such bond is filed in due time and is approved.

Approval of a bond in such case and waiver of the forfeiture by permitting the principal to continue in and exert the office a sufficient consideration for the undertaking of additional sureties who sign after filing but before approval for the purpose of procuring such approval and waiver.

A bond can be delivered but once. If after delivery it is altered by the addition of further sureties and again delivered there is in effect a delivery of a new bond, which will take effect as such from the date of the last delivery.

Addition of further sureties upon the bond after its execution and delivery, without the consent or knowledge of the original sureties thereon, is a material alteration thereof which will release such original sureties.

A waiver is an intentional relinquishment of known rights, and except in case of waiver of forfeitures requires either consideration or the elements of estoppel.

May Ratify Alteration.

A material alteration already made may be ratified and adopted subsequently, and in such case the instrument as altered will be binding.

It seems that such ratification does not require a new consideration, but it must be made intentionally with respect to the very alteration relied on as a defense.

Sureties upon an official bond which has been delivered but not yet approved, who desire to have the bond approved and the principal retained in his office, may to that end ratify and adopt generally all alterations which may be required for the purpose, and if they choose to do so and expressly agree to remain bound notwithstanding their knowledge of the exact condition of the bond when they so agreed, becomes immaterial.

A writ in waiver of alteration of a bond by addition of further sureties, executed by the original sureties thereon, imported on its face that the bond was incomplete and undelivered. It was in form a consent to the addition of any names that might be procured in the future, but also contained a provision that the original sureties "are held as if said names had not been added." Construing such waiver, held, that whether additional sureties sign the bond before or after its execution of the waiver was immaterial, since (1) if the bond was, as the paper indicated, incomplete and undelivered the sureties might withdraw at any time, before it was accepted, whether there had been an alteration or not, and (2) the fair interpretation of the instrument is that the sureties not only agreed generally to the addition of any further names that might be procured until the bond was satisfactory to the state and was approved, but also ratified and adopted generally any and all alterations by addition of other names that had been made at the time they executed such waiver.

Where the official bond of a state officer has been filed but not approved and the sureties on such bond, in order to procure its approval and prevent forfeiture of the principal's office, ratify and adopt an alteration made by adding other sureties after delivery, there is a consideration therefor, if a consideration were to be held necessary, and the sureties remain bound.

A pleading drawn and filed by the attorney general on behalf of the state, having been introduced in evidence as an admission, it is competent for him to testify to the theory of law upon which he drew and filed the same, for the purpose of explaining it and depriving it of its apparent force.

Books and records kept by a state treasurer and statements made by him and filed in the office of the auditor are prima facie evidence against the sureties upon his official bond. They are not conclusive, however, nor are the sureties confined to impeachment of such books, records and statements, but they may show the facts as to when the defalcation occurred and the amount thereof in any way and by any testimony by which any other fact may be established.

In view of the several decisions in this case the sole remaining issue is whether the defalcation of the principal in the bond occurred during the last term or in whole or in any part during his first term of office and if such defalcation occurred during his last term the defendants are liable therefor.

Portion of the Opinion.

In the course of the opinion Judge Pond says:

Taking up the cause on its merits we have first to consider the defense of the three sureties who signed last. Briefly restated, their contention is that the consideration of the bond was that the principal be enabled to enter upon his office and receive the benefits thereof, that the official bond of the state treasurer becomes effective from the time when it is filed with the secretary of state and that as the bond in suit had been so filed for several days prior to the time when they signed it and was a complete and binding obligation already by virtue whereof, as this court adjudged on the second hearing, and the petition alleges, Bartley was already in office; there was no consideration for their undertaking. The bond of the state treasurer is governed by different rules from that of a county treasurer. In the latter case there is a statutory warrant for demanding and taking additional sureties at any time, but in the case at bar a bond such as is required by the statute in every way, except that it had not been approved, had been executed and delivered already. There was a statutory bond which had been effective for several days and upon which the sureties were holden, at least if the state chose to dispense with the requirement that it be approved. Consequently we are disposed to concede that under the evidence now before us the undertaking of the additional sureties required a new consideration. This must be so whether we admit that the original bond required a consideration or not. If the contention of counsel as to the consideration of the original bond were correct it would certainly follow that the undertaking of the additional sureties entered into after delivery was collateral and would require a further consideration for its support.

If you wish to be always satisfied, order no other Champagne than Cook's Imperial Extra Dry. It has quality and purity.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

The Trans-Missouri Limited

Omaha 8 p. m. Daily

Arriving at

Chicago 7 a. m.

Sleeping Cars Only.

5 ADDITIONAL CHICAGO TRAINS DAILY.

CITY OFFICES:

403 Farnam St.

HEADING OFF THE PACKERS

New York Supreme Justice Grants Injunction Against Western Concerns.

ORDER GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Supreme Court of Missouri Takes Steps to Force Swartzchild & Sulzberger to Comply with State Corporation Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Supreme Justice Chester has granted an injunction restraining certain beef-packing companies of the west from carrying on business in this state in violation of the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law. The order was served upon the representatives of the concerns in this city and Troy today and will be served on others throughout the state as quickly as they can be reached. It was obtained upon the affidavit of D. W. Meredith, a former manager of Swift and Company.

The injunction is directed against Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Cudahy Packing company, Hammond company, Schwartzschild & Sulzberger company, domestic and foreign corporations, and against Nelson Morris, Edward Morris and Ira N. Morris, co-partners, carrying on business as Nelson Morris & Co. Their managers and all persons acting for them are restrained and enjoined from fixing and determining, by combining together, the prices to be charged for meat and from agreeing among themselves as to the supply of meat to be brought into this state by them and from acting upon any understanding tending to diminish such supply, and from fixing or maintaining prices of their and each other's product by agreement.

Cannot Fix Prices.

They are also enjoined from acting under any agreement whereby the price of labor shall be affected and competition therein affected and also from maintaining uniform rules for credit to dealers or fixing uniform prices for cartage.

Attorney General Davis asked that the injunction be made permanent and Justice Chester directed that it "continue until the other or further orders of the court."

In his affidavit Meredith set forth that his experience in the meat business covers a period of ten years, six with Armour & Co. and the remainder with Swift and Company. Continuing, the affidavit says:

"When I first went to work for Armour & Co. there was open and keen competition between all the great packing concerns of the west until 1893, at which time agreements were entered into and meetings held between the representatives of said packing houses to arrange prices at which their products could be sold."

The general managers of the packing houses met once a week, sometimes oftener, he averred, to endeavor to reconcile any difference existing between them and to consider the prices they were to impose for the ensuing week. He recites in detail how the weekly meetings were conducted and the manner in which the managers apportioned territory among the several packing houses, so that competition could be reduced to a minimum.

The attorney general also submitted to the court copies of an alleged credit agreement and a carriage agreement, which were identified by Meredith as the ones in effect when he worked for Swift and Company.

Not Affected by the Order.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Mr. Weil, second vice president of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company, said he had just learned in an unofficial way of the granting of the injunction, but he insisted that it had not been served on any official of his company. He declared that the injunction would not effect the business of the firm, as it had not entered into any combination to maintain prices and there was no occasion to change any of its methods of doing business.

"Our prices are fixed by the price we pay the farmers," said Mr. Weil. "We are not in business for philanthropic purposes and if we pay 3 cents more to the farmer we have to sell at 3 cents more. The high prices will be maintained as long as the demand is greater than the supply and the farmers keep up their prices."

No other statements could be obtained. The local managers said that any action to be taken in the premises would be directed by officials in Chicago.

To Enforce State Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 4.—The supreme court this afternoon directed a writ of ouster to issue against the Schwartzschild & Sulzberger company, and suspended the same on condition that the company comply with the state laws relating to corporations within five days. The question of fine was reserved until further orders of the court.

The other packers against whom similar information was filed were given until June 18 to respond and file return to rule.

Attorneys Hagerman and New appeared before the supreme court this morning and asked the court to allow the Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Packing company to accept the first count in the attorney general's information against them, to the effect that the company is operating in this state without a charter from the secretary of state.

Messrs. Hagerman and New stated that if the court would accept that, the company would pay the $1,000 fine imposed by law and at once take out a charter and then this company would be upon an equal footing with the packing companies in the proceedings against them for violation of the anti-trust law.

Attorney General Crow stated that he was willing to accept the fine if it would not bar him from proceeding against this company, the same as the other companies. At this time the court announced that it had overruled the motion of all the packing companies to quash the information filed against them by the attorney general.

When the court announced that it had overruled the motion to quash the information in the case Mr. New announced to the court that he wished to enter exceptions to the overruling of the motion.

This was regarded by the court and the attorney general as the first indication that the beef trust would carry the case to the federal court.

POUR SHOTS INTO MOB

(Continued from First Page.)

their sympathizers wrenched clubs from the policemen and used them against their owners. Meanwhile several men had gained a position of advantage on the elevated loop, from which they fired missiles at the officers. In this way Officer John McGuire was hit in the head with a horseshoe and so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. Officer John Linencurjal was less seriously hurt. Gus Billings, one of the crowd, was clubbed into insensibility by the police and he, too, was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

After the two ineffectual rushes at the crowd mentioned the police managed to organize themselves in better shape and for the third time rushed the mob. This time they were successful. A number of heads were hit, but their owners in most cases escaped. Several arrests were made. It was impossible to obtain anything like a complete list of the injured.

The decision of the police to confine their attention strictly to keeping invaders from climbing onto the wagons did not long endure. From the wagons along the route missiles were flung at them. At every street corner teamsters in sympathy with the strikers so managed their wagons as to bring about a blockade. With the continued opposition, the bombardment, the blockading and the jeers all stirring them, the police lost their tempers and clubbed with apparent indiscrimination. It was said that several women and boys and one helpless cripple received blows from the batons of the police.

Mass of Surging Humanity.

The streets through which the cavalcade passed by noon had become a perfect maelstrom of surging, excited humanity. The slowly persistent progress of the meat wagons acted as a good to the temper of the crowd. Patrol wagons were kept busy rushing to the various lockups with prisoners, ambulances hurried to the nearest hospitals, where the heads of their occupants could be sewed up, but never did the strikers and their sympathizers lessen their resistence. The sight of new arrests and of newly cracked skulls whetted their appetites for more. They took the presence of the meat caravan, a difficult thing to move under any circumstances through down-town districts, as a challenge.

Business on State street was in a state of barricade several hours. Pickets for the strikers persuaded sympathetic drivers to drive into the thoroughfares in order to check the advance of the meat wagons. At Madison and State streets the volley of eggs, bricks, etc., became so thick and the street so congested that the police were forced to charge upon the crowd.

Sympathizers in wagonloads tried to drive into the squads of police and many people were slightly injured in the fracas. One old man had his arm broken by a blow from a policeman's club. Women and children were panic-stricken and fled crying into side streets. At Randolph and Clark streets the mob, which was preceding and following the meat caravan, grew riotous again. From a coal wagon and from standard produce wagons the crowd seized missiles and pelted the drivers of the packing house wagons. Here the police charged the crowd again and again, driving them from streets and doorways into side streets. At Fifth avenue, near Madison, three coal wagons attempted to blockade the streets again. One teamster drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who touched his horses. The police pulled his team aside, however, but the driver was not arrested.

Battle with Negroes.

A pitched battle occurred between a crowd of negroes, imported from St. Louis to take the places of the striking yards teamsters, and toughs and strikers at Forty-fifth street and Center avenue today, in which six negroes were badly injured, two possibly mortally. The substitutes were driving wagons when they were assaulted. Many of their assailants were armed with ice pick poles they had seized from ice wagons, and in the fight the negroes were badly lacerated by these weapons. One man had his thigh broken and another was injured internally. The imported negroes numbered about fifty.

At 9 o'clock an imposing caravan of thirty-eight loads of beef, interspersed with five busses containing policemen, came out of the stock yards amid hoots and cries of derision from the crowd. It looked not unlike a well-guarded wagon train of some small army. Of the wagons, sixteen belonged to Swift and Company, three to Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, nine to Armour & Co., five to Nelson Morris & Co., four to Libby, McNeil & Libby and one to the Anglo-American company.

The large meat caravan reached the Illinois Central depot at Twelfth street at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a constantly increasing crowd. During the unloading of meat at the depot the mob showed its ugly temper by throwing coal and bricks, but the well-armed police guard served to check more serious demonstrations.

STREET CAR MEN QUIT WORK

Contest Over Ten-Hour Law in Rhode Island Results in Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—Every street car line in Rhode Island, barring those in Newport, Woonsocket and Foster, which are independent companies, was tied up at midnight. This was the result of a decision reached by division 200 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes at a special meeting.

A ten-hour bill for street railway employes was unanimously adopted by the general assembly last fall. It was to go into effect last Sunday. On Saturday the United Traction company posted notices to the effect that the ten-hour act was unconstitutional and that it was the intention to test it in the supreme court. Division No. 200 yesterday afternoon sent an ultimatum to the United Traction company, which is about to be controlled by a big Philadelphia syndicate.

The demand included a specific observance of the ten-hour law; that all employes now receiving more than $2.25 a day shall continue to have the same wage for ten hours' work; that all others shall be paid 20 cents an hour for ten consecutive hours the first year and 22½ cents an hour for ten consecutive hours thereafter; that all employes other than gripmen, motormen and conductors, whether in the car houses, repair shops or power houses, shall be employed not exceeding nine hours a day and have the same pay given them and that all work of more than ten hours shall be at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

If these concessions were not agreed to it was declared the entire system of the United Traction company would be tied up, beginning at midnight. The company refused to grant these demands.

AUSTRIA BUYS TYPEWRITERS

Finance Minister Makes Contract with the Smith-Premier Company.

VIENNA, June 4.—(Special Cablegram.)—The Austrian minister of finance has awarded to the Smith Premier Typewriter company of Syracuse, N. Y., an exclusive contract for the supply of typewriter machines to the finance ministry and its subordinate branches throughout the entire empire. This, like the recent contract with the same company to supply all the courts of the empire, was the result of a competitive test conducted by the government.

HYMENEAL.

Vlach-Bastar.

WAHOO, Neb., June 4. — (Special.) — Charles Vlach and Miss Marie Bastar, both of this city, were married at St. Wenceslaus church, at 9 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, Rev. Father Bor, officiating. The bride is a very popular young woman daughter of Mrs. Antonie Bastar. Mr. Vlach came here from Denver a short time ago and engaged in business.

Lindsay Recommends Postmaster.

WAHOO, Neb., June 4.—(Special.)—The Wahoo postoffice controversy seems to have been settled in favor of Albert Almquist. Chairman Lindsay, of the state central committee, has informed the county organization that he had recommended the appointment of Mr. Almquist.

WOMEN ANXIOUS TO RETURN

Want to Leave Boer Concentration Camps for Their Homes Immediately.

ONLY SIX VOTES AGAINST SURRENDER

Boer Delegates Who During the Conference Were Stiff and Unfriendly Are Now Extremely Cordial to the English.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereeniging resulted in 54 votes in favor of surrender and 6 against it.

Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commandoes, which will take place on the race course. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

There will be a thanksgiving service Sunday, June 8, on the Church square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate.

The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established.

General Baden-Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraphs will be handed over to the civil authorities as soon as possible and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed.

The Boer delegates, who during the peace negotiations were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commandants are returning to their commandoes in order to explain the situation.

General Louis Botha, the Boer commandant general, has written an open letter to the burghers thanking them for their obedience in the past and exhorting them to be equally loyal in their obedience to the new government.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which the British commander-in-chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best impression and drew forth a hearty response from General Beyers, the chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

Britons and Boers Rejoice.

The departure of the Boer commanders from Vereeniging for their various districts were marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late and, the night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires, round which groups of Boers and Britons had gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene.

The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again No More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and the burghers outvieing one another in their demonstrations of joy. In brief the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of huge picnic parties.

The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand and flags were displayed everywhere and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns.

MEXICANS SUFFER A DEFEAT

Overwhelmed by Yaquis and Compelled to Retreat to Hermosillo.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 4.—The uprising among the Yaqui Indians is becoming general. A detachment of seventy-three men from the force of General Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatan mountains, east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and thirty of the number killed. Captain Celso Gomez and Lieutenant Jose Valejo of the Twentieth battalion were among the slain. Only one escaped unhurt.

The Mexicans ran out of ammunition and engaged in a hand-to-hand battle with the Yaquis. Fifty of the latter were reported killed, but their great number overwhelmed the Mexicans. The survivors retreated to Hermosillo. Fifteen of them were wounded.

General Torres has retreated and sent out scouts loyal to the government. Refugees arriving at Hermosillo report that everywhere the Yaquis have taken the war path. Three stations on the Sonora railroad have been abandoned and the telegraph operators have left. General Luis Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, has been reinforced by his brother, Lorenzo Torres, with 200 mounted men. It is estimated that there are 1,000 Yaquis, well armed, assembled in the foothills of the Mazatan mountains.

The Mexican forces are short of ammunition and arms and through the authorities at Nogales all available arms and ammunition at Tucson was ordered shipped Monday.

The Yaquis captured twenty-five stands of arms in the ambuscade Sunday. Runners arriving at Hermosillo report fearful cruelties at the ambuscade, which occurred Monday near Aguajito.

As soon as the expected reinforcements arrive General Torres will attack the Yaquis in the mountains and a decisive battle is expected then.

Advices from Torres state that in the fighting Saturday between the Mexican soldiers under Governor Izabel and the Yaquis on Sonora river, eighteen Yaquis and three Mexicans were killed. There were 400 Indians. General Torres has taken the field with the Twentieth regiment and a detachment of cavalry. Colonel Katerhitze is coming from Magdalena with his forces down the San Miguel river to the Sonora, where he will form a junction with Governor Izabel. Another strong force of men has moved to the Bacatale mountains, a former stronghold of the Yaquis, to head them off in that direction. The government confidently expects that between these forces the Yaqui forces will be captured or destroyed.

A BIG EARNER.

Good Food Pays Better Than Any Other Investment.

Money put into properly selected food that brings health and maintains it is better invested than any other way.

A man who had spent hundreds of dollars in medicines to try and get well writes that the past year he has used 156 packages of Grape-Nuts. He says, "Several years ago I had two severe shocks of paralysis, bringing on general nervous debility. I was not able to do work of any kind for several years.

I doctored hundreds of dollars away. About a year ago I began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and have so steadily gained in strength and health that since last July I have worked every day at collecting for a large company, walking several miles a day and have not enjoyed better health for over 20 years than I do now. I am able to use all kinds of food, but do not eat much besides Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee." W. F. Albro, 207 Chestnut St., Scranton, Pa.

Don't overlook the recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts.

MAY INVOLVE RAILROAD MEN

President Mitchell Has a Mysterious Conference with Frank P. Sargent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 4.—There was much speculation around strike headquarters today over the purpose of President Mitchell's visit to Scranton last night, where he saw the railway union leaders. Mr. Mitchell returned from Scranton today and all attempts to get him to talk about the nature of his conference with Frank P. Sargent, the chief of the Locomotive Firemen, was futile. All he would say was that his call upon Sargent was merely a social one. It is believed, however, that a new move of some sort in which the railroaders may be involved, is among the possibilities of the near future.

The entire region was quiet at starting time. Only two places in the Wyoming valley had any demonstration against the men who are working the pumps. At Miners Mills a crowd gathered early and met each trolley car as it came into the town. As the workmen got off the car under the protection of the coal and iron police they were hooted and called uncomplimentary names. There was no attempt at violence and all the men reached the several collieries located there in safety.

At the Exeter mines of the Lehigh Valley company, West Pittston, a small crowd gathered and watched the men going to work. The place is well guarded, but no one approached the employes. There were many women in the crowd.

The strikers claimed a few more additions to the ranks today, but in most instances the coal companies were able to supply the places of those induced to leave. The operators are reported to be in need of capable men. They can get any number of workmen, but those who are experienced in colliery work are getting scarce. The supply of company men, such as clerks, teamsters, bosses and other men employed around the mines at odd jobs, has been exhausted and they are now drawing upon the nonunion men brought into the region.

A systematic boycott of all persons and establishments that in any way supply the wants of nonunion men has been inaugurated and is having its effect in bringing men out of the mines. Men of all callings, including bartenders, butchers and grocery clerks, etc., are organized. A nonunion man in most places cannot be served and if he is the establishment is immediately boycotted. Families of nonunion men are consequently having much trouble in buying the necessaries of life in stores.

EDWARDSVILLE, June 4.—A riot broke out this morning between several hundred striking moulders and nonunion employes by the American Steel & Foundry company, and as a result five men, two negro nonunion workers, and three white strikers, were shot, two of the latter fatally. At present the names of the injured are not obtainable, as they were hurried away to places of safety by their friends.

The trouble broke out at 5 a. m., when a train load of employes of the steel company who had not struck reached Granite City. As the men were proceeding through a narrow lane to their work in the mills, they were first threatened by the strikers and then assailed with stones. Revolvers were then brought into play and several shots were fired by both parties. Two nonunion men, negroes, and three white strikers, received wounds. Two of the latter were shot in the back, and it is believed they will die as the result of their wounds.

Another account says that only three men were wounded, as follows:

John Buffington, aged 34, shot in the back, bullet lodging in the kidneys, condition serious.

S. B. Mefford, aged 35, shot in the right arm.

Alexander Mathews, aged 30, shot in the left leg.

This account states that the trouble arose between twenty-five negroes, imported to take the place of strikers, and the strikers themselves. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of one of the negroes, named Bird, charging him with the shooting of Buffington.

Nonunion Men at Work.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 4.—The eleven imported men who were kidnaped at Hazle Brook colliery by the striking mine workers last night were sent back to Philadelphia today. District President Duffy announced that this was the last batch that would be deported at the expense of the union. About 300 men from Philadelphia reached Hazleton on a special train early today. They will be put to work around the mines.

Women Needing Strength,

whether convalescing, or whether in a weakened condition from any cause, will find great relief and speedy restoration to healthy conditions in the tonic influences following the regular use of Malt-Nutrine. With 14.60 per cent of nutritive extract and but 2 per cent of alcohol, there is no other tonic so practical or palatable. All druggists have it. Made by Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.

DEATH RECORD.

David Crowell, Fremont Pioneer.

FREMONT, Neb., June 4.—(Special.)—David Crowell, for many years a well known resident of this city, died at Delevan, Ill., Monday morning from the effects of an overdose of an opiate which he had taken on Friday evening. He was born at Cape Cod, Mass., in 1842, and came to Fremont in 1877, where he engaged in the grain and coal business for many years. For the last eight years he has been engaged in the insurance business in Illinois. He leaves a wife, two sons, Charles and Lucius Crowell of Omaha, and two daughters, Mrs. H. E. Oleson of Ord and Ida M. Crowell of this city. C. C. Crowell of Blair is a brother of the deceased and he also has several brothers and a sister living in Massachusetts. His remains were brought to Fremont this morning and funeral services were held at St. James' Episcopal church at 1:30 this afternoon, Rev. T. J. Mackay officiating.

Captain W. H. Gardner.

Captain W. H. Gardner died at the Soldiers' home in Leavenworth on June 3. He was well known in this city, being long associated with General Dennis here, and the last of his working years he acted as clerk in the postoffice.

Captain Gardner was a first lieutenant of the Thirtieth Massachusetts infantry during the civil war. At the close of the war he settled in South Carolina, where he held a governmental position. He was a member of the U. S. Grant post No. 110 of this city. His wife was with him for the last few weeks and took care of him. It is not definitely known where he will be buried, but it is inferred that it will be at Leavenworth.

Old Soldier Dies Suddenly.

FREMONT, Neb., June 4.—(Special.)—Andrew Johnson, an old soldier from the Grand Island home, died here very suddenly yesterday afternoon. A post-mortem examination was held and the cause of his death found to have been the bursting of an ulcer of the stomach. The Grand Army will take charge of his funeral.

E. W. Grove.

The name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

MAD DOG CREATES A PANIC

Bites Over a Dozen Persons at Ellsworth Before He is Killed.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS DIES IN HOSPITAL

All Dogs in the Town Killed by Order of the Authorities—Several Bitten by Another Rabid Dog at Missouri Valley.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—People of the village of Ellsworth, eighteen miles east of here, are panic stricken with fear of a hydrophobia epidemic. One man is dead and eight others are receiving treatment in the Pasteur hospital in Chicago, as the result of bites received from one small pet canine. The dog that caused the widespread trouble was a village pet. About two weeks ago it was bitten by a hound that later developed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. The hound and dog were killed, but not until the dog had bitten twelve or fourteen persons and several other dogs. Last Saturday John Oleson, one of the first victims, developed symptoms of rabies. Sunday he was taken to the Pasteur institute at Chicago, where he died in great agony on Monday. When news of his death reached Ellsworth it created consternation and the next train to Chicago carried eight people who were bitten. Among them are Mrs. George Pearson and daughter, H. Severson and Andrew Igon. Every dog in Ellsworth has been killed by special order of the city council.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., June 4.—(Special.)—A mad dog was the cause of a small-sized panic on the streets here yesterday. Five people were bitten, among the number being Policeman Riss, who received a bad bite on the hand while attempting to kill the animal. John Zahner had the calf of his left leg torn and upon the advice of his physician he left last night for Chicago, where he will receive treatment at the Pasteur institute. The other three parties who were the unfortunate victims of the animal did not receive such severe injuries and it is thought they will not need to go to Chicago for treatment.

BRYANISM IS VOTED DOWN

(Continued from First Page.)

laws; denounces the ship subsidy bill "recently passed by the United States senate, with the assistance of senators from Indiana, as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a wastful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the seas"; opposes the Fowler bank bill, which proposes bank concentration and the formation of a great banking trust; recognizes as an economic fact the increase of standard money arising from the vast increased production from our own and foreign mines, as a demonstration of the truth of the quantitive theory of money; condemns and denounces "the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of the noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

On Philippine Question.

"The Filipinos cannot become citizens without entangling our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization, to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent government, protecting them from outside interference and securing to this country such commercial and naval rights and advantages as would be just and fully and fairly protect American interests.

"We hold in reverence the valor, patriotism and services of the soldiers and sailors of the republic."

The platform further congratulates the republic of Cuba upon its entering into the family of nations and deplores the cruel and wanton destruction of the republics of South Africa; favors the construction and control of an isthmian canal; favors the election of United States senators by popular vote; favors freedom of debate in the legislative bodies of the state and nation; deplores the death of President McKinley; denounces anarchy in all its forms and declares that it should not be permitted to find an abiding place in this country; endorses the course of the democratic representatives in congress in standing for economy in public expenditures, for just principles of government and for the doctrines of the democratic party.

The platform ends by condemning the governor of Indiana "for his violation of the constitution and laws of the United States and the state of Indiana in his refusal to honor the requisition of the governor of Kentucky upon regularly returned indictments for murder against fugitives from justice."

THE RACE

Does not depend on the start but on the finish. It's staying power which carries many a runner to victory. It's like that in business. Many a man starts off in the race for business success with a burst of speed which seems to assure victory. Presently he begins to falter and at last he falls and fails. The cause? Generally "stomach trouble." No man is stronger than his stomach. Business haste leads to careless and irregular eating. The stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition become diseased. The body is inadequately nourished and so grows weak.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach and so strengthens the whole body which depends on the stomach for the nourishment from which strength is made.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is no medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Summer Energy and Activity.

If You Are Nervous, Despondent Sleepless, Irritable, or out of Sorts in June,

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Will Give You Nerve Force, Fresh Energy, Vigor, and New Health.

June should be the banner month of the year for the enjoyment of nature and life. If men and women are not physically capable of enjoying the good things of nature and home so bountifully provided by an All-Wise Creator, the fault is their own in the majority of cases.

Our nervousness, insomnia, despondency, and irritableness are continual and forcible reminders of ill health and disease. Their continuance in June means unhappiness and misery; their banishment by the use of Paine's Celery Compound means energy, activity, vigor, and full ability to enjoy Heaven's best gifts. Thousands are now acquiring rugged health and buoyant spirits through the use of Paine's Celery Compound. The blessings of health, home, and nature will be your portion if you wisely use the great medicine this month. It truly makes people well.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD

$9.60 Omaha to St. Paul Minneapolis and Return

June 1st to 14th. Return, October 31st.

Fishing is best during June in the MINNESOTA LAKES.

Particulars at City Ticket Offices,

1402 Farnam St.

OMAHA.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S FERRIS STOCK COMPANY — Woodward & Burgess, Managers. TONIGHT And Balance of Week. Mats. Sat'day-Sunday. The Man Outside. Prices—Mats., any reserved seat, 10c; night, 10c, 15c and 25c.

BASE BALL

VINTON STREET PARK.

St. Joseph vs. Omaha.

June 5-6-7-8.

Game called at 3:45. Take South Omaha Cars—South.

OMAHA'S RESORTS.

COURTLAND BEACH NOW OPEN

THE FOUR LANGFORDS in Aerial Acts. Mr. Ernest Nordin and his Full Orchestra. BALLOON ASCENSIONS Every Evening 7:45. SWITCHBACK RAILWAY, the Popular Attraction. VAUDEVILLE Performances. Admission 10c

LAKE MANAWA

Interstate Challenge Cup

Yacht Race FRIDAY

BALLOON ASCENSIONS Every Evening 7:45

GEORGIA SERENADERS in Vaudeville Performances

KRUG PARK

Omaha's Polite Summer Resort.

Today—High Class Attraction—Today

Huster's Concert Band.

The "Passion Play."

And a score of other free shows.

Admission to Park, 10c. Children Free.

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THE MILLARD 18th and Dorcas Sts. OMAHA, NEB.

FIRST CLASS CUSINE. LUNCHEON, FIFTY CENTS 12:30 TO 2 P. M. SUNDAY 5:30 P. M. DINNER is a special Millard feature.

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