## DISCUSSING INDIAN AFFAIRS

Western Senators Have a Warm Debate on the Subject.

SERVICE OF THE ARMY OFFICIALS

Benator Manderson Ridicules the Idea of the Government's Wards Being Taken Advantage of by the Proposed System.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

There was another lively tilt in the senate today over the provision in the Indian appropriation to detail army officers to act as Indian agents, Senator Pettigrew had a motion entered to strike out the provision and he followed it up with a strong argument in support of the motion. He said that if the Indian agencies were to be turned over to the army officers the entire Indian service should be placed under the absolute control of the army and the War depart-

ment.
Senator Pettigrew very earnestly defended the administration of Indian Commissioner Morgan, which he considered attacked at least indirectly by Senator Manderson. He went into the details of the bacon contracts in South Dakota, about which so much has been said, and showed that there had been rigid inspection and that the agents had done their duties.

Senator Paimer of Illinois made an earnest support of Senator Pettigrew's motion. He

support of Senator Pettigrew's motion. He sed the detail of army officers for any civil duty. Senator Manderson ridiculed the idea that it was a hardship to the Indians to have an army officer over them.

Not a New Plan.

He said the president had the authority since 1834 to detail army officers to act as Insince 1834 to detail army officers to act as In-dian agents and had, altogether, detailed thirty-soven officers to be agents. No ad-vantage had been taken of this authority to any great extent. The idea of making army officers Indian agents was not a new one, however. It was old and well enough tried. The proposition now was to direct the president to avail the service of this authority so that he shall, as vacancies occur, detail offi-cers at any and all agencies. The army officers were to be paid nothing extra; their usual salary and allowances were to carry them at the agencies.

He responded to the charge that army offi-cers should not be assigned to civilian duties by saying that many army officers were now performing civil duties, some of them as instructors at colleges, others as attaches of foreign legations. He again pounced upon the South Dakota Indian agents and the meat contracts, handling them rough shod. He evidently has no patience with the present system of managing Indian agencies and would turn the whole business over to the War department.

A vote upon Senator Pettigrew's motion to strike the army officer provision out of the bill was not reached before the senate adjourned until tomorrow. It is conceded to be

## Selecting Presidential Timber.

In a dozen different directions today the names of Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio and Representative W. J. Bryan of Nebraska were telegraphed to newspapers as the new presidential and vice presidential timber and vice presidential timber lively to be taken up to supplant Hill, Cleveland. Boles and other candidates. It was argued that Brice could carry New York and Ohio, having strong financial connections, and that Brysn could carry Nebraska. Later in the day it was stated that Bryan was too young and his name was dropped and that of Boies substituted. Tonight the democrats from the east and west are preparing to paint on their presidential banners the alliterative names of "Brice and Boies."

Miscellaneous.

In the preemption contest of Eugene K. Taylor sgainst David Spearing from Cham-berlain, S. D., Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner declaring Spearing the proper settler on the tract, and therefore entitled to a preference right of entry.

Iowa postmasters were appointed today as

Bentonville Sharp, vice G. W. Hill, resigned; Brazil, Appanoose county, H. Bruckshaw, vice E. Masters, resigned; Broadway, Lian county, J. O. Dey, vice F. L. Houston, resigned; Butler, Keokuk county, D. Abel, vice J. M. Watts, resigned; also O. O. Gilseth at Re-publican, Minnehaha county, S. D., vice O.

Gruderson, resigned.
General L. W. Colby of Beatrice, assistant attorney general here, was one of the speakers at a meeting of prominent Indians at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church last night. He insisted that the whole system of Indian control was wrong and that it always had been. Indians ought not to be treated as children, but as free men, he declared. It was humiliating for Americans to witness the spectacle so fre-quently visible here, that of Indians begging the government to keep its plighted faith. General Colby was convinced that the In-

dians were governed over much.

Senator Paddock today recommended the appointment of Joseph M. Hatfield as postmaster at Aften, Frontier county, and Charles S. Moore as postmaster at Beverly, Bitchccck county. He also introduced a bill to place Granville R. Turner of Blue Springs on the pension roll.

The report that ex-Speaker Reed would retire from congressional life at the end of his present term, which became current here today, excited much speculation. The rumor could be traced to no authoratitive source and in the absence of Mr. Reed himself it could be neither confirmed nor disputed. It has been noticeable of late that Mr. Reed has left the leadership of the minority almost exclusively in Mr. Burrows' hands and his frequent visits to New York have invariably been on business of a personal nature. It is understood that if Mr. Reed should retire from congress it would be to enter actively upon the practice of the law in New York.

John L. Dodge of Iowa is at the Cochran Minister Patrick Egan has been granted a leave of absence and may be expected out in Nebraska within three or four weeks. He will probably leave Chili this winter. P. S. H.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5. - Specia Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original-Thomas C. Hatch. Henry W. Geiselman, Charles Able, Jasper Hell, George W. Simpkins, James C. Sioan.
Additional—E. Weilington, Thomas W. Preston. Supplemental—Thomas Proctor. Increase—J. G. Downs, Henry G. Yule, Thomas M. Hamilton. Original widows, etc.-Lallian

Van Arnam. Iowa: Original-Leonidas J. Delannay, Lowa: Original—Leonidas J. Deiannay,
Lemuel F. Crow, Honry Shirman, Thomas
W. Priddy, Vachel Young, Edward Whitney,
Francis M. McGinsey, Gustav Schoenker,
Silas H. Breeze, Philip L. McIllos, John
Kaufman, William H. Bowman, Michael
Convey, Francis E. Barber, Peter Peterson,
Edward A. Gosling, Isaac A. Garrett, Julius
Paschke, Theodore Messenger, Thomas
Loftus, Charles O. Bassett, Andrew L. Mc
Causland, John F. Fields, William B. Hut-Loftus, Charles O. Bassett, Andrew L. Mc-Causland, John F. Fields, William B. Hut-ton, deceased. Additional—Henry T. Courtright, James P. Skipworth, Jore-minh Pauley, William H. Baile, Albert F. Nelson, James Daniels, John A. Delong, George W. Davis, Jacob H. Munson, Al nzo W. Freeman, Adam Page, Joseph Thomas. Increase—Jeromo B. Summer, James Reagan, Ellijah J. Steward, Worden W. Welshar, Thomas P. Smith, Theodore B. Gould, George B. Homer, Surreno D. Put-Louid, Ceorge B. Homer, Surreno D. Put-nam, Henry Lee. Original widows, etc.— Lucy B. Taylor, Martha E. Brown, minors of Alvin Butler, Susan Johnson, minor of Wil-liam B. Hutter

Western Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of patents granted is reported by Tan BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

John W. Canty, Youngstown, Ia., attachment for mining cages; Gustave Carbon Sparta, assignor of one-half to C. H. Cornell, Valentine, Neb., potato bug gatherer; John A. Chamberlain, Kennard, Neb., alarm bell; Joseph W. Gambie, assignor of one-half to J. T. R. Green, Des Moines, Ia., draft equalizer; August Hankel, Hampton, Neb., device for spooling and stretching fence wires; Charles E. Hayes and H. L. Milhay, Springview, Neb., folding umbrells or parasol; Edview, Neb., folding umbrells or parasol; Ed-

ward H. Jenkins, Kalamazoo, Neb., cultivator; Charles H. Kading. Tripoli, Ia., harrow; Theodore A. Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., glove for base ball catchers; Jonathan H. Linebarger, Clarion, Ia., plow; William Louden, Fairfield, Ia.; hay carrier; Franklin H. Peok, Dea Moines, ia., assignor te Mosler Bank Safe company, Cincinnati, O., time lock attachment; Alfred Rosenholz, Warner, Idaho, wave power movement; David C. H. Ross, Cedar Rapids, Ia., combined blotter and ruler; William J. Sankoy, assignor to S. C., Ameet, Des Moines, Ia., scaffold; Edwin B. Strauber, Stoddard, Neb., combined cattle dehorner and plant pruner; Ferdinand F. Thedens, Lyons, Ia., Jurnace.

DeWitt'sSarsaparius is reliable.

ARTESIAN WATER FOR PARKS.

Contractor Shaw Ready to Begin Work or Hanscom's New Attractio Mr. J. H. Shaw of Blair, who will put nown the artesian well in Hanscom park for the park commissioners, came down yesterlay to sign the contract.

Mr. Shaw is a man of many years experimee in the business of sinking deep wells. He has bored into the bowels of the earth in a dezen states and has met with many remarkable incidents in the business.

"Eight years ago I bored a well at New Orienns," said Mr. Snaw today to a BER reporter, "that was the softest snap I ever struck. I went down 1,200 feet in less than three weeks. It was quick sand and sea mud and sea shells nearly all the way. The culty we experienced was at a depth only culty we experienced was at a depth of 5. feet when we struck some large cypress logs. They were as sound as the day they were buried there and nobody knows how many hundred years they may have been buried there. We went right through them, of course, and then into the quick sand and mud again. We brought up some of the mud again. We brought up some of the prettiest sea shells I ever saw. At a depth of 1,200 feet we struck a great flow of water

and the well was a complete success."
"The water must have been below the sea evel, was it not!' "Oh, certainly it was. It was the great mountain stream that we struck and the head being so far above, of course, it forced it to the surface. There is a great deal of water running into the ocean all the time that we can't see. There must be some tremendous springs in the ocean. These mighty underground streams that we tap when we go through the bed rock must have an outlet somewhere in the ocean."

Mr. Shaw talks very interestingly upon gas and oil well "shooting," and he has many curious things to tell about sinking wells in South Dakota, where he has been working for a couple of years. He thinks that he will strike bed rock at Hanscom park at about two hundred feet and if it is not too thick he will probably complete the well to a depth of 1,000 feet in about ninety days from

the time of beginning.
"But we can't tell much about it." said the well borer; "we may strike a hundred feet of solid rock. It takes longer to bore through stone, but I would rather have it solid stone all the way down after I once strike bed rock than to run through alternating strata of rock and clay, because when we have a solid rock stratum for a hundred feet or more we don't need to pipe that part of the well. The rock makes a good enough pipe and we don't have so much trouble with our drills. When drills break in the solid rock we know just where to find them. When they break in the clay or between two strata of rock we have trou

ble in picking them up sometimes or getting them pushed aside and out of the way." Mr. Shaw will bring his machinery to Omaha as soon as the roads dry up so that he can haul the apparatus to the depet at Blair. The machinery fills two cars and is run by a steam engine. The well will pro-bably be sunk at the southwest corner of the

Not So Bad After All.

E. V. Wood of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny county, Pa., in speaking to a traveling man of Chamberlain's medicines said: "I recom-mend them above all others. I have used them myself and know them to be reliable. I always guarantee them to my customers and have never had a bottle returned." Mr. wood had bardly finished speaking, when a little girl came in the store with an empty bottle. It was labeled, "Chambeelain's Pain Baim." The traveier was interested, as there was certainly a bottle coming back, but waited to hear what the little girl said. It was as follows: "Mamma wants another bottle of that medicine; she savs it is the ine for rhoumatism shoover used 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

COLISEUM CHANGES.

The Building Will be Remodeled and Enlarged to Meet Demands.

The principal scenes and center of interest in the great political matinee which will open in Omaha on the 2 of July next; known as the national convention of the people's independent party, will be located at the Coliseum. That fact has been definitely fixed and work has been commenced on the remodeling of the interior of the spacious auditorium upon a new and im-

The stage will be shifted to the west side. directly opposite the main entrance, and will be elevated so as to afford a commanding view from all parts of the mammoth build-ing. The stage will be 102 feet in length and 36 feet in width. There will be a circular projection at the center and in front of the stage for the speakers' stand. From this circular platform, occupied by the speaker, the aisles will radiate through tiers of seats arranged in circular rows and in opera style. This will be called the parquette and will contain 1,776 seats, enough to accommodate all the delegates to the convention. Around this parquette will run a wide aisle separated from the seats outside by a strong heavy from the seats outside by a strong heavy railing. Sofas, chairs and divans will be placed at frequent intervals inside the rail-ing. Outside of the parquette the seats will continue in circular tiers clear back to the extreme limits of the large auditorium with the exception of a long section directly fac-ing the stage on the east, where the This will be divided into 100 sections and will be fitted up in first-class style similar to theatre boxes. These boxes will be the choice seats in the entire house and will accommodate several hundred people. But there will not be a seat in the en-tire auditorium that will be undesirable, because the stage will be almost in the center of the great building. The immense auditorium will, when completed, seat over 8,000 people where they can hear everything that said under ordinary circumstances from the stage. It is also proposed to remove several of the large posts that support the roof and put in trusses thus removing every obstruction to the view. On the west side of the building immediately back of the stage a building 49x70 feet will be erected and divided into six apartments to be used as committee rooms. cause the stage will be almost in the center ments to be used as committee rooms.

Additional exits will be put in making seven in all. Mr. Beindorf who has drawn the plans for the remodeling said that when the work had been completed the Coli seum would seat more people than the Audi-Chicago and practically all on the

Mr. Jore R. Taylor, traveling salesmen for F. R. Penn & Co., says: I have been a sufferer from sick and nervous headache all my but found perfect relief from using

Bradycrotine. C. D. Woodworth & Co., successors to Welty & Guy, 1316 Farnam street, manufacturers and dealers in harness, sad-

Wants the Hobo Gang Utilized.

Chief Seavey has suggested to the mayor the advisability of appointing a good man with police authority to work the city prisoners in the alleys which greatly need attention. A team and wagen would also be necessary to cart away the refuse as soon as scraped up. This work and the wood cut-ting, the chief says, would provide good healthy exercise for the hoboes until Novem-

Nearly every one needs a good spring med-Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best. Try it this season.

Dronkenness.

A disease, treated as such and permanently cured. No publicity. No infirmary. Home treatment. Harmless and ary. Home treatment. Hission to Bur-effectual. Refer by permission to Bur-Send 2c stamp for lington Hawkeye. Send 2c stamp for Shokoquon Chemical Co., pamphlet Burlington, Ia.

CONSIDERING THE QUESTION

County Commissioners Have the Nebraska Central Proposition in Hand.

WHAT THE CITIZENS THINK OF IT

Arguments for and Against the Submission of the Matter to a Vote-Position of Each Side Clearly

Set Forth.

The man hasn't been porn who can state to certainty whether or not the county commissioners w II call a special election to allow the voters of Douglas county to vote upon the proposition of issuing bonds in the sum of \$500,000 to the Nebraska Central Railway company to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at the foot of

Yesterday the commissioners might have had an opinion on the subject, but last night they were all at sea and will not be able to decide until after they have come out of an executive session that will be convened at 10 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, acting in accordance with the outlined program, all of the members, with the exception of Commissioner Van Camp, met in committee of the whole with Mr. Berlin in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to hear what the citizens had to say for and against the proposition, and at 3 o'clock, when the body was called to order, the commissioners' room was packed with such representative men as Herman Kountze, George Barker, Henry W. Yates, John D. Howe, A. J. Poppleton, Joe Redman, Thomas Swift, J. A. McShane, Dr. George L. Miller, W. L. McCague, John A. Har-bach, Henry Boiln and a score of others.

Received Some Petitions. A number of petitions were presented, asking the commissioners to call a special elec-tion. These, together with a petition from tion. These, together with a petition from
the East Omaha Land company, asking that
the subsidy proposed be given to the first
company that would begin the construction
of the bridge, were filed with the clerk.
In presenting the East Omaha petition J.
R. Webster, in behalf of the Inter-State
Bridge and Railway company, insisted that
the East Omaha, company had expended a

large sum of money, and had so far asked no bonuses from Douglas county or the city of Omaha. His company was about ready to begin the construction of a bridge, and in the call for a special election he thought it was no more than fair that the subsidy should be of such nature that it could be granted to his company if the Nebraska Central failed to come to time. He wanted the proposition submitted so that it would cover a bridge at any point between Douglas street and the north line of the city. In that case it would be worth fighting for and would be an inducement to capitalists and orporations.
J. H. Dumont, vice president of the

Nebraska Central Railway company, was invited to explain his proposition. In doing so he stated the proposition was before the board and that he had seen no reason for modifying or changing its terms. If the pro-position was objectionable it was subject to change, but he wanted the objectionable features pointed out or explained and then he was ready to act.

Opposes the Proposition.

Poppleton was the first speaker who raised his voice in oratory, and from the start to the finish opposed the bond proposi-tion. He declared in emphatic terms that it was sheer folly to vote such a large subsidy as \$750,000. The proposition did not show upon its face that the promoters of the scheme could carry out their undertaking. It did not show the capital stock of the Nebraska Central, the stockholders or the stock that had been subscribed. The resources of the company were not shown, and all of these ne considered matters of great importance. The people ought to know on just what grounds and for what purpose they were going to give the \$750,000. The same company had been before the people once before and \$250. 000 of bonds had been voted, but not a lick of work, outside of digging a \$40 hole, had ever been performed. The scheme had been car-ried out and used by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Milwaukee roads to get over the Union Pacific bridge and to get into South Omaha. After this had been ac-complished nothing more was heard of the bridge, and for one he did not want a repeition of anything of that kind.

Ot a Bridge That Wasn't Built. In reply Mr. Dumont gave a history of the efforts of the old company, which had received the \$250,000 of county bonds. In 1883 some fifty men, many of them crizens of Omaha, succeeded in getting a bridge charter. In 1887 the Milwaukee wanted to cross to this side of the river and it was decided to build a bridge at the foot of Capitol ave nue. About that time the application for the Douglas street bridge was filed and then the hand of the Union Pacific became visible, as a bill was engineered through congress prohibiting the construction of anothe bridge nearer than one-third of a mile. Th Capitol avenue site was abandoned. Then Alexander Mitchell of the Milwaukee was interested, and in 1889 negotiations were commenced looking to the construction of the bridge at the foot of Cass street. The intenion was to build a road to the southwest Officials of the Milwaukee and the Rock Is-land looked over the situation and consid-ered it feasible. When the negotiations had been about completed the Union Pacific stepped in and overturned the whole project. Mr. Dumont then explained that with the Nebraska Central bridge built, 100 miles of road would be constructed into Iowa to con-nect with the Delaware, Lakawanna & West-ern at Osago and the Illinois Central at Fort Dodge. When the bridge was used he pro posed to charge a maximum rate of \$2.50 per car and 10 cents for passengers. This meant an enormous saving for Douglas county and Nebraska, as the Union Pacific transported 197,000 cars and 226,000 passengers annually

The building of the bridge was only a small item of expense and did not mean anything like the cost of purchasing the right of way

through the city. What May Be Done. It would be foolish and foothardy to expect that the Milwaukee and the Rock Island would tie up in building the bridge. It was proposed to have it as an Omaha institution and in addition thereto it was proposed to build the line to the northeast to bring in competitive roads. When this was done Omaha could get St. Paul and Minneapolis rates and not be compelled to depend upon the roads in the family. With a Denaware, Luckawanna & Western connection Omana could afford to be aggressive. She could snip her produce over the lakes and through Canada, touching the lumber districts of Wisconsin and the seaboard at New York without being compelled to pay tribute to the Union Pacific. In asking for a subsidy of \$500,000 from Douglas county it was for the purpose of baving something with which to pay the interest on the bonds. The bridge was not for the purpose booming real estate, but was intended to be a benefit to the city and county.

Or. Miller wanted to know something about the financial standing of the Nebraska

Central company.

Mr. Dumont explained by saying that no great outerprises had ever been carried through without the issuance of bonds. His company proposed to put in \$350,000 of its own money and with the \$750,000 the company could be made self-supporting. The company would be in a position where it could float its bonds. If he was required to give a bond for the construction of the bridge it would look as though he had made a deal with the old companies

Arguing the Question.

"How much paid up capital have you? asked Mr. Poppleton.

"Not one dollar," responded Mr. Dumont.
To this Mr. Poppleton replied that it was
saking too much to require the city and
county to put up \$750,000 to carry out such a
scheme. No business man would risk his

oney in such an enterprise. Mr. Dumont stated that if it was necessary for him to explain, he expected that upon reaching Fort Dodge, ia., there he would find two roads ready and willing to interchange business. It was begging the question when men who had done nothing to advance the interests of the city should come he fore the compassioners and text the before the commissioners and try to tear down what others were trying to build up. Mr. Dumont astonished Mr. Poppleton by saying that he was not willing to put up the

money to pay the expanse of holding the election. He did not propose to put in his money on a proposition to allow the first bridge in to take the bonds and gobble up the road.

Thomas Swift stated that he did not ap Thomas Swift stated that he did not appear as the representative of any organization. He was simply a taxpaver. He insisted that all of the great enterprises in Omaha had been started by men with ilmited means. Further, than this he had noticed that in Omaha when one man tried to do a certain thing there were a dozen who were anxious to built him down. The result of this had placed Omaha upon an island. The Burlington had seventeen lines running out from Lincoln and one from Omaha. It was time that Omaha was doing something, and for one he was willing to something, and for one he was willing to give one-fifth of all he had to help the city He thought that the men about him who were worth millions and who had made all of their money in Omaha, should be willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and do a little pushing instead of sulking back in the

Some Details Drawn Out. Herman Kountze said that if the bridge would benefit the man who owned a cottage, it would benefit him, but it was only fair that if the county and city paid \$1,500,000 the people should know what they were going to get. The people could afford to do the work, but they wanted to know that they were going to get the relief. He was not willing to advance the \$750,000, and would not advance that amount to any man or earth, simply on faith. The corners. man on earth, simply on faith. The corpora-tion, he had no doubt, was made up of hon-orable gentlemen, but they were going in for money and it was time for the county to make its bargain. Mr. Kountze doubted the advisability of constructing an elevated road from the bridge to Twenty third or Twenty fourth street, and he wanted to know how the jobbing houses were to be reached.

Mr. Dumont explained that the surface tracks would lie north of the main line and

between Nicholas and Grace streets.

Mr. Kountze thought the proposition should be carefully investigated and that the commissioners, before taking final action, should consult some of the larger taxpayers. Mr. Dumont said that Mr. Kountze re-minded him of the boy who wanted to eat his cake and keep it too. The taxpayers would not be required to put up a dollar ex-cept the interest until the end of twenty years. The ordinance guarded the interests of the people, and they could rest assured that there would be no tie up with the Union

What Some Others Thought.

C. J. Greene, attorney for the Burlington. wanted the proposition passed upon judicially. He stated that he did not appear for the purpose of antagonizing any enterprise, and was willing to submit and compare the proposition of the East Omaha company with that made by Mr. Dumont. The East Omaha company had expended more than \$1,300,000 and had never asked a bonus. He thought the first company on the ground should have

Joseph Redman of the Fifth Ward Taxpayers club wanted the people who were putting the proposition before the public to show that they meant business and then he and the whole of the Fifth ward would be with them.
Will L. McCague was of the opinion that

if a bridge was ever built it should be near the center of the city and that its location should not be dictated by the attorney for the Burlington road, T. L. Kimball or G. W. Holdrege. The companies that those W. Holdrege. The companies that those gentlemen represent had made promises and broken them; they had acted as obstructionists; their lands in East Omaha and their boasted factories had never contributed a cent to the treasury of Douglas county. "If the Nebreska Central proposition is a good one," said he, "help it, and if it is a bad one down it at the polls." A. R. Sauer urged that the commissioners take time to consider the proposition, and in behalf of the Fifth ward urged that if the bonds are voted a guarantee should be put up that they would be used for the purposes

Again J. R. Webster spoke. He did not want to pose as an obstructionist, but he thought that the Nebraska Central would find trouble in floating its bonds and in securing money.

Mr. Dumont thought that might be true if he did not go beyond the influences of the

Union Pacific for the money which he proposed to secure.

Is It Business? Dr. Miller insisted that it was not busines to ask the people to vote \$750,000 of bonds and then hawk the bonds and the franchise about the country. There should be a con-

that would prevent gambling on th Mr. Webster put in another plea for the Interstate Bridge company.

Mr. Dumont showed that the directors and officers of the Interstate Bridge company were nearly all Union Pacific and Bur-lington men and argued that it was strange that they should keep eastern roads out at one point and wast them to enter at another. He then asked Mr. Web-

ster if his company contemplated building anything more than the bridge.

Mr. Webster stated that he had figured with two roads to do some building.

H. W. Yates remarked that all of his interests were in Omaha and that it had taken his oreath away when he learned that it was proposed to vote \$750,000 to a bridge scheme The amount was too much. He had interests in East Omaha, but did not like the motives of the stockholders in that company ques-

Mr. Dumont assured him that no offense was intended, but insisted that the ownership of East Omaha and the Union Pacific were identical to some extent.

Want to Make it Legal. Mr Poppleton stated that if it was decided to submit the bond proposition, it should go before two or three of the best lawyers in the city, that it might be freed of holes and

"That's proper," remarked Mr. Dumont. providing it does not go to lawyers who are nterested." Mr. Populeton ventured the opinion that if the bridge was constructed and contracts were made with roads to use it, the people would wake up some morning and see the announcement in the papers that the bridge was at and oned and that the trains were running over the Union Pacific bridge and over its tracks to South Omaha. He remembered the time when Omaha raised \$40,000 to aid the Northwestern in

building in lowa. The money went into the pockets of individuals and that ended the Who Got the Money?

"Name the men," commanded John D. Howe.
"They are not residents of Omaha now,"

answered Mr. Poppieton.
"Are you sure of this!" asked Mr. Howe,
"If you intimate that I was one of the men "No, I did not mean you," responded Mr. Mr. Dumont assured the meeting that his object was not to boom real estate, but was for the purpose of giving Omaha competing

John A. Harbach remarked that the subsidy was too great to offset the benefits that Omaha would derive: "He thought it would be of more benefit to take the money and build a line into the interior of this state. The East Omaha proposition was the better of the two and should receive favorable con-

J. R. Webster stated that if the subsidy was given to his company it would expend \$4,500,000 in building a bridge, sidings and depots, besides building the line to South Omaha.

What Does Omaha Get?

Mr. Howe insisted that it was not a ques tion of what amount would be spent, but what was Omalia to get? He had listened with pleasure to the remarks of Mr. Popple-ton. When he heard Mr. Poppleton speak ne knew that that gentleman had a tender regard for the Union Pacific. Mr. Popple top had been connected with the company so long that when the whistle tooted it stirred the feeling in his breast like the war whoop of a savage.
Mr. Howe favored the Nebraska Centra

roposition, as it would result in great good A competing bridge and 100 miles of inde-pendent road into lowa meant a great deal for Omaha, and if Omaha could get this for \$750,000 it was dirt cheap.

Mr. Dumont said that he was willing to make some changes in the proposition and thought that after consulting his associates the 100 miles of road into lowa could be made

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla closuses the ploof. increases the appetite and tones up the system. It has benefitted many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will heipyou.

Dr. Birney cures catarra. BEE bldg

RUSSIA'S FAMINE HORRORS

Instances of the Euffering of the Peasants Related by a Traveler.

GROUND DOWN BY THE RULING CLASSES

Explosion of a Powder Factory and Nine Men Blown to the Winds-An Unsat-Isfactory Sermon Causes a Riot in a Church.

LONDON, April 5 .- The special correspond ent of Reuter's Telegram, who is traveling through the famine stricken portions of Russta, sends the following, dated Nijni Novo gorod, March 22: In my last dispatch I illustrated by official

statistics the deplorable economical condition of this province. I will now give an account of my own personal observations among the peasantry in the villages I have visited. This can best be done by taking one or two particular instances. Here is a but without flooring. As you enter it you tread upon the bare ground. There is no fuel for the stove, and the hut is inadequately warmed by a small charcoal brazier placed in the conter. The occupants have sold their sheep skins. Their monthly allowance of bread lasts them for two weeks and a half. Three families have sought refuge in this single hut, and burn alternately their respective stores of fuel, consisting almost exclusively now of the roofs of the deserted cabins and the wood work of the huts themselves. Buing without sheep skins, these famishing peas-ants are unable to seek work, to go begging, or to do anything, but sit passively hundled together, bemoaning their wretchedness. Cases of suicide are not uncommon. Here

is a typical example: A solitary possant without relatives or friends, landless and helpless, has carned his living for years honestly as a shephord. He was 51. Famine overtook his village and he lost his occupation. The villagers had no food for themselves will be for him Decomposition. selves, still less for him. Despair seized him and he put an end to his joyless life. In another case which was brought to my knowledge, the father of a family committed suicide in the following circumstances: He had falled to obtain work. After starving for a fortnight the helplessness of his case and the cries of the hungry little ones was

too much for him.

The correspondent adds that the suffering is much intensified by the heartlessness of the ruling classes and country gentlemen, who want to keep the peasants ground down and as degraded as possible, looking on them as more machines to be operated as cheaply as possible. Competent authorities say it will take Russia ten years to recover from the effects of the famine.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Fearful Explosion in a Russian Powder Factory and Nine Men Killed.

St. Petersburg, April 5.-Five tons of gun cotton in the state powder house factory exploded late last night. The whole city was shaken. The building was wiped out of existence. The remains of nine workmen employed in the factory were scattered to the winds. At first it was thought the nihilists had begun work again and a pante prevailed till the truth of the case was known. The adjoining factories were greatly damaged and five workmen hurt.

Ouick Retribution Overtakes a Murderer PASAMA, April 5 .- During a ball at Cuelbra a baker named Anderson and a man named Yeatman quarreled over a woman partner. Yeatman seized Anderson by the throat and Auderson plunged a knife into Yeatman's heart, who died instantly. With great difficulty Anderson freed himself from the corpse's grasp and escaped down the rail-way track. He was run over and killed by

Von Moltke's Literary Works. LONDON, April 5 .- Another volume of the works of the late Count von Moltke has just been issued. It includes a youthful novel, 'Two Friends," and "Thoughts of Comfort. Regarding Earthly Life and Reliance on Eternal Life," in which Von Moltke shows himself a believer in the future life of the ost tolerant type, admitting the eff orayer, whether Christian, Buddhist or Mo-

Belonged to the Suicide Club. BUCHAREST, April 5 .- Five cadets in the Roumanian military school in the town of Craiova have committed suicide by shooting themselves with revolvers. They belonged to a secret organization known as the "Suicida club," which consisted of nineteen members. Each person admitted to membership in the mit suicide when his name was drawn.

Another Canadian Boodle Charge. OTTAWA, Ont., April 5 .- J. W. Edgar of West Ontario, proposes to prove before the commons that Sir A. P. Caron has been involved in election schemes which involved the use of large sums said to have been obtained from government subsidies to a rail way, in one year alone the amount being

All Quiet in the Argentine. London, April 5 .- A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says: The cruiser Argentina is still in the outer roads with the radical leaders aboard. The officers of the Fifth regiment, under arrest at Zarate, have been liberated. The radicals have decided to abstain from voting in the presidential election. All is quiet.

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