UNION PACIFIC TESTIMONY

Complainants Nearing End of Their Story in Injunction Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST RECORD TO GO IN

One Witness Tells How Supplies for the Boarding House at the Shops Had to Be Smuggled Into Yards.

At noon yesterday the testimony on behalf of the complainant in the Union Pacific injunction case was nearly all in, there remaining but two affidavits, one of E. Dickinson, general manager, and the other of Mr. Coons, chief clerk of Superintendent McKeen, to be passed upon by the attorneys for the respondents as to their admissibility, before the record is closed so far as the direct testimony of the complainant is concerned.

Testimony yesterday morning was along the line of that heretofore taken. It has been agreed between the attorneys that the testimony taken at the inquest held upon the remains of Earl Caldwell shall be introduced with the same effect and subject to the same objections as though the witnesses had testified in person at this hearing, and the record of the police court, showing the fining of Richelieu for the assault upon Sweeney, will also be introduced.

The first witness to testify was E. Strietwiser, who since the strike has boarded at the hotel maintained by the company on the grounds. He had been talked to by the strikers and had been called names. He had not been assaulted and had seen policemen present when he was talking to the strikers.

James McCabe of 2514 Blondo street has been employed in the boiler shops for some time; has been called a "scab," but has been the victim of no assaults nor insults.

William Miller of 1414 North Twenty-sixth street said he was threatened on August 16, when he was told that he must quit work or he would be killed. He identified Richelieu, Stark and Snell as men who had called him names, but he had not been intimidated.

Lewis Hill, 3115 Burdette street, who has been employed by the Union Pacific for seventeen years, had been called a "scab" by strikers and identified "Young" Roberts as one of the men.

Violent Language a Habit.

John Reed, at the head of the Union Pacific fire department, had heard Harroway use violent and indecent language; knows Harroway well and knows that he used oaths and vulgar language in ordinary conversation; a rock was thrown one night which he believed to have been thrown at him, but by whom he did not know.

Harry Ulmer, a strike breaker who worked for the Burlington at Havelock for four years, tried to go to the shops one day, when he was turned back by a Union Pacific guard, and went to another gate; here he was approached by pickets who refused to let him enter the gates; went to the railroad headquarters the next morning and securing a guard went to the shops; has boarded at the shops ever since and has been out of the yards but five times; has never had any other trouble.

Harry Ulmer, employed in the baggage department of the Union Pacific, was out of work in September and went to the shops to get a job; was turned back by pickets and could not get in; was afraid to go to work then and looked for another job.

G. C. Smith, chief clerk of the purchasing department, said that he had been told by merchants from whom he had purchased supplies for the eating house and hotel that they could not deliver the goods on account of the pickets, who threatened to take the drivers from the wagons and dump the goods in the streets; for this reason many articles had been delivered at the office and taken to the shops in company wagons; a lot of furniture, which the manager of the furniture store said could not be delivered, was taken to the shops when that manager accompanied the wagon, and there was no trouble so far as he could learn; he had had no talk with the drivers and had no personal knowledge of any threatened trouble.

Garret Fort, assistant general passenger agent of the company, heard vile language used on the street car one evening, and while he did not know the names of the parties, was told that they were strikers.

NO NEW LOCOMOTIVES ARRIVE

Union Pacific Strikers Point to Fact as an Element in Their Favor.

Union Pacific strikers are whiling away many quiet moments these days during the slow progress of the injunction hearing in the federal court. Little is moving outside of this hearing, but the strikers are trudging away at their affairs, maintaining their picket lines, their financial bureaus, sending out their daily bulletins to faithful allies along the line and swearing their determination to "never say die."

The strikers are pointing to the failure of the Union Pacific's new engines to arrive as an element in their favor. They still contend that the company's motive power is fast declining, despite repeated statements from officials that it is not, and hold that without the new quota of engines Mr. Burt will soon be forced to the wall.

But that is merely the strikers' view. President Burt and other Union Pacific officials express different ideas about the same things. They dispute the assertion that their motive power is seriously crippled by the strike in their motive power shops for a period of four months and declare that their ability to meet the demands of their traffic ought to be sufficient proof of their claims. But this gives rise to another question. Strikers most emphatically deny that the company is meeting the demands of its normal traffic.

As to the new locomotives, Mr. Burt informed newspaper men some time during August that the company had ordered seventy-one of them and that the first would arrive the last week in August or the first week in September. That none of the engines has been received as yet is said by the company to be due in no way to the strike here. Strikers naturally claim the contrary. At any rate they say the company really would be unable to handle the engines if they did come, as they are without mechanics sufficiently skilled to set them up.

The representative of the Soo shops from Minneapolis succeeded in hiring from the ranks of the strikers half of the machinists and boiler makers he wanted. The other half he got from local contract shops. In all he takes back with him ten machinists and five boiler makers. The strikers are loathe to leave the city during their struggle with the Union Pacific.

SOCIAL QUESTION OF TODAY

First Lecture of University Extension Course by Dr. Ira W. Howerth.

Nearly every seat in the First Congregational church was taken last night at the lecture of Ira W. Howerth, Ph. D., the first of the series of twelve to be given periodically this fall and winter on modern social problems under the extension system of the University of Chicago. Dr. Howerth spoke upon "The Social Question of Today," saying, in part:

The social question presents a double aspect. In the first place, there is a general social question which is merely the eternal problem of economic and moral progress leading to better and better social conditions, the solution of which, if indeed we may speak of a solution of an ever present problem, depends upon the continuance of material progress, or the subjection of nature, and the gradual improvement of human personalities.

The social question of today, or, the social question of any given time, is the question of social welfare pressing most strongly for solution. That question will always be found to be a problem of restricting the opportunities of organized selfishness. Selfishness is general, and it is an illusion to suppose that one class of society is altogether virtuous and heroic, while another is moved only by the spirit of narrowness and greed.

When, in the sixteenth century, Martin Luther and his associates rebelled against the authority of the church, they were engaged in a movement which finally resulted in securing for the people a greater degree of religious freedom; that is the social question as a religious question was practically solved. While much still remains to be done in the way of securing for the people freedom of thought and action in religious matters, this particular phase of the social question is no longer dominant.

After the Reformation the people soon found out that the same opportunities for selfish domination that had been enjoyed by those in control of ecclesiastical institutions were afforded those who were in control of the state. The crozier of the ecclesiastic had merely transformed itself into the scepter of the political ruler. For two centuries and a half the struggle of the people was for a share in the government. The social question was a political question. This question, however, was nominally solved, so far as the people of this country are concerned, by the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence. The social question is consequently no longer primarily a political question.

Political liberty having been achieved, where is now the great opportunity for selfish domination? Obviously it lies with that class of persons who have secured control of the great industrial forces of our nation and have entrenched themselves behind the economic institutions upon which the welfare of society so largely depends. The social question of today, therefore, is chiefly an industrial or economic question. It is the problem of restricting the power of wealth and of securing for the people a higher degree of economic freedom.

It is useless to talk of an identity of interests between the laborer and the capitalist. There is no strict identity, and those who claim it are the victims of loose thinking, or are unconsciously biased by their own immediate interests.

FINDS MILK FREE OF POISON

Chemist Searches in Vain for Cause of Cuthbertson Family's Accident.

The bottle of milk from which the members of the family of E. A. Cuthbertson drank Sunday morning, at which time all were taken violently ill, was chemically analyzed yesterday and the chemist found no ptomaine or fermentative products that would have produced the results experienced by the Cuthbertson family. The milk has not been tested for inorganic poison. This will be done today.

The belief that it was the intention of some one to murder the entire family was strengthened yesterday by the finding of a portion of a wrapper from a box of rat poison. This was found by the police after a careful search of the house. No member of the family knew how the wrapper came to be in the house. The police are investigating thoroughly, and it is expected that some light will be thrown on the mystery in a short time. The members of the family who were taken ill are now out of danger, though Mrs. E. A. Cuthbertson is still very weak.

NEW NEBRASKA CORPORATION

State Insurance Company Organized by Prominent Local Business Men.

The State Insurance Company of Nebraska, recently organized by a number of Omaha men, expects to be ready for business by January 1. The company will have an authorized capital of $1,000,000, of which $125,000 will be paid in, $25,000 of which will be the surplus. The company expects to do business in Nebraska only and will have one person in every county in the state a stock holder and agent. The company includes these men: James E. Boyd, John C. Cowin, A. J. Love, J. J. Dickey, Luther Drake, E. A. Cudahy, E. A. Dixon, Frank Colpetzer, F. P. Kirkendall, George L. Hammer, E. E. Howell, William M. Glass, E. E. Bruce, Edgar Allen, M. C. Peters, W. J. C. Kenyon, William Krug and E. V. Lewis.

PAL FLEES AND MONEY, TOO

One Bedfellow Slips Out While Other Sleeps and is Fleeced.

Con Murphy and Fred Selvers, the latter hailing from Galena, Ill., occupied a room together in the Metropolitan hotel, Twelfth and Douglas streets, during the early part of Monday night. In the morning when Selvers awoke Murphy was gone. This fact did not concern Selvers very much until he progressed in his dressing far enough to put his hands in his trousers pockets. His $38 were gone also. He notified the police, and Murphy was arrested in Council Bluffs during the afternoon of yesterday, and later on brought to this city to stand trial.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and Residence.	Age.
William Romine, Blair, Neb.	34
Mrs. Rosa Romine, Omaha	30
James Richardson, jr., Omaha	24
Grace Crandall, Omaha	24
Joseph W. Ashton, Pueblo, Colo.	72
Gertrude Goodrich, Omaha	22
Woods Cones, Pierce, Neb.	42
Ida Ulrich, Omaha	24
James F. Thomas, Omaha	21
Margaret Zimmer, Omaha	19
Robert F. Gaines, Elk City	43
Byrdie McNamara	30
Alfred W. North, Holdrege, Neb.	24
Clara J. Storm, Elgin, Ill.	24

Don't Try to Master

the subject of life insurance or you will probably give up in despair. There are over 350 different forms of policies written.

Security is the first thing and resources guarantee security.

The Assets of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York exceed those of any other life insurance company in existence. They are over

$352,000,000

It has paid Policy-holders over

$569,000,000

which is more than any other life insurance company in the world has disbursed.

Write for "Where Shall I Insure?"

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

FLEMING BROS., Managers.
Des Moines, Ia. Omaha, Neb.
F. A. Castle, S. Kohn, W. B. Olin, jr., Joseph Trick, W. J. Trick, Miss E. M. Reynolds, special agents.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Hospital Association Will Endeavor to Secure a New Building.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS ARE TARDY

First Saloonkeeper Tried for Selling Liquor on Sunday Is Acquitted by the Jury—Magic City Gossip.

It was stated yesterday that the South Omaha Hospital association would hold a meeting within a few days to discuss further plans in relation to the erection of a new hospital or the securing of more comfortable quarters for it.

The building that is now being occupied by the association has proven unsatisfactory to the majority of the hospital board, and the women who comprise this board say they will put up with almost any kind of a building so long as they can make a change from where they now are. They state that the item of fuel alone in the present building is an important one, and that some change will be made without fail before cold weather sets in.

"But where are we to go," asked one of the members of the board last evening. "We have discussed this matter so many times and have contemplated so many different buildings that we are at a loss to know which one to decide upon renting. It was stated for awhile that some of the real estate men of the city would put up a building for us if we would enter into a lease for a considerable length of time, but the rent asked for such a building would be out of the question for us to pay, as would be the rent on some of the buildings already offered to us."

It is thought that an effort will be made to interest the packing houses in the matter of securing a new location, and even the railroads will be asked to assist. There has always been a strong objection urged against the building and the location of the hospital as it now exists, but it is thought that if a reasonable proposition is presented to these corporations that they will co-operate with the association in securing quarters that will prove both satisfactory and convenient.

May Be Shy on Salary.

It was stated yesterday that the officers of the city may be required to wait another month before any of them will have an opportunity to draw their salary. Several of the councilmen have openly stated that there would be no meeting of the council next Monday night, the regular monthly meeting night, and that it was a grave question as to just when the council would meet. There seems to be a clash in the council on the question of meeting, several of the members refusing to agree on a special meeting for allowing salaries without transacting business in general, and the balance refusing to meet for the purpose of discussing general business matters pertaining to the city government.

That Telephone Franchise.

Whether the council will give the new independent telephone company the authority to submit to the voters of the city the question of the granting of a new franchise for the erection of an independent telephone plant in South Omaha is unanswerable at this time. The provision of the charter which governs such proceedings simply says that if 5 per cent of the voters of the city remonstrate against the granting of a telephone franchise that it can only then be granted upon a majority vote of those cast upon such proposition. The telephone people state that the question will be up to the voters at this election, while the opposition have nothing to say on the subject.

Mike Kelly's Luck.

Mike Kelly, a well known laborer at one of the packing houses, received word last Monday that he had inherited an estate of more than $5,000, and accompanying the letter was a check for $100. Kelly is said to have started out with the money on his person, when he was beguiled into a saloon and there robbed. The police state that they recovered $55 of his money. With this he will immediately start for his old home in Canada.

City Loses First Case.

Dennis Cushing, the first of the men to be tried on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, was yesterday acquitted by a jury in the police court. Although many of the cases were instituted two months ago, none had ever come to trial until yesterday. When the cases were reached Monday afternoon, each of the men charged demanded a jury, which was granted. It is stated that the jury acquitted Cushing on the first ballot. The case of John Kriolski, a saloon keeper at Thirty-third and L streets, was to have been tried yesterday afternoon, but as the daughter of Kriolski died during the day, the case was continued by the assistant city attorney until one week from yesterday.

Money Still on Hand.

From the statement compiled by City Clerk S. C. Shrigley it appears that the city still has some money on hand. The amount of the levy for 1902 was $133,655, while there was a balance on hand from 1901 of $5,066. Up to October 1 warrants to the amount of $85,177 have been drawn. The balance remaining in the different funds is as follows: Fire, $542; salary, $1,276; public light, $607; water, $491; street repair, $2,458; police, 5,995; interest, $27,431; judgment, $25; library, $3,267, and park, $2,569. The fund for curb and pavement repair work has been completely exhausted.

Waiting for Benches.

The police court officials are still anxiously awaiting the action of the council in the proposed purchase of the benches for use in the police court room. Two months ago the council adopted the resolution providing for the placing of suitable benches in this room, but since that time no one seems to have been able to determine just whose duty it was to buy them. There are about two dozen chairs in the court room, but barring these, it has no other seating facilities.

Magic City Gossip.

Mrs. Charles E. Reed of Fairbury, Neb., is visiting with friends in South Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. John Earnest, 217 North Twenty-second street, report the birth of a son.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams, Twenty-seventh and I streets.

The amount of stock received at the yards yesterday was not in keeping with the records of the week.

Deputy City Treasurer E. L. Gustafson has returned from a week's visit in Denver and other Colorado points.

The rule that all city prisoners must work out their time on the roads of the city seems to meet with universal favor.

Officials in the city hall claim that the building is too cold for comfort. No steam has as yet been turned on in the building.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. George Chase this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Willie, the 18-months-old son of E. Young, Thirty-sixth and N streets, died yesterday morning and the funeral will be held tomorrow morning.

City Attorney Murdock states that the council has been acting illegally in the drawing of warrants upon the different funds of the city, and recommends a different plan for the paying of bills hereafter.

To meet the popular clamor, the Board of Education may hold a special meeting some night this week to make some provision for the better heating facilities of the schools and to take some steps to see to it that molesters of school property are punished. The proposed meeting is said to be objected to by certain members.

Division A of the Ladies' union of the Christian church will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Rodger Hodgens, Eighteenth and I streets.

NEPTUNE TAKES A PLUNGE

Missouri River Not to His Liking and He Allows Himself to be Hauled Out.

Neptune Everett, true to the watery traditions of the family, plunged beneath the amber flood of the Missouri last night from off the slag dump of the Omaha and Grant smelter at the foot of Davenport street. This was probably with suicidal intent, possibly an accident; Neptune himself was too incoherent to say. Sam Robinson, Al Hoffman and W. A. Meis, smelter men, assisted him back to ground and partially dried him close to a furnace until the police wagon came. Neptune had a number of gashes on his left arm and hand and leg from the sharp slag. He is a hostler in the Windsor stables and for the past year has lived in the boarding house of Mrs. Elizabeth Heflin at 1410 Chicago street. He is said to be a man of drinking habits and to have had considerable trouble in his life. At about 9 o'clock Al Hoffman, an employe of the smelter, saw a man who did not belong there hurrying across the grounds inside the fence. He notified Robinson and Meis, who are watchmen, and the three pursued the man and were in time to hear the splash as he struck the water. The slag bank is very steep, but they were able to rescue him. The water is forty feet deep and runs very swiftly, but just at this point is an eddy, to which fact the man owes his life.

HOMELESS AND FULL OF CUTS

Stranger Tumbles Off Train and Sustains Several Bad Injuries.

Charles Murphy, who says that he has no particular place of abode but is engaged in railroad construction, had the misfortune to fall from a platform of a rapidly moving Northwestern train yesterday morning as it was nearing the river bridge on its way to Council Bluffs. He sustained a V-shaped cut on the scalp and abrasions and bruises of the nose, mouth and hands. The scalp was cut to the bone and the flap turned down as though from a scalping knife, and the wound ground full of cinders. Murphy walked to the police station, where his injuries were dressed. He said he was sitting on the platform and a sudden lurch of the train threw him off. He struck on his head and rolled over a number of times.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

All local freight depots will close at noon today and will receive no freight after that hour.

Michael Murphy and a number of others have petitioned the district court for the appointment of a receiver for the Fidelity Mutual Insurance company of Omaha.

Charles Volz and R. J. Rothmiller were arrested last night on the carnival grounds for swiping up handfuls of confetti from the pavement and throwing it in people's faces. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

Mary Lee has petitioned the district court for a divorce from Alva A. Lee on the ground of extreme cruelty and non-support. She also asks for the custody of their child, Gracie May. The couple were married at Stuart, Ia., November 25, 1899.

On the ground of non-support, Augusta Strain has asked the district court to divorce her from Leslie S. Strain, to whom she was married in 1882 at Lincoln, Ill., and by whom she has had six children, all minors, the oldest being 17 and the youngest 4 years old. Mrs. Strain asks the court to allow her alimony of $30.

Clyde C. Taylor, a 5-year-old negro boy, was arrested on the grounds of the street fair last night and is thought to have taken two pocketbooks. The little fellow denied taking them and laid the blame on Eddie Enix, a companion; but he added that there was only 50 cents and some stamps. It is thought several of the lads were acting together.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crandall and Ralph, jr., have returned from a three weeks' visit with friends in Colorado and Wyoming.

The many friends of Mrs. J. Percy Fleishel, nee Miss Ruth Weller, will be sorry to hear that she is seriously ill of typhoid fever at her home in Canon City, Colo.

Mrs. Mary Louise Ryan of Cincinnati is in the city, visiting her son, John Becan Ryan. Mrs. Ryan, ever since her girlhood days, has been a well known writer on religious and political topics.

A dispatch was received by the Richardson Drug company yesterday from La Colorado, Mexico, announcing the death of Lee Weber, one of its oldest traveling men, who has been representing them in New Mexico.

P. Hickman, a transient guest of the City hotel, fell through a second-story window in the front of that establishment at 2 o'clock last night and landed on the pavement, sustaining slight bruises of the thigh and head. Hickman is a somnambulist and is supposed to have walked through the window, taking the screen along in his fall.

Congressman John F. Lacey of Oskaloosa, Ia., was the guest of Congressman Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs in Omaha yesterday. Mr. Lacey has been making some campaign speeches in this state and after a short interruption, caused by the change in the plans of President Roosevelt to visit Nebraska, will resume his tour. Mr. Smith will deliver a couple of campaign speeches in Nebraska later on, one in the Fourth and the other in the Fifth districts.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test,) golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after-dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals, will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

LIKE SUNDAY AT FORT RILEY

Tuesday Night's Fierce Storm Causes Postponement of Maneuvers.

GENERAL REVIEW IS ALSO CALLED OFF

Sanger Concludes He Won't Ask for It Under Circumstances, Though Soldiers Had Prepared—Prominent Visitors Arrive.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Sept. 30.—Deeper quiet even than prevails upon a Sunday existed throughout the day at Camp Root. The only events were the arrival at the camp of Governor Stanley of Kansas and late in the afternoon of Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and Brigadier General Carter, the acting adjutant general of the army, who inspected the camp. At daybreak this morning the ground was in such a condition after the storm of last night that it would have been impossible to carry out the day's program with much probability of success. The earth around Fort Riley is of the character that becomes exceedingly difficult to maneuver upon unless dry. A little rain causes it to become so slippery that it is difficult for men and horses to keep their feet on sloping ground unless moving with caution, and rain converts it into sticky gum that makes marching a performance utterly without redeeming features.

General Bates determined last night to call off the program for today, and conditions this morning proved the wisdom of his course. Overhead it was a day difficult to surpass; under feet was a condition that could not be made worse. The roads have dried nicely, however, and everything points to favorable conditions for tomorrow's work.

General Bates issued orders in the morning for all commands to hold themselves in readiness for a review by the assistant secretary of war, if he should accept it. Consequently there was much rubbing of metal and much cleaning of clothing and leather trappings throughout the day. In the middle of the afternoon General Bates, accompanied by his aides, Captains Reeve and Wright, rode out to select a ground for the holding of the review. General Sanger, however, decided that the troops would have sufficient work without marching out on review, and declined the honor offered him.

Sanger and Carter Welcomed.

General Sanger and General Carter were met at the train on their arrival by an escort of cavalry and after being received by Colonel C. C. C. Carr, the commander of the military post of Fort Riley, rode out to Camp Root, where General Bates received them with the customary honors. A short reception was held, all of the leading officers at the camp calling to pay their respects to Generals Sanger and Carter. The officers of the National guard were also presented. The invitation of General Bates to inspect the camp was then accepted and after listening to a short concert by the band of the Eighteenth infantry General Bates and the assistant secretary of war headed a long line of horsemen on their ride through the camp. They rode over the entire ground and both General Sanger and General Carter expressed themselves pleased with what they saw. They will be the guests of General Bates at the maneuvers tomorrow.

An hour previous to the arrival of the distinguished army officers, Governor Stanley of Kansas and party, mong whom were a number of women, called at General Bates' headquarters. The governor was escorted to the camp by a squadron of cavalry and after a short stay at the headquarters of General Bates left to visit the camp of the men of the Kansas National guard. Here he was received with all the honors of a commander-in-chief and spent several hours looking around.

Tomorrow morning the war problem originally scheduled for today will be carried out. It will be the defense and attack of a convoy. The latter will be quite large and is expected to number fully 100 wagons. It is expected that it will furnish one of the most interesting maneuvers of the series.

This morning was occupied by a general discussion of the military problems that have already been worked out.

The commanding officers of the opposing forces in each one of the maneuvers read his report, the umpire's report was read and general explanations and a discussion followed.

The lyceum was conducted for the benefit of the National guard officers, who were given every facility to acquire all possible information.

Worst Storm for Years.

The storm which swept over Fort Riley last night was the worst that has been experienced here for several years. The wind blew a howling gale, the rain fell in torrents and the cold was intense. Some of the National guard companies that arrived during the latter part of the evening came in without equipage of any kind, and but for the efforts of Captain C. B. Baker, the camp quartermaster, many of them would have fared badly. Captain Baker, with his assistants, labored in the storm until long after midnight and would not leave until everything possible had been done.

The quartermaster's department has looked after the comfort of the members of the National guard with the same assiduity that has been employed by General Bates, his staff officers and the military umpires in rounding out their military education.

Lieutenant Colonel Raspahoff, the Russian military attache, arrived last night in the worst of the storm. He is a soldier who has seen much active service and at once gave evidence of his intention to see the bright side of things. He looked around the camp as well he could, and in the intense darkness his vision might possibly extend ten feet, turned his face toward the leaky clouds and said: "This is fine; this is bee-you-ti-ful. It is always nice to come to a camp in a rain."

An infantry captain who heard it remarked: "A man who can say that on a night like this and not choke on it is all right."

Commissary General Weston has also arrived at the camp.

The State Medical society of Kansas is now in session at Junction City, and tomorrow its members in a body will visit the camp, where the workings of the army medical system will be fully explained. Object lessons will be given of the treatment of wounded soldiers from the time of their removal from the field until after their first treatment in the field hospital.

In the Merger Suit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Late this afternoon Judge Amidon of the United States district court, in the anti-merger suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway company, in which Captain Weidenfeld of New York attempted to intervene, decided to grant the intervention. But he also dismissed both the original bill and the bill in intervention on the ground that the Northern Securities company should have been represented and that neither Power nor Weidenfeld were in a position to demand the relief sought through their complaints.

DIED.

COLBERT—Christina, aged 71 years. Funeral Thursday morning, October 2, at 8 o'clock sharp, from the residence of Mrs. Emmet McCreary, her daughter, 2304 Pratt street, to St. Mary Magdalene's church, Sixteenth and Douglas streets. Interment in German Catholic cemetery, South Omaha.

Lessen Laundry Labors by using

Swift's Pride Soap

It cleans the most delicate fabrics—but never injures

Made by Swift & Company

MARKET MAKES RECOVERY

(Continued from First Page.)

remit the requirements of banks to maintain a cash reserve against government deposits which are secured by government bonds, and to accept other securities than government bonds for government deposits, where it would release 2 per cent bonds and would require the taking out of additional bank notes.

Authoritative statements from Mr. Morgan relieved the fears of a miscarriage of the plan for transfers of control of the Louisville & Nashville.

Secretary Shaw today gave out the following statement:

The department is in receipt of a number of requests from various banks in the country, clearly showing that the statement given out last night was misunderstood, or rather that it was not clearly read. That there may be no misunderstanding, the following statement is made:

No new deposits will be made on any security other than government bonds so long as government bonds can be secured. For the present banks seem to be able to obtain frequently by borrowing bonds other than 2 per cent consols. They can obtain the use of these bonds for a limited period and they are as desirable as any for security for deposits. They are not as desirable as security for circulation for the reason that circulation based thereon is taxable at 1 per cent, while circulation based on the 2 per cent consols is taxable at only 1½ per cent. The banks cannot obtain except by purchase any bond as a basis for circulation, because when deposited for circulation they cannot be released until the circulation is retired, and it may take a year before their circulation can be retired and price of bonds is so high that bank circulation is handled at considerable loss to the banks. They must be encouraged or circulation constantly contracts.

Therefore the department has decided to release, for such banks as have deposits and are not maintaining their limit of circulation, a portion of the bonds now held by the government, taking in lieu thereof other satisfactory security on condition always that the bonds released will be used for the immediate issue of additional circulation. This provision does not apply to those banks that already have their maximum circulation, neither does it apply to banks that do not have any deposits.

Purpose of the Offer.

The sole purpose of this offer is to increase circulation that is already printed and ready to be issued and held by banks who have the bonds on deposit. These deposits being scattered throughout the entire country, the relief offered, it is believed, will be national rather than local, for it applies to all sections and to every state in the union. That the secretary has intended all along that the relief should be general and for the west as well as New York, was shown by a remark he made in explaining how the effect would be immediate in New York. He explained again how relieving the banks of the necessity of carrying reserve gave them the opportunity to extend credits to four times the reserve released.

"You see," he continued, "your New York banks do not care anything for cash—they do their business by means of credits. Their loans and deposits are in the form of checks and bookkeeping, and all they want of cash is to maintain their reserves."

"Then what is the use of increasing circulation?" was asked.

"Oh," replied the secretary instantly, "your banks here do not do all the business. When it comes to the western banks, when they want to make a loan for the purpose of paying for cattle or grain they have got to pay out the actual currency. They don't do as much of their business on books; that is where the cash is needed, and they call on the banks here for it."

Secretary Shaw during the afternoon received a number of telegrams from a number of bankers from various sections of the country commending his action.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild was one of those who met Mr. Shaw. Their talk was in private. Before going to the subtreasury Mr Fairchild had been asked his opinion of Secretary Shaw's action.

"It is a radical departure from precedent, but it is a good thing. It is just what is needed in the present circumstances."

Judge Caldwell May Decide Today.

DENVER, Sept. 30.—The arguments in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company's suit were finished today. Judge Hornblower of New York being the last speaker. Judge Caldwell indicated that he might give his decision tomorrow morning.

ALLOTMENT OF THE SITES

Governors and Representatives of Many States Take Part in Ceremony at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The governors of nine states, the accredited representatives of the national government and of twenty or more states or territories are here to participate in the allotment of sites for buildings at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the ceremonies for which began today. Despite the threatening weather the attendance at the ceremonies was large.

At 10 o'clock this morning members of the national commission, of the board of lady managers, of the state commissions, of the board in charge of the United States government exhibit and other invited guests assembled at the Planters hotel, the Southern hotel and the exposition offices at the Laclede building, where nine special trolley cars were in waiting to convey them to the Country club.

After breakfasting at the club the party proceeded to the world's fair site, where the ceremonies began with the allotment of ground on which the government building will be erected. Then Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, South Carolina, New York, Arkansas, Kansas and Montana received possession of their respective sites, each state being represented by the governor or state commission or both.

Speeches of presentation and acceptance were in order in each instance. Tomorrow the remaining states and territories will receive their allotments.

The first formal session of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition was held this afternoon. A temporary organization was effected with Mrs. Finis P. Ernest of Denver as president and Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Little Rock as secretary. The permanent organization will take place tomorrow morning. Mrs. James L. Blair of St. Louis was offered the presidency in lieu of Miss Helen Gould's declination of that honor. Mrs. Blair also declined with the proviso that the board allow her until tomorrow's session for consideration of the matter.

The appointment of Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, N. Y., as a member of the board to succeed Mrs. John A. McCall of New York city, resigned, was announced through Secretary Joseph L. Flory of the national commission, as the selection of Commissioner Martin H. Glynn of Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Horton, who makes the nineteenth member of the board, was chairman of the committee on ceremonies at the Pan-American exposition. She is a regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for New York state, a Colonial Dame, and a prominent society woman of her city.

DEATH RECORD.

Robert Drummond.

Messrs. W. R. Drummond and Robert Drummond, jr., have received news of the death of their father, Robert Drummond, at Amesbury, Mass., where he has made his home since coming from Scotland and where his wife, two sons and a daughter are resident. His death was the result of heart failure, with which he was very suddenly stricken early Friday morning while calling at the home of his son James. A number of Massachusetts people now resident in Omaha were acquainted with Mr. Drummond and he made still other friends while visiting his sons here some years ago.

Union County Pioneer.

CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Wenzel Susank, one of the best known and most highly respected pioneers of Union county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Rummels on north Cherry street yesterday of old age. He had been failing for some time, and a few months ago he gave up the farm he occupied southwest of Creston since 1868 and came to live with his daughter.

Oldest Settler in Southeast Iowa.

TRENTON, Ia., Sept. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, the oldest pioneer of southeastern Iowa, died today at the age of 100 years.

Keep a good supply of Ayer's Family Medicines on hand. It's so easy then to take one of the Pills at bedtime if you feel a little bilious, or if your stomach is a trifle out of order.

Just so with the Sarsaparilla. A few doses will bring back your lost appetite, give strength to your weakened nerves, and relieve you of that terrible feeling of exhaustion.

And besides there are the children to think of. A dose or two at the right time often means so much.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.