NUMBER DWINDLES GREATLY

Reports of Governors of Cuban Provinces Show Only 13,259 Soldiers.

THERE WERE ORIGINALLY CLAIMED 42,000

Military Assembly Takes Up the Question of Disbanding and Allowing Members to Do as They Please.

HAVANA, March 21.—Major F. Martinez of the Cuban forces, who was shot last evening at the Hotel Inglaterra by Police Lieutenant Emil Casslin, the former trumpeter of the Rough Riders, is not expected to live.

Casslin has been placed in jail. His action is generally condemned as unwarranted and as due to his excitable temperament.

The Cuban army has 13,259 men, all told. This number includes corporals and sergeants, but excludes commissioned officers. The figures are the result of the official inquiry instituted under the direction of the department commanders for the use of the military administration. The reports of the governors of the provinces are as follows:

Santiago, none; Puerto Principe, 200; Santa Clara, 4,769; Matanzas, 2,200; Havana province, 2,450, which includes 375 in the city of Havana, and Pinar del Rio, 3,590.

Official Holds Old Records.

General Gomez originally reported that there were 42,000 privates and non-commissioned officers. General Roloff, inspector general of the Cuban army, was to have presented an accurate muster roll to Governor General Brooke, but he has not done so. As a creature of the Cuban military assembly he has joined with it against General Gomez. His muster rolls, in whatever form they may be, havve been given to Senor Rafael Portuondo, president of the executive committtee of the assembly, but the governor general has assurances that they will soon be turned over to him.

Brigadier General Ernst will represent the military in distributing the $3,000,000. It has not been decided whether the whole amount is to be distributed pro rata. The plan proposed has been to give each man $100, the balance to be retained by the American government.

The statement that there are no Cuban soldiers in Santiago has occasioned considerable surprise here, as it was supposed there were many Cubans still in arms there. Nevertheless this is the report of Major General Wood, the military governor.

Assembly Talks of Disbanding.

In today's session of the Cuban assembly a motion was made in favor of disbanding the Cuban army and dissolving the assembly, with permission to the Cuban soldiers to accept gifts of money from the United States if they so desired. After considerable argument, the gist of which was that the assembly could not discuss matters of such importance without previous consideration on the part of the individuals, it was decided to postpone the public discussion until Friday.

Another motion was introduced in favor of changes in the organization of the Cuban army, but the discussion of this was postponed until tomorrow. As a matter of fact today's session was devoted almost entirely to questions of order, arising from the various motions made.

Senor Mora, civil governor of Havana, has issued a document in which he summarizes the laws regulating public gatherings and parades, and attempts to show that he acted within the law in the course he took in regard to the parade of March 12, in honor of General Gomez, a course which was primarily responsible for the ill-feeling between the police and people, which culminated in the bloody affrays of last Sunday and yesterday. Senor Mora says that if the law is bad it should be repealed, but that so long as it is in force it should be observed.

Postmaster General Emory Smith spent five hours today with the governor general.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 76 degrees Fahrenheit.

PLEASANT DRIVES ON JEKYL

Presidential Party Forswears Politics and Goes in for Rest and a Good Time.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 21.—President McKinley and all the members of the party enjoyed delightful drives over the fine roads of Jekyl island today. The president is in good health, and all the members of the party are enjoying their stay. Mr. Bliss was their guide in the forenoon drive and all members of the presidential party were along. The president and Speaker Reed have not met since their greeting on the wharf yesterday. It has been arranged that today, between 12 and 11 o'clock, all the people on the island shall call informally on the president and Mrs. McKinley at the Baker cottage, and Mr. Reed doubtless will be among the number. Rest and not politics seems to be the president's program. The weather is mild and balmy. The president will leave tomorrow evening for Thomasville

Control All but One Plant.

MARION, O., March 21.—The only obstacle which now stands in the way of the consummation of the threshing machine trust is the Huber Manufacturing company, and the indications are that an option will be secured by representatives of the trust tomorrow evening, when a meeting is to be held by stockholders. President E. Huber is averse to selling, but there are enough stockholders who favor the trust to complete the deal.

RINGWORM ON BABY'S FACE

Mother Ashamed to Take Him Out. Everything Failed to Cure. CUTICURA Cured in 3 Days.

I have had my baby sick with his face full of ringworm, and tried everything and failed. I was ashamed to take him out, for every one would look at him. I was told to get CUTICURA. I got it on Wednesday, and by Saturday his face was all dried up. Now I can take him everywhere. I cannot say enough about CUTICURA. If people only knew about how his face looked a week ago, and see it to-day, they would never be without it.

The people in the house can tell you how his face was, and how it is to-day.

MRS. J. POTTER,
Oct. 8, 1898. 304 So. First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRAZY WITH ITCHING

Eczema on Head. Got into the Eyes. Doctor & Institutes Could Not Cure. Cured in 2 Months by CUTICURA.

I have been troubled over two years with eczema on the top of my head. It first started to itch, something fierce. My doctor said it was eczema, and treated me for six months, with failure, so I tried more doctors, but they did the same, I tried a New York institute, which treated me for six months, but could not reach any further than the rest. I had it worse than from the start, as it commenced to get in my eyes, and nearly got me crazy with itching. I noticed your advertisement in the N. Y. *World*, and thought I would try CUTICURA remedies. *In two months' time I did not know that I had any trouble at all*, and I feel like a new man now. ALFRED MEISEL,
Oct. 12, 1898. 625 W. 45th St., N. Y. City.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor expellers, have cured thousands of cases where suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin Humor," free.

NO ONE THERE RECEIVES HIM

Commander Taussig of Bennington Makes Report on Wake Island.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The conditions under which Wake island, midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the Bennington, on its voyage across the Pacific, are given in a report to the Navy department from Commander Taussig, dated at sea two months ago.

The officer says he approached the island with the navigator at the masthead, steaming slowly along the southern and eastern sides to discover signs of habitation and looking in vain for an anchorage. He did not circumnavigate the island, but seeing that the outlet on the northwest was barred not only by a wall of coral, but also by a sand pit, he returned to the lee of the island. A landing was made at 1 o'clock on the 17th of January and a flagpole was raised. Besides some pieces of wreckage, no signs of human occupation were visible. On the eastern side of the island, imbedded in the sand ,an anchor was seen and what appeared to be the wreck of a lower mast was higher up the beach.

When the flagstaff was in place the sailors were formed in two ranks, facing seaward and having called all to witness that the island was not in the possession of any other nation, Commander Taussig ordered the American flag to be raised by Ensign Wettengel. Upon reaching the truck, the flag was saluted by twenty-one guns from the Bennington. After the salute the flag was nailed to the masthead with battens and a brass plate with the following inscription which was screwed to the base of the flagstaff:

"United States of America, William McKinley, president. John D. Long, secretary of the navy. Commander Edward D. Taussig, United States navy, commanding the United States ship Bennington, this 17th day of January, 1899, took possession of the atoll, known as Wake island, for the United States of America."

Commander Taussig describes the island thus:

"The island was more heavily wooded than was shown in the chart. Patches of grass were growing on the lagoon side of the western inlet and the shrubbery affording nesting places for the many sea fowl. Fish were plentiful in the lagoon and there was a swift current running out of the southern passage. The lagoon on the south side was shoal, but on the north side there was a long strip of deep blue water, extending nearly its whole length. Outside of the lagoon many sharks were seen crowding around our boats and around the ships.

"Had I been able to have found an anchorage, I would have remained in this vicinity for two or three days to reconnoiter more thoroughly the island and to take astronomical and magnetic observations; but having carried out the orders of the department in regard to the island and deeming it necessary to save as much coal as possible, I took my departure at 5:35 p. m. for Guam. During the afternoon the navigator, Ensign Campbell, was endeavoring to find a possible anchorage on some light passages of water to the westward of the outlet He found five fathoms in one place and a patch of grass near the wall, but it looked too close to the breakers to be used. White bottom could be seen where depths of twenty fathoms were found close in to the breakers."

SUMMER CAMPS IN THE SOUTH

Troops Will Be Quartered in Georgia and Neighboring States Before Coming North.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Alger has come to the determination to maintain summer camps for the United States troops in the southern states and the delegations of Georgians who called upon him yesterday to secure that object will be so informed. It is also the intention to maintain one of the camps in the neighborhood of Atlanta. The only condition is that the present Georgia quarantine regulations, which operate so as to prevent the movements of troops absolutely demanded by the military needs of the case, shall be adapted to the requirements.

The number of troops to be located at any one camp will not be large, for it is said at the department that only about 15,000 soldiers will be so located, but there is likely to be much changing among the men. Troops returning from Cuba are to be detained in the Georgia camps about twenty days at least before being sent to their homes or to the northern posts.

ATLANTA STICKS IN THE ICE

Fifty-Three Passengers Safely Landed from Lake Steamer, but Vessel is in Danger.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—The steamer Atlanta, Captain Cochrane of the Goodrich Transportation line, which left Chicago for Milwaukee last night, is stuck fast in the ice a few miles south of Racine, where it will probably be compelled to remain until the wind shifts, taking the extensive field of ice out into the open lake. The Atlanta was caught in the ice during the fierce southeast gale, which brought an immense ice field from the east side of Lake Michigan. A westerly wind will release the vessel.

All the passengers, fifty-three in number, of whom six were women, were landed during the day and left for their destinations by train. The passengers were landed by the Atlanta's boats, which were rowed to shore through light slush ice. The ice field on the outside is so thick that tugs which were sent to the Atlanta's relief were unable to get near it, but no apprehension is felt for the safety of the vessel. The steamer has a valuable cargo and is fully insured. The boat is valued at $100,000. It is a wooden vessel, 210 feet long, 62 feet beam.

SAILORS DIE OF YELLOW FEVER

Steamer From Brazil is Held at New York Quarantine for Thorough Disinfection.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The British steamer Dunstan, Captain Jones, which arrived today from Para, Brazil, lost two members of the crew during the voyage from yellow fever. The Dunstan, while at Para, sent three of its crew ashore to the hospital, suffering from the same disease. On March 16 W. H. Jeffers, aged 22 years, a mess room steward, died after a brief illness and was buried at sea. George Gilbert, the ship's cook, also died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea. On the arrival of the steamer at Quarantine Dr. Doty, after careful inspection, decided to hold the ship for a thorough disinfection. There were no other cases of sickness during the voyage. The steamer will be released about noon tomorrow.

LONDON MESSENGER'S TRIP

Man Who Tries Beating the Postal Union's Service Wins His Wager by One Day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21. — William Thomas Jaggers, the London messenger boy, arrived in this city today from Chicago over the Pennsylvania railroad and finished his errand by delivering a message from R. H. Davis to the latter's sister.

Mr. Davis wins his wager with one day to spare.

GNASH THEIR TEETH

(Continued from First Page.)

back so large an amount of the fees, and he had always refused to furnish the information. Hence the unlooked-for showing in the morning paper that the money which the constitution required to be "paid in advance into the state treasury" was most of it in some favorite banks was particularly discouraging to the defense in the case and resulted in the screed furnished the committee by the attorneys this morning.

For almost a month the investigating committee had been trying to gain possession of the auditor's bank books, and succeeded last night, only to meet today the sensation caused by the publication of the figures.

Investigation Resumed.

The investigating committee opened the session this morning by calling R. M. Taylor of Omaha, the expert who examined the auditor's office for the Mutz committee, and who examined one insurance company in Illinois for the present auditor.

Taylor testified that he was an accountant by profession. He had worked several years for the B. & M. road at $1,500 per year and for the Union Pacific at $1,200 per year. In his examination of the auditor's office he was paid $5 per day.

In relation to the examination of the Illinois company, a beneficiary society at Springfield, the witness said he put in twenty-three days of diligent work. He explained to the committee his manner of checking up the business of the company.

The witness was then asked how long it ought to take to make a thorough examination of the Fort Wayne company. He was furnished the annual report of the company and other data referred to by Simpson, and was asked to give his opinion as an expert accountant.

Taylor examined the report and documents, gave it as his opinion that the report and accounts only covered the business of one year, and that a professional accountant could check it over thoroughly in two or three weeks, and that an examination of the whole business of the company including the securities could not be done in less time than six weeks.

This was the company that was examined by Simpson and reported upon in three days, according to the evidence brought out yesterday.

The report of the examination of the Traders' company as made by Simpson after three days' work, was handed to the witness and he was asked how long it ought to take to thoroughly examine the company. The witness did not want to say how long it would take. The company was a much larger one than the Fort Wayne company.

Being asked about the American Surety company, which was examined in a few days by Palm, the witness looked over the report and said that if the books of the company were accepted as correct, to thoroughly examine the company would take a competent accountant at least a year.

On cross-examination by the defense, Taylor said the Springfield company was the only insurance company he had ever examined. For this job he charged at the rate of $5 per day under instructions of the auditor.

In the opinion of the witness a man might examine a company and learn if it were solvent in a much shorter time than it would take to make a thorough examination. In answer to a further question he said that he worked from April to the last of December to examine the books in the auditor's office for a period covering four years.

Cornell and His Bank Book.

At the night session the first witness called was Sam Patterson, deputy state treasurer, who presented a statement of the cash items turned into the state treasury during 1897, verifying the report already put in by Accountant J. A. Abbott. The statement presented, Mr. Patterson testified, was handed him by Attorney Cornell. He did not know whether or not this was a complete statement of the account of the auditor with the treasurer.

Auditor Cornell was called to the stand by the committee to identify his bank books. Acting upon the advice of Attorney Cornell the auditor deposited his bank book in his pocket and stated that he would examine the same at his leisure and determine as to its identity. He declined to answer any further questions regarding this bank book.

Senator Prout instructed Attorney Cornell to refrain from answering any questions propounded to the auditor and stated that in case he persisted in doing so he should be ejected from the room. Attorney Cornell belligerently challenged the senator to proceed with such ejectment.

The book pocketed by the auditor was the one showing his account with the Verdon State bank. Several times Attorney Cornell objected to the witness answering any questions regarding his bank accounts and the objections were overruled. Attorney Cornell said: "Well, see if you can make him answer. He doesn't have to answer."

Fees Due the State.

From Auditor Cornell's private letter copy book a letter was read showing about thirty-five checks received from insurance companies and forwarded to the Verdon State bank with the following instructions: "I herewith hand you the following checks and drafts, which please place to my credit."

The auditor testified that these checks and drafts represented fees due the state. The total amount transmitted by this letter was $830.89. The date of the letter to the Verdon State bank was March 22, 1897. The auditor said he did not know whether these checks all represented money due the state or not.

The committee asked and demanded to know whether or not James Hall, cashier of the Verdon State bank, was the state treasurer. Auditor Cornell hesitated a long time before answering and the question had to be several times repeated. He finally answered in the negative.

Auditor Cornell testified that by depositing checks in this bank he saved the exchange to the state. He said he did not have a settlement with the state treasurer in the interim between January 25 and April 5 1897. The auditor admitted voluntarily that he was assuming a risk in carrying this money in the Verdon and Richardson county banks. The balance sheet in the hands of the committee showed that the money in the Richardson county bank was deposited in the name of "John F. Cornell, auditor." Other letters were found in the auditor's copy book showing transmittals of other checks and drafts to the Richardson county bank. These letters were signed "John F. Cornell, auditor of P. A."

Getting After Cornell.

Cornell again refused to return the Verdon bank book to the committee and referred to it as his private property. Senator Prout said that he was ready to refer the matter to the senate and have this man dealt with for contempt.

"I am tired of being monkeyed with," said Mr. Prout.

Attorney Cornell here injected the statement that "No member of the committee shall ever see that Verdon bank book."

Senator Prout said there was nothing to show that this book was the auditor's private property.

Attorney Cornell said that the reason this would not be submitted was that the book had been given the committee as a confidential property and it was shown to The Omaha Bee correspondent.

Representative Evans hotly replied to this that the committee did not receive the book in confidence. It was received as evidence and was public.

"It was not true," said Mr. Evans, "that this book was private. This committee receives no private evidence. It never asked to see these books privately."

"Unless Mr. Cornell submits this book," said Chairman Prout, "the matter will be reported to the senate."

Pointedly Mr. Prout asked: "Mr. Cornell will you produce that book?"

"No, sir."

"If the legislature has any power we will find it out tomorrow."

The committee here took a short recess, while some of the members went up to vote on a bill pending in the house.

After half an hour's delay the committee reassembled and Attorney Cornell made a statement to the committee, giving it as his understanding that the bank books were to be used as private evidence only.

Chairman Prout replied that the committee had time after time during the last month asked for the bank books. They were not wanted for anything but evidence in this examination, the same as all other evidence. Representative Weaver told what his understanding was about the delivery of the books. He did not regard the books as private.

Hands Over the Books.

At this point the defense conceded the power of the committee to call for the books, and handed them over to be used in evidence. Attorney Cornell said this was not done because of any fear of punishment. The auditor went over the various accounts in the Verdon bank book, saying that part of the money deposited was his private funds and part fee money from his office as auditor. The auditor's attention was called to the following items of deposits in the Verdon State bank:

February 10, 1897, $1,012.50; February 20, $819.50; April 5, $3,200; April 23, $208.87; May 1, $1,459; May 7, $336; June 28, $243; July 29, $119.50.

The auditor admitted that this was all money earned by fees in his office, as were the other deposits put in the bank during the year. The auditor said that when he turned money over to the state treasurer it then became state money.

"When you received money from insurance companies did you consider it state money while it was in your possession?" asked Captain Fisher.

The auditor answered after some consideration that he considered it state money when he received it. He further answered questions to the effect that he owned no stock in either of the Richardson county banks and deposited money with them because he felt it was safe. He did not pay the money immediately into the treasury because the treasurer objected to small payments, on account of the bookkeeping entailed.

The statement verified by Deputy Patterson was examined, showing that on April 5, 1897, the auditor turned over to the treasurer drafts from the banks as follows: Verdon State bank, $2,700; Richardson County bank, $2,799.

At this point Fisher asked:

"Is George Holland, cashier of the Richardson County bank, the same Holland who gave Sam Lichty the suit of clothes?"

"Yes, he is the same man."

On cross-examination the auditor said the bankers kept the account of the deposits of state funds in his private bank book. His private funds were mingled with the state funds.

After the introduction of some more letters relative to insurance examinations the testimony of the investigation closed. It is announced that if the testimony can all be transcribed by that time the committee will be able to file its report next Friday.

REVISING THE REVENUE LAWS.

Commission May Be Appointed to Consider Justice of All Claims.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—It is currently reported that the opponents of the revenue bills now before the senate for consideration will endeavor to advance the joint resolution introduced by Prout of Gage providing for a "revenue commission," in order to placate the public demand for the revision of the revenue laws. The opposition of corporations to the revenue bills is not concealed, as their proportion of taxes would be greatly increased if one of the bills becomes a law. Officers of leading insurance companies in the far eastern states have written letters to members protesting against some of the changes suggested. They are especially opposed to the provision in the Pollard bill taxing mortgages. One New England company declared in a letter to a senator that it had millions of dollars loaned on Nebraska property which it would be compelled to call in as rapidly as possible if the mortgage tax becomes a law; that it would wind up its business in this state as rapidly as possible, withdrawing all its loans.

The Prout resolution for a revenue commission is known as S. F. 338. It was introduced February 23. It was recommended to pass by the revenue committee and has been on the general file for some time. It provides as follows:

Whereas, It is recognized that our revenue laws should be revised, and,

Whereas, The subject is one requiring much time and careful consideration that it may be thoroughly and intelligently treated; and,

Whereas, Owing to the vast amount of legislation to be considered by each session of the legislature, and the limited time that the body can, under the constitution, remain in session, it is impossible to give to the revision of the revenue laws of our state the careful consideration that the importance of the subject requires; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, That a committee of three be appointed as follows: One by the governor, one by the senate and one by the house of representatives, whose duty it shall be, between the sittings of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the legislature, to prepare a complete bill for an act to provide for the revenues of the state of Nebraska. Such committee shall meet at the capitol at Lincoln at such time as they may agree upon within one year from the adoption of this resolution and enter upon the performance of their duties, and shall, at least three months prior to the convening of the legislature of 1901, file in the office of the secretary of state the copy for such bill, ready for printing; upon the filing of such copy it shall be the duty of of secretary of state to at once have printed copies of such bill, and when printed shall forward at least one copy of the same to each member-elect of the legislature, and may also give copies to such citizens of the state as shall make application for the same.

Each member of said committee shall receive from the state as full compensation for his services the sum of $10 per day, provided that the time for which they shall be paid by the state shall not exceed one hundred and fifty days each. Such committee shall also have the power to employ the necessary clerical assistance at a cost to the state not to exceed $5 per day.

The Van Dusen revenue bill is a special order for tomorrow at 3 p. m., at which time it will receive its first consideration at the hands of the senate sitting in committee of the whole. If the revenue revision commission is to become a law, providing the revenue bills fail, some earnest hustling will be necessary on the part of its friends to push it. Since the introducer, Senator Prout, has been named as chairman of the sifting committee of the senate, he is in position to advance his bill if he so desires.

A HUNDRED REASONS

Can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effectual cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in the tablet form, which retains their goood qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to take.

After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth, and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy; the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt one, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

EXPECTED CAUCUS IS CALLED OFF.

Interesting Features Elsewhere Disturb Republican Plans.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Owing to the meeting of the investigating committee, the insurance committee and the committee on live stock and grazing tonight, the senators of the republican faith were unable to hold the contemplated caucus.

A short conference was held at the capitol after adjournment to discuss rules for the guidance of the sifting committee which was named by the senate this afternoon in accordance with the decision of the republican caucus last night. No conclusions were reached as to the methods to be established as the hour was too late for thorough action. The matter of appointing a committee to investigate the alleged York county ballot frauds of two years ago was not discussed.

The senate committee on live stock and grazing, Senator Reynolds chairman, held a meeting tonight to discuss the McCarthy anti-trust bill, which seeks to abolish the South Omaha Live Stock exchange. It was an open meeting and drew a large number of spectators, ex-United States District Attorney A. J. Sawyer being among the number. Several members of the South Omaha exchange were present to present their arguments in opposition to the bill to the committee. Several senators who are not members of the committee were present to hear the discussion, while a majority of the committee itself was absent. The meeting was also attended by members of the house including the introducer, who are interested in the bill.

CHOICE BILLS HURRIED TO FRONT.

House Sifting Committee Makes Report After a Winnowing Process.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—The following bills were advanced by the house sifting committee to immediately follow those reported on a few days ago:

H. R. 295—To authorize the purchase of the site of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Milford and appropriating $13,500 for the same.

S. F. 18—Providing for the organization of mutual bond companies.

H. R. 431—To amend the 1897 law in regard to depositories where state money is placed.

H. R. 362—Permanently locating the state fair at Lincoln and providing for the purchase of a site.

H. R. 462—Providing for the state ownership of all bridges over 150 feet in length.

H. R. 559—By Burns: Appropriating the sum of $55,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings to be used as a state normal school at Lincoln.

H. R. 554—Requiring railroad companies doing business in the state to issue a pass to the shipper of stock, or his employe, to and from the point designated in the contract or bill of lading.

H. R. 325—Relating to the qualification, election and salary of county attorneys.

H. R. 375—Authorizing the erection of a marble or granite memorial at Lincoln to the memory of the volunteer soldiers of Nebraska who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war.

H. R. 457—For the relief of Thurston county.

SUPREME COURT IS OVERWORKED.

Unassisted by Commissioners the Judges Do Half the Usual Business.

LINCOLN, March 21.—(Special.)—The supreme court commenced its regular sitting this morning with the three judges—Harrison, Norval and Sullivan—on the bench. The morning was spent in ruling on motions and assigning cases, two or three submissions of cases also being heard.

The work of listening to the arguments of cases in the consultation room, as has heretofore been the practice, was of course suspended on account of the absence from the bench of the three commissioners, and only one-half the usual amount of business was done this morning.

It was found that the list of cases for the sitting was just twice too long and it will take all of the next sitting, two weeks hence, to clear them up. The call will only be one-half as large thereafter and the attorneys will be obliged to wait longer for their turns. Many of the attorneys who came down to Lincoln this time to get their cases before the court will go home disappointed and will be obliged to make the trip over again.

GARDNER BESTS FRED BOGAN

"Omaha Kid's" Opponent is Game, but He Cannot Stand the Hammering Over the Heart.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—Oscar Gardner of Pittsburg easily beat Freddie Bogan, champion of the Pacific coast, in five rounds, at Whittington park this afternoon. Bogan was game, but could not stand the constant hammering over the heart administered by Gardner, while he was playing for a knockout.

Gardner brought first blood on Bogan's left ear in the second round. In the fourth Bogan scored a clean knockdown with an uppercut on the chin. Gardner seemed to be saving himself for a finish in the next round and he was successful. Soon after the bell tapped for the fifth round Gardner knocked Bogan down and he took six seconds. Soon afterward a heavy swing on Bogan's right ear put him completely out. Gardner escaped without a scratch..

BUYS THE ST. LOUIS FRANCHISE.

Edward C. Becker, the Purchaser, Will Immediately Reorganize.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Edward C. Becker purchased the St. Louis club franchise from the Creditors' syndicate today. Considerable time was spent in discussion, the matter of recognition by the league being the sole subject of argument. Mr. Becker offered $35,000 outright, clear of his own preferred claims, but asked for delay until today to get assurances from his league friends that he would be recognized. Mr. Becker met the creditors and after the papers were signed wrote out a check for the amount.

Articles of incorporation for a new base ball association will be filed at once and De Haas Robinson will hold 49 per cent of the stock. All he gets in exchange for this is his team of ball players. Robinson is in the city.

Bonus for Lavigne-Burge Fight.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Bolingbroke club and a private club in London has each offered a £500 purse for the fight between Kid Lavigne and Dick Burge. Lavigne's backer prefers the Bolingbroke club and has cabled it to send expense money and articles immediately. The fight will be held on the evening of Derby day.

Showalter Wins Last Game.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Showalter won the last game of the series against Janowski at the Manhattan Chess club. The Kentuckian won four games straight and the series, Janowski secured only two games.

Knocked Out in the Sixth.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—Al Kennedy of Allegheny and Dave Hall of Rochester, Pa., fought six furious rounds tonight at the National club before a large crowd. Hall was knocked out in the sixth round, after putting up a very game fight.

Insanity in Lawrence County.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 21.—(Special.)—The state papers are commenting upon the large amount of insanity which originates in Lawrence county, in the Black Hills. There are two main reasons given for the insanity in the Black Hills, the first, and probably the most important one, being the excitement incident to mining. The failures in fortune-getting have been many and the repeated disappointments and the constant poor diet have turned many a head. There are twice as many men at the state asylum as women from Lawrence county. The second reason, as given by medical experts, is the altitude, which causes nervous troubles.

Simpson on Coming Issues.

WICHITA, Kan., March 21.—Jerry Simpson, who is in town today, expresses the opinion that the democratic campaign in 1900 will be anti-expansion and anti-trust, with the money question a subordinate third.

GRAIN GROWERS IN SESSION

First Convention in the Northwest is Now in Progress at Fargo.

FARGO, N. D., March 21.—The first interstate grain growers convention ever held in the northwest is in session here today, continuing three days under the auspices of the Minnesota and North Dakota agricultural colleges. Representatives of the South Dakota and the Manitoba experiment stations are also present, besides about 400 farmers. Mayor Johnson of Fargo was elected president of the convention. Superintendent Gregg of Minnesota vice president and J. A. Worst of North Dakota, secretary. President Hill of the Great Northern will address the convention Thursday.

By Government Expert

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Spring Remedy Endorsed.

"I heartly recommend it, and am glad to give it my highest endorsement."

So writes Miss M. A. Armstrong, the government microscopist, after making a painstaking examination of Paines celerry compound, the one remedy that has withstood every conceivable test since it was first discovered by Dartmouth's great physician-professor and its formula submitted to the scrutiny of the ablest practitioners in the world.

Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors of the remedy from men and women in every community, all telling one experience—the immediate relief and perfect cure effected by this remedy.

The best physicians openly endorse and recommend it, authorizing the public use of their statements that Paine's celery compound, in case after case, cures rheumatism and kidney diseases, purifies the blood, regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, and rejuvenates the fagged-out or diseased nervous system, when everything else fails.

Paine's celery compound, upon which so much praise has been bestowed, is within the reach of the humblest family in the land.

The incalculable amount of good that it is doing in making sick and even despairing people well should compel the attention of every judicious person who is out of health.

Paine's celery compound invigorates the nerves, makes new blood, arouses a hearty appetite, regulates the bowels and brings about a normal action of the liver.

The use of Paine's celery compound makes all the difference between impure, sluggish blood and tired nerves and healthy, energetic bodily condition—between sickness and health.

Omaha Endorsements

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

For Constipation, Indigestion and Sleepless Nights.

I have been troubled for the past 20 years with constipation, indigestion and sleepless nights, but since taking your Dr. Kay's Renovator I can sleep like a child and am not troubled in the least with the above named diseases. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator is worth its weight in gold. I am an old lady 67 years old. Yours,

Omaha, Neb. MRS. D. A. McCOY, 711 S. 27th St.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

EDITOR OF "BRYAN'S PAPER" CURED.

The editor of the Omaha Weekly World-Herald is cured of a complicated stomach trouble after the three best physicians in the state failed: "For years I was troubled with indigestion so severe as to make it impossible to take more than two meals a day without intense suffering. I grew worse gradually until July 1895, I was suddenly attacked with increased pain and soreness over the pit of my stomach and sharp pains in my right side which rapidly increased until I could scarcely get my breath. A physician was called for immediate relief and hypodermic injections of morphine resorted to. I was out in about a week but had a second attack the following August, more intense than before. I lost 22 pounds in 9 days and was left wholly unable to take any nourishment. I lived on lime water and a very little milk for several days after. For one year I carried morphine pellets in my pockets ready for an emergency. All this time my stomach was sore and very sensitive and I was getting nearer and nearer to a final collapse. I tried three of the best physicians in the state but they failed to give me relief. Having utterly failed to obtain relief, I finally made arrangements to go to Chicago to be treated when I chanced to get a sample package of Dr. Kay's Renovator. I was induced to try it, not having the least faith in its virtues. The sample relieved me and I purchased a 25-cent box. Before it was all used I had so improved that I was taking three meals a day, which I had not done for years. I then used one package of the large Dr. Kay's Renovator and one more of the small size. It is eight months since I commenced using Dr. Kay's Renovator and I now have no symptoms whatever of my old trouble. I have recommended it to many of my friends for stomach trouble and I think all have reported relief." GEO. W. HERVEY.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

Or to Remove Bad Effects of La Grippe No Remedy Ever Equalled It.

At this season, your system needs renovating. The internal organs are inactive. The waste matter is not eliminated but absorbed, thus contaminating the blood and debilitating the entire system. The nerve force is not replenished, consequently you are tired and have no energy. These symptoms are present in the Spring and after an epidemic of La Grippe. To renovate the system and remove all bad effects of La Grippe or Spring lassitude use Dr. Kay's Renovator. It certainly has no equal. Send for proof of it. It is a perfect renovator and regulator of all internal organs, curing the very worst cases of stomach troubles, constipation and obscure liver and kidney complaints. Try it and you will wonder at its marvelous effects. Write us describing your case carefully and we will give you valuable advice free and send you a 116 page illustrated book of receipts, etc. If druggists do not have it don't take any substitute they say is "just as good" for it has no equal. It can be had by return mail from us. Price 25 cents and $1. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and Omaha, Neb.