LAWYERS OF NEBRASKA MEET

Third Annual Convention of State Bar Association Begins Work.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES COME FIRST

Program Includes Number of Papers on Live Legal Topics, Reception and Smoker and Big Banquet at the Close.

The numerical strength of the supreme court was the dominant consideration in yesterday's session of the Nebraska State Bar association, which is now in third annual assembly. President S. P. Davidson gave it considerable attention in his address and the committee on legislation affecting the profession dealt with it at even greater length. Mr. McIntosh of that committee submitted a resolution for a bill leaving the jurisdiction of the supreme court as it now is, but leaving to the legislature the number of judges and their salaries, this to be done by an amendment to the constitution. Judge J. B. Letton of Fairbury opposed further attempt at securing constitutional amendment and argued for a constitutional convention. Finally his motion that it be declared the sense of the association that the present legislature should prepare for a constitutional convention prevailed.

President Davidson's Address.

Yesterday's session opened at 2:30 with the address of President Davidson, which was in part as follows:

Two years ago the docket of the supreme court of the state was so large and so rapidly increasing that the judges were overwhelmed with the work before them, the delays incident to the condition of the docket were producing in many cases an absolute denial of justice, and the practice of the law was becoming unsettled and disorganized. Through your recommendation and the persistent efforts of your committees a temporary expedient was resorted to. A commission of nine members was authorized and appointed. It is true that the able commission that was appointed has so effectively aided the court that the docket of that court is almost clear, and the court and the profession can now hope that the old business will soon be entirely disposed of. This expedient that was adopted by reason of the force of circumstances, while it has proven to have been effective, was and is not entirely satisfactory to either the bar or the court.

Some permanent relief in the way of an increase of the number of the judges of the supreme court is urgently demanded. It is evident that the only permanent relief from an overcrowded docket can only come from an increase in the number of the judges of the supreme court. Whether this can be best accomplished by the submission of an amendment making such provision, or calling a constitutional convention that will be authorized to propose an entire reorganization of the court, and propose other much needed changes in our constitution, it is for the people under your lead to determine. But for the present, until permanent relief can be obtained, it seems to me to be wise to continue the present commission or provide for a commission of a smaller number of commissioners to continue to assist the court.

To Curb Anarchy.

The people ought not to let their deep indignation, so justly aroused by the assassination of President McKinley, to cool until an adequate remedy for such emergency has been provided, until the forms of law have been so perfected and formulated that those guilty wretches cannot creep through its meshes. I may be treading on dangerous, if not forbidden ground. It may be considered presumption in me. But I have positive convictions upon this subject. With becoming deference to the wisdom of the great lawyers in the United States senate and house of representatives, with a keen sensibility of my own ignorance and inability to comprehend or understand the entire situation, I do not hesitate to declare that my belief is that the proposed legislation is entirely inadequate.

Is not the definition of treason as fixed by the constitution of the United States, too limited and restricted? By the law of England, treason includes such acts as even imagining the king's death, or the killing of the queen, or the killing of the king's heir, or the killing of the chancellor or a judge in office.

Suggests Constitutional Amendment.

Have we not outgrown the fear that by extending the definition of this crime we may possibly imperil the liberties of the people? Do not the exigencies surrounding us demand that this provision of the national constitution should be amended so that the definition of the crime of treason shall include any wrongful acts whose object and purpose are the overthrow of the government, or any acts of resistance to the government as such, so as also to include any assault upon or the killing of the president, or any other officer of the government upon whom the powers and duties of the president may devolve, or any assault upon a judge of one of the United States courts, or even a member of congress, if the act can be shown to have been committed in resistance of the government in any of its great departments, or on account of any official acts or omissions. This definition of this crime should also include any counseling, encouraging, suggesting, aiding or abetting the commission of either of the offenses above referred to. In my judgment real, actual treason is committed every time the killing of any officer of the government is advised or taught or encouraged either by public address, or by publication in the press, or by private counseling or advice. The proposed legislation under consideration by congress, I fear, would be ineffective, and if unconstitutional, will be wholly abortive and useless.

Committee on Legal Education.

The gist of the report of the committee on legal education as presented by Chairman H. H. Wilson of Lincoln is found in the following resolutions, which were adopted with only one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this association recommends such legislation as will require all persons, before registering for the study of law with a view of admission to the bar, to prove by satisfactory examination that they possess a good English education.

Resolved, That this association recommends such legislation as will require applicants for admission to the bar to show that they have devoted at least three years to the study of law.

Judge W. D. McHugh, as chairman, stated that the committee on law reform considered that the committee on legislation affecting the profession had sufficiently covered the ground and therefore had no report to make.

Legislation Affecting Profession.

In presenting the report of the committee of legislation affecting the profession, Chairman R. W. Breckenridge said in part:

The temporary expedient of a supreme court commission has worked excellently; largely because of the endorsement given the plan by this association. A commission of nine was provided by the session of the legislature which convened two years ago. The court was fortunate in the selection of the commissioners and except that they have all had at least twice as much to do as they should have had in justice to themselves and the litigants of this state, their work has been of a very high standard and the majority of the reported opinions emanating from the various members of the commission are equal to those of any court and are far superior to much of the Nebraska case law which present members of the court have occasionally followed, but, while following it, have apologized for doing so. Your committee recommends the continuation of a commission of nine, giving option to the court to reduce the number if and when the business of the supreme court shall make it expedient to do so.

The committee will likewise recommend to the association a joint resolution amending the constitution so that the number of the supreme court and the salaries of the judges shall be left to the legislature.

To Simplify Appeals.

Your committee recommends to the association a measure which materially simplifies the appeal of causes from the district to the supreme court. Under the present machinery of the statute there is too much technicality. It is proposed now to abolish proceedings in error in civil causes and abolish likewise writs of error and assignments of error. The bill which has been prepared for your consideration provides that all civil causes shall go from the district to the supreme court by appeal; that the case in the supreme court shall have the same title as in the district court. The jurisdiction of the supreme court will be conferred by the filing of a transcript containing the final judgment sought to be reversed. A bill of exceptions is to be settled in the manner now provided. This bill does not interfere with the present statutes regarding the settlement of bills of exceptions. But the transcript and the bill of exceptions, if any, must be filed within six months from the date of the judgment or final order sought to be reversed. No petition in error or assignment of error are required, but within such time after docketing the case as the supreme court may by a general rule fix, the appellant must file his brief and the grounds stated in the brief for the reversal of the judgment shall constitute all the assignment of error required. The court will have, under the bill as prepared, the option to notice any plain error not assigned. Another section of the bill as prepared gives the supreme court discretion in the matter of costs.

Another measure is offered preserving the writ of error to the district court from tribunals inferior to the district court and another measure is recommended providing for supersedeas bonds, which is a virtual re-enactment of the supersedeas statute in error proceedings now existing, but which changes the condition of supersedeas bonds in equity cases, to require an appellant from judgment decrees or final orders directing the sale or delivery of possession of real property, to give a bond to pay the value of the use and occupation of the property during the pendency of the appeal.

Resolutions Anent Supreme Court.

After the presentation of the report J. H. McIntosh of the same committee submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The supreme court of this state, according to data furnished by its clerk, will be more than 500 cases in arrears by the expiration of the terms of the present supreme court commissioners; and

Whereas, No possibility exists of relieving said court by an increase in the number of judges through a constitutional amendment within the next two years; and

Whereas, The retention of the present number of said commissioners is not only necessary for the time being to enable said court to clear its docket, but is also necessary in order that the members of the said court and commission may have sufficient time to perform satisfactorily the work devolving upon them; and

Whereas, The judges of the said court are in the best position to determine when the number of said commissioners may be safely and properly reduced; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Nebraska State Bar association that the present legislature should make provision for continuing the present number of commissioners for a period not exceeding two years, and empowering the judges of said court to reduce the number thereof whenever, in the opinion of said judges, the business of said court and the condition of its docket will so warrant.

Other features of the committee report will be dealt with today, the rest of yesterday afternoon being consumed in a discussion.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, in district courtroom No. 1, where the sessions are being held, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews delivers his address on "Socialism," and to this the general public is especially urged to come. Of new officers to be elected there was little talk yesterday, and a number of prominent members denied that any slate has yet been decided upon.

ENJOY SMOKER IN EVENING

J. H. McIntosh Reads Paper on "Power of Congress to Regulate Corporations."

It was through the blue haze from many rich Havanas that the visiting delegates to the annual meeting of the State Bar association saw Omaha on their first night here. They were the guests of the Omaha Bar association at a smoker given in the parlors of the Commercial club, and the natural affinity of all legal minds found just the proper flavor in the mellowing smoke to make the evening a social success. Not all the delegates had yet arrived, but those who were in town were glad of it, and those who were not will be sorry for it when they hear today what they missed.

The sole set speech of the evening was by J. H. McIntosh, whose subject was, "The Power of Congress to Regulate Industrial Corporations." The paper treated the subject exhaustively, each point being reinforced by citations from federal court decisions. The conclusions of the speaker upon the points at issue were:

From the very nature of the thing there is not, nor can be, any connection whatever between interstate commerce and the form of the corporate organization, the scope of the corporate rights, powers, privileges or purposes of a corporation formed for or engaged in the production of articles that may become the subjects of interstate trade; there is not, nor can be, any connection whatever between interstate commerce and the property owned or controlled by a corporation engaged in production, or the means employed by it in acquiring property, or the place, or the extent, or the methods of its productive operations.

Under the commerce clause of the constitution, then, congress cannot by direct legislation regulate industrial corporations in respect to their capitalization, their investments, the motives that influence them or in any manner supervise or control their productive operations. These are not commerce. Their corporate franchises are derived from the states, which had an unbounded right to grant them. What uses they shall make of these franchises, or ends accomplished under them, the states that granted them may say, but congress. When, however, a corporation has monopolized the production and sale of a public necessity, congress may, for the public good, limit the price charged in interstate trade.

As a result of this discussion I cannot but conclude that the powers of congress to regulate industrial corporations are confined within narrow limits. Broadly speaking, congress seems to be powerless directly to regulate or restrict the organization of industrial corporations, to limit their capitalization, to inquire into or interfere with their investments or to question the motives or to control the methods of their productive operations. Nor apparently can congress do any of these by indirection. In short, under the distribution of the powers of government agreed upon between the United States and the states and the people thereof, it would seem, the hand of congress cannot reach these corporations at all until their transactions either become interstate commerce, or directly and immediately affect it.

On this great question, however, upon which there is so much diversity of well matured opinion, the supreme court alone can speak with authority. The people are much concerned to know what can be done and what cannot. As yet, the Sherman law has not been fully developed. There are those that believe its provisions, if faithfully enforced, would furnish full relief. The bill lately introduced in congress by Senator Hoar, if it should become a law, covers the whole case; and if sustained by the court, cannot but prove a valuable measure for regulating these corporations.

LIENS ON GOULD'S CASTLE

Claims Amount to Eighty Thousand Dollars and Contractors Refuse to Make Explanation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Six liens aggregating nearly $80,000 have been filed at Hemstead, L. I., against Castle Gould, the country seat that Howard Gould is building at Sands Point, Port Washington.

The contractors who filed the liens refuse to explain their reasons until the case is brought up in the Nassau county court. Mr. Gould had trouble with workmen last autumn and had deputy sheriffs to keep walking delegates off his premises.

ASTHMA

Climates wear out. Smokes and sprays do not cure. They relieve symptoms instead of removing causes; whereas, we take Asthma so thoroughly out of the system that nothing remains which can produce an attack; sufferers are soon able to work, eat, sleep and stand exposure without the slightest return of Asthma. Being right in principle our treatment does what "relifs" cannot do. We cure to stay cured severe, long-standing and pronounced "incurable" cases. If you are skeptical, it is because you are ignorant of our great work. Since 1883 we have treated 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers. If you desire complete relief, health restored, and no return of Asthma, write for our Book 75 Free. F. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREE COAL IS OPPOSED

Senator Aldrich Claims Abrogation of Duty Would Not Help People.

VEST WARMLY DEFENDS HIS PROPOSITION

Resolution Goes Over and Many Minor Bills Are Passed by Unanimous Consent Before Senate Adjourns Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—When the senate met today a house bill was passed amending the international revenue laws allowing all distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses, or which may hereafter be produced and deposited therein, the same allowance for loss or leakage and evaporation which now exists on distilled spirits deposited prior to January 1, 1899.

A bill was also passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to prescribe rules and regulations for the procurement of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory.

Opposes Free Coal.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) then addressed the senate on the question of removing the duty on coal.

He began by stating that such a plan would not afford the relief sought. It infringed the rights of the house with respect to revenue bills.

The attempt to afford relief, said Mr. Aldrich, through a method that would open a discussion here as to the constitutional rights of the senate and the constitutional prerogative of the house that would outlast the coal famine is not a profitable method of securing results.

Mr. Aldrich recited the facts relating to the coal tariff, saying that in 1894, when the democrats were in control of the senate, the house sent the Wilson bill to the senate with coal free of duty. The democratic finance committee and the democratic senate with the exception of Mr. Hill of New York, voted to put a duty of 40 cents a ton on coal, although they had the power to admit coal free of duty.

Turning to the democratic side and speaking with considerable emphasis, Mr. Aldrich said:

You have always been in favor of free coal when your opinions were of no value to the country; on the day when you could give the country free coal you deliberately and unanimously voted the other way. It therefore comes with ill grace for senators to criticise the action of the senate in 1897 in view of the action taken in 1894.

Mr. Aldrich said the high price of fuel in the country now was not due to the present tariff.

Cleveland Urged It.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) replying, said Mr. Aldrich's remarks could be read between the lines. He simply was opposed to the resolution. He said it was an open secret how the rate of 40 cents a ton was put on coal in the Wilson bill; that there were five democratic senators opposed to the bill who were in position to dictate what should be placed in the bill and that their votes were needed to pass the measure.

President Cleveland, he said, had urged free coal on congress. "We were held up," said Mr. Vest, "to use plain vernacular, and told if we dared to put free coal in the bill it would be defeated. A compromise therefore was effected on the basis of 40 cents a ton.

"What does it matter how anybody voted in 1894?" he inquired. "Is that an answer to the poor, freezing people now who demand immediate relief?" He referred to his former statement that the rates in the Dingley bill were made so high as to render possible the negotiation of reciprocity agreements and said it was based on information he believed to be true.

In support of this allegation he read an editorial from a Washington paper referring to a private conversation in which Mr. Dingley was declared to have made the statement.

Mr. Hale (Me.) characterized the article as a remarkable statement.

"It was never made in Mr. Dingley's lifetime," he said. And then, speaking of the Dingley bill, declared it "a great, magnificent and munificent gift to the American people in the cause of protection and prosperity."

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) declared that such resolutions as that under discussion were futile in securing the objects sought and contended that all legislation affecting revenue should originate in the house.

Mr. Vest explained his action in offering a resolution instead of a bill, saying he felt sure a bill, after its reference to a committee, would never be reported. His object was to call attention to the condition of the country.

Reverting to his statement concerning the object of placing the rates so high in the Dingley bill, he read a letter from the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, saying the statement attributed to Mr. Dingley was made to a writer on the staff of that paper in March, 1897.

Hale Defends Dingley.

Mr. Hale entered into a defense of Mr. Dingley, saying the statement attributed to him was radically opposed to all his utterances and involved the charge of insincerity.

The debate was cut short by Mr. Quay (Pa.) demanding the regular order and the resolution went over, to come up on the next legislative day.

The statehood bill then was taken up and Mr. Nelson (Minn.) continued his remarks begun on Monday. He had not concluded when, at 4 o'clock, by unanimous consent, the senate considered unobjected bills on the calendar.

The following were passed:

Granting additional lands adjacent to the site of the University of Montana to the university; to authorize, settle and compromise certain litigation pending in the circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, in which the eastern band of Cherokee Indians are involved; to redivide the district of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions.

The bill providing for the retirement of Captain R. P. Hobson brought forth a protest from Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), who thought congress should not be made a court of appeals to hear applications from officers after they had been declared fit for active service.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) characterized it as an exceptional case and said he did not intend that Captain Hobson's reputation or character should be damaged by any objection against him.

Bills also were passed as follows: For the relief of certain enlisted men in the navy; to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Shamokin, Pa. (the bill carries an appropriation of $100,000); to provide for a bridge across Rainy river in Minnesota.

At 5 the senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

CONSTABULARY BILL PASSED

House Disposes of Measure Introduced to Simplify Proceedings in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In pursuance of the order made yesterday, the house immediately after convening today entered upon consideration of the Philippines constabulary bill, which was speedily passed.

While Mr. Cooper (Wis.) was explaining the bill Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) asked if it would allow a first lieutenant to be chief of the constabulary with the rank of brigadier general. Upon receiving an affirmative reply he characterized the bill as vicious.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) opposed, saying in the face of the request of the secretary of war for $3,000,000 for the relief of the people of the Philippines, it was wrong to increase the pay of an army officer at the expense of the Filipinos. He thought there must be plenty of generals in the army who could be detailed for duty if higher rank was necessary.

"There is General Funston," he said. "He would make an elegant chief of police, and if colonels are needed, the woods are full of them."

An amendment by Mr. Jones (Va.) to limit the number of assistant chiefs to four was adopted. Mr. Hull (Ia.) offered as an amendment to authorize the appointment of a brigadier general as chief of the constabulary and officers not below the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Cooper, in charge of the bill, demanded a record vote upon the Hull substitute. It resulted in a tie of 103 to 103 and the substitute was lost.

A roll call was demanded on the third reading of the bill, which was ordered—101 to 83—and the bill passed.

The resignation of Lanham of Texas, who has been elected governor of Texas, was laid before the house. The resignation is to take effect on January 15.

At 4:15 the house adjourned.

TOURNAMENT IS ARRANGED

Inanimate Target Shoot at Kansas City Has Promise of Multitudinous Entries.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Grand American handicap at inanimate targets will be held in Kansas City, April 14, 15, 16 and 17, at Blue River Shooting park, arrangements for the grounds having been completed today by Elmer E. Shaner, secretary and manager of the Interstate Shooting association. It is said that there will be over 300 entries and that the shoot will be the largest in the history of the event.

Owing to the fact that the Grand American handicap at live birds, formerly an annual event, is to be abolished, it is expected that the interest taken in the inanimate target tournament will be unprecedented. Shots from all parts of this country and Canada will participate.

Entries will close about April 1 and the first two days of the shoot will be taken up with sweepstake events at twenty-five birds each, while the third day will be reserved for the main event, the Grand American handicap. This event will be at 100 birds.

Miscellaneous target events will be held on the fourth day.

Over $1,000 in added money will be distributed among the winners and a number of trophies will also be given.

WARRANTED WINS JACKSON

Major Mansir, Although Favorite, Fails to Capture Valuable New Orleans Handicap.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Major Mansir, the favorite, was defeated today by Warranted in the Jackson handicap, at a mile and a half, worth $1,430 to the winner. Redfern's judgment in placing his mount early in the race was largely responsible for Warranted's victory.

Weather fine; track good. Results:

First race, five furlongs: Princess Tulan won, Agnes Mack second, Apple Sweet third. Time: 1:02 3-5.

Second race, selling, six furlongs: Carl Kahler won, Tom Mayhew second, Paul Creyton third. Time: 1:15 1-5.

Third race, seven furlongs: Hargis won, St. Tammany second, Pageant third. Time: 1:29 2-5.

Fourth race, Jackson handicap, one mile and a half: Warranted won, Major Mansir second, Erne third. Time: 2:37 4-5.

Fifth race, six furlongs, handicap: L'Etrenn won, Sheriff Bell second, W. J. Deboe third. Time: 1:14 4-5.

Sixth race, selling, one mile and seventy yards: Ecome won, Leela second, Annie Lauretta third. Time: 1:48 4-5.

With the Bowlers.

Greenleaf and Benson defeated Welty and Martin on the Gate City alleys last night by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Greenleaf	208	156	254	618
Benson	130	136	178	444
Totals	338	292	432	1,062

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Welty	166	153	187	506
Martin	171	146	153	470
Totals	337	299	340	976

The Western Juniors were beaten three games by the Krug Park Juniors on the Western bowling alleys, as follows:

KRUG PARK JUNIORS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Sullivan	144	178	124	446
Landon	155	132	148	435
Matthia	163	157	154	474
Bengie	147	170	177	494
French	152	132	149	433
Totals	763	767	752	2,284

WESTERN JUNIORS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Timber	167	139	126	432
Clay	137	135	127	399
Gibbs	123	102	99	324
Foley	154	160	191	505
Heft	160	159	190	509
Totals	741	695	733	2,159

Elliot Wins by Head.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Several good things went through at Oakland today. One of the best of the season was Elliott, a colt in the string of Walter Jennings. He started in the seven-furlong handicap, for which Gaviotta was favorite, and was played from 10 to 1 to 4½ to 1. Claude and Sylvia Talbot set the pace, but in the stretch Elliott assumed command. In a drive he won by a head from Gold Van. Claude was third and the favorite next.

Results:

First race, one mile, selling: Larry Wall won, Lone Fisherman second, All About third. Time: 1:41½.

Second race, three quarters of a mile, selling: Epicure won, Medicum second, Penance third. Time: 1:15¼.

Third race, one mile and a quarter, hurdle handicap: Portlands won, Favorita second, Auriffera third. Time: 2:22.

Fourth race, seven furlongs: Elliott won, Gold Van second, Claude third. Time: 1:26¾.

Fifth race, one mile, selling: Hosper won, Handpress second, Ultruda third. Time: 1:40.

Sixth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, purse: Honiton won, Durazzo second, Yellow Tail third. Time: 1:07.

Pacific League Nearly Complete.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 8.—The newly organized Pacific Coast league is now rapidly approaching completion. Clubs will be placed in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Oakland. It is thought that either Portland or Seattle will be invaded, simply because that territory is already covered by the Pacific Northwest league, the godfather of the scheme.

Secretary Farrell stated today that if the Pacific Coast league will quit Seattle and Portland, reform the California league and come into the national association the war will be dropped.

Boxer in Serious Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—William J. Sullivan, the boxer, better known as "Spike" Sullivan, and a companion named Charles Harris were remanded at the police court today on the charge of attempting to pass "Bank of England" notes. Bail was refused. Sullivan denied all knowledge of the notes and said he only met Harris casually at a railroad station while awaiting a train.

Crete Outbowls Wymore.

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—P. A. Main's colts again defeated Wymore in a bowling match today on the Crete alleys. Score: Crete, 2,415; Wymore, 2,130. Best average, Kasparik of Crete, 169. Highest score for one game, Aaron and Novak of Crete, 187.

Pugilist Sprains Wrist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—Marvin Hart, pugilist, sprained his wrist while wrestling last night and has cancelled his engagement with Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia, set for January 17.

Mrs. Tingley is Recalled.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Tingley was recalled for cross-examination by the defendant in surrebuttal at the opening of the Tingley-Times trial today. She was asked about a statement that she reproved Mrs. Anderson of San Francisco, one of the defendants, who was once a member of her cabinet. She said she had admonished her on three occasions. Several hours were spent in argument of law points.

NEBRASKAN IS CARED FOR

Adventist Gets Temporary Place While Final Arrangements Are Made.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES POSTMASTERS

Sends Names of Havelock and Wood River Men, Together with Many Iowans, for Ratification by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—W. J. Lewis of Nebraska, whose appointment to the postal service has been deferred on account of his opposition to working on Saturday, has received a temporary appointment in the postoffice. His case will be adjusted in some way that will comply with the law and will not cause hardship in connection with his religion.

McKinley Joins Regiment.

First Lieutenant James F. McKinley, Fourteenth cavalry, a nephew of the late president McKinley, has voluntarily relinquished his assignment in this city as aide-de-camp to Major General Young, president of the army college board, in order to join his regiment, now at Fort Meade, S. D., under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

Trust Bill is Reported.

The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee agreed today to make a favorable report to the full committee on the bill introduced by Mr. Littlefield to expedite the hearing and determination of suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. This will be urged as an independent measure. The subcommittee made considerable progress today, but will not be able to report an anti-trust measure to the full committee until Monday, as there is considerable work yet to be done in completing the rough draft of a bill on which they now are at work.

Reorganize Hospital Corps.

Secretary Root has forwarded to congress with his hearty recommendation a bill prepared by Surgeon General O'Reilly for the reorganization of the army hospital corps. It provides that hereafter the corps shall consist of 300 first-class sergeants at $540 per annum, 300 sergeants at $300, twenty corporals at $240, 1,600 privates, first-class, at $218 and 875 privates at $192, making total annual cost of $770,400. It is explained that the proposed distribution of the appropriation for the hospital corps would result in an actual gain of ninety-five in the personnel at no additional cost to the government.

Presidential Nominations Made.

The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Assistant naval constructors: Julius Furer, Wisconsin; William B. Fogarty, Ohio.

Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs, United States navy, to be pay director.

Postmasters: Nebraska—A. A. Hyersam, Havelock; William D. Speltz, Wood River. Illinois — Joseph H. Coffman, Augusta; Silas D. Patton, El Paso; W. I. Larash, Bushville; Henry M. Peoples, Shawneetown; C. B. Crawford, Genoa; Abraham L. Coyle, Gridley. Iowa—John Meyer, Alton; Charles Terwilliger, Garner; Guilbert Cooley, Strawberry Point; Hiram Lamb, Murray; Andrew H. Bjorge, Kenset. Missouri—Charles H. L. Andrum, Mount Vernon.

HYMENEAL.

Rayner-Waddle.

AURORA, Neb., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Waddle, Mr. Harry Bark Rayner and Miss Rhoda Waddle were married. Rev. Ricker, officiating. The bride has been a popular teacher in the public schools of Red Cloud, Aurora, and Newcastle, Wyo. The groom is one of the staff of officers in Newcastle bank, Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Rayner will be at home at Newcastle, Wyo., after February 10.

Hoffman-Sears.

ASHLAND, Neb., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Harry H. Hoffman and Miss Abbie M. Sears were married at the residence of the bride's mother in East Ashland at 8 o'clock tonight by Rev. Frank M. Sturdevant, pastor of the First Baptist church. The groom is a clerk in Hoffman Bros.' store in this city.

Carmody-Ohnmatcht.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Michael Carmody and Miss Kate E. Ohnmatcht were united in marriage at the St. Benedict Catholic church here today. Both young people are popular in Catholic society circles here.

Mrs. Nation Sues for Damages.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance reformer, instructed her attorney here today to bring suit against the city of Wichita for $10,000 damages for "bodily injuries, mental anguish and nervous distress," for an attack made upon Mrs. Nation by a mob when she visited that city in 1901 on one of her joint-smashing expeditions.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Thursday, January 8:

Warranty Deeds.

Marius Sorensen and wife to J. S. Zipreit, w 40 feet lot 1, block 8, Bemis park	$ 2,350
J. E. George to Alexander Rominosky, lot 75, Sullivan's add	120
Ida P. Westerfield to C. A. Westerfield, s½ sw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ 10-16-10	2
Caroline M. Walter and husband to B. V. Walter, se¼ 52¼x90 feet in lot 10, block 1, Park Place	600
Christ Frandson and wife to Michael Frankovich, s½ lot 4, block 1, Potter & C.'s add	850
Sarah M. Besley and husband to A. H. Dillen, lot 1, block 8, Saunders & H.'s Mount Pleasant add	250
South Omaha Land company to J. J. Hunt, n½ nw¼ 6-14-13	11,212
M. F. Naylon to Michael J. Naylon, n30 feet of w140 feet lot 52, Horbach's subdiv; lot 8, block 8, Drake's add	2,000
Ellen Swearingen and husband to Martha Wilson, w27 feet lot 2, block 4, Rush & S.'s add	600
Total amount of transfers	$18,584

ST. JACOBS OIL

USED FOR 50 YEARS. THE GREAT REMEDY UNEQUALLED.

Acts Like Magic

CURES— RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHEST COLDS, SPRAINS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS

CONQUERS PAIN

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine in 25c and 50c sizes.

TRADE MARK.

..THE.. BIG TREES

CALIFORNIA'S attractions are mostly of its own kind, peculiar to the state, and of none is this so emphatically true as that unique product, the Big Trees. The age of these colossi is from 1,500 to 2,000 years. The Mariposa Grove, which can be visited while en route to the Yosemite, contains some of the largest. In the Calaveros Grove are from ninety to one hundred of huge size. Near Santa Cruz is a beautiful grove of redwood Big Trees which will well employ a day's visit.

These attractions are best reached by the Union Pacific, whose fast trains arrive at San Francisco and Los Angeles from Omaha sixteen hours ahead of all competitors.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
1324 Farnam St. 'Phone 316.
Union Station 10th and Marcy. 'Phone 629.

Talks By **Great Educators.**

Through the kindly assistance of some of the ablest educators in the West, we present a list of special articles which will be almost a liberal education in themselves. On long winter evenings it will mean something to you to have at your command a series of articles of interest to yourself, your wife and the children.

SOME OF THEM.

"Vacations for the Farmer—Why Not" By E. Benjamin Andrews, LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. "Books for the Farmer." By Dr. George E. MacLean, Pres. of Iowa State University. "The Farmer and His Meads." By B. O. Aylesworth, Pres. Colorado Agricultural College. "Central Township Schools." By Hon. R. C. Barrett, Iowa State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "The District School—Merits and Defects." By Hon. W. K. Fowler, Nebraska's State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "Work of the Farmer's Institute." By Hon. George B. Ellis, Secretary Missouri State Board of Agriculture. "Education for the Farm Boy." By Curtiss F. Curtis, Professor of Agriculture, Iowa Agricultural College.

Write now and let us send you a Free Sample Copy of this great popularizer of Scientific Agriculture. Price $1.00 a year. Issued weekly.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER,
1708 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

Special offer to agents at every postoffice in the country.

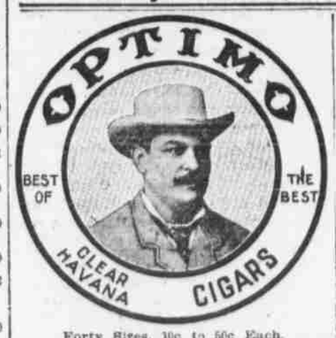
Mobile and Return $28.35 "Follow the Flag" WABASH New Orleans and Return $29.50

Havana, Cuba, and Return $63.35

Tickets on sale February 17 to 22. Long limit and stop overs. The Wabash is the shortest, quickest and best line to south and southeast.

All information at Wabash office, 1601 Farnam street, or address

Harry E. Moores, G. A. P. D., Omaha, Neb.



Forty Sizes, 10c to 50c Each.

A. SANTAELLA & CO., MAKERS
TAMPA, FLA.
RICHARDSON DRUG CO., Distributors.

MANY OF THE BEAUTIFUL **HALF TONE CUTS** USED IN **THE ILLUSTRATED BEE** from time to time are for sale at the publication office—all in good condition—low prices.

Deputy State Veterinarian
Food Inspector.

H. L. RAMACCIOTTI, D. V. S.

CITY VETERINARIAN.

Office and Infirmary, 28th and Mason Sts. Omaha, Neb Telephone 539.

When you say you are going to move but will wait till next spring, stop to think.

There are three or four very desirable offices in The Bee Building vacant now. There may be none next spring.

Better move now.

R. C. PETERS & CO., Rental Agents

GROUND FLOOR, Bee Building.