corrupt bodies, and in the case of the present Nebraska legislature I think we have a set of men, the vast majority of whom are of a high standard of morality and intelligence, and far removed from such influences as are too often brought to bear in lawmaking bodies.

"In short, I think we will succeed in getting our bill through the legislature. It is right, it is fair and it is just. It seeks to remove an iniquitous burden from the shoulders of the people of Omaha, and does not contemplate a single hardship to a single person or corporation. Why shouldn't it pass?

"The railroads have failed utterly, to even meet our arguments, much less controvert them and their very failure, with all the ingenious powers at their command, ought to have some weight in convincing the members of this legislature of the justice of our position, the correctness of our argument and the utter absurdity of those of our opponents. The railroads are fighting this bill simply because it is fair and because if passed it will force them to meet their just obligations as every other taxpayer in Omaha has to do. They fight all such moves designed to prevent tax evasion."

Lancaster Members Favorable.

A member of the real estate exchange, while expressing the belief that the bill would ultimately pass, was a little less sanguine than Mr. McIntosh. He had heard intimations that the Lancaster county delegation in the house and senate was inimical to the bill, and feared the aid counted on from this faction would not be forthcoming. But from interviews with members of that delegation it appears that this gentleman was incorrectly advised.

One of the Lancaster county senators, asked about this matter, said:

"We are heartily in favor of this movement. We have endeavored and are still endeavoring to bring about the same state of affairs in Lincoln, for here we are as greatly imposed on by the railroads in the matter of municipal tax evasion as are the people of Omaha. Any member of our delegation who would oppose this bill would be doing wrong and antagonizing the wishes of 90 per cent of the people of Lincoln. I fully believe that if put to a vote this question would carry in Lincoln by a 90 per cent majority.

"No, sir, we are not opposed to this bill, but will stand by it to the last," he continued.

Other members from the city of Lincoln made similar statements.

The chief opposition of a sincere nature to this bill will come from country members who believe in that fantasy so persistently urged by John N. Baldwin and his confederates, that it will have the effect of raising the city taxes in Omaha and reducing the tax receipts in other counties of the state. There is no question that, vague and false as this argument is, it has found lodgement in the minds of a good many. If the friends of this measure can succeed in convincing these doubting Thomases of the fallacy of this they will have overcome the most serious, in fact, the only really serious obstacle in their way.

One house member stated to a correspondent for The Bee today that he opposed the bill because he thought it contemplated an impracticable and unconstitutional act, since the constitution provides the privilege asked by Omaha for all municipalities.

Some of Baldwin's Figures.

John N. Baldwin, in his address before the joint committee on revenue, made the statement that the Union Pacific employed in Omaha alone over 3,000 men and had built a magnificent depot at a cost of something like $800,000. This was when he was endeavoring to show how much his road had done for the city of Omaha, which, he argued, ungrateful for these public benefits, now sought to impose unjust burdens of taxation upon the company. In this connection Mr. Baldwin said that not a city or community in the state of Nebraska but would be glad of the opportunity to exempt the Union Pacific from a single dollar of taxes for a period of fifty years if only it could get what Omaha possesses by grace of this great benevolent corporation. This was all said when Mr. Baldwin was trying to show how Omaha was indebted to the Union Pacific, but wholly a different argument was resorted to when the railroad attorney undertook to prove that his company's terminals in Omaha had been overvalued for purposes of taxation.

In this connection, bearing in mind that Mr. Baldwin himself boasted of the magnificent depot erected at a cost of $800,000, this array of figures may be of interest. They are taken from the books in the state auditor's office and are what the Union Pacific returned, under oath, as that part of taxes which it had distributed over the state, citing this to combat the argument that it should now be compelled to pay its proportion of municipal taxes. It should be understood that these figures were used by Mr. Baldwin last night in his argument and formed the real basis of his remarks. The figures are these:

33.48 miles of roadbed, right-of-way and main track, at $3,000 per mile	$100,440
97.81 miles of sidetrack and turnouts, at $1,000 per mile	97,810
66.38 acres depot grounds, at $300	19,974
4 depots, at $9,663	37,996
3 section houses, at $90	270
4 tool houses, at $6	24
1 engine house, at $40	40
1 roundhouse, at $5,000	5,000
2 coal houses	740
2 water tanks	540
23 offices, dwellings, etc	10,810
6 stock yards	165
Furniture and fixtures	200
Fuel, ties and other personal property not heretofore enumerated	31,673

These figures are supposed to represent one-sixth of the actual valuation of these properties, that being the basis of assessment. If they were correct, if they did really represent one-sixth of actual values, where would Mr. Baldwin's $800,000 depot come in?

The six depots are returned at a total of $37,996. Six times this aggregate amount would be $227,940, which would have to represent the actual valuation of the six depots. But that would not be as much, by less than one-half, as the valuation of this single depot, to which Mr. Baldwin has dexterously pointed in order to carry his point. Or, look at the figures another way. The returns show each of the six depots valued at the same, $9,663. Six times this, therefore, would give the supposed actual valuation of each depot, and this would make that $800,000 edifice worth only a mere bagatelle $57,996.

"The Best is the Cheapest"

A statement which generally carries with it the apparent corollary that the "best" is also the most expensive, and so only indirectly the "cheapest."

Gorham Silver

however, although by common consent the best, really costs no more initially than a silverware which may imitate it in character but bears no manufacturer's name at all or one comparatively unknown. All Gorham silver on the contrary is legibly impressed with the trade-mark.

STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep it

TANGLE OVER ADJOURNMENT

Senate Finally Agrees to Take a Recess Beginning Tomorrow to February 9.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—With the lobby and floor of the senate thronged with representatives endeavoring to get the senate to concur in the house motion to adjourn until Monday morning, February 9, and with the members of the senate revenue committee pleading and begging for the concurrence, the senate passed a busy day. Finally, at 5 o'clock, after the senate had voted to adjourn until 2 o'clock Monday, had reconsidered that proposition, had voted to adjourn until 10 o'clock Thursday, and had reconsidered that proposition, it concurred in the house motion.

The debate on adjournment started this morning, when Brown of Keya Paha, chairman of the senate revenue committee and the joint revenue committee, asked for an adjournment until February 9. Howell of Douglas amended to adjourn until 2 o'clock Monday. During the discussion on the amendment the clerk of the house announced that body had adjourned for a week, the senate concurring. The amendment was finally carried, however.

When the senate reconvened in the afternoon a motion was made by Jennings of Thayer to reconsider and it was carried. Wall moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock Thursday. This carried through a mistake of Brown, who spoke against it and voted for it. When Brown's name was first called he asked to be passed. The vote stood 15 to 16 for the motion, when Brown voted aye, carrying the motion. As soon as he realized what he had done Brown explained that he made a mistake and moved to reconsider. This was carried by a vote of 17 to 15.

Brown then moved to concur in the motion of the house to adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday, February 9. After much debate the motion was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Anderson, Brown, Cox, Day, Fries, Hall of Burt, Harrison, Hedge, Jennings, Marshall, Norris, Pemberton, Reynolds, Sheldon, Sloan, Umstead, Young; total, 17. Nays: Alden, Beghtol, Brady, Coffey, Dean, Giffin, Hall of Douglas, Hastings, Hasty, Howell, O'Neill, Saunders, Wall, Warner and Way; total, 15.

H. R. 67, providing for the purchase of the Omaha water works by the city, was read a third time, passed and signed by the lieutenant governor.

At the morning session W. J. Bryan, Judge Holcomb and Judge Walter A. Clark of North Carolina were senate visitors. Mr. Bryan was surrounded as soon as he came in the chamber. Lieutenant Governor McGilton called President Harrison to the chair and shook hands with the distinguished visitors. They only remained a short time. The party also visited the house and called upon the governor.

The senate adjourned after 4 o'clock until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Senate Routine.

H. R. 67, A bill to compel the city council of Omaha to purchase the water works, was reported favorably.

The following bills were reported correctly engrossed:

S. F. 25, Giving cities of the first and second class the right to issue bonds to establish heating and lighting plants; later read a third time and passed.

S. F. 96, for the appointment of an insurance deputy; later read a third time and passed.

S. F. 61, establishing fees charged corporations and others for filing papers; later read a third time and passed.

S. F. 35, cutting down investment in schools to give them power of normal schools, was reported enrolled.

S. F. 50, authorizing county boards to make contracts for building bridges, was indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 13, entitled "Roads." A new bill was substituted and referred to committee.

The committee appointed to confer with the house committee on adjournment recommended that the senate adjourn today until next Thursday. Howell of Douglas moved that adjournment be until 2 o'clock Monday. Amendment carried.

S. F. 82, entitled "An act to create a food commission," and S. F. 83, providing penalties for adulterating food, were recommended to be placed on general file.

Hasting's resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate insurance companies' taxes was called up and adopted.

Afternoon Session.

Jennings of Thayer moved to reconsider motion carried this morning to adjourn until Monday at 2 o'clock. The proposition was carried.

Secretary Allen to the governor announced that Governor Mickey had signed S. F. 10, to legalize issue of bond by cities of first and second class.

Lieutenant Governor McGilton signed S. F. 35, reducing school investments to $50,000, to give school privileges of normal schools.

H. R. 67, compelling the city council of Omaha to purchase Omaha water works, was read a third time and passed.

Senator Brown moved to concur with the house resolution to adjourn to 11 o'clock Monday, February 9. Wall moved to amend to adjourn to 10 o'clock Thursday. By an aye and nay vote amendment carried by 17 to 15. Brown by mistake voting for amendment after speaking against it. Brown explained his mistake and asked to reconsider. This was carried by a vote of 17 to 15. Brown then moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock February 9, the house concurring. This was carried by a vote of 18 to 14.

Sloan's motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow was carried. Senate adjourned at 5:15.

Bills on First Reading.

S. F. 133, by Pemberton of Gage—Amendatory of and supplemental to article iii of chapter 13 of the Compiled Statutes, and to provide for the election of a tax commissioner in cities of the first class having more than five thousand (5,000) and less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) inhabitants.

S. F. 134, by Hastings—To amend sections 8 and 7 of chapter 50 of the Compiled Statutes relating to "liquors."

S. F. 135, by Hall of Burt (by request)—To establish a military code for the state of Nebraska and to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the militia and to provide for the enrollment of the unorganized militia, to conform with an act of the United States congress "to provide the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes."

S. F. 136, by Hastings—To promote the independence of voters at public elections, to enforce the secrecy of the ballot, to provide for the selecting and nominating of all candidates for elective offices, except candidates to be chosen at any special election, or to township or precinct offices or members of school boards not members of the boards of education, by popular vote at primary elections and to provide for the manner of so doing; to provide what qualifications are necessary to entitle a person to vote at such primary elections, to provide for the placing of the names of candidates for nomination upon the primary election ballot of their political party and the manner of so doing, and to provide for the selecting and appointment of judges and clerks to serve at such primary election, to provide for the notification to candidates at such primary elections of their nomination, and to provide the manner of nominating candidates for offices to be filled at any special election and for township and precinct offices, and to provide for the order of placing tickets of political parties upon the ballot for public elections, and to provide for the printing and distribution of ballots to be used at public elections and primary elections for nominating candidates for office to be voted on at public election at public expense; to regulate the formation of new parties and prevent fraud upon the member of any party, either in public elections or primary elections, and to provide for the punishment for the violation of the same, and to repeal sections 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126a, 126b, 126c, 126d, 126e, 126f, 126g, 126h, 126i, 126j, 126k, 126l and 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159 and 160 of chapter 26 of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, for the year 1901, as now existing, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith; provide for nomination of all state and local officers at primary elections.

REVENUE COMMITTEE WINS

House Finally Accedes to Request to Adjourn Until February 9.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The special house committee appointed to confer with the senate committee on adjourning to enable the joint revenue committee to complete a revenue bill, reported this morning that the joint committee recommended adjourning until Monday, February 2.

The report occasioned a long and spirited debate in the house. Members of the special committee appointed to draft the revenue bill opposed the report, contending that adjournment until Monday next would not give them time to do the work placed upon them.

Sears of Burt, Wilson of Pawnee, Thompson of Merrick and Loomis of Dodge all vigorously denounced the report. They wanted an adjournment until Monday, February 9, at least, as the work of framing a revenue law could not possibly be done in less time.

Rouse of Hall and Spinlock of Cass also spoke in their behalf. All maintained that the house had crowded upon the special committee the most onerous task of this session, and that the committee ought to be given adequate time to complete this important work and submit a bill which it could commend and support, and which if passed would be a credit to the legislature and the state.

The report of the committee was voted down, and another motion carried that the committee be instructed to again confer with the senate committee, representing that it is the sense of the house to adjourn until Monday, February 9, at 2 p. m.

Petition for New Exemption Law.

These resolutions were introduced by Christy of Nemaha:

We, the undersigned residents, voters, citizens, taxpayers and merchants residing and doing business in Otoe county, realizing that our present laws regarding exemptions are unjust and detrimental to the merchants' interests and to the best interests of society, aiding and abetting dishonest people to ignore and avoid their honest debts, forcing merchants into bankruptcy and causing hardship to the people by an increase of cost in their supplies, petition your honorable body to amend, modify or repeal our exemption laws to such an extent at least that the merchants may have equal proptection under the laws to any other class of citizens.

Whereas, We have heard continued reports of extortionate telephone charges, and as the senate has appointed a committee to investigate such charges and complaints.

Therefore, I move you that the speaker of the house appoint a committee of three to investigate and report on such charges to this house.

H. R. 100, by Gregg of Wayne, A bill providing the establishment of not less than three nor more than five junior normal schools in western Nebraska, took up much time in the house this afternoon. The bill was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole, after four attempts to amend it were defeated.

Signs Water Works Bill.

Speaker Mockett signed H. R. 67, by Gilbert of Douglas, the Omaha waterworks bill, which had passed both house and senate.

The senate at this time sent in a communication that it had voted to adjourn to next Thursday, the house concurring. The house voted to refuse to concur in the senate's action.

This resolution by Sears of Burt was introduced:

I move that from the time of this week's adjournment until February 9 the regular order of business under the following named heads be dispensed with: Reports of committees, resolutions, introduction of bills, bills on first reading, bills on second reading, bills on third reading, special order, miscellaneous business, unfinished business. And that members may be excused by filing applications with the clerk.

Mr Sears said the committee ought to be given time for its work or discharged from its duty, since it was impossible for it to perform the task assigned to it in three or four days.

Ten Eyck of Douglas called attention to the Sears resolution adopted some time ago, shutting off all appropriations until the passage of a revenue bill, together with the fact that the revenue committee, when appointed, was given fifteen days to complete its work, and did not complain, and that eight or nine days of that time have gone, and yet no work is done. He was against a long adjournment.

"If this committee can't or won't get down to business, let individual members submit bills, or let us quit playing horse and drop the revenue bill altogether," said Mr. Ten Eyck.

Kennedy of Douglas urged that the committee be given the time it asked and put it on record before casting aspersions as to its motives or intentions.

Speaker Mockett stated that the resolution just introduced by Sears would, if adopted, change the rules of the house.

After nearly all the day had been consumed in threshing over this matter a communication was sent in by the senate announcing its concurrence in the house's action in adjourning Saturday until Monday, February 9.

The Sears resolution, which was accountable for forcing action by the senate, was withdrawn.

The house adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

New Bills.

H. R. 262, by Christy—Authorizing the construction on the state fair grounds of one fish building and one public comfort building with water closet arrangements, and to appropriate for such purpose the sum of $15,000.

H. R. 263 by McClay—To amend section 13 of chapter lxxxiia of the Compiled Statutes, entitled "Soldiers and sailors." Provides for honorable burial of ex-soldiers and sailors by county board at cost not exceeding $60.

H. R. 264, by McClay (by request)—For the relief of Willard R. Keefer, a state house janitor, who fell and broke his leg. Appropriates $2,000.

H. R. 265, by Burgess—To provide for the erection of a fireproof building in the city of Lincoln to be used as a museum and library building by the Nebraska State Historical society. Appropriates $85,000.

H. R. 266, by Hogrefe (by request)—To amend section 10, chapter LVMDC of title ii, part ii, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to provide that actions on written agreements or foreign judgments may begin any time within ten years from their date. Present limit is five years.

H. R. 267, by Ten Eyck (by request)—To incorporate cities of the first class, having less than 40,000 and more than 25,000 inhabitants. This is the South Omaha charter bill endorsed by Mayor Koutsky and the charter revision commission. It provides for the funding of floating indebtedness of $67,000, and therefore the city's rate of interest.

PAYNE FIGHTS OLD CLAIMS

Cash is Voted by House of Representatives on Ante-War Bills.

ICE AT NINETY CENTS PER HUNDRED

New York Man Balked by Absentees Being Arrested and Recess Ordered Till Today, When Bills Are to Pass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—This was the last private claims day of this congress in the house, and members with bills on the calendar carried everything before them in committee of the whole. Forty-five bills were acted on favorably, despite the efforts of Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the republican floor leader, assisted by Mr. Cannon (Ill.) and others to defeat some of them. Many of the claims were old, dating back to the civil war, and a few originated prior to that time, the latter being for balances due for carrying mails in the south when the war broke out.

Mr. Payne was insistent in his opposition to these, calling attention to the fraudulent nature of many similar claims in previous congresses. He expressed the opinion that all had been paid before, but the members interested stood together and voted him down every time he demanded a division.

There were several bills to reimburse postmasters and internal revenue collectors for stamps lost or stolen. One was to pay the balance on a contract for ice furnished the army hospitals in the Mississippi valley during the war. The amount claimed is $80,000, and is for ice at the rate of 90 cents a hundred pounds. Among the others were bills to pay George C. Ellison, an engineer at the capital in the seventies $5,000 for the cost of defending himself against the charge of murder; to pay $5,000 to the widow of Samuel Muehlman, one of the victims of the old Ford theater disaster which collapsed on a number of government clerks employed there.

When the committee of the whole reported Mr. Payne blocked final action today by making the point of no quorum. But the friends of the claims refused to be balked. A recess was ordered until tomorrow at 10:30, in order to continue today's session, and the sergeant-at-arms and his deputies were sent out to arrest and bring in absentees. It was 8 o'clock before the requisite quorum was secured to carry the motion and let the session go over until 10:30 tomorrow forenoon.

SENATE EULOGIZES M'MILLAN

Speeches Are Made in Honor of Dead Member and Adjournment Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The chaplain of the senate in his prayer today referred to the late Senator McMillan of Michigan, the day having been set apart to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. McMillan.

At the conclusion Mr. Burrows (Mich.) called up the resolutions relative to his late colleague and paid an earnest tribute to his memory. After other speeches the senate adjourned.

IOWA MAN UNDER ARREST

He is Captured in Chillicothe, Mo., and Confesses to Stealing Valuable Silk.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Samuel Hite, a young man giving his home as Centerville, Ia., was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon on the charge of burglary. After being in the "sweat box" for two hours he confessed to burglarizing a dry goods store at Breckinridge, this state, and stealing silk to the amount of $500. He named as his accomplice J. W. Griffith, several years his senior, but the latter denied the charge.

Hite in his confession said that he and Griffith were in the employ of a Centerville man and that when they robbed a store the goods were either taken or shipped to him. The Centerville man, according to the claim of Hite, disposed of the goods and paid them for their work.

The young burglar gave a list of towns they had visited in northern Missouri and southern Iowa. He said he had been working for the last seven or eight months and that during that time they had stolen thousands of dollars worth of goods.

The local authorities notified the authorities at Centerville and asked that an investigation be made. The police are of the belief that they have made a very important capture. They refuse to divulge the name of the Centerville man.

LINCOLN BULWARK OF CHURCH

Presbyterians Claim Great President Paid Pew Rent Regularly and Seldom Missed Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—A celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Presbyterian church in this city was held today in the First church.

George M. Black, for many years treasurer of the First church, told of Abraham Lincoln's connection with the church and of his promptness in paying the quarterly pew rent.

Attention was called to the assertion made by Herndon in his life of Lincoln that he seldom attended church, and many of the older members bore testimony that Lincoln's attendance was regular, averaging three Sundays out of four.

PREACHER OUTWITTED.

In Another Preacher's Family.

"It is easy to sing the praises of Postum Food Coffee; in fact, I should be most ungrateful did I not," says Mrs. R. B. Wright, the wife of the minister of the First Congregational Church of Boise, Idaho.

"Five years ago I was a nervous wreck and yet hard to convince that coffee was injurious. Postum was recommended by a friend and found to be delicious and strengthening. In a short time my nervousness left me and today I am well and hearty without a moment's sickness.

"My husband has been relieved of biliousness by its use and our eldest daughter, who was a delicate child, has wonderfully improved in health. She has gained in flesh and is stronger than ever before in her life, while I scarcely know I have any nerves. The whole family, children and all, prefer Postum to coffee.

"How sorry I feel when I hear any one say: 'I don't like Postum.' I know they have not properly prepared it and have frequently suggested another trial—four teaspoonfuls of Postum to a pint of water, which must boil at least 15 minutes after boiling commences, have cups warm and serve very hot with good cream— this is a cup fit for a king.

"I know many who have been benefited from its use; nervousness, dyspepsia, with countless other ills, vanish when Postum becomes the family breakfast drink and coffee is left out.

"At our table recently, a clergyman was asked if he would not have his cup refilled. He replied, 'I never allow myself but one cup of coffee,' and when informed that he had been drinking Postum, he exclaimed, 'indeed, I will have another cup,' surprised and gratified that he had been outwitted. This was considered a good joke by the younger member of the family."

PEACE PARLEY HALTS

(Continued from First Page.)

titles it to international recognition. This was formally executed prior to the adoption of force by the allies, and while Venezuela retained full independence in the exercise of its sovereign right to make a treaty. Therefore, it is maintained that this antedates rights arising from a resort to force.

It is not insisted, however, that this prior treaty settlement entitles France to priority in the division of the customs receipts, as the officials hold that all the powers having claims should receive equal treatment.

It was at first supposed that Great Britain, Germany and Italy took this view and that the opposition came from the personal attitude of their representatives. But the latest advices indicate the sympathetic attitude of the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert; the German charge, Count von Quadt, and the Italian ambassador, Senor des Planches, who are restricted by their instructions.

Full recognition is given of the evident fairness of Mr. Bowen. The subject is receiving careful consideration and there probably will be further negotiations toward the presentation and acceptance of the foregoing principles.

Waiting to Hear from Castro.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—President Castro's decision regarding the division of the Venezuelan customs is still awaited. The opinion expressed at the German embassy and endorsed at the foreign office here is that if the president is as anxious as the powers to end the difficulty he would agree to give them the preference demanded.

No protests on the subject of the preferences demanded by the allies have been received from the other powers. It is stated at the foreign office that a friendly exchange of opinions between the various European governments would undoubtedly dismiss any misunderstanding over the allies' claims.

Recently, it is asserted at the foreign office, France arranged that its Venezuelan customs grants of 13 per cent should be respected by the allies. This the foreign office officials say will be done, but it is pointed out at the foreign office and at the German embassy that as France has so far received no payments under the agreement, it will doubtless see the advisability of accepting a reduced amount and increased security.

This, it is stated, could be done upon the 30 per cent customs basis, as in six years, the payment period proposed, the claims of the allies would be more than wiped out, taking as a basis the average customs receipts, and the balance remaining would be applied to the claims of France and other countries in the proportion of, say, 5 per cent of the customs receipts, under the same guaranty which induced the allies to promise to raise the blockade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Germany to Washington, arrived today on the steamship Auguste Victoria.

Cranborne Explains Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lord Cranborne, under secretary of foreign affairs, speaking tonight at the banquet of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, said the government's policy in Venezuela was dictated by determination to defend the interests of British subjects and that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. This was also the view, he continued, of the United States, which would be a long time before making itself responsible for a disorderly state like Venezuela. The Foreign office had maintained intact Great Britain's friendship with America.

Lord Cranborne concluded by declaring there is no German or European alliance, but Great Britain is ready to co-operate with the powers not only in South America, but in Asia, Africa and Europe.

In emphasizing the point that there was no alliance, but merely a co-operation with Germany, Lord Cranborne strongly deprecated the attacks made by the British press on Germany. He reminded the audience of Great Britain's resentment of German criticism on the British operations in South Africa, and said: "We ought to take care that we ourselves are not guilty of a similar fault against Germany."

Germans Are Surprised.

CARACAS, Jan. 30.—The captain of the German cruiser Gazelle, which is anchored at Puerto Cabello, on the occasion of the German emperor's birthday sent an invitation to the German colony to celebrate the day on board the cruiser. All refused; one, the head of one of the chief German firms at Puerto Cabello, answering:

"Tell the captain that his invitation surprises me under the present circumstances when Venezuela is suffering from an unjustifiable aggression on the part of Germany. I will not attend nor allow any of the young German clerks employed by my firm to attend the celebration."

PROMISES TO BUY FRANCHISE

New York Charters Street Railway with Compulsory Purchase Clause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Mayor Low presented a statement to the Board of Estimates today in favor of municipal ownership of a street railway in the Bronx.

The question of granting a franchise to a company came up and after the mayor had ben heard it was awarded, with a provision which obliges the city to buy the company's property at the end of fifty years.

WYOMING FAVORS STATEHOOD

Legislature at Cheyenne Adopts Memorial to Congress Urging Passage of Bill.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 30.—The legislature today adopted a memorial to congress favoring the omnibus statehood bill.

HYMENEAL.

Mason-Chambers.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Sarah Minerva Chambers and Mr. William Caton Mason of Joliet, Ill., took place at the home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Benjamin F. Chambers, last evening, Rev. E. J. T. Connolly, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, performing the ceremony. A large gathering of friends was present besides the father and mother of the groom and other relatives of the contracting parties from out of town. Mr. Mason was the first assistant engineer of the Niobrara extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. They will make their home in Chicago.

Zander-Hoffman.

WEST POINT, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—William H. Zander and Miss Stella M. Hoffman of Stanton were married by County Judge S. S. Krake in this city on Wednesday. The parties are well known young people of Stanton county and will reside there in the future.

WATERS FLOOD STREETS

Allegheny River's Rising Tide Flows Through Sharpsburg City.

RAILROADS SUBMERGED AT PITTSBURG

Stream is Still Five Feet Below Danger Mark, but Trains Have to Take Roundabout Course Over Junction Road.

SHARPSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—The Allegheny river is rising fast near Sharpsburg, the lowlands along the river tonight being covered with several feet of water and at 10 p. m. the floods were within twenty yards of Main street, and rising through the side streets at the rate of ten inches per hour.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—The rivers tonight are booming as a result of the heavy rains here and at headwaters, but river men, who should know, do not expect more than twenty-two feet at this point. The flood stage is twenty-four feet, but at midnight, with but 19.5 feet of water, the Pittsburg & Western tracks on the Allegheny side are under water and trains are being handled over the Junction road.

Because of the heavy ice in the Ohio today no coal was stared south, but it is expected that by tomorrow the waters will be clear enough to allow boats to start. It is expected that at least 4,000,000 bushels will be shipped on this rise.

Dynamite Ice Barrier.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 30.—French Creek has been blocked by an immense ice gorge for twenty-four hours and the lower part of the city has been under water as the result.

The Phoenix Iron works, the Meadville Malleable Iron works and the Keystone View company were obliged to suspend operations. The gorge extends from Buchanan junction, three miles below, to the city. The Erie Railroad company now has a band of men dynamiting in an effort to dislodge the ice.

LET M'KINLEY BUST CONTRACT

Battlefield Commission Arranges to Commemorate Brave Deed of President's Soldier Days.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 30.—The spot on the battlefield of Antietam, where William McKinley stood under fire on the evening of September 19, 1862, and served hot coffee and rations to his comrades is to be marked by an appropriate monument.

Today a battlefield commission awarded the contract for its erection. The cost will be $5,000.

On the top of the righthand corner of the first die of the monument is a figure of peace, with two busts of McKinley, one representing him as he appeared at the time of his enlistment, the other as he was at Buffalo just before his murder. The busts are surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves resting on two crossed sabers. On the face of the die is a representation of a battle scene, with a commissary wagon drawn up in the foreground and the sergeant serving rations to his comrades.

EXCULPATES SELF BY CRIME

New York Police Chief Has Houses Broken Into to Prove His Watchfulness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Owing to numerous recent robberies in the millionaire residential district, for which Police Captain Lantry has been severely criticised, the captain today had recourse to a unique expedient for the purpose of showing that he was not to blame.

He sent seven detectives to fifty-six houses of wealthy people to see if they were guarded. The detectives entered every one of them and in many instances got to the second floor before they were discovered. On meeting someone in the house the detective announced their errand and in every instance they say, they were abused by the servants or mistress of the house.

MARION MIDDIE STAR MAN

Annapolis Class 1903 Standing is Announced—Iowa and Nebraska Members Rank High.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The academy board of the naval academy today announced the final standing of the members of the 1903 class, which will be graduated on February 1. The first six are star men, each of whom earned better than 85 per cent in all examinations. Donald R. Battles of West Mill Creek, Pa., and Alexander H. Van Kuren of Howell, Mich., are the honor men of the class. These six are:

1. Donald Raymond Battles, West Mill Creek, Pa.
2. Alexander Hamilton Van Kuren, Howell, Mich.
3. William Woods Smyth, Marion, Ia.
4. Paul Henry Fritz, Grand Forks, N. D.
5. Stephen Clegg Rowan, at large, D. C.
6. Walter Stratton Anderson, Carlinville, Ill.

Among the others Roy Warren Ryden, Des Moines, Ia., comes eighth, Leo Sahm, Dubuque, Ia., twelfth, Fred Halstead Poteet, Sedalia, Mo., thirteenth, and Ralph A. Koch, Fairbury, Neb., twentieth.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding and protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee; no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

Guns for Point Loma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—A 12-inch gun, 36 feet long and weighing 112,718 pounds, has arrived here to be mounted at Point Loma, on the northern side of the Golden Gate. Two similar pieces of ordnance of the same battery will shortly be shipped from Pennsylvania.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

Delicate enough for the softest skin, and yet efficacious in removing any stain. Keeps the skin in perfect condition. In the bath gives all the desirable after-effects of a Turkish bath. It should be on every washstand.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

STRICKEN WITH NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Two Physicians Said Mrs. Mack Was Incurable.

Paine's Celery Compound

Was Used and Effected a Wonderful and Glorious Cure.

Paine's Celery Compound comes to the aid of suffering humanity when the best efforts of physicians prove fruitless—when hopeless men and women are pronounced incurable. The grateful and happy testimony of Mrs. J. G. Mack, of Clear Lake, Wash., maintains the claim that, "Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well." Mrs. Mack says:—

"Several years ago I was stricken with nervous prostration, and two doctors declared that no medical skill could ever cure me. One of your books came into my hands just when I was very low with nervous prostration and congestion. After reading it I asked and begged for Paine's Celery Compound. The medicine was procured for me, and you may think I am using exaggerating statements when I say that three bottles cured me and made me feel like a new woman. My present condition of health I certainly owe to the marvelous virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. I cannot say enough in favor of this wonderful medicine; it is a godsend to all weak, nervous people."

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for children's clothes are most serviceable. They color jackets, coats, capes, ribbons, stockings, as well as dresses. No other dyes equal Diamond Dyes in variety of uses; they never disappoint.
Direction book and 45 dyed samples free.
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By the Great Specialist in Heart Disease, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Who Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Personal Treatment Free.

To demonstarte the remarkable curative powers of his new, complete personal treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, shoulder or left arm, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send $2.50 worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable success in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete personal treatments that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more liberal. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why all afflicted persons should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronck of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians had failed; Mrs. Flora Graetor of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two; Jas. R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker, after sixteen failed; Col. W. G. Parker, ex-treasurer of South Carolina, says: "Dr. Miles is a skillful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart."

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent upon request.

Send at once for free examination chart pamphlets and free treatment before it is too late. Address, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 203 to 209 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mention Omaha Bee.

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Auburn Tints, so noticeable among fashionable women, are produced only by

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S THIS AFTERNOON—TONIGHT. Woodward & Burgess, Managers.

Prices: Matinee—25-50c. Night—25-50-75c.

THE FATAL WEDDING

SUNDAY MAT. & NIGHT— Pickings From Puck. Prices—Mat., 25-50c. Night, 25-50-75c.

MON. & TUESDAY MAT. & NIGHT— The Princess Chic. Prices—Mat., 25-50-75c-$1. Night, 25-50-75c-$1-1.50.

WED. & THURS. NIGHTS— KYRLE BELLEW —IN— A Gentleman of France. Prices—25-50c-$1-1.50.

FRI., SAT. MAT. & NIGHT— San Toy. Prices—Mat., 25-50-75c-$1. Night, 25-50-75c-$1-1.50.

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Matinees Thurs., Sat., Sun., 2:15
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Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

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