LOST.

LOST, in Dodge car, Wednesday evening, a purse containing 2 rings; $25 reward for return. 1126 N. 20th st. Lost—946 8x

LOST, probably on Leavenworth or Farnam street cars, a gold oval buckle pin, marked H. L. H. and H. W. Return to 2010 Mason street and receive reward. Lost—952 9x

LADY'S handbag, containing money and valuables, on South Omaha street car Tuesday morning; liberal reward on return to 2616 D st., South Omaha. Lost—956 8x

DRESSMAKING.

IN families. Miss Sturdy, 309 N. 25th. —M304 D27

JOY Tailor School, 208 S. 20th. Tel. L2167. —M785 D29x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

A. C. VAN SANT'S school. 717 N. Y. Life. —467

NEB. Business & Shorthand College. Boyd's theater. —468

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

UNION STATION—10TH AND MARCY.

Illinois Central.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Express	a 7:50 am	a10:35 pm
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Limited	a 7:50 pm	a 8:05 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	b 7:50 am	b10:35 pm

Chicago & Northwestern.

"The Northwestern Line."

Fast Chicago	a 3:40 am	a 7:55 am
Local Chicago	a11:30 am	
Mail	a 4:40 pm	a 8:20 am
Local Sioux City		b 2:45 pm
Daylight St. Paul	a 7:50 am	a10:00 pm
Daylight Chicago	a 8:00 am	a11:20 pm
Limited Chicago	a 3:25 pm	a 9:15 am
Fast Chicago	a 5:30 pm	a 8:45 pm
Local Chicago	a 4:35 pm	
Fast St. Paul	a 5:15 pm	a 7:05 am
St. Paul Express		a 9:25 am
Fast Mail		a 2:40 pm
Local Sioux City	b 4:00 pm	a 9:20 am
Norfolk & Bonesteel	a 8:05 am	a10:35 am
Lincoln & Long Pine	b 8:05 am	b10:35 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs and Lincoln	a 2:50 pm	a 5:10 pm
Casper & Wyoming Ex.	d 2:50 pm	e 5:10 pm
Hastings, Superior and Albion	b 2:50 pm	b 5:10 pm

Union Pacific.

Overland Limited	a 9:40 am	a 3:05 pm
The Fast Mail	a 8:50 am	a 3:20 pm
California Express	a 4:20 pm	
The Chicago - Portland Special	a 3:20 pm	
The Portland - Chicago Special		a 5:30 pm
Eastern Express		a 5:30 pm
The Atlantic Express		a 7:30 am
The Colorado Special	a11:35 pm	a 8:40 am
Chicago Special		a 3:40 am
Lincoln, Beatrice and Stromsburg Express	b 4:00 pm	b12:45 pm
Columbus Local	b 6:00 pm	b 9:35 am

Chicago Great Western Ry. Co.

21 St. Paul & Minneapolis Limited		a 6:55 am
104 Ft. Dodge Express	a 7:35 am	
102 Ft. Dodge Express	a 3:25 pm	
20 St. Paul & Minneapolis Limited	a 7:55 pm	
7 Ft. Dodge Express		a11:10 am
103 Ft. Dodge Express		a 6:30 pm

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Chicago Daylight	a 7:55 am	a11:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:45 pm	a 3:10 pm
Overland Limited	a 8:20 pm	a 8:00 am
Des Moines Express	a 7:55 am	a 3:10 pm

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

EAST.

Chicago Daylight L't'd	a 3:55 am	a 3:50 am
Chicago Daylight Local	a 7:00 am	a 9:35 pm
Chicago Express	b11:15 am	a 5:35 pm
Des Moines Express	a 4:30 pm	b11:50 am
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:30 pm	a 1:25 pm

WEST.

Rocky Mountain L't'd	a 7:30 am	a 7:25 am
Lincoln, Colo. Springs, Denver, Pueblo and West	a 1:30 pm	a 5:00 pm
Texas, California and Oklahoma Flyer	a 5:15 pm	a12:40 pm

Wabash.

St. Louis "Cannon Ball" Express	a 5:55 pm	a 8:20 am
St. Louis Local, Council Bluffs	a 9:15 am	a10:30 pm

Missouri Pacific.

St. Louis Express	a10:00 am	a 6:25 pm
K. C. & St. L. Express	a10:50 pm	a 6:15 am

BURLINGTON STATION—10th & MASON.

Burlington & Missouri River.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago Special	a 7:00 am	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Vestibuled Ex.	a 4:00 pm	a 7:45 am
Chicago Local	a 9:15 am	a11:00 pm
Chicago Limited	a 3:05 am	a 7:45 pm
Fast Mail		2:45 pm

Burlington & Missouri River.

Wymore, Beatrice and Lincoln	a 8:50 am	b12:05 pm
Nebraska Express	a 2:50 am	a 7:45 pm
Denver Limited	a 4:10 pm	a 6:45 am
Black Hills and Puget Sound Express	a11:10 pm	a 3:30 pm
Colorado Vestibuled Flyer		a 3:30 pm
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 2:57 pm	a 9:05 pm
Fort Crook and Plattsmouth	b 9:10 pm	b10:35 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 7:50 pm	a 8:27 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 3:30 am	

Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.

Kansas City Day Ex.	a 9:15 am	a 6:05 pm
St. Louis Flyer	a 5:25 pm	a11:05 am
Kansas City Night Ex.	a10:45 pm	a 6:30 am

WEBSTER DEPOT—15TH & WEBSTER.

Missouri Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Nebraska Local, via Weeping Water	b 4:10 pm	a10:35 am

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

Twin City Passenger	a 6:30 am	a 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 2:00 pm	a11:30 am
Oakland Local	b 5:45 pm	b 8:45 am

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. e Daily except Monday.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending December 12, 1903, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: PARCELS-POST MAILS close on hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels-Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday, per s. s. Rhein.

Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Station half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station.)

Transatlantic Mails.

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Arabic, via Queenstown (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marques must be directed "per s. s. Arabic"); at 7:30 a. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. Noordam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Noordam"); at 11 a. m. for DENMARK direct, per s. s. United States (mail must be directed "per s. s. United States").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne"); at 8:30 a. m. for ITALY direct, per s. s. Lahn (mail must be directed "per s. s. Lahn").

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. St. Louis, via Southampton (mail for Ireland and letter mail for Liverpool must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 7:30 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for EUROPE, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 a. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland").

After the closing of the Supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for CUBA, per s. s. Monterey (mail for Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche and Vera Cruz must be directed "per s. s. Monterey"); at 12 m. for MEXICO, per s. s. Niagara, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Niagara"); at 12 m. for BARBADOS and NORTHERN BRAZIL, per s. s. Amazones, via Para and Manaos; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for BARBADOS, BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUIANA, per s. s. Parima.

FRIDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s. s. Silvia; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for BAHAMAS, GUANTANAMO and SANTIAGO, per s. s. Orizaba.

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for BERMUDA, per s. s. Pretoria; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for PORTO RICO, CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per s. s. Caracas (mail for Carupano, Puerto Cabello and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Caracas"); at 9 a. m. for PORTO RICA (ordinary mail only), per s. s. Santurce, via Mayaguez; at 9 a. m. for ARGENTINE, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per s. s. Tropic; at 9:30 a. m. for BRAZIL, per s. s. Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Kaffir Prince"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for INAGUA, HAITI and SANTA MARTA, per s. s. Athos; at 10 a. m. for CUBA, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for CUBA, per s. s. Olinda, via Havana.

Mails Forwarded Overland, Etc., Except Transpacific.

CUBA—Via Florida, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, via Tampa, and on Mondays, via Miami).

MEXICO CITY—Overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. every Tuesday.

By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer closes at this office at 11:30 p. m. every Wednesday.

MIQUELON—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA—By rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m., Sundays at 11 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 p. m.)

COSTA RICA—By rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m., Sundays at 11 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 p. m.)

§REGISTERED MAIL closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

Transpacific Mails.

HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 7, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. China.

CHINA and JAPAN, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Iyo Maru.

HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

AUSTRALIA (except West), FIJI ISLANDS and NEW CALEDONIA, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 14, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Moana.

HAWAII, JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 17, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

CHINA and JAPAN, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 22, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India. (Merchandise for U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA (except West), NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, SAMOA and HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 26, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 5:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 6:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States Transport.

TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

NOTE—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New York, N. Y., December 4, 1903.

GOSSIP ON COMMISSION ROW

Rutabaga is Singing "Under the Christmas Tree" to Tender Hothouse Celery.

The Rutabaga is singing, "Under the Christmas Tree" to the tender hothouse celery these days in the wholesale produce districts. Several acres of trees are waiting to be distributed at the usual wholesale prices. The trimmings and worked-up green stuff promises to be a shade higher this year, some of it is a very high shade, having apparently been dipped in dye, to give it the lovely unnatural green of the fancy pickle. The wreaths and rope-greens are worked up in Chicago and report of a scarcity comes from that city. The first car of holly is in and being sorted out. It comes from Delaware and is of about usual quality and price. About one car more will satisfy the market. Holly and evergreen wreathes, green as a newly painted window screen or the county man of the comic supplements, are in abundance.

Only one shipment of Fard dates have been received this year, and these are now all in the hands, or, rather, on the hands of the consumers. No more Fards can be expected before some time in January. They are the fat, black dates in the small boxes and are the most expensive, going to the retailer at something like 9½ cents a pound. The other varieties in general demand are the Sair, the Kadawee and the Hallowe'en. The first of these is the ginger colored in the big boxes, which wholesale at something like 5 cents per, and usually hang around the sidewalk stands and other like places. The Kadawee is ½ cent better, according to the price list, and the Hallowe'en date wholesales for about 6 cents a pound. For some reason the whole date crop seems to be getting in a little later than usual. But as most people believe that a date in the hand is better than a bunch on the calendar, the sticky fruit will get to do its usual business.

Cereal Foods

without cream are not appetizing, but good raw cream is not always easy to get. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is superior to raw cream, with a delicious flavor and richness. Use it for general cooking purposes. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., proprietors.

McConnell in Mexico.

James H. McConnell, who was formerly connected with the Union Pacific as superintendent of motive power and later with the American Locomotive company at the Pittsburg shops, is now in Mexico for pleasure and recreation.

Notes from Army Headquarters.

Colonel William H. W. James, Twenty-fifth United States infantry, has been placed on the retired list at his own request after thirty-five years service in the United States army.

Leave of absence for one month with leave to apply for an extension of one month has been granted Lieutenant Colonel Otto L. Hein of the Tenth United States cavalry, Fort Robinson.

The fresh beef awards for the various posts of the Department of the Missouri, for the six months, beginning January, 1904, have just been awarded by the chief commissary of the department, Major W. H. Bean. Many of the contracts go to Omaha packers.

First Lieutenant (Major) A. W. Shockley, assistant surgeon, United States army, at Fort Niobrara, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Department of California, with a view to taking transport for the Philippines, where he will be assigned to duty in the medical department of that military division.

SUIT GROWS OUT OF DEATH

Commissioner Charges Physician with Failing to Report Contagious Disease.

CASE IS THAT OF MISS IRENE PERFECT

Dr. Ralph Asserts His Determination to Compel Obedience to Ordinance He Claims is Violated.

An effort to enforce strict compliance with the ordinance requiring prompt and complete report of all contagious diseases to the city Board of Health is to be made. It was started yesterday by Health Commissioner Ralph, who says he will proceed in such a manner as to make the rule effective.

Commissioner Ralph has filed a complaint in police court charging Dr. James Richards of 1202 North Twenty-sixth street with violating the ordinances by failing to report a contagious disease. The sickness in question was that of Miss Irene Perfect, which resulted in her death at the Shriners' hotel November 23. Physicians who were called the day before her death certified that demise was caused by scarlet fever and "improper medical treatment." Mrs. Perfect, the girl's mother, was loath to employ medical physicians, being a Christian Scientist.

Doctor Called On Twice.

Dr. Richards, who is said to have an office in South Omaha was called upon to examine the young woman twice, according to Health Commissioner Ralph. First on November 5, when Miss Perfect was strong enough to go to the physician's residence, and again November 19, a few days before her death, when Dr. Richards visited the patient at her bedside.

"No report was ever made to this office by Dr. Richards," says the health commissioner. "I am advised that when he made the second examination the patient's throat was so sore he could not thoroughly inspect it and that the nurse told him Miss Perfect's body was broken out with a rash. The nurse, who was a hospital graduate, appears to have done what she could to secure a correct diagnosis. I am told that Dr. Richards did not prescribe for the girl either time, as neither her mother nor the patient desired it. Whether or not the doctor recognized the disease will no doubt be proven at the hearing in the police court Wednesday morning."

This is the first case of its kind on record and is expected to involve the legality of the ordinance requiring physicians to report all contagious diseases to the health department under a threatened penalty of a fine ranging from $5 to $100.

"I am planning to file complaints against several other physicians if they do not use more care in informing this office of all contagious diseases under their care," Dr. Ralph declares. "Some evidence is at hand and I shall procure more if a decided improvement is not made."

Irene Perfect.

Irene Perfect, the daughter and only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Perfect, was born in Omaha and during the last eighteen years of her life her home was in this city. She attended the public schools of Omaha from the time she was 8 years of age until the date of her last illness, with the exception of one year. That year she attended the public schools in Kansas City, Mo. She was in the junior year and would have graduated in the class of 1906. Amongst her schoolmates she was a universal favorite, always considerate of the feelings of others, kind and gentle with all her associates. Her loss is keenly felt by each one of them.

I have known her all the years of her life. I have watched her physical and mental growth, and have with her parents rejoiced at her development of body and mind. Some things in her life have strongly impressed all who knew her innermost life. From her early childhood, as soon as she arrived at the age of accountability and could understand and appreciate Christianity, she was a devout Christian. And her sweet, simple, childlike faith, as it often evidenced itself to me, was an almost constant source of surprise. During all her life up to the very hour of her death her sweet, simple faith sustained her, and she never wavered.

Her home life was such as commanded the admiration of all who were familiar with it. Her most constant companion, her dearest friend, her confidant in all things, was her mother. Her love for her father was evidenced at all times and was only equalled by her admiration for him. To her he was the very embodiment of everything manly. Whilst she had strong convictions of her own, yet in all the important things she never acted without consulting both her father and mother, and was always ready and willing to defer to their more mature judgment, and their wishes were the constant guides to her conduct, and if counter to her own desires her surrender was instant, complete and without a murmur and complaint. Irene Perfect was my cousin. I loved her with almost the love of a father, and I desire to pay this tribute to her. LEE S. ESTELLE.

EARLY OMAHAN DIES IN WEST

Hon. J. W. Virtue Passes Away at Portland After a Busy Career of Varied Successes.

The following extract is from the Portland Oregonian of November 28 and may concern some of the very earliest Omaha and Nebraska settlers:

Hon. J. W. Virtue died at his residence, 311 Hancock street, yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. He was born in the County of Fermanah, Ireland, June 24, 1837; came to Ontario, Can., when a youth, and went to Omaha, Neb., in 1856. In 1863 he went to Auburn, Baker county, which was at that time the county seat. Baker county was organized in 1862, and the governor appointed the county officials to serve until the regular election of 1864, when Mr. Virtue was elected sheriff, a position he filled for six years with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people. Before the expiration of his term as sheriff the county seat was removed to Baker City. At the expiration of his public services he engaged in mining and banking and for several years was the leading spirit in all enterprises tending to develop the mining interests of that section as well as the agricultural and stock industries. There was no enterprise calculated to advance the interest of that section that did not receive his earnest moral and financial support, and no man contributed more to the development of Oregon mining interests than he did. Baker City owes in a great measure her present position as the Denver of Oregon to his enterprise. The famous "Virtue" mine was once his property and it was his money that opened its treasury of wealth. About eight years ago he moved to Leland, Josephine county, where he engaged in opening some valuable mining property, and about a year ago came to this city.

In 1897 he represented Josephine county in the lower house of the legislature and made a good working member of that body. The state is much indebted to Mr. Virtue for the position it now holds as a mining section, for no man worked harder and invested more liberally than he and encouraged others in this enterprise. He was regarded as the best authority in the northwest on all mining matters. Mr. Virtue was prominent in political matters and always took great interest in party affairs, not, however, for personal gain, but for his friends, who always found in him a man of the highest type of honor and sincerity. These qualities endeared him to a host of warm friends throughout the state.

Mr. Virtue was married at Baker City to Miss Bowen, sister of I. B. Bowen, editor of the Baker City Democrat, in 1887, and four children were born to them, only two surviving, Robert Virtue and Mrs. Hardy, both of whom were at the deathbed, the former arriving from San Francisco on the train at 11:45 a. m. Mr. Virtue leaves a record as a good citizen, a devoted husband and father. A host of friends throughout the northwest mourn and sympathize with the bereaved widow and children. Another one of the state builders and pioneers has gone. He did his work well while here and the state is the gainer by his having lived here.

CATCH MAN WHO JUMPS BOND

Police Rearrest Anton Copparel and He is Again Admitted to Bail.

Anton Copparel, the Italian who figured prominently in a free-for-all fight at 1319 Jones street last Christmas day, and from which William Bruno, Copparel's rival for the hand of a charming Italian maiden, issued minus his upper lip, has been released from custody on the strength of a cash bond in the sum of $500, furnished by Natala Bruno, a relative of Copparel's enemy, but the latter's staunch friend.

Samuel Mancuso and David Cole, who went on Copparel's bond nearly a year ago, which bond he jumped, were in court and arranged to have the hearing on the old score come up on the 15th. Mancuso, who went all the way to Chicago shortly after Copparel jumped his bond to bring him back, shook his head knowingly when Mr. Bruno cashed up to Court Clerk Lee Greer for his friend's appearance at trial.

Mr. Mancuso said that Copparel had conceived the idea that after the lapse of six months he was exempt from arrest, and therefore had come back to Omaha and was picked up Saturday night by Officer Baldwin while getting a shave in a Douglas street barber shop. He had learned, Mr. Mancuso continued, that Copparel contemplated a trip to the old country and would have been enroute Saturday night but for his arrest; also, he had received advice, he said, that the girl in the case had married a third party about two months ago and was living happily.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

One More Homeseekers' Excursion.

Oklahoma is southern in point of geographical position. The people are western in their aggressiveness and untiring energy; they are eastern in their educational facilities and lines of thought; they are northern in their methods of farming. The territory possesses the happy medium in its kindly climate and the ability to bring forth the products that are native to the north, east, south and west of the United States. Cotton, the staple of the south, is a leading product. Tobacco is raised with as much success as in Kentucky and Tennessee. Wheat and corn, the grain of the north and western states, are raised more extensively than any other commodity. The wheat crop of Oklahoma for 1902 aggregated 30,000,000 bushels. The corn crop for the same year exceeded 65,000,000 bushels. Potatoes, fruits and all manner of grasses, vegetables and other grains yield prolifically.

The raising of live stock is one of the most profitable pursuits. The pasturage is rich in verdant grasses and wholesome water, while the mild, dry winters make it possible to turn the cattle into the growing wheat fields. Horses, mules, Angora goats, sheep and hogs are raised as cheaply as in any other state in the Union.

There is much walnut and oak, hickory, pine, and the lumber production runs into millions of feet annually.

The taxable valuation of the territorial books show more than $65,000,000 taxable and $175,000,000 of real wealth. There are now about 107,000 children attending the public schools of Oklahoma and the population is 96 per cent of American birth and 97 per cent are under the age of 50. More than 80 per cent of the population owns its own homes and 90 per cent of the settled farms are now endowed with quick assets above the value of the land in the shape of live stock, farming implements, forage stocks and dairy supplies.

One more Homeseekers' excursion via Rock Island System to points in the southwest—December 15.

Full information at this office.

F. P. Rutherford, D. P. A., 1323 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION

Historic Prison House of Major Andre Now Used as a Bar and Tavern.

In the little village of Tappan, near the border line between New York and New Jersey, about twenty-one miles from New York, is the historic prison house in which Major John Andre of the British army was confined in September, 1780, and from which he was led to execution on October 2, 1780. The house is practically the same now as it was 123 years ago, although a storm in March, 1897, destroyed part of the house and leveled a side wall, which has been rebuilt, however.

The house has long been an object of interest to tourists and it has lately attracted some attention because of the resurrection of the theme of Andre's death by Clyde Fitch, the playwright, who has laid the scenes of his last act in the play "Major Andre," now running at the Savoy theater, in this celebrated house.

The building is of stone and it has been known for nearly a century as the "'76 House." Presumably it was built in that year. It was a tavern when Andre was confined there and it is a tavern still. For many years prior to its partial destruction, in 1897, it had been unoccupied and it was, therefore, in poor condition to withstand the strong winds. Immediately afterward it was purchased by Charles A. Pike, a native of Tappan, who restored the house as nearly as possible to its former state. One room, however, has been converted into a barroom and it is the resort for the gayer element in the little village. Directly across the hall is the Andre prison room, which is carefully preserved for the inspection of visitors. Mr. Pike, the owner of the building is proud of his property, and the Andre room is filled with rare prints and reproductions of documents relating to the young British officer who was tried there and hanged in the rear of the house.

Clyde Fitch, in order to get "local color" for his new play, recently visited the prison house in company with Arthur Byron, the actor, who is playing the role of Major Andre. They were shown all over the house, visited the Andre monument in the rear and then invited Mr. Pike to come to New York and help stage the scenes in the last act of the play. Mr. Pike came to New York and arranged the scene, showing the interior of the prison house, so that it is now an almost perfect reproduction of that historic room.—New York Tribune.

No Venom in 'Em.

No poisonous purgatives enter into Dr. King's New Life Pills. Easy, but prompt, they cure or no pay. Only 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

ACCUSER IS NOW ACCUSED

James Fitzgerald's Story of Being Approached While on Jury Questioned.

COMMITTEE CALLS IT GRAND STAND PLAY

Declares in Report to Judge Slabaugh Its Belief Fitzgerald Thus Sought to Influence Other Jurors.

The special committee of three, consisting of Howard H. Baldrige, G. W. Shields and H. G. Lambert, named by Judge Slabaugh to investigate the charges of jury tampering in the case of John T. Connolly against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, thinks that James Fitzgerald, the juror who claims that he was offered a bribe to hang the jury, was making a "grandstand" play, and in its report, which was submitted to Judge Slabaugh yesterday, the committee makes the statement that in its judgment Fitzgerald was never offered a bribe of any kind, and that his public announcement before the remainder of the jury at the time it was behind closed doors and deliberating upon the case was for the purpose of unduly influencing his fellow jurors in behalf of the plaintiff.

Report of Committee.

The report submitted by the committee is:

We, the undersigned, your committee, appointed to investigate the question of whether the jury in the case of Connolly against the Union Pacific Railway Company had been bribed or tampered with in any dishonest manner, do hereby make the following report:

That on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1903, we convened to investigate said matter, as such committee, and did investigate the same as thoroughly as possible, at said time, and adjourned until Friday, December 4, at which time we took further testimony.

In said investigation we have examined separately, under oath, each of the jurors who served in said cause, and also the attorney for the plaintiff and the attorney for the defendant, the Union Pacific. Each of said jurors except Fitzgerald testified that no one had made any improper suggestions to them concerning what they should do in said cause, in or about their verdict.

Fitzgerald testified that one day while the cause was on trial and when he was standing in the corridor of the court house, someone, whom he swore he had never seen before, said to him in substance: "There is something in this case for you to hang the jury; four others of the jury have been fixed, you might as well get in line," and that Fitzgerald went away without making a reply. He further swore in that connection, that he would probably know the man if he could see him again, though he had never seen him before.

The weight of the testimony of the other jurors is to the effect that after the first ballot had been taken, which was four for the defendant, one Clark, and seven for the plaintiff, Fitzgerald said to Smith, who was also one of the jurors, "There is going to be some fun or excitement in this case yet," and said that he had been approached.

Afterwards at the request of Smith, or the foreman of said jury, the said Fitzgerald said to said jury in the jury room, while said jury was deliberating, that he had been approached; that a man said to him in the corridor of the court house that there was something in the case for him to hang the jury, and that four of the jurors had already been fixed and that he might as well get in line.

That the foreman then asked Fitzgerald if he knew the man and he stated "yes;" that he had known him for two or three years and that he thought he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad company and that he would know him if he saw him again.

Mr. Mahoney testified that he saw Fitzgerald after the jury was discharged and that Fitzgerald said to him that he would know the man if he would see him again; that he had never seen him before, and didn't know him; that he (Mahoney) had an idea who he might be, and had sent Fitzgerald to see the person whom he had in mind, that he didn't desire to disclose the name until the discovery whether the person in his mind was the guilty party.

On Friday Fitzgerald testified that he had seen the man whose name had been given to him by Mahoney, and that the man was not the man who approached him, and that he had not been able to find or discover the man who had thus approached him.

On examination Fitzgerald also testified that he had had a claim for damages for personal injuries of himself against the Omaha Street Railway company and had settled it for $500 last summer.

Rich testified that he had asked each of the jurors on their voir dire, including Fitzgerald, whether they had ever had any claim for damages for personal injuries against any corporation, and said jurors, including Fitzgerald, had answered, "No."

We find from said testimony:

First, that no juror, except Fitzgerald, had been improperly approached in said cause. And we believe from the testimony submitted to us that the said Fitzgerald was not approached, but that he had said what he did to the jury for the purpose of wrongfully influencing them for the plaintiff.

Second. We find further that none of the attorneys connected with said cause are directly or indirectly to blame in this matter.

The committee's report was read in Judge Slabaugh's court yesterday. Whether anything can be done, or should be done, in prosecuting Fitzgerald is now the question which is under advisement by the court.

Judge Slabaugh Talks.

On receiving the report Judge Slabaugh delivered an address severely condemning Fitzgerald and heartily commending the jurors who withstood his alleged overtures to influence their votes. In the course of his remarks Judge Slabaugh declared that tampering with juries in this manner was one of the most reprehensible of offenses and concluded by saying:

"If every man who makes charges against another were forced to prove them, there would be fewer charges and accusations of innocent men, less suspicion of improper conduct, and he who makes the charges would not be found so frequently to be actuated by improper motives."

PUT ON IRON TROLLEY POLES

Street Car Company is Making This Change Since Removal of Elec. tric Light Poles.

The Omaha Street Railway company has started work replacing wooden trolley supporters with iron poles, on the north and south streets down town. This is forced by the removal of the electric light company's poles, which, in a few instances, are used to bear trolley wires. In all, fifty-seven or more iron poles will be set on streets from Tenth to Sixteenth inclusive and within the limits of the conduit system. On Harney and Farnam streets the iron poles have been in for a long time, in accordance with the policy of the company to replace wooden poles with the more enduring material as fast as the former give out.

Lose Their Overcoats.

Two medics, shivering like aspen twigs, shambled into the police station and entered complaint against the "unknown" person who has such a liking for other people's overcoats. The medics alleged that their coats had been stolen from the wrap room of Creighton college, between the hours of 9 and 10 last evening. One suggested vaccination and the other a post mortem for the culprit when found.

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