HAD A DELIGHTFUL FEAST

Pate de Foie Gras, Lambs, Pigs, Roast Turkey, Pheasants and Champagne.

Plain Fare of Beans Without Pork, Bootleg Coffee and Hardtack Was Unknown at Montauk.

So Says Dr. Forwood, Who Makes Out That Soldiers Were in Elysium and Not in a Desecrated Spot as Related.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—Dr. Forwood continued his testimony before the war investigating commission today concerning conditions at Montauk Point, where he was chief army surgeon.

He said that from the beginning to the end of the history of the general hospital at Camp Wikoff there was never a time when there was not from fifty to 500 vacant beds. Many patients were sent away to hospitals in neighboring cities, largely in response to public clamor. The patients taken away were largely typhoid cases and were selected chiefly because it was believed not wise to allow typhoid cases to accumulate at Montauk.

Another reason was the necessity of extending the hospital accommodations. During the first thirty days of the history of the camp 9,000 patients were treated and it would have been out of the question to take care of them all in the camp hospitals.

Speaking of the nurses, he said there was a considerable number of hospital corps men who had been trained in the post hospitals before the female nurses arrived. This was limited training, but it rendered the men much more efficient than they otherwise would have been.

Dr. Forwood said that he had expected typhoid fever would break out in the hospital, but he never had expected that the troops would remain there long enough to cause an epidemic of this disease. As it was, he did not believe there had been a case originating in Camp Wikoff. He declared there had been a sufficiency of medicines and medical supplies at all times—a wasteful abundance, in fact. From first to last during the history of the camp fifty-four carloads were received. Notwithstanding this fact there was complaint of the scarcity of medical supplies and medicines, due largely to the fact that doctors often required proprietary medicines which were not kept on hand. No requisitions were required in getting medicines.

SAYS WATER WAS PURE.

Dr. Forwood declared that the complaints concerning the purity of the water at Montauk had originated with men who had filters and distilling apparatus for sale. The water was pure and plentiful. He said the transportation facilities of the camp were poor and that often the vessels received were not complete in their equipment. Dr. Forwood said many physicians had come to the camp at the instance of the newspapers, generally for a compensation of $50. Dr. Edson's predictions as to the camp had not been realized. Dr. Stimpson had spoken of the conduct of the kitchens. As a matter of fact the kitchens were in the most expert hands. Miss Helen Gould had supplied a number of chefs and most of them were from the kitchens of the wealthiest people of New York city. He had talked with one of them who had been with W. K. Vanderbilt for more than three years.

As a matter of fact the hospitals were never so abundantly supplied. The army rations were supplemented by everything that could be found in the larder of the Waldorf-Astoria, including roast turkey, pheasants, squabs, lambs, sheep, pigs, game of all kinds, pate de foie gras, mineral waters, the finest champagnes and liquors. At one time he noticed eight barrels of brandy and a large number of cases of wine. There was so much Apollinaris water that it was in the way, and when a nurse came for a bottle they would offer her a case.

In conclusion, Dr. Forwood said that many patients who had been removed by their friends had often died, and that in many instances their deaths were due to the kindness of those who had taken them in charge.

TENTS WITHOUT FLOORS.

Surgeon Pyles of the First District of Columbia regiment of volunteers told the experiences of those troops at Camp Thomas and at Tampa, in Cuba, and at Montauk Point.

The troops had camped at El Caney and on San Juan hill, and had found the region malarious. At first the health of the men was good, but later the sickness increased from eight cases to 189 in five days. There had been fewer than twenty-five deaths in the regiment. At Montauk the tents were without floors, compelling the men to lie on the ground, causing sickness.

Major General S. B. Young was before the commission at the afternoon session, relating in detail his experience at Santiago and vicinity, and afterward at Montauk. He said he had landed at Banquiri on June 21, and that by the morning of June 23 his entire brigade had been put ashore.

He had notified General Wheeler immediately and had received orders to move on four or five miles and secure a good camp. He accordingly had pushed on to Siboney. He had asked Wheeler where the good camping ground was, and Wheeler replied that the Spaniards occupied it.

"I then," said General Young, "asked permission to go out to see the ground, saying I should like to get it for our troops, to which he assented."

FOUGHT FOR A CAMP.

In accordance with this answer, he moved out at 5 o'clock the next morning to fight the battle of Guasima, sending the volunteers, the rough riders, by one road and the regiments going by another. He declared that there was no surprise in this fight, and no ambuscade had been reported.

He had reconnoitered the Spanish camp with a glass for half an hour before the fight began, and he had attacked the Spaniards and not the Spaniards him. Speaking of the rough riders, he said there had been no greater percentage of casualties among them than among the regulars, and that they were not led into any situation not to be expected in war.

"The report that they had been ambuscaded was due," he said, "entirely to the demoralized reporter and demoralized adjutant of the regiment, who had left the service soon afterward."

General Young said he had occupied the enemy's camp that day—and it was a very good camp, he added, naively.

General Young said he had been the only man in the command at La Guasima who was mounted, and that he rode a mule. He carried no baggage except a rubber slicker, a pajama, and a tooth brush. The wounded were carried back to Siboney—and while the hospital there was somewhat congested the men were well attended to.

General Young said that immediately after the Guasima fight he had looked the ground over toward El Caney and had informed General Wheeler that he was confident he could take the place that night with his brigade if allowed to do so.

General Wheeler had replied that his orders from General Shafter were not to advance without infantry going with him, and that he would notify the general of his (General Young's) wish. He had not heard anything more officially in regard to the matter.

With this General Young's service in Cuba ceased, as he was taken down with fever on June 30 and sent back home. After a period of sickness he was sent to Montauk Point, to establish Camp Wikoff. He detailed the difficulties of the preparation of the camp. He said it had been impossible to get in floors, and that he had not considered them necessary, either for health or comfort.

"I gave them lumber and hammers and nails, however, and told them to make themselves floors if they wanted them. I thought they were being treated too much like babies."

He regarded the commissary supplies, he said, as abundant, and that enough had been allowed to spoil to feed 1,500 men daily. The hospital and quartermaster's stores were also ample. The controlling motive in selecting Montauk was that of securing proper quarantine and a very strict quarantine was observed. He considered the camp very healthy and the site very desirable.

He said the privations of the war were not so serious as Indian campaigns he had been engaged in. There had been occasions when he and his command had had to live on corn, and others when there was nothing to be had except horse meat or burro meat. "But that," he said, "was not in the newspapers."

He was satisfied that most of the complaints against the camp were unfounded. The soldiers had "played it on" the visitors, making complaints that were without foundation, in order to get delicacies. "Soldiers like to be made babies of," he said, "and some of them soon got so they would not eat their regular rations."

General Young concluded his testimony with the statement that the soldiers were far better cared for than they had been in the civil war.

ATTACK BISHOP CRANSTON.

Chinese Assault Methodist Missionary and Family.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 17.—Private letters from Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal church to Rev. D. H. Moore of the Western Christian Advocate of this city, tell of the mobbing of the family of the bishop and of Rev. Dr. Lowery, missionary, in the streets of Pekin, China, September 20.

The attack was made with sticks and stones by a mob gathered to celebrate the first feast day since the empress had taken the power from the emperor. The families were going to and from the railway station in chairs and carts and were attacked by the half-frenzied Chinamen.

Dr. Lowery made a brave resistance and succeeded in getting two men and children to a place of safety, though he suffered a broken rib.

The same indignities were offered to all foreigners. Representations have been made to the Chinese government by the American minister at Pekin.

OLD SOLDIER GETS PARDON.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Marshalltown, Ia., Nov. 17.—L. H. Sutherland, a veteran of the civil war, and for many years a resident of Boone, Ia., was brought to this city from the Anamosa penitentiary and will likely spend the remaining days of his life in the hospital at the Iowa soldiers' home.

He is 80 years of age and in a precarious condition from the effects of bladder trouble, aggravated by a severe fall suffered a few weeks ago. He is so weak that he had to be carried from the cars to the carriage.

A little over a year ago, while residing at Boone, he shot and killed a man who was attempting to gain entrance to his house after nightfall, and in some manner was convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to two years at Anamosa. A few days ago Governor Shaw, on account of his age, feeble condition and the circumstances surrounding the shooting, granted Sutherland a full and free pardon, and Chaplain E. G. Byers of the prison accompanied him here.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. P. Armsby; first vice president, J. E. Stubbs, Nevada; second vice president, C. S. Murkland, New Hampshire; third vice president, J. L. Snyder, Michigan; fourth vice president, P. H. Mell, Alabama; fifth vice president, F. P. Anderson, Kentucky; secretary and treasurer, Edward B. Voorhees, New Jersey; bibliographer, Dr. A. C. True, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, H. H. Goodell, Massachusetts; Alexander Cape, Ohio; J. H. Washburn, Rhode Island, and William M. Liggett, Minnesota.

The following were elected chairmen of various sections: Mechanic arts, C. S. Murkland, New Hampshire; college sections, C. B. Dabney, jr., Tennessee; entomology, C. W. Woodworth, botany, H. L. Pammel, Iowa.

LOCAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The contract for carrying the United States mail from Merino to Esra, Wyo., has been awarded to H. Lisdale of Lawrence, Kas.

A postoffice has been established at Yeomans, Plymouth county, Ia., with Lydia L. Ingram as postmistress.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Ruby, Seward county, Harry M. Bowers, vice H. E. Lunderman, removed.

Iowa—Melrose, Monroe county, J. P. Carrier, vice E. H. Currier, deceased; Sheldahl, Polk county, H. O. Hendrickson, vice George Cline, resigned.

ENLARGE WYMORE SHOPS.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Wymore, Neb., Nov. 17.—The recent rumor which was current here a short time ago to the effect that the division headquarters and railway shops were to be removed from this city is said by the officials here to be unwarranted. Another indication that the report was false is the extensive improvements at the shops this fall. The shops have been enlarged, ten new smokestacks added, the buildings have been paved with brick, while a complete new steam heating plant is now being put in.

ELECT SUB-COMMITTEES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The industrial commission at their session today selected the following sub-commissions:

On agriculture, Harris, chairman; Kyle, Mantle, Gardner and Conger; on manufactures, Smith, Penrose, Livingston, North and Farquhar; on mining, Daniels, Otjen, Jell, Ratchford and Farquhar; on transportation, Phillipps, Mallory, Lorimer, Harris (N. C.) and Kennedy.

DEAD ARE IDENTIFIED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—The following victims of the wreck on the Grand Trunk railway at the Diamond Crossing have been identified: Frederick Kern, an immigrant, en route from Quebec to Cincinnati; Mary Kern, his wife; Mary Kern, his daughter; Katherine Kern, his daughter; George Arbey, an immigrant, en route from Quebec to Cincinnati.

ASK BIDS FOR REPAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Chamberlain, S. D., Nov. 17.—Bids will be opened at Crow Creek Indian agency on November 30 for furnishing the agency with a large quantity of doors, windows, shingles, lumber and other building material for contemplated improvements during the next year.

TRAIN CREW IN JAIL.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 17.—J. J. Kinney, superintendent of the special service of the Santa Fe road, has caused the arrest of Conductor W. N. King, Brakeman Louis James and T. L. Dawson, a freight crew of Raton, N. M., for the alleged plundering of freight cars in transit.

TREASURY'S CONDITION.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $296,616,654; gold reserve, $241,833,630.

BOILED DOWN.

Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, president of the American chamber of commerce, has died at Paris.

The rebels have looted the town of Kwie Fu, in the Upper Yang Tse Kiang valley, and have burned the Catholic mission there.

The National Lead company has declared a regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1½ per cent, payable December 15.

Canadian Pacific railway earnings the first week of November were $556,000; for the same period last year, $432,000; decrease, $76,000.

The First Illinois volunteer infantry, which saw service in the trenches in front of Santiago, was mustered out yesterday by Captain Wainwright.

The stockholders of the national cycle board of trade yesterday decided to dissolve the corporation and form a new organization to be known as the Cycle Manufacturers' Association of America.

HEAD-ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THEY TALK ON RECIPROCITY

Conferees on Canadian Dispute Reach Point Where Entanglement May Arise.

Possibility That Agreement May Not Be Reached Owing to Existing Wide Differences.

Fisheries Question Also Arouses Much Debate and Critical Stage in Negotiations Appears to Have Been Reached.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The Anglo-American commission, now in session here to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, today held a lengthy session upon the two subjects which are regarded of most importance, namely, the North Atlantic fisheries and reciprocity.

The fisheries question was practically taken up for the first time and it was quite definitely understood that the position of the Canadian government was made clear as favorable to granting enlarged rights to American fishermen in Canadian waters of the North Atlantic, if, in return, Canadian fish are admitted free of duty to American markets. It is expected that this will open up a wide range of discussion and an immediate adjustment is not looked for.

Concerning reciprocity, it has now developed that while some progress is being made in considering certain articles which will be the basis of reciprocity, yet the American commissioners are likely to insist, as a preliminary to any reciprocity, that Canada shall wipe out that feature of her tariff law which gives Great Britain a preference of 25 per cent on all tariff duties.

If this important concession is made by Canada and conceded by Lord Herschell, who is looking after the interests of Great Britain, then it is said that a reciprocity list probably will be agreed upon. Without the abolition of preferential rates to Great Britain the opinion is very positively expressed that a reciprocity agreement cannot be reached.

The reason for this, it is pointed out, is that the Canadian law giving Great Britain preference within the last year has diverted trade from the United States and turned it into British channels. The effect has been to reduce materially the sales of American cotton goods, hardware and other lines in Canada, and to increase the sale of British goods.

One of the American experts said today that the shipment of cotton cloth to Canada had fallen off from $1,775,000 in 1897 to $763,000 in 1898, a loss of about $1,000,000, due to the fact that British cotton cloths received a preference of 25 per cent in the duties. The American commissioners feel that if they can succeed in having this British preferential stopped it will be greater than any reciprocity agreement.

The debate thus far has encouraged the American commissioners to believe that they will succeed in having this preferential wiped out.

The fisheries question is of long standing, and aside from its importance to the commerce of the New England and Canadian coast, it is said to give the basis for a possible serious conflict between this country and Great Britain. Wearied by the length of the controversy, Canada of late has intimated that in case it remained open recourse might be taken to the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters. This doubtless would lead to serious international complications.

This has been the view of members of the commission, and as a result they are exceedingly anxious to secure a settlement of this question. It is understood that there is some likelihood of a commission of American, Canadian and English lawyers being appointed to determine the meaning of the treaty of 1818, which governs these fishery rights. The suggestion of this international body has come, it is understood, from Lord Herschell. Should such a body be appointed it would do away with the chance of any collision occurring between the Canadian officials and American fishing vessels during the approaching fishing season.

QUEER TAKING OF GUNS.

Glacier Surreptitiously Removes Several for Secretary of Navy.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 17.—Colonel Ray, the American commander at Guantanamo, reports from that place that he heard that the United States government ship, Glacier, had landed a number of men at the port of Cayo del Toro, and had taken possession of the two finest pieces of bronze cannon there. It was added that the men on the Glacier had also accidentally blown up the arsenal.

Immediately on hearing these reports Colonel Ray went to Caimanera in order to investigate the matter. There he saw Captain Norman and the officers of the ship, who positively denied knowing anything regarding the cannon. Colonel Ray, however, said he had obtained his information from a reliable source, the British counsel being his informant, whereupon Captain Norman admitted taking the guns and said he took them for the secretary of the navy.

The captain refused to furnish any further information on the subject and consequently it is not known whether he acted under orders from the secretary of the navy or is merely making the secretary a private present.

Three similar guns have been asked for by the navy department as ornaments for Annapolis, and the war department granted the permission necessary. Captain Chester of the Cincinnati will ship them north at the first opportunity.

Colonel Ray was at first inclined to demand the immediate return of the guns from the Glacier, but he decided to await instructions on the subject.

A corporal of the Third immune regiment at Guantanamo, who was detained to assist in the free ration distribution, has been discovered in co-operation with some merchants of the town, who have been swindling the government. Large supplies of bacon and meat were found to have disappeared and caused Colonel Ray to investigate the matter. He discovered a big shortage, the money value being over $1,000, and traced the affair to the corporal and three merchants who were acting with him. They are all under arrest.

GETS READY FOR SESSION.

Deficiency Appropriation Committee Looks Ahead for Trouble.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee of the house has called a meeting of the sub-committee on deficiencies to meet Saturday, November 26, to consider the estimates for the maintenance of the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during the period from January 1, 1899, to July 1, 1899.

It will be necessary to frame and enact an urgent deficiency bill to provide for these expenditures before the holiday recess, as the balance of $226,000,000 and the original $50,000,000 appropriated to carry on the war are not available after December 31. Whatever remains of these appropriations must be covered back into the treasury on that date.

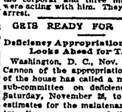
How much has been expended is not known, but the presumption is that there is a considerable balance, as the appropriations were estimated to cover the pay account for the full complement of 224,000 soldiers provided for in the two calls of the president and also for the temporary increase in the regular army.

Neither the volunteers nor regulars were enlisted up to their full strength and about 100,000 of the former have been mustered out of service. While there should be a considerable balance on this account, it may be that the expenditures for clothing, food, transportation, ordnance stores, medical stores, etc., have exceeded the estimates and that little, if any, of the appropriations remain.

The exact balance will appear when the treasury department submits the estimates to Mr. Cannon's committee.

Some difficulty may be experienced in getting this measure through both houses before the new year, as its presentation may open the whole question as to the conduct of the war. The appropriations committee will do its duty and have the bill ready for action as soon as congress meets.

Furthermore it is the intention of the committee to expedite the framing and consideration of the regular appropriation bills in every possible way in the early portion of the session in order to avoid an extra session should the republican leaders latter decide that an extra session next spring was advisable.



"No soap can be any better than an absolutely pure soap. The most expensive toilet soaps are not better than Wool Soap. A soap that won't shrink wool must be absolutely pure—absolutely free from injurious ingredients. THE BEST SOAP FOR ANY PURPOSE IS...

WOOL SOAP
IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it."
HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

COMPANY K APPLIES.

First of the Second Regiment to Seek Muster.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—Adjutant General Barry has received the first formal application from one of the old companies of the Second regiment, national guard, for muster into the new guard. This application comes from company K of Schuyler. It is considered probable that all of the old companies will apply for their muster in.

The officers or some of the former officers of the old regiment are said to object to the new plan of mustering in and starting fresh, and it is considered probable that there is reason to believe that the men will take advantage of the new organization to select other officers in some cases. For the most part the officers are reported to be entirely satisfactory to the men and a new election will make but few changes.

The criticism that the officers and men should have been merely given leave of absence when they went into the United States service and not mustered out of the guard, is credited in certain quarters as coming from some of the ex-officers. Whoever this may come from it is not founded on good grounds and one objection, which would have been sufficient, if there were no others, is that if the men were retained as members of the state guard the state would have, under the law limiting the number of guardsmen, been powerless to organize and equip militia if occasion had arisen for troops during the absence of the old regiments.

Lieutenant Colonel Vifquain of the Third will leave for Savannah early next week to rejoin his regiment, his sick leave having expired.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR RESIGNS.

His Friends Indignant at Action of Fire and Police Board.

Captain A. C. Taylor of engine company No. 3, who was reduced to the ranks by the police commission at a secret meeting held late Monday night, has resigned from the fire department.

At an earlier meeting Monday night Captain Taylor was exonerated of charges preferred by the chief. Chief Redell had been called away to a fire at the time and when he returned and found what action the commissioners had taken he insisted that Taylor be disciplined. The commissioners, at the request of the chief, then considered a new set of charges relating to certain debts which Captain Taylor had contracted. By a vote of three to two they decided to reduce Captain Taylor to the ranks.

Friends of the captain say that he was unable to pay certain small sums because he could obtain no money on account of a resolution adopted by the commissioners in which members of the fire and police department are instructed to discontinue the practice of cashing their warrants at a discount. In this way the captain was not able to secure sufficient funds to meet the bills he owed. They are, therefore, indignant that the commissioners should have found fault with him because of a condition which they themselves produced. Captain Taylor states that Chief Redell personally requested the creditors to present their claims to the police board.

WHOLESALER GIVES UP.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 17.—G. W. Schmidt, wholesale liquor dealer, today filed his petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court. This in no way affects the firm of G. W. Schmidt company. The schedule as filed shows: Liabilities, $818,722; assets, $496,417. The liabilities consist of $578,622 due on securities, $204,909 due unsecured creditors, $18,506 due on notes. The assets consist of $20,949 due on accounts, $455,321 in securities, money, $3,378; personal property, $5,089.

MAY PROSECUTE THEM.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The right of the government to prosecute criminally persons grazing sheep in all forest reservations, except in Oregon and Washington, was sustained in a decision rendered today by the attorney general. Secretary Bliss recently asked as to whether such prosecutions would be like those under one of the series of regulations recently issued for the preservation of the forests, and the decision holds that they will.

INDIANS HUNT TOO FAR.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 17.—Game Commissioner Swan today received reports that Indians from Utah have again invaded Northwestern Colorado and are killing game and cattle. He asked General Sumner, commanding the department of the Colorado, to send troops to drive the Indians back to their reservation. The general said he would wait further advices before ordering out any troops.

JAPS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17.—Juta Kumoro, the new minister to the United States from Japan accompanied by Y. Murota, the Japanese minister to Mexico, Kai Chong Ye of Corea, Zozi Amari of Mexico and Messrs. Matsumato and Uno of Japan, arrived in Chicago today en route from the Pacific coast to Washington. The party will remain in Chicago until Monday.

THOMAS ON GUARD.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 17.—To strengthen himself politically Judge Lot Thomas, the recently elected congressman in this district, will remove from Storm Lake to Sioux City. He is sure of support for renomination from the eastern part of the district, and will probably get the western half as well by locating here.

RETURNS FROM MANILA.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 17.—Private Frank M. Clarke company C, First regiment, has just returned from Manila on sick leave. He left Manila on September 22, and reports the health of the company generally good. He brought with him many curios and tells many interesting stories of that country.

GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Lyons, Neb., Nov. 17.—William McMullen, who has resided for thirty-one years upon his farm near Lyons, died this afternoon at his home with lung fever. Mr. McMullen has proved himself a good neighbor, successful farmer and a devoted Christian gentleman.

ROBBER FOUND GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 17.—The jury in the case of the state against Wilson, charged with highway robbery, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was reserved until the close of the present term of court.

NEBRASKANS DEFEAT BOULDER.

Boulder, Colo., Nov. 17.—The football team of the university of Nebraska defeated the university of Colorado team today by a score of 23 to 10. The score stood 6 to 5 in favor of the visitors at the end of the first half.

SOUTH SIDE MEETING.

The South Side Improvement club will hold a short business meeting at its hall at Tenth and Hickory at 8 o'clock tonight. All members are urged to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

INCH OF SNOW AT MINDEN.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Minden, Neb., Nov. 17.—An inch of snow fell this morning. Snow flurries have been falling all day, with chilly northerly winds.

BUSINESS MEN TALK IT OVER

Work of Stock Subscription Committee Discussed and Exposition Planned.

Question of Holding the Show Another Year to Be Settled on Saturday Night.

Thirty Thousand Subscribed and Iler Urges That the Syndicate Must Act Quickly to Meet the Ultimatum.

The meeting of backers and friends of the 1899 exposition project at the Millard hotel last evening was attended by nearly 100 prominent business men, which, considering that it had not been called until yesterday morning, was considered a very good showing.

A stock subscription soliciting committee will be at work today and tomorrow and make its report to a public meeting in the city hall tomorrow (Saturday) night, at which time and place the question of holding an exposition next year will be definitely settled.

Thomas Kilpatrick was elected chairman of the meeting, though stating that owing to being on the directory of the Trans-Mississippi exposition he had not attended any previous meetings, and was not familiar with the details of the matter.

P. E. Iler said the matter had come to a showdown as to whether the exposition plant would be sold to a wrecking company or whether an exposition would be held next year. The answer of the exposition directory that the cash must be paid over and the plant taken off its hands November 21 left no time for talk. Already $30,000 had been subscribed, but in order not to make more than a 20 or 25 per cent assessment at once it was necessary that $100,000 be subscribed before next Monday, and another $100,000 be subscribed before the gates are opened next year. This amount of subscriptions could easily be obtained in sixty days—the only difficulty was the shortness of the time.

FOR OMAHA'S INTERESTS.

The exposition directory estimated that there was $15,000 salvage over and above the price, $17,500, to be paid for the plant, so that there was no risk in buying it. But it was not being bought for speculation, but for the purpose of holding another exposition, in which matter Omaha must act independently and not be dictated to by Lincoln, St. Joseph, Kansas City or any other city. It was to Omaha's interest to hold another exposition and that was the only interest to be considered.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Iler were applauded and the proposition made by him and his associates to the exposition directory was read, Chairman Kilpatrick explaining the changing of the date from December 1 to November 21, and the provisions regarding a bond and obtaining releases from the property owners made by the exposition directory.

The first essential was money, E. Rosewater said, and as the plant was worth considerably more than $17,500, there was no risk attached to buying it. Some one should be at once sent to Washington, he continued, to see the heads of the departments and the president. The expansion policy of the government did not meet with his personal approval, Mr. Rosewater said, but it was wind in the sails of the 1899 exposition project and if a resolution could be gotten through congress in December recognizing the exposition and making the army and navy officers and the consuls in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines agents for the collection of exhibits the exposition would be a success.

One change might be made from the old corporation, which did not provide for the election of officers after the first set was elected, or even for a stockholders' meeting.

ROSEY'S PLAINT.

Another thing which the new exposition might want was a director general. Mr. Rosewater immediately followed up this remark by suggesting that that official be a man of national reputation from New York or some other eastern state. Then he proceeded to tell what a thankless task he had been performing for the past twenty-three months, "during which time I have constantly been insulted by the directory. In this very room yesterday afternoon I faced the directory, which again insulted me, though but for me the exposition would not have been knee high, and but for the work I did not over $150,000 would ever have been raised. But I was pounded down as a fool, which I would not stand, as I have never passed for a fool. It has been suggested that I take a part in this exposition, but I want to say now that I do not want any office in it, and will not accept any except in an advisory way, in an advisory board of four or five. But when I go east I am willing to work with any persons you may designate in Washington, and lay the foundation for the exposition in the east."

Major Hambleton of Illinois was called on and said that an exposition in 1899 was the inevitable outgrowth of the splendid success of the 1898 exposition. The plant could be obtained for almost nothing, and the new exposition would inherit the prestige of success; it would have the confidence of the people; it could start right in at a point to gain which the first exposition had to pass through many months of work and expend hundreds of thousands of dollars. Everything was favorable to the project. It would be easier to get an appropriation from Illinois than it was two years ago. The distinguished men from Massachusetts, New York and other eastern states who had visited and praised the exposition assured the next exposition both exhibits and a big attendance from the east.

COLONIAL THEORY.

John W. Ryckman said that if colonial exhibits were obtained manufacturers from all over the country would be here with exhibits. The people wanted to see the products of the new possessions of the United States; they were anxious to learn all about them and would visit the exposition to do so. The exposition, if carried out on the lines suggested, would be national in every respect.

Messrs. Penfold, Brandeis, Keys, Hayden, Gamble and Taylor spoke briefly and all in favor of the project.

Chairman Kilpatrick, owing to the fact that "money talks" having been emphasized several times, was authorized to appoint a stock subscription soliciting committee of ten to obtain today and tomorrow $70,000 of subscriptions. It was pointed out that owing to being on the directory a number of prominent citizens who are in favor of the 1899 exposition had not yet been asked to subscribe, but now that action had been taken by the directory they would not hesitate to subscribe liberally. Chairman Kilpatrick said he would take a little time to appoint the committee, but would announce it this morning.

Those present who had not yet subscribed were asked to do so and $3,500 was added to the list, making $6,000 subscribed yesterday.

A PECULIAR REMEDY

Something About the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating and again after long years can sleep well.—Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is overworked. All it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much needed rest.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy is given not only to the stomach, but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles can be cured. The tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

A Lecturer Discovers His Danger and Loses His Life.

It is a scene in the lecture room of a medical college in New Orleans. The professor is lecturing before an intelligent class of medical students. He is describing the human body, its defects and the danger by which it is surrounded. In order to illustrate it he has fluids from the human body, which he is subjecting to chemical tests.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have described to you the appearance of the human fluid in a diseased state; I will now show you how the same fluid appears in a healthy state," and he subjected his own to the test. As he held it up to the light for a moment, his hand trembled, he caught his breath, he paled and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I have just made a most horrible discovery; I myself have Bright's disease of the kidneys."

In less than one year he was dead.

The above dramatic and strictly true incident shows the terrible danger and mysterious nature of this modern disease, which may well be called the demon of the present century. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the system before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Hundreds of people die daily by what is called heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, spinal complaint, rheumatism, pneumonia and other common diseases, when in reality it is Bright's disease of the kidneys. These are solemn facts, but all the more serious because of their solemnity.

There has never been but one remedy known for the cure of Bright's disease, or even for its relief, and that remedy has become the most popular of any preparation known to the world. It is Warner's Safe Cure. It has taken men, and women, too, who were in the lowest stages and restored them to perfect health and strength. It will invariably check the first stages of this terrible disease, if taken in time. It is indorsed by physicians, approved by scientists and used by the best people in the land. It is a scientific preparation and owes its popularity wholly to its power. It can be procured of any reliable dealer, but great care should be exercised to secure the genuine and not permit any unscrupulous dealer to sell anything in its place.

Rinehart's GREAT OFFER Until Dec. 15th.

GIVEN AWAY!

Panorama of Exposition Grand Court

In Colors (26 Inches Long).

This very handsome souvenir of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition will be presented to each customer purchasing one dozen cabinet photographs from now until December 15.

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Received the GOLD MEDAL and

Our Draft Beer

The HIGHEST AWARD at the Exposition. This substantiates our motto:

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52 Highest Awards Over All Competitors.

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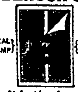

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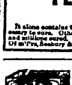

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A four round sparring contest between Sig Hart of Chicago and Sam Cassady. Three four round goes Saturday night.

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