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SPECIAL—Silk Remnants—not a large quantity—but all go on sale Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, $1.00, 75c, 65c qualities, in remnants—pretty novelties, stripes, etc., at 29c a yard.

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release from prison. Mr. Summers' testimony was given with great deliberation and frequently after long hesitation.

The committee will meet again tomorrow morning, when it expects to examine ex-Representative George Mead of Omaha and Former Governor Poynter, together with some documentary evidence. Poynter will be asked if he was ever offered $35,000 or any other sum for the pardon of the defaulting state treasurer. The documents are pages taken from the books of the Orleans bank that failed, having money on deposit from Bartley. This money at the time the bank failed was represented as amounting to $20,210.50, secured partially by eight notes given by the Salt Lake company of Lancaster county to Bartley, signed by Joseph Burns, Ed Bignell and B. R. Cowdery, aggregating something over $5,000. Up to within a few days of the time the bank broke the deposits only showed $15,210.05, but the figures "15" had been erased and "20" written in their stead. The occasion for this was said to have been that the president of the bank, being pressed by the approaching visit of the state bank examiners, had to get his books in shape and sent a "hurry-up" call to Bartley to turn over these notes, which were deposited as cash.

Frank A. Harrison, who at one time made a detailed publication of it in the State Record, which he was then editing in Lincoln, has given the committee some information as to this matter and will be again examined in secret session.

Testimony of Summers.

The committee intends to discontinue the introduction of testimony after Thursday unless something startling develops. Mr. Summers was examined by Representatives Kennedy and Nelson, the lawyers on the committee. Summers said he met Bartley two or three days after his pardon at Thirteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, at night. The meeting was at the suggestion of Summers. He said he did not talk with Bartley then or thereafter about state funds embezzled or loaned.

"I wanted to see and talk with Mr. Bartley that evening with reference to certain evidence in a case that was then and is now pending before the courts in which the national government is involved. I sought to ascertain if there was any evidence in Bartley's possession on which indictments could be made out," said Summers.

Proceeding, Summers said that Bartley never told him to whom he had loaned any state funds and that he had no personal knowledge of anyone to whom state funds had been loaned by Bartley. When Summers and Bartley met at Thirteenth and Douglas that night Summers said Bartley asked to See Tom Dennison and that he (Summers) volunteered to find Dennison. They went to Flynn & Stafford's saloon and finally met Dennison, and Bartley, Summers says, went out and held a conversation of which he was not cognizant as to details. Summers said he had never seen that famous cigar box or talked of it with Bartley or known anyone who had seen it.

Puts a Pointed Question.

At this juncture Kennedy interposed this statement:

"At our former session, Mr. Summers, Mr. Frank Harrison told us that you once told him that Bartley told you the names of certain parties to whom part of these state funds had been loaned and that you, when the move was on to secure Bartley's pardon, said that unless the pardon was granted there would be some names exposed. Can you tell us about this and some of these names?"

After considerable hesitation, Mr. Summers said: "I cannot recall that conversation with Mr. Harrison."

"Would you be able to recall it if you had had it?" asked Kennedy.

"I think I would," was the reply.

Then Summers again stated that Bartley had never told him anything about these state funds; that he did not know the names of any persons or corporations to whom any of these funds had been loaned and knew of no one who did know this.

Nelson took the witness in hand and asked him if he was ever Bartley's attorney. Again Mr. Summers hesitated some little time before answering and then said:

"I was a deputy in the attorney general's office during Bartley's first term and the first year of his second term, and he used to frequently consult me then."

"But were you ever retained by Bartley as his attorney?" asked Nelson.

"Never," replied Summers.

Talked About Pardon.

Summers then proceeded to say that he was not instrumental in procuring Bartley's pardon, although he had talked with Governor Savage in the latter's office of the advisability of pardoning Bartley. This was after H. R. Goold had retired from the republican state ticket as nominee for university regent and the republican state convention had taken action urging the recall of Bartley's parole and the return of the prisoner to the state penitentiary. He said Savage did not send for him, but that he went of his own accord.

"What argument did you use on this occasion with the governor?" asked Nelson.

"I don't know that I made any argument at all," said the witness.

Pressed for some statement as to what passed between him and Savage at this time, Summers, after a pause that was quite noticeable, remarked, manifestly weighing each word:

"I think the substance of my remarks to the governor were that he had paroled Bartley and by so doing pleased the latter's friends and provoked his enemies; then the state convention had directed him to return Bartley to the penitentiary; that it had been stated Bartley had been paroled under certain conditions and as governor he should have given Bartley the time promised in which to make restitution to the state, since any agreement made by the governor was binding on the state."

Summers concluded by saying, in answer to questions that he did not prepare the paper now known as the Bartley pardon, that he was not claiming any privileges before this committee as the attorney for Bartley and that Bartley was not his client.

Kennedy then observed that in a former hearing Tom Dennison had said that at the conference at Flynn & Stafford's saloon at Thirteenth and Douglas streets in Omaha in which Dennison, Summers and Bartley engaged, a fourth person appeared on the scene, but soon vanished. He wanted to know who this fourth person was and Summers said it was R. W. Johnson of the Dellone hotel, who came over merely because he had been sent for by Bartley who wanted to secure lodging for the night at that hostelry. He said the party broke up after taking lunch at the Henshaw and reiterated that not a word as to those state funds passed between him and Bartley or between any of the others and Bartley to his knowledge.

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House Passes Elevator Bill.

The house spent most of the morning on H. R. 70, by Ramsey of Gage, a bill to give to the farmers the right to erect and operate grain elevators on railroad rights of way. The measure originally provided that aside from giving the rights of way and sidetrackage facilities the railroads should place their full terminal and transfer facilities at the disposal of these elevator companies. In this respect it went further than the Brady bill in the senate, which merely provided that the railroads build a sidetrack after the farmers had erected their elevator at a cost of $3,000. Friends of the Brady bill urged this measure in preference to the Ramsey bill, fearing that as the latter repealed part of the present law and demanded full terminal facilities, together with drastic concessions in the matter of condemnation proceedings, it would not stand a test of the constitution.

The house railroad committee tried to amend the Ramsey bill so as to cut out the provision relating to the terminals and transfers and require that no elevator be erected at less cost than $3,000, but this was defeated and an amendment by Robbins of Gage adopted, merely changing the bill in one respect, that the elevator cost not less than $2,000.

The bill in this form was recommended for passage. The Brady bill is now awaiting the Ramsey measure in the senate, where it is the plan to take up and act on both measures together. The chances seem to be in favor of the passage of one of the bills in some form.

Telephone Report Ready.

The committee appointed by the senate to investigate the rates of telephone companies and to discover reasons for different rates in different towns will report to the senate tomorrow.

The committee, after taking the testimony of many witnesses, decided, so a member said, that it was out of its scope to recommend a rate to be charged by a company. From the testimony this member said, the committee decided it could not suggest a flat rate.

The committee will recommend that cities grant franchises to only one company, but with the granting of the franchise it recommends that the city council reserve the right to regulate the rates to be charged by the company.

At some length the report goes into the testimony taken during the investigation.

HOUSE PUTS IN A BUSY DAY

Resolution for Sifting Committee is Passed by a Large Majority.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 17.—(Special.)—On motion of Gregg of Wayne the house this morning placed a ten-minute limit on all speeches hereafter made.

Pursuant to previous action the house went into committee of the whole to consider as special orders H. R. 70, the Ramsey elevator bill, and H. R. 344, the revenue bill. Douglas of Rock made the motion to include H. R. 344 in the special order and then moved that H. R. 344 be considered before H. R. 70. Loomis of Dodge insisted that H. R. 70 was made a special order last night by the house and that the committee of the whole was entirely without the power to reverse any action of the house. Thompson of Merrick, who was in the chair, sustained the point and H. R. 70 was then taken up.

The railroad committee offered an amendment striking from the bill the provision requiring railroads to give these farmers elevators full terminal facilities and prompt and immediate transfer accommodations and requiring all such elevators to cost at least $3,000.

Robbins of Gage county offered an amendment fixing the minimum cost of elevators at $2,000.

Friends of the Ramsey bill favored the latter amendment. They contended the former amendment repealed the present law, which in many respects was a good one.

Sears of Burt wanted the bill passed on to the senate to be considered with the Brady bill of like character. Douglas of Rock championed the railroad committee's amendment, explaining, however, that he was not influenced by the railroads. Hogrefe of Richardson and Mangold of Douglas were with him.

Wilson of Pawnee, Sweezy of Adams, Robbins of Gage, Kennedy and Nelson of Douglas, Anderson of Kearney, Christy of Nemaha spoke for the bill as amended by Robbins.

The Robbins amendment was adopted by a vote of 84 to 2, and the bill was then recommended for passage.

The revenue bill was at this time taken up. An amendment by Rouse of Hall was adopted raising from 5 to 7 mills the rate of general tax for all state purposes, the change occurring in section 141.

Sifting Committee Fight.

On convening in the afternoon session Spurlock of Cass submitted a resolution for the appointment of a sifting committee of thirteen members, at least two from each congressional district and that no bill be taken out of its order after the fifty-fifth day.

Gregg of Wayne, who was opposed to the sifting committee, said:

"This is a fitting consummation of the career of this house. We are on our forty-eighth day. We have, with the senate, enacted nineteen laws. The records show our average time of adjourning has been 3:23 and we have not convened on time and now with no important bills passed we propose to turn over to thirteen men the real work of this session—to place in their hands the legislation of this state. Why did we not give them the reins at the outset?"

The Spurlock resolution was carried by a vote of 70 to 21.

On motion of Hathorn of Red Willow the house decided to proceed without interruption with the revenue bill. When it was again taken up. The house then passed these bills:

H. R. 27 by Loomis of Dodge, correcting minor defects in city charters in cities of 5,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.

H. R. 320, by Nelson of Douglas, the Omaha charter bill. The vote was 87 to 4.

H. R. 286, by Burgess of Lancaster, enabling fraternal insurance companies to add accidental and sick benefits to their list of policies.

H. R. 274, by Warner of Lancaster, excluding from the law library at the state university any but law books and public documents and providing for the transfer of all books on miscellaneous subjects to the historical and university libraries.

H. R. 33, by Koetter of Douglas, removing the limit of $200 which school boards may expend without contract or publication. It passed unanimously.

H. R. 209, By McClay of Lancaster, reimbursing General Victor Vifquain in the sum of $761 for salary as adjutant general under Governor Bord.

H. R. 448, by committee on claims, repealing the wolf bounty law, with an emergency clause.

H. R. 11, by Nelson of Douglas, providing that appeals to the supreme court, including writs of error, shall all go up on appeal procedures, thereby securing uniformity in appeals.

H. R. 63, by Wilson of Pawnee, to confer sanitary authority upon the State Board of Health and its secretaries and make other provisions in line with this to safeguard the public health against the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, appropriating $10,000 for state health inspectors' annual expenditures and emergency clause.

Speaker Mockett then announced McAllister of Deuel to succeed Douglas of Rock as chairman of the Stuefer investigation committee.

The speaker announced these members as the sifting committee: Spurlock, chairman; Good and Burgess of the First congressional district; Morsman and Kennedy, Second; Loomis and Roberts, Third; Smith and Cropsey, Fourth; Rouse and Junkin, Fifth; Davis and Douglas, Sixth.

The house at 5:15 p. m. took a recess until 7:30.

Raise Assessors' Salaries.

The night session began at 7:30. In committee of the whole the house concluded consideration of the revenue bill, reaching the last section, 244, at 9:20. No vital changes were made. Section 22, fixing the pay of local assessors, which had been passed, was then taken up. An amendment by Nelson of Douglas, fixing the Omaha assessors' salary at $2,400, instead of $1,800 as originally provided, was adopted.

A motion for the committee to arise was lost and an appeal by Douglas of Rock that Sweezy of Adams let his amendment to section 89 come to a vote without discussion failed. Sweezy denied Douglas' assertion that this question had been settled and exploited his amendment. In the course of his remarks he declared that the revenue bill as it stands will raise farm taxes 250 per cent, and pleaded that unless it raised the taxes on railroads correspondingly it was wrong. The house having adopted a ten-minute limit on speeches, after Sweezy had talked twelve minutes, Thompson of Merrick protested on his continuing, saying:

"I think the gentleman has had time to square himself with his constituents."

Thompson said there was something in the Caldwell amendment, but there was "no sense at all" in the Sweezy amendment.

Kennedy of Douglas moved that Sweezy be given unlimited time to set forth his views. The motion carried. Facetiously Douglas of Rock moved that an adjournment be taken for all save Sweezy and the newspaper men. At 10:20 a motion for adjournment carried, with the condition that Sweezy be given the floor in the morning.

SENATORS NOT TO BE HURRIED

Howell and Saunders Meet with Opposition to Their Primary Bill.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 17.—(Special.)—The attempt of Howell and Saunders of Douglas to run rough shod over the senate this morning, carrying with them H. R. 236, the Gilbert primary election law, met with opposition strong enough to defeat it. As a consequence, instead of getting what they wanted, the passing of the bill to a third reading without a discussion in the committee of the whole, the two Douglas members finally jumped at the chance offered by the opposition to make the bill a special order for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Gilbert election bill provides that before voters may take part in a primary they must make affidavit as to what party they supported at the preceding election. The judges may, if they desire, force the voter to tell how many of party candidates he voted for, or refuse to allow him a voice in the primary.

The bill came from the committee with the recommendation that it be engrossed for a third reading. Before a vote was taken on this Howell explained that an election would be held in Omaha in a very short time and that it was the intention of the friends of the measure to attempt to get it through in time to become effective for the primary. There was no intention, he explained, to railroad the measure through. An emergency existed and the bill had to be hurried if it would help out Omaha.

"The bill was passed by the house," explained Howell; "it was unanimously reported back for engrossment by the senate committee. It is for the correction of evils in the primary system, and in order that the bill may benefit Omaha it is necessary that it be passed as soon as possible. At the last election a condition of affairs existed at the city clerk's office in Omaha that should not be repeated. The bill is for the best interest of the republican party."

And then O'Neill of Lancaster got after the bill. "It is an unfair method," said he, "to railroad a bill through without discussion. This measure is so radical that I expected the committee to report it back for indefinite postponement. As a matter of fairness, if for no other reason, we should have a free discussion of this bill."

Day of Nuckolls said the senate should be slow about advancing bills to a third reading. "I cannot vote for a bill in this shape," he said.

Sloan of Fillmore thought it would be objectionable whether the bill was engrossed or put at the head of the general file.

Harrison of Hall moved that the bill be placed at the head of the sifting committee's file.

Lieutenant Governor McGilton announced that it would take a two-thirds vote to do this. Before the vote O'Neill objected. He said the bill was liable to come back within an hour if the motion was carried. He again asked the senate to give the members time to look into the bill. O'Neill said make the bill a special order for Wednesday or Thursday.

Saunders suggested that O'Neill knew of the bill and that he had a week to study it in. Harrison announced that he had known the bill for a month.

Brady of Boone thought O'Neill's suggestion was a good one. "The senate should be careful in asking that bills be engrossed without a discussion in the committee of the whole," he said. "The senate has a right to consider this bill."

The vote was then taken on Harrison's motion to put H. R. 236 at the head of the general file prepared by the sifting committee. Those in favor of the motion were: Anderson, Brown, Day, Fries, Giffin, Harrison, Hastings, Hedge, Howell, Jennings, Marshall, Norris, Saunders, Sheldon, Sloan, Umstead. Those opposed were: Beghtol, Brady, Coffey, Cox, Hall (of Burt), Meredith, O'Neill, Wall, Warner, Way, Young. The motion was lost.

The bill, by agreement, was then made a special order for tomorrow afternoon.

Senate Routine.

The first tie vote of the session occurred in the senate this morning. It was on the indefinite postponement of S. F. 290 providing that quails shall not be killed before November 1, 1905. After a lengthy debate the vote stood 14 to 14. Lieutenant Governor McGilton cast the deciding vote and cast it for the postponement of the bill.

H. R. 123, the Northwestern security bill, supposed to be in the interest of the railroad merger, was indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 294, authorizing corporations to act as receivers, etc.; general file.

H. R. 113, providing for filing indictment or information against corporations; general file.

S. F. 292, amending the constitution to provide for biennial elections; general file.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 304, providing for fees to be paid the treasurer for work done by land commissioner.

S. F. 16, providing that compilers of abstracts file bond and providing a penalty for violation.

S. F. 223, providing for certificate of satisfaction in case of foreclosures.

S. F. 151, granting right of way for construction of electric roads.

S. F. 143, providing for the appointment of a state surveyor by the land commissioner.

S. F. 133, providing for the election of a tax commissioner in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.

The senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Through the senate this afternoon Nebraska paid tribute to Ireland. On motion of Wall of Sherman this resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the senate of the state of Nebraska hereby desiring to commemorate this the 17th day of March, A. D. 1903, do hereby commend that policy of the present king of Great Britain, which has for its purpose the relief of the peasant class of Ireland, and we do hereby tender to the Irish people, wherever they are to be found, our most profound congratulations on the seeming bright prospects of the immediate dawning of a golden era in the history of these unfortunate but noble people.

Senator Wall moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to King Edward and a copy be sent to the English vice consul, M. A. Hall, now a member of the senate.

Eulogistic speeches on St. Patrick were delivered by Senators Wall, Brady, Hastings, Coffey, Brown, Hasty, O'Neill and Hall of Douglas.

After these exercises the senate went into committee of the whole and made the following disposition of bills:

S. F. 57, providing that railroads shall supply suitable waiting rooms; ordered engrossed.

S. F. 17, providing that the management of the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha and the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City be placed in a board of six members to be appointed by the governor, and changing names of the institutions; ordeerd engrossed.

S. F. 22, providing for the regulation of installment and investment companies; ordered engrossed.

H. R. 136, providing that county money deposited by county treasurers shall draw not less than 2 per cent interest. Many amendments were offered and the bill was finally sent back to the judiciary committee.

The senate adjourned at 5:20 o'clock until 9 o'clock tomorrow.

WAS REFUSED LIFE INSURANCE

Rejected on Account of "Coffee Heart"

Life insurance companies have fully established the fact that the use of coffee causes an organic derangement of the heart, shortening the long beat and imperiling life. For this reason habitual coffee drinkers are refused life insurance in many cases. A well known merchant of White Creek, Tenn., proprietor of a large store there, says: "Three years ago I was examined for life insurance, and to my surprise was rejected, because my heart action was at times out of place 15 beats in 60.

"I consulted several good doctors and was invariably asked by them, 'Do you drink ardent spirits, use tobacco, or drink coffee?' To the first I answered, 'Very little;' to the second, 'No;' to the last, 'Yes,' and they would all say 'Quit coffee.'

"I determined to do this. I had read about Postum Cereal Coffee and bought and used it, and I liked it as well as the best of real coffee, and as a result of its use in place of coffee I find myself without a skip in my heart action and I can get insurance on my life cheaper by 25 per cent (notwithstanding the advance in age) than I could when I first comenced using Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

JURY FOR BLUEBEARD CASE

Judge Will Call Special Panel to Probe Knapp's Murderous Career.

HAMILTON, O., March 17.—Judge Belden announced this afternoon that a special grand jury will be called on March 23 to investigate the case of Alfred A. Knapp, the Ohio Bluebeard.

SENATE WORK ENDS TODAY

Cuban Treaty Expected to Go Through with Little Debate.

COAL AWARD IS NEARLY READY NOW

Chief Justice Reed of Iowa is Nominated by President for Seat on Private Land Claims Bench.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Most of the senators in the city left the capitol tonight with the firm conviction that it would be possible to conclude the session tomorrow. There are some senators who express the opinion that more than one day will be found necessary for the presentation of arguments for and against the Cuban treaty, but a canvass soon showed that only the two Louisiana senators desired to be heard at length at this time and they would not now say as much as they would have said if the committee on foreign relations had not agreed to recommend that the treaty be submitted to congress for its approval.

This submission will be in the shape of a joint resolution at the next regular session, and as this can be discussed in open session all those who oppose the treaty consider that that time would be more opportune for argument than the present.

Senator Foster of Louisiana was among those who expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reach a final vote tomorrow.

It is the general opinion that the treaty will be ratified by a safe majority.

Coal Award Almost Ready.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the coal strike commission, said today that the work of the commission was nearly concluded and that the report will be placed in the hands of the printer in a few days.

Court-Martial Acquits.

The court-martial which tried Ensign Wortman at Pensacola on charges growing out of the explosion of the eight-inch gun on the battleship Massachusetts, by which nine men lost their lives, found the accused not guilty.

Cabinet Holds Short Session

The cabinet meeting today lasted less than an hour and it was stated that little business of importance was discussed.

Committee is Evenly Divided.

The senate committee on the judiciary today considered the nomination of W. M. Byrne to be district attorney, District of Delaware, but failed to agree. Of the eight senators present, four were favorable to confirmation and four opposed. This was construed as justifying an adverse report.

Squadron Leaves San Juan.

The Navy department was advised today that the Caribbean squadron had sailed from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, in pursuance of the orders of the department. The dispatch of the squadron was in response to the request of Consul Wilt at Ceiba, who reported revolutionists had captured Ceiba and that it would be advisable to send a warship to protect American interests.

Bar to Pension is Removed.

The Interior department has decided that the bar to allowance of pension to soldiers who had previously served in the confederate army is removed by section 1 of the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, relating to the pensionable status of such soldiers, and it is held to be unnecessary for such claimants to file a new application for pension subsequent to July 1, 1902.

Land Court Judges Named.

The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Judges of the court of private land claims—Chief justice, Joseph P. Reed, Iowa; associate justices, Henry C. Stluss, Kansas; William M. Murray, Tennessee; Wilbur F. Stone, Colorado; Frank I. Osborne, North Carolina.

Land Verdict Reversed.

In the case of J. L. Morrow and others against the state of Oregon and the Warner Valley Stock company, involving some thousands of acres of the swamp land selection near Lake View, Ore., the secretary of the interior has reversed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office and directed the submission for approval of a new swamp land list embracing such of the lands in controversy as properly passed to the state. This decision rejects all claims adverse to the state excepting that of the heirs of Amos Boyd and any other existing pre-emption claim which has been perfected before the decision is carried into effect.

Italians Score Point.

The Italian government has turned the tables on the Treasury department here, somewhat to the annoyance of a number of American citizens. For some time the health authorities at New York have been excluding all immigrants who show the least sign of eye trouble that might be contagious. They held "trachoma," which is a species of granulated eyelids common in southern countries to be contagious and excluded many immigrants, especially Italians.

Notice now has been received that the Italian government has prevented a number of naturalized Americans from taking ship to return to America, its medical officers having discovered a few cases of "trachoma" among them. The Italian officials take the position that if the disease is contagious, as certified by the United States officials, they cannot risk its spread to the other passengers on the ship. The matter has been reported to Washington and a lively correspondence is in progress.

Day's Appointment Approved.

The appointment of William A. Day to be assistant attorney to the attorney general was confirmed today by the senate.

Major Waller Promoted.

Major L. T. Waller, who was with the first relief party to enter Pekin and afterwards made the march across Samar in the Philippines, which resulted in a court-martial, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Wood to Sail for Naples.

General Wood will leave here on Thursday of next week for Naples. He will be accompanied by Colonel H. L. Scott, Seventh cavalry, and Lieutenant F. R. McCoy, Tenth cavalry. It is expected the party will arrive in Manila about the middle of June. General Wood will take command of the Department of Mindanao until he is advanced to the command of the division of the Philippines.

Colored Man Commissioned.

Lieutenant David G. Gilmer, a colored soldier of this city, has been commissioned by the president a second lieutenant in the Philippine scouts. The president recently promised Senator Pritchard of North Carolina that Lieutenant Gilmer should have the first vacancy in the Philippine scouts.

Plimley's Post Hangs Fire.

No action was taken by the senate today upon the nomination of William Plimley to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

Senator Aldrich will visit the Treasury department tomorrow to look over the papers which he understands have been received there and if they are of such a nature as to warrant consideration by the finance committee, a meeting will be called for that purpose.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

DEATH RECORD.

Will S. Cole.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 17.—(Special.)—Will S. Cole, a well known resident of this city, died yesterday morning at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Cole, after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. Deceased was born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 28, 1864. His early life was spent in Iowa, and in 1878 he located in Beatrice, coming here with his parents. He was a jeweler by trade and was engaged in business in this city for many years and later at Cortland, this county. In September, 1899, he was married to Miss Jessie Bailey of Sterling, Neb. In 1901 he was compelled to retire from business on account of ill health and engaged in outdoor pursuits at Sterling until the following year, when he went to South McAllister, I. T. He also visited Texas, Arizona and Mexico in pursuit of health, but not finding relief he went to Sulphur Springs, Ark. He remained there until about a month ago, when he returned to Beatrice, since which time he began to sink rapidly, death relieving him of his suffering yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. He leaves no family except his wife. The funeral was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Elks' lodge and the Masonic fraternity, of which deceased was a member.

Mrs. Charlotte Cummings.

OSCEOLA, Neb., March 17.—(Special.)—Word has just been received here of the death of Mrs. Charlotte Cummings at the Soldiers' home at Grand Island, and the funeral will be held here under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief corps. Mrs. Cummings, with her husband, was among the earliest settlers in Polk county. Her late husband was the first postmaster of Arcade before the name was changed to Shelby. He was a charter member of the first post here and served in Company L, Second Iowa cavalry. Mrs. Cummings was more than 80 years old, and was a pensioner on account of the service of her husband, and will be laid to rest beside the body of her husband in Osceola cemetery.

Veteran of Three Wars.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., March 17.—(Special.)—W. James Cannon, who was a cousin of Congressman Cannon of Illinois, who came here several days ago from Custer for treatment for dropsy, died at the hospital Saturday. He was a remarkable man, 90 years old, was a soldier under Sam Houston in the Texas revolution, later a soldier under General Taylor in the Mexican war and still later was a soldier in the war of the rebellion from the start to the finish; was wounded three times. He had a "Houston" medal for gallantry in the Texas war and splendid recommendations from officers of the Mexican and civil wars.

Frederick Ferninand Hirsch.

YUTAN, Neb., March 17.—(Special.)—Friedrich Ferlinand Hirsch died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Saxony sixty-nine years ago and has been a resident of Yutan for twelve years. He died of heart trouble, after an illness of several weeks. He leaves a wife and twelve children, one of them in Germany, some in Colorado, one in California and others in Nebraska and Iowa, all except one married and with large families. Several of the children will be present at the funeral Wednesday afternoon from the German Lutheran church.

Old Settler of Cass.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 17.—(Special.)—George D. Amick, 72 years of age, died at his home, a few miles southwest of this city, last night. He pre-empted the farm, where he has since resided, in 1856. He leaves three grown children.

At Banquets
and dinners the pleasing quality and absolute purity of
Great Western Champagne
commend it to those who prefer the best, while its moderate price is only a further recommendation.
GOLD MEDAL
highest award, at the Paris Exposition of 1900.
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y
Sold by all respectable wine dealers.

Drunkenness IS A DISEASE!
"Will-Power" Will Not Cure It.
Drink is the greatest curse of mankind. Many a young man of greatest promise has found the dishonored grave of a drunkard instead of an honorable place in society.
Physicians have long recognized that continued indulgence in alcoholic stimulants causes the stomach and digestive organs to become diseased. In the vast majority of cases, therefore, habitual drunkenness is a physical disease, and no amount of mental resolve or "faith cure" will cure it.
"ORRINE" WILL POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURE THE DRINK HABIT. We guarantee this and will refund the money should the remedy fail. But it never does fail!
"ORRINE" is tasteless, odorless and colorless, and can be given without the patient's knowledge in tea, coffee, water or milk. It tones up the diseased stomach and gives a hearty appetite and good digestion.
Members of the W. C. T. U., clergymen, physicians and public men all over the land endorse this wonderful remedy.
Rev. Thos. C. Easton, D.D., 627 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., writes: "I can safely affirm, from cases under my personal observation, that ORRINE is a marvelous and permanent remedy for chronic inebriates."
$1 per box, 6 boxes for $5. Securely sealed; postpaid. Sealed booklet mailed free on request. Address ORRINE CO., Pope Building, Washington, D. C. Sold and recommended by
Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 16th and Dodge Sts., Omaha.

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment The old reliable 25cts a Bottle

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS great monthly regulator; strongest, best, safest; contains Ergot, Tansy, Pennyroyal; not a single failure; longest, most obstinate cases relieved in a few days; $1.00 at Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Omaha.

Schmoller & Mueller's
Special Offer in Pianos
Anyone thinking of purchasing a Piano should not fail to write or call on us at once. This is the third week of our great Clearing Sale, and judging from the way the instruments are going the bargains cannot last much longer. Our special selected stock of STEINWAY & SONS, STEGER & SONS, VOSE, EMERSON, STECK, A. B. CHASE, HARDMAN and 17 other high grade makes is quoted at prices never before known in the history of piano selling. Below we mention a few rare bargains—we have others:
One J. P. Hale Upright $92
One W. W. Kimball Upright $100
One Weber Piano—good condition $128
Beautiful Oak Upright $155
One Chickering Upright—thoroughly overhauled in our own factory $165
The above special bargains are sold on Schmoller & Mueller's easy payment plan, viz.,
ONLY $1 PER WEEK
Remember we are Piano Manufacturers and will save the purchaser the middleman's profit. Write for catalogues, prices and bargain list, or pay us a visit of inspection.
100 New Pianos For Rent
$3, $4, $5 Per Month.
Old Pianos thoroughly overhauled in our own factory and Expert Tuning Promptly attended to.
Schmoller & Mueller
Piano Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
1313 Farnam St., 'Phone 1625.
IOWA BRANCH.
502 Broadway, Council Bluffs.
'Phone 368.

OIL KINGS
Vigorously Object to Wilson Amendment.
An intense feeling has been aroused by their attempt to interfere with legislation and sensational developments are expected, while only a few share in the immense profits of these great corporations. The afflicted of the entire world may be sharers in the great benefits bestowed by Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound. 5,756,000 persons who have taken this wonderful treatment last year testify to its great merits. It cures blood, stomach, heart, kidney and female ailments, rheumatism, catarrh and constipation. 25 cents. All druggists.

Curse OF DRINK
CURED BY
WHITE RIBBON REMEDY
No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge.
White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.
Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and endorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
Druggists or by mail, $1. Trial package free by writing Mrs. A. M. Townsend (for years secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance union), 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Sold in Omaha by
SCHAEFER'S CUT PRICE DRUG STORE
'Phone 747. S. W. Cor. 16th and Chicago. Goods delivered FREE to any part of city.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Managers.
MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT.
MARGUERITA SYLVA
Omaha's Favorite Prima Donna
In the Musical Comedy Success
THE STROLLERS
Prices—Mat., 25c to $1.00; Night, 25c to $1.50.
Four Performances, Starting THURSDAY NIGHT
The Best of the Geo. W. Lederer's Musical Comedies—75 People in Cast.
SALLY-IN-OUR-ALLEY
Prices—Mat., 25c to $1.00; Night, 25c to $1.50.

CRREIGHTON Orpheum
Telephone 1531.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 2:15; Every Night, 8:15.
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
Russell Brothers, Lottie Gilson, W. C. Fields, Joe Maxwell & Co., Esmeralda, Anderson and Wallace and the Kinodrome.
PRICES—10c, 25c, 50c.

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For good cooking
Just a block from Boyd's.
The NEW restaurant—the BEST in Omaha
Prompt and courteous service.
Little Neck Clams, 25c.
Breaded Lamb Chops, 25c.
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