Ex-Secretary Reviews at Length Army Canned Beef Scandal.

VERACITY OF GENERAL MILES IMPUGNED

Declares That All the Food Supplied to the Soldiers Was Good and That No Embalming Finid or Other Preservative Was Used.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The North American Review in its next issue will contain an article on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," by Former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger. The article says in part:

The commission appointed by the president at my request to investigate the conduct of the War department during the war with Spain, met on September 24, 1893. On December 21 the major general commanding the army appeared before the commis on then sitting in Washington and made his statements with respect to the canned fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army. General Miles refused to be sworn or affirmed, as every other of the 495 witnesses had been declaring, in substance, that he would make his statements without being sworn and was responsible for

what he said. Aithough the commission had been sit ting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time, and stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this precented knowledge of facts, which, if they existed, should have been made known to the secretary of war for the hear a rumor of chemically-treated beef being purchased for the army until the general's testimony was given before the

Alleged Answers of Miles.

In answer to inquiries as to how canned beef became a part of the army ration, General Miles said:

You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general. I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment.

There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as, or called, refrigertor beef, which you might call embalmed beef. Now, if you want to ascertain the cost to the government of this so-called refrigera-tor beef—embalmed beef—take the original cost.

I do not know what may have been in sected into it. The understanding is that this is a process of preserving beef. It may be that they are still sending the tun down there. I don't know.

If it was furnished for any expedition n this country, or any other, with such tuff I would prohibit the men from tak-

I don't think that beef such as was sent

MR. AYERS NOT DEAD.

Werr Much Alive and Out With a Letter Telling How He Was Saved.

Disease and Diabetes ever expected he could live. Four doctors gave him but three or four days to live. He recovered in its logic and incontrovertable in its facts. through the prompt and continued use of well known remedy and has given the following letter for publication. It is dated at Bath, N. Y., where Mr. Ayers now re-

Soldiers and Sailors Home, Bath, N. Y.

Dodds Medicine Co. Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sirs:

I wish to tell you what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me. As far as I am concerned they are the best in the world, for they not only saved my life, but they have Minneapolis for forty-nine years, and am well known there by many people. I suffered severely with Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Four well known physicians gave me up to die. In fact they gave me only three or four days at the longest to live. I had spent nearly every thing I had in the effort to save my life, but seeing an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I scraped what was nearly my last need so many, but I wanted to make sure, my own with a disgraceful episode."

yet to hear to the first one that did not Of these charges and specifications he benefit. I asked to see their Pill boxes, and until his retirement. they had bought and used the genuine able in its mode of expression. Dodd's Kidney Pills, and were cured.

I still continued to use the Pills off and were \$50.00 a box. I think that every old before the commission and in his subsequen

mitted to live and tell of the means which for investigation. saved him, and as that is my position, my God for His mercy to me in permitting me to see the advertisement of Dodd's Kidney earthly power to save, that I cannot ex-

press my real feelings. If anyone doubts the statement I have made, they may write to me, and I will try and prove to them that all I have said in this letter is true, and more than true. There are hundreds of people in Minneapelis who know all about my case and the way Dodd's Kidney Pills pulled me through. tors, of Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and had practically lost all hope. You are give you from the bottom of my heart. and I sincerely wish that I could find the right words to express my feelings of gratitude to you and to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for my restoration to life and health.

A. E. AYERS. (Signed) Late of Minneapolis, now at Soldiers and

Sailors Home, Bath, N. Y. Mr. Ayers is only one of thousands of aged gentlemen who say that their lives have been prolonged and their declining years made worth living by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ALGER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE to Cuba and Porto Rico would be good in any country in the stomach of any man.

You ask about food. In my judgment that was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of our troops. Not content with these grave and scandalous charges thus made public for the first time before the war investigating commission, General Miles permitted bimself to be interviewed on the following day at Cincinnati, O., when he made similar mand of General Sherman, and while Hon.

charges. The allegations that unsuitable food, not part of the legal ration, had been fur- cifically referred to in general orders unnished to the army under pretense of an der dates of November 1, 1879, of Septemexperiment and that refrigerated beef ber 28, 1881, January 19, 1888, and February treated with poisonous chemicals had been and was being supplied to our army of 275,000 men, were indeed serious, implying, as they did, criminal incompetence on the part of the Commissary department, if not wilful negligence and dishonesty.

Says Eagan Was Struck Assassin-Like Upon Commissary General Charles P. Eagan the charges fell with the suddenness and sharpness of a blow from an assassin's knife out of the dark.

General Egan had been an officer of the regular army for thirty-six years. He had risen from a second lieutenancy to the highest rank in the commissary department to which his ambition could aspire Gallant and fearless on the battlefields of the civil war and the hostile Indian plains of the west he had a record for soldierly qualities of which any officer might well be proud. With energy, honesty and zeal he had administered his department during the war with Spain, a fitting climax to a long and honorable career in the service of his country. No other supply bureau of the army had excelled the commissary department in promptness, efficiency and successful administration during the war. I never entered the War department, whether early in the day or protection of the army, General Miles never late at night and called for the commis- it proves that General Miles knew that mentioned the subject. Nor did I ever sary general that he did not report at once. I never gave him an order that was tion; that he knew there was a large not immediately carried out to the letter. Indeed his zeal and anxiety for the soldiers in camp and field were so great that his efforts in their behalf during the long and weary days and nights of the hot summer nearly resulted in his prostration from overwork. The charges of General Miles, made so publicly and so positively and the manner in which they were for the first time made known, seemed to General Egan can war, highly recommended its use and in his nervous condition the more magnified and horrible. Upon hearing them he pitifully exclaimed: "General Miles has since the civil war, been a part of the regumisrepresentation."

Eagan Goaded to Desperation. General Eagan had already been exam ined by the war investigation commission when General Miles' hearing occurred, but legal warrant for its use, the approval of further ridiculous, in his letter to General when the testimony of the latter appeared in the newspapers General Eagan immediately requested a rehearing. General Eagan read his reply to the commission from a typewritten manuscript. Lashed to could be efficaciously used by our troops. the quick by the allegations contained in General Miles' testimony and in his subsequent interview, which appeared on December 23 in a New York newspaper, his indignation passed the limits of his selfcontrol and in his efforts to deny the charges made his language become vituperative, extravagant and highly improper I believe that had General Eagan's health not been seriously impaired by overwork and anxiety the two objectionable paragraphs-of 300 words out of an aggregate of 2,000 words contained in his reply-MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 28th, would never have been written or uttered. (Special.)—Few who knew how ill Mr. A. Even yet, divested of its offensive adjec-D. Ayers of this city had been with Bright's tives in the two paragraphs referred to,

attack upon the statement of General Miles trenches, where objection could be raised salicyclic acids. The circumstances is is absolutely untrue. He did not make owing to the inability to cook it. Few errors suspicious and does not reflect credit upon answer. Neither did he consult me in the the improper precautions of the food, owing matter. I never saw the reply nor did I know its character until a copy of it was handed to me by a member of the press. Had General Eagan submitted his manuscript to me he would undoubtedly be at this time in full possession of his office. As it was, the self-prejudicial reply made by General Eagan convinced the commisgiven me new life and hope. I lived in sion that there was no foundation for the charges and insinuations deducible from the terms "pretense or experiment" and "em-

> Mortified at Engan's Outburst. As soon as I learned of General Eagan's

statement before the commission I sent for him. I informed him of my surprise and

mortification at his conduct. "Why did you not permit your friends to half dollar, sent to the drug store and read your testimony-why did you not show fresh beef was the pulp after the beef exbought a box. I had very little hope of it to me and thereby have prevented the disanything ever doing me any good, as from grace that is now sure to come upon you what the four doctors had told me, it was and the uniform you wear? You had no now a mater of hours with me. I com- right," I continued, "to make use of such menced to take the Pills, and from the unbridled language at such a time and under very first they helped me. I took in all such circumstances, which will assuredly re about forty boxes. I doubtless did not suit in associating the president's name and

and after all \$20.00 is a small amount of The language of General Eagan could no money to remove the sentence of death be overlooked. He was tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and I have since recommended Dodd's Kid- a gentleman and for conduct to the prejuney Pills to hundreds of people, and I have dice of good order and military discipline. find them all that you claim for them. I found guilty and recommended to be discan remember of two people to whom I had missed from the service. The sentence of recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills, and who the court, however, was commuted to susafterwards said to me that they received no pension from rank and duty for six years,

behold, instead of Dodd's Kidney Pills, it The suspension of General Eagan from was ——'s Kidney Pills, an imitation of the functions of his office until his retirethe genuine Dodd's, and not the real thing ment stripped the service of an honest and at all that they had been using. I gave able officer. His court-martial was not the each of them an empty pill box that Dodd's outcome of General Miles' charges, but the Kidney Pills had been put up in, so that result of intemperate and unmilitary lanthey could make no more mistakes, and guage conceived in an indignation, pardonthey afterwards came to me and told me that able, perhaps, in its excess, but unpardon

Another Thrust at Miles. General Miles seemed to be pleased with on, and would not be without them if they the notoriety which his startling statements gentleman in the world would be healthier newspaper interviews gave him, for again and better, if he would take one after each on the 31st of March, 1899, in New York City, he published additional charges. In I wish I could think of words strong this interview, which appeared on the mornenough to express to you my gratitude for ing of February 1. General Miles was called what your medicine has done for me. It upon to deny under oath, and as he was unis not often, I suppose, that a man who is able to do so, part of his statements in i staring death right in the face, is per- were used by the court of inquiry as a basis

It is proposed to treat General Miles heart is overwhelmed with thankfulness to allegations specifically and in detail. His charges with respect to canned roast beef were that it was not a part of the army Pills, when it seemed that I was beyond all ration and (by inference) had been issued to the army by the secretary of war and the commissary general without authority of law and that it was a meat residue, a beef pulp left after the extract had been taken from it. With respect to refrigerated beef he alleged that it was "embalmed beef," which had been artificially preserved by injecting chemicals into it; that he had overwhelming evidence that the "emwhen I had been given up by the four doc- balmed beef" was treated with chemicals to preserve it and that the refrigerated beef would not be good in any country, in liberty to publish this testimonial which the stomach of any man. He also said, generally, that bacon was not considered suitable ration for the tropics and that the beef furnished the army was the cause of

much sickness and distress; that it was largely responsible for the sickness in the army and that he had medical authority for this statement. Canned Fresh Beef Part of Ration General Miles should have known that

General Miles did not know that canned fresh beef was a part of the army ration. then he displayed an ignorance in an important matter of his profession that is, to know that canned fresh beef was a recognized part of the ration, then his allegation to the contrary is so much more reprehen-

aible. On August 1, 1878, canned fresh beef firs became a part of the travel ration of the United States army, then under the com-George W. McCreary was secretary of war. Canned fresh beef was again spe-8, 1888. The last mentioned order changed the army regulations and included in those regulations a reference to canned fresh beef. The allegatios of General Miles that canned fresh beef was not a part of the army ration and that it was issued as 'the pretense of an experiment" were not only contrary to fact, but were made absolutely without a particle of evidence or excuse. If General Miles really believed his serious charges his conduct is all the more blameworthy in that he apparently made no effort to assure himself of their truthfulness nor to report them to the secretary of war before publicly utttering

Miles' Bonesty Questioned.

If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the canned beef was issued as the pretense of an experiment and that it was not a part of the ration. On June 17, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter by "direction of the major general commanding the army" instructing the depot commissary at Tampa, to furnish to General Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef to be issued from the "subsistence stores of the army." If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct canned fresh beef was a part of the raquantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops and that he so far approved of its use to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies.

It was never intended by the commissary department that canned beef should be used other than as an emergency or travel ration. General Egan's predecessors in office had twenty years before the Spanish-Ameriit had been officially included in the regular ration. Canned fresh beef has, ever being used annually in our navy before the war with Spain. For years large quantities of canned fresh beef have been shipped to the European armies. With a at least two previous commissaries general. its general use abroad and its large consumption in our own navy, General Egan was certainly fortified in his belief that it Mcreover, the present commissary general then Colonel J. F. Weston, in a letter to General Egan under date of March 24, 1898

Objection to Corned Beef.

Fresh canned beef was preferred over corned beef, because of the fact that the salt in the latter produced thirst, a decided chjection in a tropical country, but the tinned beef should have been used only when cooked with vegetables and properly seasoned. In this statement lies the secret of fresh beef. The only fault with the ration that it was unpalateable when served within the United States, but only on were made in Porto Rico, and yet despite General Miles' only witness. military necessity, no complaints of its unpalatability reached the War department. After the charges made by General Miles, the most expert and scientific men in the country were therefore employed by the government to further the investigation, such chemists as Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale and Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan. as well as Dr. D. W. Bigelow, a chemist in the bureau of animal industry in the De-

partment of Agriculture. Dr. Bigelow. The results of personal examinations by the experts employed conclusively showed that there was not one jot or

tract had been removed. Matter Before Two Tribunals.

The imputations with regard to canned fresh beef were most carefully and thoroughly examined and reported upon by two eminent citizens, soldiers and a distinguished general officer of the regular army (I refer to the war investigation commission). the other of the court of inquiry, consisting wholly of officers of the regular army of high rank and of unimpeachable integrity, especially assembled to investigate this he Dodge commission devoted more time to

fresh beef was not a part of the rations or that it had been furnished on the pretense as his former distinguished services." of experiment, or that it was the pulp of The court of inquiry found that canned fresh beef was an unpalpable ration without condiments, when not cooked and when not served with vegetables. In the haste under which the Santiago expedition left Tampa proper provision for cooking the food of the men on the transports seems to have been neglected or have been impossible on account of the lack of time.

Says Miles Was Dereliet to His Duty General Miles arrived at Tampa on June for the purpose of rendering such assistance to the commanding general of the expedition as his military experience and high rank could give. He was the special representative of the War department, delegated to overlook that expedition, to assist in its embarkation. If General Miles did not look into the question of food for the expedition he was as culpable as if he had failed to inspect all other important matters. There was no shortage in vegetables. The unexpected delay of eight days resulting from the fright of the hostile fleet prolonged the use of the canned beef on the transports and intensified the dislike for it, which was created by improper cooking facilities and lack of accessibility to the veg-

etables. Besides finding that canned fresh beef vas unsuitable when not cooked with vegetables, the court of inquiry also expresses the opinion that the purchase of 1,000,000 rations by the commissary general during he first two months of the war with Spain was a "colossal error for "hich there is tion for judgment as between the court of inquiry and General Egan.

The ration was not a perishable article "colossal error" as applied to this purchase was warranted. Moreover, the Navy pounds or 667,000 rations of this same neither the secretary of war nor the is now sending to the Philippines 160,000 had never 'looked through a collar," sold commissary could legally alter the ration. rations of canned fresh beef a month for them for "green workers" and never had Its components can be changed only by the force of less than 70,000. This is at president of the United States. If the rate of approximately 2,000,000 rations I remember well a 3-year-old I bought in

a year for a force one-third the size of the army for which General Egan provided 1,000,000 rations during the war with Spain. when he expected to feed and did feed say the lesst, most remarkable. If he did also our Cuban allies, besides many starv-

ing Cuban reconcentrados. As to Refrigerated Beef.

General Miles' charges with respect to refrigerated beef were much more serious than his imputations regarding canned beef. His allegations in substance were that the beef furnished the army had been artificially preserved by injecting into it chemicals which were injurious to health; that he had overwhelming proof that this "embalmed beef" had been treated with chemicals. It is significant to observe what the war investigation commission says: Of the witnesses examined by the commission, General Miles and Dr. Daly are the only ones who make this charge of

chemically treated beef. Astounding as this statement may seem, General Miles did not base his allegations upon personal experience or submit any proof in support of them. His startling and scandalous accusations appear to have been based entirely upon the verbal statements of Dr. W. H. Daly, a volunteer major and surgeon, upon his staff during the war with Spain, and upon a single leter subsequently sent him by this volunteer.

The processed beef at Tampa exhibited by a Mr. Powell, referred to in Dr. Daly's letter, was brought to Tampa by the inventor of the method by which it was treated, on his own responsibility and at his own expense. Neither the process nor the meat he furnished, nor the inventor, Mr. Powell himself, bore any relation to the contractors who supplied the army with beef, then or since. The inventor requested permission to exhibit his artificially preserved beef and was allowed to do so in his privatae capacity. He requested and received permission to put two quarters of his own beef on one of the transports. It spoiled when at sea, a few days later, and was thrown overboard. None of it was ever issued to the troops. Mr Powell never again approach the government in the matter and he testified under oath that his secret process was neither used then nor since by the contractors who furnished refrigerated beef to the army.

Dr. Daly is Arraigned.

"Upon this single exhibit his individual experience in eating of this meat at Tampa and some refrigerated beef in Porto Rico and upon the alleged chemical tests made by himself of meat claimed to be refrigerated beef, this volunteer doctor based his opinions and his evidence. As a matter of fact, the inventor of the Powell process of crucified me upon a cross of faisehood and lar army ration, 500,000 pounds of this food treating meat swore that the beef exhibited by him at Tampa and eaten by Dr. Daly was treated by fumigation, and that neither boric nor salicylic acid was used at all in the operation. Dr. Daly made himself Miles, by referring to the taste and smell of decomposed boracic acid in the meat condemned by the board on the Panama Scientific evidence was submitted to the effect that boraic acid does not decompose when used as a meat preservative; that it has neither taste nor odor.

"At the time when the Panama incident occurred Dr. Daly himself admits that his observances had been in progress for three months. He did not communicate his suspicions to the board which condemned and threw overboard the spoiled meat which he claims to have suspected of being treated with chemicals, although the opportunity was an excellent one to have conclusively proven either the truth or error of his opinion. Neither did he submit his alleged the source of complaint against canned samples of that meat to the government experts for examination and test, but secretly out additional cooking and without vege- himself, to which he did not even refer in tables and condiments. The ration was his official report on this matter to General not used to any great extent in the army Miles. He did bring to Washington a resi-The allegation that I had inspired or had ports to Porto Rico and Cuba, and a short Panama, but not proven to be refrigerated

"The allegation that the food furnished to unavoidable consequences resulting from the army was the cause of much sickness seems to have been as little investigated or to have had as little warrant for its utter ance as the other disapproved charges."

Miles' Verneity Impugned. In conclusion, ex-Secretary Alger says The army had won its battles in Cuba and the Philippines; Porto Rico had peacefully come into our hands after a few skirmishes, the protocol had been in operation for over four months and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. The court of inquiry visited several of Then comes the major general commanding the large packing houses, accompanied by the army of the United States with his charges. While the allegations of General Miles were not based upon fact, and were conclusively disproved by two separate title of evidence for the claim that canned tribunals, unimpeachable in their composition and methods of investigation, the irreparable damage had been done. A brave, nonest and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of cruel, unwarranted and unjustified imputations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges was, as mpartial tribunals, one being composed of a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence, but inexecusable in its expression. Besides this, a false impression had been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army, which may never be removed. The charges of General Miles, twice proven false in spirit and in sub-There was no subject to which stance, are therefore the more beinous in their effect. Yet the present congress proinvestigate thoroughly than the allegations moted General Miles to lieutenant general and has thus far failed to give General of the senior major general of the army. and has thus far failed to give General What did this tribunal find? That there Shafter the rank of major general to retire was no foundation for the report that canned upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well

For a Cold in the Head.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS

WHICH HORSE IS THE BEST? Discussion of Breeds and Styles from

the Standpoint of Farm

Utility.

proven that a larger per cent of draft

horses raised are marketable than other

I say unhesitatingly that the draft horse the best and most profitable horse for the farmer to raise. I say so, first, be cause my experience and observation has

My estimation is that by breeding to good draft sire the farmer will raise 90 per cent marketable horses, while breeding to harness sires he does well if he produces 25 per cent of them marketable say to the farmer, leave the so-called specialist to breed and raise the harness horse. No farmer can or will do his farm justice by taking the time that is necessary and putting his mind on educating shoeing and fitting the harness horse to market. While I admit that in breeding the harness horse a chance trotter or a high "kneeactor" is secured, the average farmer does not realize it, nor does he reap the benefit. The horse is sold to the 'middleman" or to the specialist, who fits him and makes him valuable. There is not a farmer in 1,000 who could train and fit him and if he could and did so he would no palliation." This, of course, is a ques- take his time and his mind from the farm work. I have in mind a farmer of my acquaintance who did train and fit a trotte for the market, for which he received \$3. and I do not think that the expression 000, but in doing it he lost a \$10,000 farm So, I repeat again to the farmer, leave this to the specialist-keep right on breeddepartment purchased annually 500,000 ing the good quality draft horse. I hav shipped many draft colts 3 and 4 years old canned beef. Again the War department to Chicago and other eastern markets that

one rejected on account of not working

Montgomery county, this state, that never was haltered, sold him in Chicago for \$225. I have been engaged in the horse business since 1873, so were my father and uncles before me. I have been in all the principal eastern markets, as well as the

European markets and today I am unsettled how to advise the farmer in breeding the harness horse or kneeactor-that is any specific line to follow. I have owned them, bred in line and out of line. best pair of coach horses I ever owned I purchased in Taylor county, this state, They were bred from trotting-bred dams and an imported shire stallion, the latter weighing 2,100 pounds. The next pair of horses bred from the same source were mongrels and not marketable. So I say again, the draft horse is the best and most profitable horse for the farmer to raise Great care should be exercised in selecting sires. Just here a word. Farmers should be very cautious in joining the so-called farmer's stallion companies and purchasing from parties peddling them through the country. These parties are shrewd commission men, who often pay \$50 to \$200 to one or more of the company to induce his neighbor to go in. In this way many inferior stallions are sold to farmers at a very high price. Get up your own companies, send a committee who cannot be bought to make your selections. In this way often \$1,000 or more can be saved and besides secure a better horse and you will escape being induced to buy through paid neighbor or an unscrupulous salesman I am often asked which is the safest and best draft breed to mate with your mares. I answer each of the recognized draft breeds have their respective merits. While I am a great admirer of the percheron horse, especially to raise in this great agricultural state, in lieu of the great foreign

demand that has grown up in the past few years for the heavy draft horse, I am forced to believe that the shire horse is the best and safest sire. Three-fourths of the foreign demand for draft horses comes from England and they must have the bone and "feather," as they call it. Many times on the greatest horse market in the worldnamely, Chicago-I have had such prominent English buyers as Albert Hawks, John Dainty and Mr. Simons say: "Can't use that horse; he is too Frenchy, "We farmers may say that he is too "clannish" -with all that we must not let our own prejudices run away with our pocketbooks. Raise the kind that can be sold to the foreign and home buyer as well for the highest price. It is a well known fact that every

draft horse sold in Chicago for \$300 and over in the last three years Shire and Clyde blood predominated in his veins. Of course we farmers cannot all raise \$300 horses, but we can try and are warranted in the effort so long as the foreign de mand lasts and I believe it has come to When in Chicago recently I was told by

a commission man that out of the twentyone foreign buyers there at that time six teen of them were buying for the English markets. Certainly there is a great future for the breeder of first-class draft horses In selecting your mares to breed be careful you do not get them too fine or light boned, but rather on the coarser and more open order; mate with a heavy-boned, good quality and stylish sire and you will reap the best results. This is my theory and it has given me best results. Always looking out for the bone in a draft horse we can usually put on the rest, but we cannot feed on bone. It is a fact that as long as a Shire horse feeds and gains pounds he gains dollars. It is not so with many of the other draft breeds. Many of the feather to go into our best feeding stables to be finished out as well as my good in his barns at this writing that the Shire physician, to blood predominates in nine ont of ten of any knowledge of General Eagan's intended part of the time, by Shafter's army in the beef, which contained traces of boraic and his horses. I say stick to the text and breed draft horses.

OUR NEW OLYMPIA.

Notable Decorations on Dewey Fighting Ship.

The United States cruiser Olympia, which is under overhaul and repairs at the Reston navy yard estimated to cost about \$500,000 and to be completed in June, is to carry the handsomest figurehead in the service—a work of art that will be exceptional in the navy and possesses a good deal of historic value. It is to be for the most part a reproduction of the classic statue, "The Winged Victory," cast in bronze from the above-water torpedo ports of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila bay. Fighting Ship.

above-water torpedo ports of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila bay.

The Olympia bore no figurchead in the Manila bay fight. It had on its prow simply the national shield in red, white and blue, with gilded scroll work—the device on vessels of recent construction. The principal foreign warships have always had ornate figurcheads, but no vessel in our navy, or probably in any navy, had a bow ornanment to be comared with the monumental design for the Olympia.

The figurchead and scroll work will contain about 3,000 pounds of the historic bronze. The figurcplece, which will be life-size, represents a heroic young woman in flowing drapery, holding over her head an eagle about to take flight. The wings of "Victory" are thrown tack against the sides of the prow. Her feet rest upon a school of dolphins. The figurchead, from the pedestal to the eagle's head, will measure about seven feet. Scroll work containing the national coat of arms on either side will run aft and underneath the hawse pipes about twelve feet. When the whole ornament is put in place it will be painted and gilded. It will be decorative, imposing, beautiful and inspiring.

For the stern ornament it is designed to have an open space, in scroll frame, for the name "Olympia." surmounted by the national shield, with an eagle perched on it, and on either side, running forward about six feet to the six-pounder sponsons, scroll work, dolphins and figures emblematic of six feet to the six-pounder sponsons, so work, dolphins and figures emblematic



is the most conspicuous symptom of Bright's Disease or other Kidney Complaint. It should not be permitted to continue, as that means a growth of the

are guaranteed under solemn oath an

a cash forfeit of \$50 to cure any case of Pain in the Back or Kidney or Bladder Trouble. This great remedy is safe, sure and prompt. NEBRASKA

people cured by Kid-ne-olds. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope. J. H. Buck, Painter, 1951 T st. Lincoln R. G. Wood, 828 S. 12th at. Lincoln Mrs. A. S. Powell, 1810 E st. Lincoln M. E. Nutting, Carpenter, 305 S. 11th st. Lincoln Mrs. J. E. Kirk, 1452 O st. Lincoln C. B. Otla, Prop. Morion Hotel, Nebraska City

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores. JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, G.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN

Medical Examiner United States Treasury Department.

CURED BY PERUNA AFTER FIFTEEN MONTHS' SUFFERING.



DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical | Examiner of the U.S. partment, Washington, D. C., graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen-Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after fifteen months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you .-Liewellyn Jordan. Chas. D. Smith, Angel's Camp. Cala.,

and throat has been a source of trouble and actual demonstration is demanded. draft breeds do not have the bone and great annoyance to me for more than ten "I have used all such medicines as came

friend, Mr. McGregor of Tingley, does it. under my notice as a catarrh cure without bear the stamp of fact. Mr. McGregor is unquestionably the best any help to me except at times by some. feeder in our great state. You will find only a temporary relief, but no cure. My versal hold of the confidence of the people any better "My troubles became worse and my suf-

that my case was a desperate one.

A HOST OF WITNESSES. Peruna a Catarrh Cure that Rests on the Unsolicited Testimony of Thousands.

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catarrh cures when I read of Peruna and

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Thanks to Dr. Hartman's invention I now

enjoy as good health as I ever did, sleep

soundly, have excellent appetite and have

gained in "eight more than I ever did in

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chronic, mild or severe, ephemeral or stub-

born, lasting or fleeting, painful or trivial,

but they all have one origin, one nature-

catarrh. They all have one cure-Peruna.

my life."-Chas. D. Smith.

This is an age when theories have little says: "Chronic catarrh in the head, nose or no weight on the average mind, but busy people of today have neither time nor inclination to speculate, and turn with distrust from everything that does not plainly The reason Peruna has gained such uni-

concerning it are accompanied by facts. A book containing specimens selected at

ferings increased instead of improving. Loss random from a cloud of witnesses who have of appetite, sleep and flesh, besides continbeen cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna ual coughing and pain showed too plainly sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co. Columbus, O.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1st and 15th,



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