297,072 bushels, against 4,844,288 bushels last week, 4,641,750 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,758,251 bushels in 1897, 3,336,017 bushels in 1896 and 661,257 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, corn exports ag-

gregate \$9,091,999 bushels, against \$8,444,486

bushels during the same period a year ago.
Business failures for the week show quite
an increase over the preceding week, numbering 394, against 237 last week, but com-

pared with 323 in this week a year ago, 478 in 1897, 412 in 1896 and 378 in 1895.

year ago, 57 in 1897, 74 in 1896 and 64 in 1895.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS.

Aggregate of Business Transactions

table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the

Clearings. Inc. Dec.

47.0

54.2

21.2

21.9

42.5

7.5

CITIES.

San Francisco

Cincinnati Kansas City New Orleans

Detroit Cleveland Louisville Providence

DMAHA ndianapolis Columbus, O.....

avannah

Peorla Rochester New Haven

yracuse Des Moines

Vilmington, Del...

Scranton Grand Rapids Augusta, Ga.....

Spokane
Sloux City
New Bedford
Knoxville, Tenn
Topeka
Birmingham
Wichita
Binghamton
Lincoln

Akron
Bay City
Chattanooga
Reckford, Ill

Canton O.
Springfield, O.
Fargo, N. D.
Sloux Falls, S. D.
Hastings, Neb.
Fremont, Neb.
Davenport
Toledo

oungstown

Montreal
Toronto
Winnipeg
Hallfax
Hamilton
St. John, N. B.
Victoria

Vancouver

other items than clearings.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Not included in totals because containing

Police Authorities at Havana Make

War on Set of Professional

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- A dispatch to the

Herald from Havana says: Inspector Mc-

Cullagh has examined a dozen leaders of

the Nanigoes, getting from them confes-

sions of past crimes. The men will be

tempt be made to revive the old system of

errorizing and blackmailing, the organiza-

tion will be stamped out by the heaviest

enalties. The old leaders have declared

their intention of abandoning the organiza-

ion, and as a proof of their purpose have

General Ludlow's authority has been de-

led by Dr. Jolliffe, who has been ordered

to leave Cuba, but will remain until put

out by force and then appeal to congress

He has forwarded documents to Repre

sentatives Sulzer and McClellan. Dr. Jol

liffe came here from New York, attached to

the army as a contract surgeon. He sev-

ered his connection with the army and en-

tered on a private practice. Pending the

arrival of trunks containing clothing he

continued to wear his army uniform. For

this General Ludlow ordered his arrest on

Sunday night. He was released the next

day and ordered to leave Cuba, but so far

has not gone. When arrested Dr. Jolliffe

KANSAS MINERS ON A STRIKE

They Demand a Reduction in the Amount of Waste Deducted,

Which is Refused.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 13 .- Three

hundred miners in the Leavenworth Coal

company's shaft went on a strike today.

They demand a reduction of the amount of

waste deducted, which has been twenty

pounds to the hundred. They want only ten

pounds deducted. The operators refuse to

burned its tattoo marks on their hands.

Blackmailers.

Montreal \$ 15,323,293

Lincoln Lexington, Ky

Vashville

reester

FREIGHT RATES UNCERTAIN

Interstate Commerce Commission Unable to Prevent Discr mination.

LAW FAILS TO ACCOMPLISH ITS PURPOSE

Congress Urged to Take Immediate Action to Remedy Its Defects-Conditions Damnging to Small Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission has been given out. In it the commission

In previous reports to congress attention has been called to the vital respects in which the act has proved defective and inadequate. Some of its provisions were early seen to be imperfect, while others were so uncertain or ambiguous as to give rise to protructed litigation, resulting finally in authoritative construction by the supreme court of the United States. The commission has taken much pains to explain the various questions that have thus been decided and the effect of these adjudications in defeating the purposes of the act. To state that the law, in its present condition, cannot be enforced, is only to repeat what has already been said. Until further and important legislation is enacted the best efforts at regulation must be feeble and disappointing. In our last annual report we not only set forth in general terms the necessity for amending the law, but formulated and proposed the specific amendments which appear to us positively

With the renewal of these recommendations no du'y of the commission in this re-gard remains undischarged. Meanwhile the situation has become intolerable, both from the standpoint of the public and the carriers. Tariffs are disregarded, discriminations constantly occur and the price at which transportation can be obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Railread managers are distrustful of each other and shippers all the while in doubt as to the rates secured by their competitors. The volume of traffic is so unusual as to fre quently exceed the capacity of equipment, laxed. Enormous sums are spent in pur chasing business, and secret rates accorded far below the standard of published charges. The general public gets little benefit from these reductions, for conces-sions are mainly confined to the heavier shippers. All this augments the advantages of large capital and tends to the injury and often to the ruin of smaller dealers. These are not only matters of gravest consequence to the business welfare of the country, but they concern in no less degree the higher interests of public morality.

Illegal Rates Used.

It is perfectly clear that observance of tariff rates is entirely within the power of the railway managers and that it would be vastly for the advantage of the railways as a whole. It would, however, be difficult, and often ruinous, for one railway to maintain rates while its competitor makes secret con-cessions, and it is also to be admitted that, justified or not, the results are substan-tially as claimed by the carriers.

A large part of the railway business is now

transacted upon illegal rates and in certain quarters charging the published rate is the exception. The results are gross discrimina-tions between individuals and gross preferences between localities which most always wor the strong and oppress the weak. Probably no one thing today does so n

to force out the small operator and build up those trusts and monopolles against which law and public opinion alike beat in vain. as discriminations in freight rates. A further result is that railroad business is carried on largely in conceded violation of This condition the present law is powerless

to control. The criminal remedies have been applied and some convictions have been had, but no substantial effect has been produced and no satisfying results can be obtained from that course. The fact may be morally certain, but the name, the date, the amount, cannot be shown with the particularity and certainty required by criminal law.

If unrestricted competiton produces dis-crimination, one obvious way to prevent such discrimination is to restrict competition. proved by legalizing railway contracts would depend upon the extent to which the agreewere made and actually enforced by

Should Not Force Competition.

So far as the commission can obtain information, there is at present no other great nation which endeavors to force competition between its railways, although in many cases that method has been tried and aban-doned. But just as no other great nation today enforces competition between railways. which does not regulate and control railway

rates.

If this country is to change its theory of railway regulation it should adopt the new theory in its entirety. Carriers ask authority to combine in order to fix and maintain reasonable rates, but who shall decide what rates are reasonable? Shall it be left to the carriers to fix their own rates, or should the people who grant this extraordinary privilege reserve to themselves the right to determine this question?

It does not necessarily follow, therefore, that permission should be given the carriers to make these combinations. The evils attendant upon restricted competition might be greater than the benefits derived from it rates should be removable as well as stable and unifrom, and hitherto competition has been mainly relied upon for that purpose. Now, if competition is to be removed, what s to take the place of it?

The conclusion of the commission in refer

ence to agreements of this sort and the deercised by public authority is substantially as announced in its last annual report. The amendments, therefore, recommended would not invest the commission with any different or any greater authority than it was long



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has eiven to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, KJ. NEW YORK, N. To

supposed to possess. They would simply en-able the commission to carry out the pur-poses of the act as declared in its first three sections. If the present commission is not qualified to discharge that trust, then a more competent tribunal should be created.

Some New Recommendations.

If combinations in restraint of competition are to be permitted, the following additional observations should be borne in mind: First—Tb permit only a limited and feeble restraint would be to doom the experiment to failure before it was tried, but it might be well to provide that the provision granting the privilege should expire after a certain number of years by its own limitation. Second—The contract limit and according Second-The contract itself and everything done under it should be open to public in-

Third-It would probably be to the advan-tage of both the public and the railways if the public had some voice or representation in any organization of the kind under consideration. If the public appointed one or more of the Board of Managers, to whom the shipper would feel free to submit his com-plaint, and who would bring the shipper's views before the commission, it might do much to promote just conduct and harmonious relations between the railways and the public and prove materially beneficial in a

high degree. Whatever view may be taken of this phase three sections are conceded to be sound and beneficent, but at present they amount to little more than the declaration of a sentiment. Some of the minor features of the statute are sufficient, but the machinery for enforcing its substantive provisions is fatally defective.

Every consideration of private justice and public welfare domands that railway rates shall be reasonably uniform to all shippers shall be reasonably uniform to all snippers and equitable between all communities. Un-til needful legislation is supplied that de-mand must remain unsatisfied and the com-mission must continue to rest under the responsibility of a duty which it is powerless to discharge.

Horrible agony is caused by piles, burns and skin diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch-Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations.

TRIBUTE TO SOLDIER DEAD

Rabbi Franklin Conducts Memorial Services for Brave Boys Who Lost Their Lives During Late War.

At Temple Israel last evening memorial services were held for the United States soldiers who lost their lives in the recent war with Spain. The services were held at the request of the National Monument association of New York and the collection taken up will be sent as a contribution to the fund for a national monument to perpetuate the memory of the dead soldiers. Appropriate prayers and music preceded an imressive panegyric.

Rabbi Franklin said: "To do honor to the memory of the men whose valiant devotion o their country bade them lay down their lives in its service, we have gathered in this house of worship tonight. The men and women of the nation unite in a desire to do honor to the heroes who were ready at their country's bidding to do and dare and die that it might live unsullied and unstained.

"It is not surprising that in the first flush of our victory, in the first enthusiasm of a battle bravely won, in those first few minutes, we should have failed to count the cost to our great rival in blood, in lives, in tears and broken hearts. But since the days have melted to weeks and the weeks to months, since serious reflection has succeeded the impulses of the first few hours, we cannot but remember the youths who have been torn from their wives and children forever. And when we think of them and conjure up visions of the homes destroyed and the hearts made desolate by the absence of loved ones we must realize that the cost of our triumph was great and grievous enough.

"True it is that our loss was comparatively light and the miracle of Manila stands without counterpart in human history, but does that soothe the aching heart of the widow or mother whose loved ones were left dead on the fields of battle?

"It is sometimes said that the history a nation is the story of her great men. If we are to take this as it is commonly accepted it seems to me that there never was a greater untruth spoken. The ability to direct men lies in the province of a few. Without our Washingtons, our Lincolns our Deweys and Sampsons the history of the country would be less glorious, but without dulling the luster of their greatness it may be said that had these men never live others would have sprung up where least expected to fill the positions they have occupied. God may use any man to do His bidding. He whom men call great, then, is

to my mind, largely the child of opportunity "In the competition of the peaceful world as on the battlefield, there must be few leaders, few generals; the great mass must plod on unrecognized. But let the occa sion come, the opportunity, and from the bulk of throbbing life moving to the impulse of another's will spring a man as if created to fill the conditions the hour de-

mands. "Among the unknown dead there may be many with souls as great as those of the generals whose names will be handed down to posterity.

The man who is willing to do and dare in a just cause is always great. The man who for the good of his country is willing to sacrifice the comforts of home and the joys of family is great in patriotism, and patriotism, the Greeks say, is the noblest of the virtues, because it is the most unselfish.

"The heroes of the war need no monument; they builded a monument by their lives and devotion. Yet for inspiration to generations to come let the marble shaft be raised and on it in letters that can never dim nor fade be written, 'Our Sons Who Spilled Their Blood for Liberty and Human

POULTRY RAISERS' MEETING

Local Association Elects Officers and Will Try to Get State Convention Here.

The Omaha Poultry association held a special meeting at its rooms in the American National bank building Friday night, at which officers were elected for the ensuing year and matters of interest to fanciers were

discussed. It was decided the association would exert itself to bring the state association show and convention to Omaha next winter, and a delegation from the Omaha society will be at the state convention in Lincoln next week in order to push the matter.

The secretary and treasurer reported the affairs of the society to be in good shape and the membership increasing rapidly. The officers elected were: George H. Lee, president; J. Dalzell, vice president; W. J. Hislop, treasurer; O. D. Talbert, secretary. Board of directors, W. A. Goddard, Thomas

Boyd, J. C. Johnson and C. A. Doolittle .. Hit By Motor Car. Nels Matheson, living at 2913 Lake street, was injured last night by a street car. He was driving his laundry wagon across tracks at Twentieth and Leavenworth at 11 o'clock, when it was struck by an eastb motor. Matheson was thrown out on his head and painfully injured. He was re-

noved to his home.

Capture an Iowa Criminal. PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 13 .- Andrew Conover, known throughout the United States an an expert forger and leader of an organized gang, was arrested here this afternoon after an exciting struggle. Several officials surrounded his house to make the arrest. His daughter rushed downstairs flourishing a revolver, but a detective grabbed her arm and the shot did no harm. Conover, who is now 64 years of age, is wanted for an alleged Iowa robbery.

Financially it is Stronger Than in Any Time in Its Past History.

FACT ADMITTED BY LONDON BANKERS last year.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,-

We Have Plenty of Money for Home

Investments Without Calling

in Any of the Loans in Europe. NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Trade will say: Contrary to the French saying, the ex-pected has occurred. Rapid advances in prices of iron and steel products have had their immediate effect, perhaps not to the lasting benefit of the industry, for there is the same reason for doubt as to its perma-nence as in 1895, when shrinkage of buying and reaction soon carried prices lower than before. But there is now larger demand for many other products, and without un-wieldly combinations all are doing well.

Wheat and cotton still go out largely. Europe is buying because it has needs, and New York is lending to Europe nobody knows how many millions, because there is for the present no need to call loans. The receipt of \$2,500,000 gold from Australia is

announced at San Francisco.

Americans are in the humor to invest in their own country and have a great amount of money to put out without recalling any of their loans to Europe, so that the heaviest transactions ever known in the stock ex-change have occurred during the week without the evidence of reaction for which nany strong operators have been looking. In products, also, the position of the country grows stronger. Last year's exports of wheat and corn were far beyond all precedent, but the last week has seen exports of 4,235,536 bushels of wheat, flour included. against 3,216,470 bushels last year, from Atlantic ports, and in two weeks 9,452,109 bushels, against 6,086,788 bushels last year. besides exports in two weeks from Pacific ports of 1,724,051 bushels, against 2,534,590

Meanwhile, corn exports have been in two weeks 7,299,330 bushels, against 6,091,578 bushels last year. It is quite impossible to Atlanta
Salt Lake City
Springfield, Mass.
Fort Worth
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
St. Joseph
Los Angeles
Norfolk
Syracuse ecount for such movements on the theory that at current prices this country is un-derselling the world and has great quanti-ties yet to move at similar prices.

There was an advance of 1½ cents in wheat during the week, and 1 cent in corn,

without any indication that supplies are running short, and the western receipts of wheat have been in two weeks 8,649,899 bushels, against 5,553,250 bushels last year. Neither is there evidence of weakness in the great industries. The output of pig iron January 1 was 243,516 tons, against 235,523 Lowell Dayton, O. Seattle Tacoma Spokane ons December 1, showing a product of about 8,000 tons weekly more than has been esti mated, with a further decrease of 37,444 tons in stocks unsold during December. But while the Australian order for 37,000 tons is still on the market, with another Eu-ropean order for 15,000 tons plates, the mills are so crowded that prices are moving up rapidly. Bessemer pig from is only 10 cents higher at Pittsburg, and grey forge 15 cents, but plates advanced 10 cents by the combination. Minor metals are stronger, tin having risen in sympathy to London to 22 cents, copper to 13.62 cents and lead to 4 cents, a

has advanced the price to \$3 per box at the works. There have also been large de-mands for structural work, 10,000 tons in bridges and buildings at Chicago. Wool is stiffly held at the west, although at Boston Ohio XX is quoted at 261/2 cents, and is much higher at Philadelphia. The woolen industry has been hampered beyond all expectations by the prices demanded for

wool with the extraordinary stocks yet un-

consuming demand helping in each The new combination in tin plates

The market for cotton goods has been served and at rather better prices, in accord with the price of cotton, which has stated to 5.05 conts. Because at the court to 5.05 conts. Because at the court to 5.05 conts. risen to 6.06 cents. Receipts at the sout are for the moment much smaller than heretofore, while there is accumulating evidence that the crop gathered late and under unfavorable conditions of weather does not grade as well as was expected. Fallures for the week have been 318 in the United States, against 349 last year, and

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

last year.

Strength of Staple Prices is a Feature of the Week. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Bradstreet's to-

twenty-four in Canada, against forty-five

merrow will say: Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade cituation is the strength of price of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first

Explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand which seems to meet any slight reaction in high as at any previous time for three months past. This cereal and corn are both in exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from the large exports reported, and good foreign demand is likewise the secret of strength in cotton, shipments of which

continue heavy.

A feature of dealings in this staple is the steady demand for good grades, and the in-difference manifested toward lower grades, which, owing to the bad weather south, have been in unusual supply. Manufacturers have been complaining for some ime of the low spinning quality and waste

of the present crop. While large sales of iron and steel are not so numerous as in recent weeks further advances in prices, notably of pig iron, steel rods, etc., bear testimony to the eagerness of buyers to secure supplies and the almost corresponding indifference of the trade to ward new business, order books of most of the mills being well filled. The production ther depletion. The successful floating of a number of large consolidations in this in-dustry of late has stimulated interest and

The formation of syndicates, however, is not confined to iron and steel, because within the week there are reports of a projected great syndicate having for its objecthe securing of control of the entire Cuban supply of tobacco this year.

Among other rumors of consolidations t the story from the Pacific coast of a proposed consolidation of salmon canneries tion in this line in an advance from the low figure reached some months ago.

The strength of cotton goods is still a feature of the dry goods market, but the

hoped for advance in raw wool has not yet materialized, and the trade in manufactured woolens is still low.

The feeling of confidence in the lumber trade is unabated and an active demand is

looked for in the spring, the strength of hard wood being a particular feature in this Prices for boots and shoes are held steadily

and the outlook is regarded as favorable. Leather, too, is firm, and hides are in sym-In other industries activity is a feature, a notable instance being the heavy vessel ton-nage now being built both at the lakes and on the seacoast, aggregating for mercantile and national purposes a total claimed to be

Catarrh Can Be Cured.

Catarrh is a kindred allment of con-sumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh Asthma Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block. Rochester, N. Y.

far in excess of any previous period in the country's history. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 5,647,711 bushels, against 6,680,263 bushels last week, 5,299,517 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 3,498,154 bushels in 1897, 3,202,024 bushels in 1896 and 3,564,459 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 134,036,048 bushels, against 137,542,801 bushels last veek. Members of the War Investigating Commission Return His Statement.

ENSURE HIM FOR THE LANGUAGE USED

Personal Attacks and Irrelevant Statements Are Held to Be Improper Matters to Come Before the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The War Inrestigating commission today passed a resolution of censure of General Eagan for the Canadian failures for the week numbered language he used yesterday when he ap-24, against 26 last week, 58 km this week a peared to answer the charges made against language he used yesterday when he apthe commissary branch of the army by Major General Miles and returned to him the carefully prepared typewritten statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for their action and a copy of the resolu-

by the Associated Banks. NEW YORK, Jan. 13,—The following tion passed today. The following is the text of the letter bank clearings at ninety-two cities for the week ended January 12, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: ordered by the War Inquiry commission to

be sent to General Eagan: We respectfully inform you that after you testimony was read yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Moved, That the commission receive General Eagan's testimony without comment, that it be not printed at once, but held for the consideration of the commission.

Having now considered the questions involved we have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers sub-mitted should be eliminated and before re-ceiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language and, if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We herewith return your papers. Very respectfully, CHARLES DENBY, Vice President.

It was gathered from friends of General Eagan today that he is prepared to accept the suggestion conveyed in the letter of the War Inquiry commission and will amend his statement so as to exclude the matter complained of.

General Eagan consented to be interviewed tonight. When the subject of his testimony before the investigating committee was broached General Eagan first made clear the fact that he, and he alone, was responsible for the statements, both as to facts and language.

"I had my own grievance," he said. "A terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating. No, I mean I was accused of potsoning soldiers under the prctense of experiment. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense, yes. under the pretense of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this charge perhaps I would not have used such language before the commission.

"Let those that criticise my language be placed in the position in which I was placed. Let them be charged as I was charged and they will understand my language better. It is the gored bull that feels the pain."

Breckinridge Obeying Orders.

Inspector General Joseph C. Breckinridge, in speaking of General Eagan's testimony before the War Investigating commission, refers to that portion which refers to General Breckinridge's activity in securing the statements of beef contractors. General Eagan said General Breckinridge

had no authority to make this investigation without orders from the secretary of war. Referring to this, General Breckinridge said he understood he was merely carrying out his duties, but he admitted he understood the legal point General Eagan was making. "I have been sending letters to all the inspectors general in the country, asking them whether they received any of the bad beef." General Breckinridge said, "and I have also written to the chief surgeon, whose reply I received tonight. This I did at the order of General Miles and I believe I am

simply carrying out my duty. General Eagan seems to think I must receive my orders from Secretary Alger, but I do not think he ... 12.1 is right." In this connection the Post prints the following interview with General Breckinridge: "I will tell you what is the trouble," said General Breckinridge. "What we need in the War department is a set of gentlemen. BREAK UP CRIMINAL SOCIETY

In every war this country has had we have found that the War department was not a unit with the army, but a sort of segregated factor working out its independent power. "Headed by the secretary of war, a cabinet officer, the War department has become filled, at least partly so, with a coterie of men who cling to each other, held together by the bond of mutual interest, and are thus forced into a position which becomes

one of open hostility to the rank and file of measured and photographed, and if any at- the army. "That is the trouble now. Take these men at the War department, such men as Eagan. If he were the gentleman he ought to be such a disgraceful situation as the one with which we are now confronted could never have arisen.

"I believe this Eagan affair is one of profound seriousness. It injures the army in the eyes of the American people and it injures the American people in the eyes of the world."

Miles Will Ignore Engan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- A special from Washington says that when General Miles was seen in regard to General Eagan's statements before the War Investigating commission he said: "I shall pay no attention to a man who seems to forget that he wears the uniform of the United States army and that this dignity should carry with it the instincts of a gentleman. If the secretary of war chooses to take cognizance of General Eagan's language, well and good. I cerwas attending Inspector Doane, who had tainly shall not do so."

WOOD SAYS THE MEAT WAS GOOD. all right. The United States forces at Santi-Used it Himself at Santiago and Also

in His Family. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Brigadier Gen- Spaniards surrendered because they were eral Wood was the star witness before the starving, he said, was not true. War Investigating commission today. testimony bore on general conditions in the island and he opened with the general statement that never in the history of any country had there been so successful a campaign with so small loss of life. He praised the quality of the much talked of beef furnished the army and said that except for some cans that were tainted and consequently

With Cleaned Streets—

accede to the demand.

vellow fever.

Comes the thought of new shoes -Drex L. Shooman is right on top when it comes to selling shoesmore particularly boys' shoes-you've never seen a shoe in your life for \$1.50 that will give you and your boy the wear and satisfaction that our boys' \$1.50 shoes will-anywhere else \$1.75 or \$2.00 would be the price-but we started out years ago selling this shoe for \$1.50 and although it is better now than ever the price is going to be the same-our enormous sales guarantee their worth.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET.



USED BY THE NOBILITY.

The Remedy That Makes People Well---Paine's Celery Compound.



In every civilized country rich and poor | talked of. Her real object was one of charalike have found restored health and new ity, for she is using her great wealth and vigor in Paine's celery compound.

the last quarter of a century, "upon having ery compound. so easily within their reach today a remedy Women who a which the wealthiest and most influential persons must themselves use, if they would get the best that modern medical skill offers. Paine's celery compound proves that the science of medicine has kept pace with the wonderful progress which characterizes the life of the present generation."

The astonishing reputation that this most wonderful of all remedies has acquired is principally due to the word-of-mouth recommendation and endorsement of men and women of the highest business and social standing, as well as of those in humbler but no less important positions who have themselves discovered its merits.

Adeline, Countess Schmmelmann, whose the Wells & Richardson Company speaks of friend.

The countess, as is well known, is a edy is so valuable. prominent member of the Danish court.

hardships in Indian campaigns in the west.

As to the beef, he had never noticed any-

thing bad and said the great trouble was

the ignorance and superstition of the men-

The average soldier, he asserted, does not

regard matured meat with any favor. As

to the refrigerated beef used during the

campaign, he explained that it was gotten

in tremendously hot weather, the beef was

unloaded in good condition, was taken out of

the refrigerators aboard at night, owing to

the cold air then, was gotten ashore by day-

break, and meantime there would be a

shower, followed by the sun coming out in

intense force, and by the time it reached

the camp it would be about 4 o'clock in the

afternoon. If eaten that night it would be

ago had unlimited rations and the Spaniards

left the city full of food. The popular idea

that Santiago was devoid of food and the

Satisfies Doubting Minds.

of agriculture, in order to satisfy the nu-

merous inquiries stirred up by the recent

discussion as to the nutritive value of our

meat products, has requested Prof. W. O.

Atwater to prepare a summary of the state-

ments lately made by him to the depart-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The secretary

influence this winter in assisting the Danish "Hard-working people of ordinady means people in the western states. She is stopare to be congratulated," says an English | ping in Chicago, and from there writes her writer in reviewing the scientific work of straightforward endorsement of Paine's cel-

Women who are easily excited, who waste

energy worrying over trifles, who are often sufferers from sick headache and nervousness, should read the plain, unbiased statements of what Paine's celery compound has one for other women. Among the diseases that cause a vast amount of needless suffering that may be readily cured by Paine's celery compound

are billiousness, torpid liver, headaches, sleeplessness, dizziness, constipation, dyspepsia and general nervousness and debility. No man or woman who is continually ailing can successfully carry on business, or be

of much real comfort to the household. And only a thoroughly nourished body that has all the used-up, and therefore harmful, portrait is here given, in a recent letter to material promptly removed from the blood and tissues can be healthy . When either of friends of hers who have been benefited by these vital conditions of adequate repair or Paine's celery compound, and who first ad- elimination are incompletely done, the orvised her to recommend it to her sick gans need just such help as Paine's celery compound is fitted to give. No other rem-

Where other remedies have failed, Paine's Her coming to this country has been much celery compound will succeed.

promptly thrown away the beef was of a ment, and to the War Investigating commisgood quality and he himself had used the sion concerning the nutritive value of Amermeat, both in the war and his own family. General Wood thought every man in his BANKS MAKE NOTABLE STATEMENT. command, if necessary to the government, would volunteer his services again. No Comptroller Dawes Passes Enamount of preparation in addition to that comiums Upon Their Condition. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Charles G. which had been made, he said, would have brought about any difference in the amount Dawes, comptroller of the currency, in comof sickness among the army of invasion. menting upon the abstract of reports of The difficulties, he said, in getting food to national banks under the call of December the army were almost insurmountable and 11, 1898, said that it was the most notable the occasion of the shortage was very readily statement made in the history of the naaccounted for. The roads were almost imtional tanking system. The reports show

passable. None of the men should have any a large increase over the reports of Septem-

disagreeable or dreadful recollections of the | ber 20, 1898, the date of the preceding call. war, save such as would result from any The total of the resources of September hard service which always goes with a war. 20, 1898, was \$4,003.511.044, which was the The success of the Cuban campaign, said largest sum reached in the history of the General Wood, was simply phenomenal. The system up to that time. The total resources campaign was very rapid and perhaps the shown by the reports of December 1, 1898, extraordinary success was due to this. The were \$4,313,394,519, an increase over the Spaniards, he explained, were whipped so showing of September 20, 1898, of \$309,883,quickly every time that they were almost | 474.

paralyzed and dazed. The loss of Santiago, The increase in individual deposits over where the United States forces captured over | the September 20 statement is \$193,815,272, 23,660 men in all the territory, was so com- and they reach a total of \$2,225,269.813. In plete and rapidly effected that it produced | loans and discounts the increase is \$58,433,the surrender of the entire island. As to 210, and their aggregate \$2,214,394,838. the war generally, he had seen far greater ; The cash in banks shows an increase,

while notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable show a decrease as compared with the September statement.



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