. Miss Frances Morton, Miss Carrie Schlosser, Miss Hattle Stephenson, Miss Nelfle West Miss Grace Saylor, Miss Nettle Snidon, Miss Verna Wagner, Miss Mamie Cameron, Miss Nellie Gilman, Miss Lillian Dorring ton, Miss Maud Leekins, Miss Elizabeth Mi ler, Miss Anna Taylor, Miss Theodora Richards, Miss Josephine Gehling. of the superintendent was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The other High school teachers William H. Illian of Humphrey, Neb., and have their salaries raised somewhat. pay roll was raised about \$700 more than

> Turns in Lincoln's Charter. LINCOLN, May 15 .- (Special Telegram.)n the brief filed in the supreme court to day by the attorneys of F. A. Graham, mayor, the plea is set up that the new char ter of the city of Lincoln is void because it amends the act of 1891, it being also claimed that the act of 1891 was also uncontitutional for the reason that while pur porting to be an amendment to the act of was not germane to the act i intended to amend. Thus it is contended that the Lincoln charter is not constitutional

Damages for Bad Investments. TECUMSER, Neb., May 15 .- (Special.) -- In the damage case of Nathaniel Sutherland against James T. Jones the jury, in district court here found for the plaintiff. Damages to the extent of \$600 were allowed. land brought suit against Jones for the reaquestion of the deprivations to which American citizens are subjected in Cuba, and it is poor investments in Lincoln real estate and he said Jones induced and influenced him to

because it amends an unconstitutional stat-

Court Asserts the State Has a Right to

Enforce Law Necessary for Conservation of Publie Health.

CHICAGO, May 15.-Judge Gibbons rendered a decision today declaring the American Tobacco company an illegal corporation and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business within the confines of this state. The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Moloney asking that the American Tobacco company be enjoined from selling digarettes on the premise that it was an illegal, trust monopoly

and conspiracy in the business in question. The defendants filed demurrers, general and special, but each was overruled in the exhaustive opinion handed down today. Representatives of the American Tobacco company who were in court announced that a notice of appeal to the United States supreme court will be given. The announcement of the decision did not reach the street until after the clesing hours on the stock ex-

The plea of the attorney general alleged that the American Tobacco company manufactures and sells 95 per cent of all the paper eigarettes manufactured in the United States and is a combination in restraint of trade. The company filed a general de-murrer, the main contention being that the state of Illineis is powerless to restrain a foreign corporation from shipping any article of commerce from one state to another, or from distributing or selling such article in the state to which the shipment is made. This proposition Judge Gibbons discusses at great length. The court said that admitting he facts alleged as to the business of the company and the manner in which it is carried on to be true, the question is whether it falls under the ban of outlawry pronounced against trusts by the federal and state stat-The court said that a close investigation of the decisions of the United States FALLS CITY, Neb., May 15.—(Special.)—(the power of self-preservation is inherent in The following teachers have been selected to statehood. This gives the state the power to pass and enforce any law which is necessary and indispensable to the preservation and conservation of public health

Sentenced for Assaulting His Son. TECUMSEH, Neb., May 15.-(Special.)-The jury made assault and battery out of the case of assault with intent to kill in district court here last night. Charles Gabrief brought the action against his father, William Gabriel. Last Sunday night father and son quarreled over a trivial matter and the old man's temper got the best of him and he assaulted his son with a butcher knife, dealing him a number of re-vere blows on the head. Judge Stull sentenced the father to three months in the ounty jail and burdened him with the payment of the costs in the case.

Frost Damage is Very Small. NORTH LOUP, Neb., May 15 .- (Special.)-Notwithstanding the very low temperature reached on Thursday night, not nearly the damage was done by the frost as might have been expected. Owing to the lateness of the season corn planting has been delayed, and

that crop was not sufficiently advanced to zerlously affected, and the injury is mostly onfined to tender vegetables fruits. Several men saved their strawberries by firing piles of litter and refuse to wind-ward and allowing the smoke to drift over It is not thought that fruits have been injured to any extent. Falls Down a Flight of Steps.

LOUP CITY, Neb., May 15 .- (Special Telegram.)-Alfred Watkinson, hardware merchant, fell out of his back store door down a flight of cellar stairs this afternoon and is thought to have broken several ribs loose