NEBRASKA IN THE SIXTIES.

Defending the Territory from Indian Depredators.

THE REDSKINS INCITED BY SOUTHERNERS.

The Part Acting-Governor Paddock Played in Mustering Troops for Frontier Protection-Roster of Second Nebraska Cavalry.

PART II.

The order of General Pope mustering a egiment of cavairy for service on the frontler with a view to boilding the Indians in check, came at an opportune moment, for it restored confidence in the people who had begun to think the general government had abandoned the west altogether, and the gloomy outlook before them had already caused a few to move back east from whence they came, so their wives and children might escape the murderous foe then roam ing at large over a defenseless country. The massacre of so many women and children in Minnesota, May, 1862, and a general uprising of the Indians at a later period from from Minnesota to the Rio Grande, caused many stout-hearted frontiersman to shudder with fear lest his wife and children might fall a victims to the tomahawkies also; and it is not at all strange that many of our pioneers sought protection in more populous communities like southern lows, Illinols and localities further east. Nor is it at all strange that the people, regardless of politics or southern proclivities, caned for lov, when the order came to protect their homes and families by western troops who were acquainted with the situ ation; and felt themselves equal to the task when armed and equipped by the general

government. Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Dakota, having a territorial organization at that time their influence at Washington through a delegate in Congress, had about the same effect upon the authorities there that the pleading of an English peasant would have had upon

of an English peasant would have had upon the court of St. James. Not because the president and secretary of war heard not the petitions of the people, and would have readily grauted all they asked could they have done so, but because all eyes of the nation were centered at Washington, and bent on saving it from falling into General Lee's hands, who was then marshall-ing his forces just across the Potomac for that purpose. And further, because the powers at Washington were determined to make the rebellious states the battle ground which were so eager in the secession move-ment, and troops for service on the plains could not be spared from the front.

It was the prevailing opinion throughout the west from 1861, '62, '63, '64, that the In-dians were incited by rebel emissaries of the southern confederacy to attack the frontier settlements, and by that means draw the attention of the secretary of war to the necessity of lessening his energies in pushing his soldiers southward and sending a portion of them west to protect a defenseless people. This opinion was well founded, for a work entitled "Fighting for Missouri," now before the writer, published since the close of the war, and whose author was the adjutant general of Price's army, aliudes to the fact that Jefferson Davis had commissioned Gen-eral Hindman as early as 1861 to proceed without delay to Arkansas, take command of the confederate forces, arm and equip the Indians of the Cherokee and Chectaw nations

and enlist them in the confederate cause. His object was to incite all the western Indians to a warlike demonstration and raid the whole countryfrom northeast to south west, thereby placing the federal forces tween two fires-the rebel soldiers in front tween two fires—the rebel soldiers in front with shot and shell and the Indians in the rear with torch, tomahawk and scalping knife, to murder and plunder defenseless women and children. And but for the foresight and timely warning of acting-Governor Paddock to the secretary of war, and the prompt action of the secretary in directing General Pope to call out more troops and protect the frontier at all hazards. Davis' protect the frontier at all hazards, Davis' instructions to Hindman might have resulted more disastrously to the west than they did. One thing is certain. The people would have to abandon all and flee for safety, or remain to await death and destruction at the hands of a savage foe. For what few able-bodied men there were at home, were unskilled in Indian warfare, and, unprovided,

as they were, with arms, ammunition, sub-sistence and the means of transportation, they could do but little at best. But when the news came to arm and equip men for ser-vice and the frontier, the hearts of the people leaped for joy, and men, all the way from eighteen years to that of sixty, crowded the for until the Sixth and Seventh Iowa cavalry and Forty-first infantry and the gallant Second Nebraska cavalry had the quota and were ready for marching orders. Nebraska was then, as she is now, on the main line of travel from ocean to ocean, and the great back of overland travel from the Atlantic states to the Pacific coast, Colorado, Utah and the gold fields of Montana, Idaho and Nevada passed centrally through her from east to west, and as a consequence her settlements along this national thoroughfare were more numerous and demanded more for protection than did either Minnesota, northern Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and the territories further south. And her soldiers were called to guard the overland travel by wagon from 1861 to 1865. the same as they were to guard the builders of the Union Pacific from Omaha west at a later period.

The wisdom and patriotism exhibited by the governors of the western states and territories in throwing around the sparsely settled portions, the strong arm of the military at the time they did, can now be more fully appreciated by the hundreds of thousands from all civilized nations, who occupy these once treeless and almost uninhabited portions of our country. No less than six or eight continental railways now traverse these lands from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and where it required a voyage of three months by ox teams, twenty-five years ago with the hardships incident to a frontier country, the trip can now be made in a Pull-man palace car in four or five days and that too, at a saving of at least 80 per cent of

former expenses.

The tourist who crossed the plains thirty years ago and beheld a vast plain with nothing to break the monotony at day, but large herds of buffalo, and the war whoop of the Indians at night, can more readily appreciate the change it has undergone than one who never made the trip only by rail. The uninhabited plains he saw-then are now the bappy homes of thousands, with rich fields of grain—the fruits of hen-est labor. The Indian tepees he looked upon as he journeyed westward are tradi-tions of the past, and in their place he will gaze upon nice cities and villages and fine churches and school buildings, as well as large commercial industries such as the

wants of the country demand.

And where Logan Fontinell, chief of the Omaha Indians, once held peaceable possession of a land opposite Council Bluffs. Ia., where that noble chief taught his people the arts and science of civilization, he will there behold a city of 140,000 population, a railroad center equal to that of Chicago, and industrial enterprises sufficient to give her entire

population constant employment.

Viewing all this as the writer does from an old settler and an old soldier's standpoint, he cannot consistently be accused of egotism when he claims that this great change is, in part, due to the brave soldies boys of Ne-braska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, who, after placing their wives and little ones in a place of safety, went forth to fight a savage foe more desperate than any civilized foe known in common warfare who fought to a finish, for the wild Indians took no prisoners, nor did they expect to be treated otherwise than death

When captured. By November 1, 1862, the Second Nebraska cavairy was fully organized with ten full companies and went into winter quarters near where Hanscom park is now located, until some time in January following, when the various companies were scattered at points along the Missouri river from Dakota City to the Kansas line, there to await orders of Brigadier General James H. Craig who was then in command of the district with head-

parters at Omaha. There being more candidates for sfield offices than there was places to fill, Governor Saunders visited Washington at his own ex-pense and through his forcible as well as persuasive arguments, he prevailed on the secre-tary to grant him the authority to recruit

two more companies thus making twelve companies, so as to give a colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, commissary quarter master and adjutant, and three surgeons.

The request of Governor Saunders having been granted, companies "L" and "M" were soon complete and mustered in the service, making the second Nebraska cavalry twelve

undred strong ready for service.

Soon after company "F." Captain Laboo ommanding, went into winter quarters near Neuraska City, a call for a company of sol-diers was issued to proceed at once to the Otoe ndian agency in southern Gage county, and assist Agent Baker in paving the Indians their regular annuities. Upon arriving at the agency the captain learned rom their agent that the leading chiefs refused to re-

agent that the leading chiefs refused to re-ceive their money because the post trader, Jamison, demanded that what was due him for goods the several Indians had bought should first be taken out by the agent and the remainder paid to each Indian as his or er name was called. The presence of the troops and a few days' consultation brought the Otoe Indians to time and the distribution of their money per

apita proceeded. The writer, who was conversant with the Indian language, was designated as custo-dian of the post trader's share, which was about 90 per cent of the whole payment coming to them; and as each Indian's name was called he came forward, signed the pay roll with his or her X, and after paying the trader his amount the remainder was held by the agent to the Indian who received it-not with an exclamation of joy, but with a seewi on his face, and in his own language gruffly ejaculated, "Monches honches, wamoona montaska," which means, "The white man

steals the Indian's money."

Many of the soldiers thought then and think so now, that the Indians were fleeced by the sharks and hangers on around these agencies, and the sooner the Indian bureau was transferred to the war department the sooner the red children of the forest would become reconciled to the fact that their

great father was an honest man.
Having completed the organization of the regiment, the field officers were commissioned as follows: R. W. Furnas, colonel; W. F. Sapp, lientenant colonel; George Armstrong; major; John Tabb, major; J. W. Pearman, mamajor; John Tabo, major; J. W. Pearman, ma-jor; Dr. A. Bowen, surgeon; Dr. W.S. Latta, assistant surgeon; Dr. H. O Hana, assistant surgeon; H. M. Atkinson, adjutant; J. S. McCormick, quartermaster; John Q. Goss,

A braver set of men or a more gaily attired et of field officers on dress parade could not be found in the whole army than composed the regimental staff of the Second Nebraska

cavalry. Not even the handsome Colonel John M. Thayer of the First Nebraska infantry, when arrayed in his summer clothing, looked more prepossessing than our own Colonel Furnas when mounted on his noble charger with sword and canteen dangling at his side.

As Colonel Thayer drew his sword in 1861, and pointing it southward, saying, "Follow me, brave soldiers; for with this implement of war and the prayers of my chaplain not a vestige of treason shall be left on southern soil to write the history of who its destroyers were," so did Colonel Furnas draw his sword and pointing it northward exclaim, "Follow me, my brave knights of the prairies, for this day do we fly to the resoue—slashing the savage foe from right to left until the whole country shall be freed from the redskin foes and little Country that to feel the and Little Crow's heart made to feel the point of my dagger." Little Crow was the leader of the Minnesota massacre of so many women and children in the spring of 1862 and was supposed to be working his way to the plains of Nebraska.

THE FORGOTT EN ROAD.

Ella Higginson in Frank Leslie's. Within a western forest dim and still, It lies—a louely thing; Across the twillt dusk canaries trill, Or slant on golden wing.

About the pools the lily of the west. Puts out three snow white leaves; Within a thicket where the shadows rest, A widowed linnet grieves.

Against the fallen log and sap-veined trees The ferns press broad, cool palms; The alders faintly murmur, and the breeze Sucks sweetness from the balms.

Here fine fir needles meet and lace above. And loops of gold slip through, And trembling like a dream of happy love, Drink all the drops of dew.

Forgotten road, thy rugged furrows tell How many a whoel has presed— How many a foot beat like a ringing bell— Upon thy voiceless breast, The vines creep downward to thy very edge,

As if they pitied thee, And loved so much it were a privilege To rest there silently. Forgotten road! full many a glad, young

Has followed where thou led; And thou hast borne full many a one apart, Where sleep forgotten dead. Be lonely not: it is the fate of all-

Of man and thing the lot; Their use outlived, the mighty and the small Shall one day be forgot.

Yet, after many years, perchance som thought May backward turn to thee; So, after man has passed, the good he Lives on in memory.

A Quaint "Ad."

Philadelphia Record: The following quaint advertisement, which appeared in one of the city papers the other day, is attributed to genual "Tom" Donaldson, "the man who beat Blane," as he is sometimes called in allusion to his connection with the management of the republican national cam-paign in 1884, and with the Burchard incldent, a title, by the way, in which Mr. Don-aidson takes no pleasure; "To rent, No. 871 Preston street; it is of no moment whether the tenant's grandfather assisted John Hancock in the declaration-and they must not be too good-a plebeian tenant pra ferred. Patricians seldom, if ever, pay rent without a legal skirmish; no bearders to be taken; the highest qualification requisite will be evidence of capacity to lay twenty-eight beans or shekels per month in advance in the hand of the gentlemanty collector,"

Philosophy From Foggy Bottom. Washington Post: Maybe dar is sech a ting ez luck, an' maybe dar ain't, but yoh kin feel sarting dat fish ain' gwine ter bite unless yoh keep yon line in de watab. Life am mos'ly divided between wishin' 'twould rain an' wishin' 'twould cl'ar off. De man kin larf h'anty hez pooty good life

Whuts pas' am gone, Yoh kin put de copper in the slot an' git chewin' gum, but you kaint put in de gum an' get de copper

back.

When er man stops and thinks ob what he wasn't afore he was born and what he won't be after he's gone, he feels like er mighty small figger, one betwix' two mighty big aughts.

Turning His Collar.

Washington Post. The poet gay will turn his lay And bend himself to rhyme To celebrate in fitting way The mercy summer time. But as he sings the waving leaf," And sees his verses sprout, He deftly tucks his handkerchief To hold his collar out.

Imparting Information. New York Recorder: Willie-Papa, what does a real fine corn palace cost?'
Willie's papa (with new patent leathers on)—Twelve dollars a pair, my son.

The Oaly Place. New York Herald: Mrs. Trotter (reading) "To let—A cottage, ten rooms, all modern improvements; mountains rising in the rear; lawn sloping to a crystal lake; weather al ways cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria; rent \$30 per month. Apply to — Mr. Trotter (wearily)—Saint Peter at the

A Clincher.

Jewelers' Weekly: Rov. Blowhard Blucher (colored, denouncing the extravagances of his congregation): "I tells yo', brederin an' sistern, lewelry had its origin 'mong savages."

Deacon Sharp (interrupting): "I beg yer pahdon, Brudder Blucher, but whar yo' 'riginate yer own so'fi"

A Delicate Way. New York Herald: "There's a letter in the Gazette this morning, Bronson, advocat-ing your nomination for governor." "Really! I wonder who wrote it!"

"Well, it's my opinion, Bronson, that if you treated its writer to a cocktail you'd

Ignominious Defeat of Holly in His Attempt to Secure It.

ROUTING OF HIS COUNCILMANIC TOOLS.

A Lively Struggle for Economy and Justice of Other Days and Those Who Figured in It.

The Ben of a few days ago referred to the great engine which has recently been placed in the waterworks plant at Florence. The machine is considered one of the most pow erful of its kind in the country, and is a marvel of engineering and mechanical skill.

Few people, however, who look upon the marvel will in any manner be reminded of the great fight of which it was indirectly the utcome, because of the thousands who visit the great majority are those who came this city after the great waterworks fight

had been almost forgotten.

It was in the summer of 1879 that Omaha took strong hold of the question of establishing waterworks. Previously to that time she had been receiving her water from wells. No objection was made to the liquid, however, the strong was the strong terms of the strong water from the strong was made to the liquid, however, was the strong water from the strong water from the strong was made to the strong water from the strong water from the strong water was also water from the strong water water from the strong water wate No objection was made to the liquid, how-ever, because it was as clear as crystal. There was a decided lack of supply, however, for fire purposes and the destruction of the Grand Central hotel impelied the citizens to attempt to remedy the defect. There was a question, however, as to whether the water of the Missouri could be clearfied for drinking purposes but the way answered pretty satispurposes but that was answered pretty satisfactorily by the officers of the smelting works and the experts whose opinions were

on July 8, 1879. The council recieved a proposition from S. L. Wiley & Co., to erect water works with a capacity of not less than 4,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours and, with storage basins with a capacity of not less than 2,000,000 gallons. The city was to have the right to purchase the works at the expiration of ten years for \$300,000, and hydrants when the number exceeded 275 were to cost 875 apiece.
On Tuesday, July 22, a proposition was received from the Holly manufacturing company of Lockport, N. Y. They guaranteed to furnish 4,000,000 gallons of water daily, and requested the exclusive franchise for twenty-five years with equal rights with all companies thereafter to build and maintain works in the city. The rental of fire hydrants was to be the same as that pro-

than that of the first proposition.

It was patent that the Holly bid had been held out until after Wiley had presented his and then been made so as to cut into some of the figures offered by that party. His plan, however, differed from that of Wiley in that it comprehended only direct

posed by Wiley although the schedule for

private consumption was to be slightly lower

THE WATER WORKS FRANCHISE | pass away until after the matter had been referred to in the courts. Corrupt schemes were devised to induce the Corrupt schemes were devised to induce the council to favor the Holly proposition and the most intense excitement prevailed when The Bee openly charged the Holly representatives with attempt at bribery. It gave notice to Cushing to leave the city under penalty of being prosecuted and also served notice on his associates of its determination to fight ring manipulation and the press in the courts to the bitter end. In the great fight The Bee was alone, the Herald, Republican and News being for Holly. The aritation had become so general and the feeling of resentment against the Holly. The agitation had become so general and the feeling of resentment against the Holly trickery so pronounced that it was de-cided to have the matter publicly discussed in the court house. From a selection of old papers the following call has been extracted. It is an interesting document and a memento It is an interesting document and a memento of those lively times and is here reproduced. Nearly all of the signers are still residents of Omaha, though several of them are dead. Among the latter are James K. Ish, F. Lang, O. F. Davis, Thomas Kennedy, M. A. Mc-Namara, O. W. Homan, Webster Snyder, A. Cruickshank, C. H. Dewey and George M.

The meeting was held. Hon. G. W. Doane ras elected chairman. Mr. E. Rosewater spoke, criticising both propositions. Other speeches were made Councilman Hascall, A. J. Hanscom, C. Gallagher and several others, and in some of them were contained expressions of feeling more bitter than polite. The meeting adourned at 11 o'clock by the adoption of the

following:
Resolved, That the citizens of Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, hereby resommend to and instruct the council to make no contract with any company for waterworks that does not contemplate and guarantee a system of settling and supply reservoirs holding at east 6,000,000 gallons.

On Tuesday, August 19, Councilman Hascall, under a suspension of the rules, intro-queed the Holly ordinance, Messrs, Redman, Hascall, Kaufman, Slavin, Shannon and Riepen voting for the suspension and Messrs. Kennard and Dodge against it. The ordinance was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on sewerage and to report on the following Thursday night.

Councilman Labaugh favored the Holly system, but deprecated haste. On August 21 Mr. E. Rosewater swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Cushing, charging him with attempted bribery of some councilmen, among them Hascall and Redman, as also some officers of the city government. Cushing was arrested about to o'clock and gave \$300 bonds for his appearance on the next day. Cushing was discharged on technical grounds but the testimony showed that certain councilmen expected their share of the sway.

On Monday, August 25, the ordinance came up in the council and notwithstanding the remonstrance of 1,500 taxpayers was passed. Councilmen Dodge, Kennard, Dailey and Stephenson voting no, their protests not being allowed upon the record.

Wednesday, August neld a special meeting and the mayor, C. Chase, vetoed the Holly ordinance, and the latter was passed over the veto by the vote which had passed it originally. On Thursday, the 29th, the citizens held a rousing meeting and endorsed the mayor's veto. The fordinance passed in favor of Holly

Water Horks Mass Muting! The projected Establishment of Bourtaines to the South wild the portaines to this Community, that we deem it descrable to call a moss. Touching of Citizens monday Dugual. give Expression to their views, lone. pending before the lity lowered we Especially whiled to be present. G. M. Homan Mitment 5 Selloy d Chy Sunger Weble toude Morellman. Oblamphen de Establishen 18 dames to Ish -John Milereay) Rot Willow _ J 278 Knight C& B Hubermanni. Hermel graforith, C. Mr. Heamitton -& dagraner Just Harring Ben gallafter O. L. Dolin _ - Bong of Hill - Bong of Hill - Chas M. Conorse Sio. W. Dissing. - May are anne gle Rosenfeld Ches Beindorff That finds Mia Willamon - The Hemes James Forgth Shilland Red Shull and Red Smiles & C - John Evans

THE WARTERWORKS MEETING CALL.

essure from the pumps and without reference to gravitation from reservoirs or settling basins. The proposition of the Holly people was made by the general western agent, James T. Cushing, a gentleman who, before abandoning the city for good, came to the conclusion that the people of Omaha were not to be gulled by a party whose ability in that line was greatly over-estimated by himself. Behind this Holly proposition, there was a pool of about a dozen men. Each of these paid about \$1,000. This sum of \$12,000 was to be paid as a starter. Cushing was to put in the machine ery and his company was to be paid for it by bonding it for what it was worth, Cushing maintaining that he would nego-tiate the bonds. All that he wanted was a favorable centract. The income from the fire hydrants would, it was claimed, not only meet the interest but leave a sinking fund to take up the bonds when they should fail due, while the water rents would more than pay running expenses. In order to get this contract the council was to be "managed," If this contract had been entered into it would also have re-

quired the manipulation of the councils for the following twenty-five years. Thursday, July 25, 1879, a special meeting of the council was held and some further as-surance was given by S. L. Whey & Co., namely, that by either gravitation or direct pressure they would be able to throw a tream of water on the roof of the high school. Both propositions were discussed. Mr. Kennard opposed giving the contract to a home company and allowing a franchise for twenty-five years. He criticized Cushing for coming in at the eleventh hour and fash-ioning his proposition after that of Wiley had

Mr. Redman thought postponements would Mr. James Creighton wanted both propositions to be returned to the makers and then amended, presented again to the council, and the proposition most favorable to the people accepted.

Cushing said he had changed his mind regarding Missouri river water. He could not give them clear water but he would fliter t and do the best he could. He would to form a local stock company and open the stock books to everybody. A committee was appointed to visit the Holly works at Ottunwa and Burlington.

Then arose a storm which did not

bound Omaha to pay over \$19,000 a year for twenty-five years for fire hydrauts at the rate of \$90 a year, when the same company offered to furnish a smaller number to St. Joseph, Mo., for \$50 a year, and when Norman, another water man, made as low an offer to this city. No basis was established for assessing the works if it should be decided to purchase them and no limit was purchase them and no limit was placed upon the value of the franchise. Under such a contract the Holly people could pay for the works in the years and then sell them to the city for \$1,000,000.

The morning after the passage of the ordinance twenty-five leading citizens signed an agreement to fight the matter in the courts agreement to fight the matter in the courts.

Among them were E. Rosewater,
William A. Paxton, James E. Boyd,
Byron Reed, James K. Ish, M. Hellman, James M. Woodworth, G. H. Collins,
A. J. Poppleton, F. C. Morgan, O. C.
Campbell, W. W. Marsh, C. B. Rustin,
Lewis Brash, Messers, Stevens & Wilcox,
Mitton Rogers, E. O. McShane and Clark
Woodman. Woodman.

As a consequence an futunction was sought in the district court, presided over at that time by the late Judge Savage; Messrs. Howe and Brane and Adams & Simeral appearing for the plaintiffs, and Judge Wakeley, J. C. Cowin and E. Pritchett, epresenting the defendants.

The case was ably argued by counsel or Saturday, September 6, and on the 13th the judge granted an injunction declaring at same time that the ordinance was in-

By this time the Holly people had strewn the streets with water pipe, which lay there during the winter. The spring returned in 1880, and at the election the Holly crowd was equdiated and the swindle forever knocked in the head.
Thus died Holly in Omaha, and their pipes

Easy Enough to Tell a Prince. Boston Transcript: Aunt Kate was telling little Edith a fairy story, in which a

were carted elsownere.

"But how did they know he was a prince!" asked Edith. "Oh, that was easy enough," broke in Uncle George. "He probably had baccarat counters in his pocket." THE CURTAINS DOWN

Mrs. McKee-Rankin is a royal entertaine r Business at the London theaters is very

Edwin Booth says he hopes to act again in Rose Coghlan will sail for England on

Harry Lacy is having a new play written Minnie Maddern Fiske has written "The Roses" for the Vokes company.

Janauschek believes that "Harvest Moon" will be a big success next season. Sol Smith Russell has been visiting Joseph Jefferson at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. There will be no less than 125 farce comedy

npanies in the field next season. London has forty-two licensed theatres; New York has thirty-two and Chicago nine-Ciara Morris has written an article on the

drama for the July number of the North American Review. Fay Templeton sailed for France last week egistered on the steamship as "Miss Vane." She says she will return in eight weaks.

Caroline Hill (Mrs. Herbert Kelcey) re-urns to England this week. She hates America, and says American women are not The announcement that this or that actress

will star next season is becoming throsome. No doubt many of these stars will suffer eclipse, and quite early, too, Henry E. Dixey will next season give an atertalnment consisting of three short plays

-a melo-drama by Clay Greene, a pantomime and the last act of "The Seven Ages." The rumor is that a big circus deal is on the tapis looking to a sale of one-third part of the Sells Bros, show to John A. Forepaugh, a tephow, and Adam Forepaugh, a son of the ate Adam Forepaugh.

The fundraed is for George S. Knight will soon be exhaused. The once favorite actor, new forty years old, is little better than an imbecile. There is talk of giving him another benefit in this city. The estate of the late Lawrence Barrett

has been inventoried by the executors. It is valued at \$221,000. In a letter to his wife the tragedian bequeathed his Cassius armor and sword to the Player's club of New York. One serious play alone survives the at-"The Merchant" at the Madison Square, and its prolonged career deserves note, because there has been no undue forcing of the play. Boston is going to be very much fin de siecle with a Theatre Libre. One of Tolstor's gloomy horrors is to be brought out in it, and probably a comedy by Goncourts, without a plot and without even distinct

This is where some of the actors will sum. mer: Dora Wiley, at Portland, Me.; Felix Morris, at Occuomowoc, Wis.; Annie Lewis, at Washington; Ada Meirose, at Asbury Park; Edwin Booth, at Newport: Agnes Villa, at Ridgewood, N. J.

People are rather doubtful about the interior of the new opera house being as hand-some as it has been represented. There shouldn't be any doubt at all, for already enough is done to indicate that it will be one of the handsomest theaters in America. Thatcher's minstrels will close the season in this city and will immediately begin the rehearsal of "Tuxedo," with which they will open the new National theater in Phil-

adelphia in the fall. The company will re main in Omaha untit their eastern engage By Henry Irving's special desire, his son Henry will commence his theatrical career under John Hare, the lessee, manager and leading actor of Garrick's theatre. Young Henry Irving will make his debut at that theatre during the coming season as Lord

Beaufov in the "School for Scandal." Miss Pearl Eytinge will star next sesson in a new play written by berself, entitled "Vivian." Miss Eytinge has engaged Max Freeman to superintend the production, and also secured an extensive wardrobe from Paris. The season will open on September 7 for a six weeks' tour prior to a metropo-

litan opening.

Not being able to secure a suitable attraction for the opening of Boyd's new theater Mr. Tom Boyd has about concluded to postpone the opening until Wednesday, September 2, when the Madison Square theater com-pany will appear in Gus Thomas' pronounced success, "Alabama." No stronger opening piece could be secured than this story of the south before the war. The property man of the Grand opera house

in Philadeiphia recently sold an old violin to the property man of the Liliputian opera company for \$1.50. It now turns out that the violin is a real Stradivarius and easily worth \$5,000. Although 170 years old it is well pre-served. The present owner, Mr. Charles T. Rosenfield, director of the Liliputian opera company, bought it for \$150.

The United States are to be treated to a genuine novelty. The Russian composer Tscharkowsky has made arrangements to take a full Russian choir to the United States next season. He will probably open his season in New York, and should the venture

meet with financial success, he will take the

choir on a prolonged tour, visiting all the principal cities of the union. A similar experiment in Loudon a few years since was a dismal failure.

The Heraid at Quincy, Ill., has a local reporter who "let himself loose" on Miss Tominson's piano recital the other night. According to his report "she wore a white alabaster costume." Further, "she is personally a most pleasant young woman, and can sing away up and away down and trill across the core like a veteran in the vocalistic cause. She sings without apparent effort and sings

She sings without apparent effort and sings naturally. That's a charm nowadays, when so many women sing after the manner of the hurdy-gurdy whose music is ground out between a perforated sneet and a cylinder full of tacks and nails and spikes."

Eilen Terry thus describes the symptoms of stage fright: "You suddenly feel as if your tongue had become dislocated and was lying powerless in your mouth. Cold shivers bertly to creen downward from the nage of begin to creep downward from the nape of your neck and all up you at the same time, until they seem to meet in the small of your back. About this time you feel as if a centipede, all of whose feet had been carefully ced, had begun to run about the roots o your hair. Your next agreeable sensation is the breaking out of a cold perspiration all over you. Then you feel as though some-body had cut the muscles at the back of your knees; your mouth begins slowly open without giving atterance to a single sound, and your eyes seem inclined to jump out of your head over the footlights. At this period it is as well to get off the stage as quickly as possible; you are far beyond the hope of any human help."

The Mandala Courier, mentions the follow-

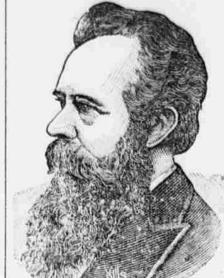
The Musicial Courier mentions the follow-ing American singers now meeting with suc-cess in Europe: Emma Albani, Kate Rolla, cess in Europe: Emma Albani, Kate Rolla, Miss Emma Eames, Miss Sybil Sanderson and Miss Zelle de Lussan, at the Covent Garaden opera house, London; Miss Lucille Hill, Messrs. Eugene Oudin and Avon Saxon, at the Royal English opera house; Mrs. Ivan Carvil (Geraldine Ulmer), Miss Marie Halton, Messrs. Scovel, Ross, David and Hayden Coffin, at the Lyric theater. Among those singing in various cencertis: Nordica. those singing in various concerts: Nordica, Miss Marguerite Hall, Ella Russell, Julia Valda, Miss Hope Glenn, Katherine Arnhem. Antoinette Sterling, Kikita, Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks, Mrs. Bianche Stone-Bar-ton, Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, Miss Estey, Dotti, Valeria, Miss Lucille Saunders, Mrs. Belle Cole, Messrs. Orlando Harev and Max Heinrich, while those in various parts of Europe are Admy, Miss Lillian San derson, Miss Marie Van Zandt, Miss Mar garet Reid, Miss Tracy, Helene Hastreiter, Maude Starkweather, Miss Risley, Kate

Bensberg.

Even Mounet-Sully has yielded at last to temptation of the American dollar and is coming over to play in this country next year. He will then have been twenty years a societaire of the Comedia Francaise and will be entitled to retire, and it is natural enough that he should wish to follow the ex-ample of so many of his associates while he is still young. Of all the present actors of the French classic drama there is none more likely to interest us, although It is hard to predict just what impression his intensely romantic style and impassioned delivery will have upon the average American audience. Even in Paris they find him sometimes rather frenzied, and to see and hear him in one of the heroic roles of Corneille or Racine one of the heroic roles of Coramic of Racine will be an experience quite novel to most of our play-goers. If he play Hamlet here, as is quite likely, we shall have all the old questions of Hamlet's sanity reopened, but we shall see a romantic young prince will interest and charm us in a way that not many Hamlets have done before. The real delight would be to see him play with Madame Bernhardt, but that may be asking too much of Abbey and Grau.

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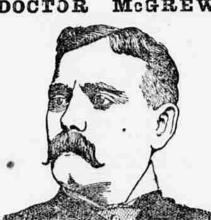
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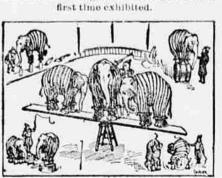


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