THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE

About to Blossom Forth in the Glory of Gay Costumes.

"OBEY" STRICKEN FROM THE LISTS

Significant Reform in the Wedding Service -Suggestions About Engagement Rings-Various Fashion

Notes.

And now the school girl's thoughts turn cally to graduation gowns. Interest in that all-important article exceeds the attention paid to examinations. The quality and cut of the dress is a delightful ousis in the desert of class routine and the dress itself is an epoch in life only passed by the wedding

The tail and slim and fair graduate accord ing to modern authorities should select crope de chine. It should be made simple-the skirt plain, with a tiny ruffle of the same material at the edge; waist high and closely shirred, confined with a sash of white silk that will hang in a bow at the side.

The girl of truly classic form is best at tired in soft, fine aibatross cloth. It is made Russian style, with waist cut a trifle low, and gathered full at the neck and waist, with a yoke of fine lace over. The top part of the sleave will be cut in one piece to form a big

Grenadines and henriettas are favorites. Mull is an inexpensive material for a graduation gown, and looks very pretty made with a broad sash of the same material, which will go half way up the waist and be in itself a considerable trimming. Then a plaited col-lar of mull may be worn, and loose sleeves with a deep plaiting falling over the hands, The skirt may be trimmed with two or three

The skirt may be trimmed with two or three narrower plaitings.

A very dainty gown of white lawn dotted with heliotrope figures is attractive. The skirt is made with slight fulness in front, and quite a good deal in the back. It is trimmed about the foot with a tiny ruche of white lace. The bodice is laid in soft folds coming to a point at the waist, both in front and back. The neck is slightly low, and round in shape. A very full gouble ruffle of white chiffon, wide enough to reach the shoulders, trims it. The sleeves are very full puffs to the elbow, and are tight below. full puffs to the elbow, and are tight below From the underarm seams four bands of narrow pale heliotrope ribbon are brought to the middle of the front, the two lower tying in a bow at the waist, and the two half way between the neck and waist.

One of the prettiest class-day gowns is of white India silk, sprinkled with small pink rosebuds in a fashion suggestive of Dresder china. The skirt was made a convenient length for walking over the grounds to the "tree" ceremonies and the like. It was the usual seamless structure, with fulness in the back. Three tiny ruffles of the silk trimmed the foot, the top one being caught along its upper edge by rosettes of narrow pink velvet ribbon. The bedice opened over a full vest of plain white silk, and there were tight undersleeves of the same. The outer sleeve was of the figured silk, very loose, and opened from shoulder to wrist on its inner seam. A band and rosetto of the velvet seam. A band and rosetto of the velvet finished the wrist, and a wider velvet belt with long ends tied in the back-finished the

Woman—with a capital letter—should by now have ceased to be a specialty, writes Marion Harland in the North American Review. There should be no more need of "movements" in her behalf, and agitations for her advancement and development considered apart from the general good of man-kind, than for the abolition of negro slavery in the United States. "For what a man" and presumably a woman—"hath, does he yet seek after?" With the world of knowlyet seek after?" With the world of knowledge and opportunity thrown open to her, it argues little for her ambition and less for her ability to grasp cardinal principles that she elects to build fences about her reservation, and expends time and force in patrolling precincts nobody cares to attack. "I am glad the question for discussion today does not contain the word "woman," said a memoer of a calabrated literary club. "I am weary of a celebrated literary club. "I am weary c, and satisted with incessant twaddie of 'woman's pro-gress,' 'woman's work for woman,' and the ninety and nine variations upon the one string. By this time we ought to be there if we are ever to arrive. I am half sick of womanhood! I want to be a human being."

Nevertheless, "movements" looking to what a Sorosis sister calls "deliverance from masculine tyranny," gather momentum every day. Last week the Methodist conference of Maryland struck the word "obey" from the wedding service. Women, as everybody knows, remarks the New York Commercial have alwas looked upon the words honor and obey" as a mere form. And they are quite right so to regard them. For who two people become one the mere words spoken during the ceremony can have noth-ing to do with deciding the practical question which of the two is to be that one. There is an old saying that sometimes "the gray mare is the better horse." And it is a saying borne out by the common experience of man-kind. In many cases it is the woman who should take command after a matrimonal al-liance, and she invariably does so when she is manifestly the stronger horse of the team. No ceremonial that has ever been devised by man will ever be able to abolish the inherent right of power to rule over weakness. Stron women have always ruled over weak mer and will continue to do so to the end of the chapter. But they will do so none the more because of the omission of one little word or a dozen long words from the marriage cere-

The June bride is not to be classed among the rante or de is not to be classed among the rarities of the month. She is too numerous. Easter absorbed much of the glory of June as the oridal season, yet there is no apparent diminution of the number of weddings booked for the present month.

The wedding dress of a June bride, says the New York Post, is made of magnolia white satin, the back of which forms a stately court train out en princesse. The front is in cost shape—this portion made of Venetian Ipoint lace, the scalloped edges forming the coat fronts. The brides-maids, dresses are of lace and China Site. Each young lady has chosen the favorite flower which is to form her bouquet de coracage and loose band cluster. The dress of each represents the int of the selected blossom. The "violet" bridesmaid will wear an empire dress of loveliess manye silk and lace. the primrose maiden a gown of soft, creamy yellow. The "bun" of the group will appear in a rose-heart toilet of dainty pink, with garniture of half-open roses and foliage. The fourth bridesmaid's toilet will be the "apring willow" toilet of rarest golden groen, also with lace in combination with garniture of mignonette clusters, "phantom foliage," and maiden hair fern. This tellet is very appropriately chosen by a tell related is very appropriately chosen by a tall golden haired blonde with rich color. The maid of honor will wear a very beautiful white lace dress over white silk, with white roses and foliage. Those gowns have not been chosen alone for the special becomingness to their various wearers, but also with an eye to harony when the entire levely party

In selecting an engagement ring it is not to be supposed that the happy young woman takes into account at all the value of the ring. It is all the sentiment, and not at all the cost, which weighs with her. Still, it is not to be denied that women are fond of exponsive things and beautiful things as well. And if the young man who has been so fortunate as to secure the wedding promise of the young weman of his choice can present the young weman of his choice can present that same young woman with a valuable ring to mark the tie he will be giving her something which shall be a source of pardonable pride to her as long as she lives. The large, shows marquis ring continues to be popular, although it is, or it may be, less ex-pensive than the smaller rings. Interior pensive than the smaller rings. Inferior stones and very small ones artistically set will often do very well for a marquis ring, although it must not be supposed for a moment that all of theas rings are composed of such stones. Pearis are very popular this season, and there are so many different sinds of pearls that great latitude is allowed. The gold pearl is perhaps the most sought for because it is somewhat unusual and its existence is unknown to many people. A very broad gold ring, similar to a man's ring, new comes for comenting the engagement the. Three diamonds are set in the ring, the largest diamond being in the center. The acting is

somewhat raised, making the ring showler

One of the most expert money handlers in the Treasury department at Washington is a woman, who has the remarkable record of counting 85,000 coins in a single day. So delicate and sensitive is her sense of touch that even when counting at this tramendous that even when counting at this tremendous rate she detects a false coin with unerring instinct. The coins are spread upon a glass-topped desk and counted four at a time, one under each finger tip, and so familiar have the trained fingers become with the weight of the true coin and the amount of its resist ance upon the desk that a bit of spurious money is detected by each finger with equal exactness.

The richest woman in the world lives in South America, near Santrago. She owns the entire town of Lota, which has 7,000 inhabitants, and nearly all of the aujoining town of Coronei. She lives in a magnificent mansion in the center of the fluest private park in the world, and is supplied with the luxuries of every clime, brought to her door by her own steamships from most remote

Annie Rooney was struck by lightning on Thursday in Camden, N. J., but of course she was not severely injured. The shock oc-curred some distance from Maggle Murphy's

The Latest Fashlons. Plaid surah in bright colors is very much in favor for making biouses and waistcoats for all sorts of uses. The plaids are always

Pearls are much worn-colored, white and black—and the newest French bonnets have crowns of net exquisitely embroidered with them in various hues.

Janks-My wife belongs to a sewing so ciety. Spinks—So does mine. Jinks—What noes your wife sew! Spinks—Gossip, mostly. Jinks—Guess they must belong to the same

A pretty fancy for summer is that of making the bodice of afternoon toilets of surah, with full sleeves of the same. This bodice comes well over the hips, and is fitted very snugly.

There is a return to white and cream laces for the throat and sleeves of bodices for afternoon wear as well as for evening. Even with high corsages, many lace bibs and jabots

When a high school girl says she had perfectly lovely time the evening before, the shadowy, indistinct figure of a young man instantly projects itself in the background

A fine sheer quality of cream colored cheese cloth is very generally used by the makers of children's costumes for lining the waists and sleeves of summer dresses of light wool

surah, percale, zephyr, etc. It is quite a fad to have corsages in direc toire jacket shape to wear with plain skirts of a solid color. These little bodices reach only to the waist and usually have deep revers and a chemisette and lace cravat.

Veil cases are the latest things in fancy work. They are made of silk or linen, faintly perfumed, wrought more or less ornately as the fancy pleases, and arranged on the outlines of the old bandkerchief case. The prettiest bonnet is a tiny bit of white tulle, drown up over a frame, with a wreath of white violets and nothing but white violets falling on the hair behind, and make high trimming in front with white strings.

Jack-How much simpler a woman's costume is than a man's! Kate-I don't agree with you. Jack-Yet it's true that to be dressed to kill a man puts on clothes and a woman puts them off. Which is the easier Some very delicate and lustrous American surahs are exhibited this season in exquisite shades of color for dancing toilets, and in richer tones for visiting and church costumes, appropriate for the whole summer

Long English traveling cloaks of Harris tweed or checked summer cheviot are mad-with very deeply pointed yokes and fulhiston sleaves of velvet-golden brown, deep myrtle green, clive brown or dark nastur tium red.

Clerk-There are two kinds of cloth to match the shade of this sample you have, sir; one is much more expensive than the other. Have you any idea which your wife prefers! er-Oh, yes! She wants the one that

costs the most.

Few materials are prettler for dressy after. noon woar for summer than the dainty printed crepons. They fall so softly, and the crinkled grounds give such a subdued chinegoods are patterned.

The newest thing in hats is the silk travel ing hat, the shape of a woman's Alpine hat, made of soft silk and stitched precisely like a cloth hat. They are delightful and have every advantage, becoming and jaunty, light and uncrushable, and made in every color. Any woman in whom the gress instinct is not entirely dormant can be her own millines this season, for the most startling of flyaway bows, the daintiest of lace rosettes, ribbon ruchings and lace thisties, besides the great variety of howers, all may be purchased eady for trimming hats and bonnets

A pretty dress for a fancy ball may be made with a skirt of crisp white muslic, ac-cordion plaited and a bright blue green velvet corselet ornamented with glass drops. A white chemisette, gay with orange and lemon colored ribbons, should be worn with the corselet. It is the Italian national dross. Among other decorations for airy summer

nillinery are gauze and vervet butterflie carefully copied from nature, representing the most gorgeously colored specimens, as well as the common yellow ones. There are also dragon flies made of some transparent supstance that resembles mother of pearl. A famous duchess in London recently went

A famous duchess in London recently went through the ordeal of having a dress made on her own figure. She stood for three hours while the dreasmakers wrought fifty vards of rare old lace, that could not be cut, into a gown for a soirce, at the close of which every stitch had to be carefully cut and picked out before the lady could disrobe. The popularity of the ribbon streamer is a The popularity of the ribbon streamer is al-ready on the wane. Not only has it been ap-propriated by all sorts and conditions of women to the verge of vulgarity, but the ladies have discovered that a yard or more of ribbon, with a high wind, is quite the re-verse of picturesque and approaches the ridiculous.

A costume of white poplin is made in a half-tailor fashion, with the whole front of the corsage laid in pleated silk muslin on bright Scotch plaid. The bodice makes a jacket effect, tight-fitting and outlined with a narrow gold Russian emproidery. The wrists of the sleeves have folds of plain gauze with a resette.

Yellow Irish linen lace, with fine applique bands to match, are much used to trim deli-cate summer gowns of organdic, zephyr, ba-tiste. French gingham and chambray. Surah silk is likewise combined with India lawn. French muslin. batiste, cotton crepon and like tissues. Rose-pink surah under pink India muil is a favorate selection.

Though the clinging sheath skirt is still in the height of fashion, there is a strong effect made to considerably enlarge its circum-ference, and to make it more elaborate by means of flat tabliers, by inserted panel pieces both on the front and sides, and by slashing the skirts to show a pleating be-neath; also by placing fan-pleated trimmings and passementeric bands up some of the skirt

Large Leghorn flats are to be used for children and older girls, and as the season advances we shall see them trimmed for gardee party hats for women. The crowns are low or pointed, and the broad brim is turned up in the back in any fanciful manner be-coming to the head. Large bows usually ornament the front, held with fancy pins and buckles, and large plumes or bunches of flowers stand high in the back.

This is to testify that I have tested the medical properties of Dr. J. B. Moore's Tree of Life remedy to my entire satisfaction, and can most heartily recommend it to the suffering and afflicted everywhere, to be all claimed for it in the above statement. Last spring I was suffering from loss of appetite, constitution, etc., originating from kidney and liver trouble, and I had not used one bottle of this great life remedy natil I was greatly rolleved. My wife, also, being at a very critical stage in life, was suffering much at times, and by the use of this remedy has been saved from much suffering and possibly from premature death. Our youngest son's health for several years has been very delicate. He contracted some lung trouble by taking cold with measles, which produced great nervous debility and occasional bleeding of the lungs; he has used some four bottles of Tree of Life, and feels and looks as though new life had been given him. If you areaffilleted, try it.

Box 64 Carliste, Iows.

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FIRST CITIZEN OF MONTANA

Recollections of a Life Intervowen With the History of a State.

HONORED IN LIFE, LAMENTED IN DEATH

Colonel Broadwater's Individuality Stamped in Proncer Annals as Well as in Bustness Affairs-A Brush With Road Agents-The Vigilantes.

[Written for The Sunday Bee.] The history of ploneer life in the west surpasses the most thrilling narrative of fiction. Almost every individual life is a record of daring, privation and suffering, of trials that sarved to being into play those strong, ennobling qualities of manhood which have in little more than a generation transformed a wilderness into prosperous states and territories. No pen has yet a lequately covered a field rips with records of adventure and romance, of conquest and crime, of endurance and indomitable will. Scattering chapters of notable epochs have been written, but the complete work will doubtless await the time when the last of the great actors in the drama of western settlement and civilization

have passed away. In the thrilling days of 1831, when states were rent with deadly strife and civil war broke over the land. Missouri was a vortex of contending factions. A majority of the people favored the southern cause, but so strong was the hold of the north on strategic points that the aggressive supporters of the union scattered the enemy early in in the conflict; and held the state stoadfast till the close of the war. Preceding and succeeding the clash of arms, an exodus of Missourians took place, a majority heading for the west and northwest. Among those who left the state in 1860 to seek fortune in tho developing west was Charles A. Broadwater, whose death at Helena, Mont., was announced last week. Broadwater lacked s year of manhood's age when from his home in St. Charles. Mo., he joined one of the numerous caravans bound for

"Pike's Peak or Bust." Like many before and after him he did not find the country overlaid with golden nuggets. Indifferent success served to what his youthful ardor and develop a love of adven-ture. He became one of the numerous class always ready to rush for new diggins, but never fully satisfied with the prospects of

When the Montana gold fever broke out in 1862 Broadwater was among the early arrivals in the Bannack fields. Here he not only laid the foundation of a fortune, but became an active force in bringing order out of chaos as well as in the material development of Montana.

The Bannack Gang.

Before a year had passed the Bannack camp became the center, the rallying point of northwestern outlaws. The outcasts from California, Oregon, Nevada and Coloado concentrated there. Robberies were requent and murders common. It was the huo from which radiated as spokes in a wheel the various branches of the greatest gang of highwaymen that ever stretched hemp. A Wisconsin man named Plumer was the commander of the desperadoes. Plumer flourished for a time in the role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. As shoriff of the contraction of the stretched by the district he masked his plans by pretending to be a terror to evildoers. Frequent excursions were made into the camps of the rob bers, but none were captured. Emissaries were constantly on the watch to guard against betraying the relations of Piumer to the desporadoes and to receive due warning of official raids. When the sheriff left the official raids. When the sheriff left the camp the desperadoes took charge, and when the official and posse returned the gang took to the suburbs and robod and murdered unguarded travelers. Among the members of the gang were Bill Moore, George lyes, Charley Reeves and John Cooper. These men were leaders of the road agents recruited from all sections, and under the protection of Plumer reaped a huge harvest of bleed and treasure during the harvest of blood and treasure during the winter of 1862-3. Ives had killed his man several times and carried in his body on his way to an improvised scaffold the builet placed, there by William Carbert during a melee in the streets of Bannack. Moore rarely killed in practicing his profession. He preferred the pleasanter duty of taking the cash. Cooper worked on the principle that dead men tell no tales, and invariably am-bushed his victims, shot them down and concluded the performance with robbery. Reeves varied his campaign for dust by slaughtering Indians. He pursued his runaway squaw wife from Bannack into the Indian camp, beat her unmercifully and shot down her father for interfering. A Ride for Life.

The reign of terror in Bannack was de prosperity as well as life, formed a partnership with Broadwater John Y. Pemberton, brother William G. Pemberton, one of members of the noted vigilantes of Alder Gulch. Together they went to Deer Lodge valley and built two cabins on the site of what is now Deer Lodge city. They engaged in cattle raising. In the spring of '63 the camp was visited by Moore, Reeves, Cooper and Ives. During a mese with Indians in the suburbs of Baunack a few days before. two redskins and a squaw man were killed and Moore wounded. Fearing an Indian raid on their camp the robbers took Moore to the Deer Lodge valley where they formed the acquaintance of Broadwater—an ac-quaintance which developed a thrilling inci-

ient in his life. Moore's wounds proved serious. Broad water offered him the use of one of his cap ins and used every available means to save his life. He succeeded. Moore was grateful for the kindness shown and pledged nimself for the kindness shown and pledged himself to reciprocate whenever possible. His partners in crime were of different mold. They closely surveyed the camp, gauged the fighting calibre of Broadwater and Pemberton and concluded that a raid on the cabins would be a profitable one.

Meanwhile several head of stock were gathered ready for market. Broadwater drove the meager herd to Bannack and sold them at good prices. He was about to start

them at good prices. He was about to start on the return trip with the dust in his belt when he met Moore, the road agent whom he

"Look out for your life on the road,"
whispered Moore; "the gang is onto you."
"They won't get much," answered Broadwater, "but what little I have they must fight for it " "There won't be any fighting," exclaimed the friendly road agent: "you will be am-bushed. If you value your life take my ad-vice. I know. I want to cefriend you. You are watched. Wait until night and ship out

or town quietly."

'Remember," said Moore, in parting,
"don't squeal on me."

Broadwater did not believe there was much "honor among thieves." Though suspicious of the source, he was thankful for the advice. It put him on his guard and he acted on the suggestion. Leaving Bannack at dusk he rode away rapidly and camped as Big Hole for the night. A skulking Indian was observed approaching the camp during the night. Broadwater cautiously raised his gan and as soon as the reaskin, whose man ner boded murder, got within range a sho

Dawn next morning found him crossing the Continental divide. As the rising sun bathed the mountains in a golden glow, Broadwater's fears vanished. He felt safe. He had either eluded his pursuers or Moore's assertions were baseless. Down the mountain he sped at a lively pace, feeling secure The delusion was soon dispelled.

In the Camp of the Robbers.

On rounding a rocky point on Deer Lodge caryon he rode directly into the camp of Ivos, Cooper and Reeves. The road agents were taken by surprise. They did not expect Broadwater so soon, and were not prepared to give him the loaden greeting they intended. Instead they welcomed him thanked him for his kindness to Moore and expressed a desire to act as a body guard for him on his journey home.

"Wait ustil we saddle," they exclaimed in chorus, "and we'll see you through."

"No, no, gentlemen," Broadwater replied in his usual gallant style, "den"t put yourself to the trouble. I thank you for the offer, but really it isn't necessary."

They insisted.

"Well, gentlemen, I won't object. My In the Camp of the Robbers.

horse is tired. Your's have rested. I will ride head. You will soon overtake me." So saying Broadwater rode off. As soon as he got out of view he put spirs horse. Tuen bogen a ride for life. The agents were soon in hot pursuit. On he sped as fast as his tired snimal could carry him. The robbers gained rapidly. The roccontinued for two hours, over footnills and valleys, through rockined canyons and around towering buttes. A haven was at last reached. Broadwater rode into the around towering butter. A havon was at last reached. Broadwater rode into the ranch of John Contway, a Frenchman, just as his horse dropped from exhaustion, and the robbers scarcely 100 yards away.

By a mutual understanding, though unexpressed, nostilities were suspended. The horses of both sides were turned out to rest

and graze. Expressions of esteem were exchanged. They direct together. The road agents pantered Broadwater on his unseemly haste, to which he replied that pressing business at home demanded his earliest attention. He showed no outward sign of trepidation. On the con-trary he assumed an air of unconcern which threw the road agents of their guard. They threw the road agents off their guard. They felt sure of their victim, and relaxed their vigilance. Broadwater contrived by strategy to secure a fresh florse from Contway. He explained the situation to the Frenchman. The latter brought a horse to the door, estensibly to go for stock, but it was for Broadwater. He shrew on his saddle and cantered away amid the protests of his would be robbers. They gave up the chase. Their horses were too Inded to overtake a fresh animal. fresh animal.

Early Life in Alder Gulch. The stampede to Alder Gulch occurred in the summer of 1863. Thousands flocked to what is now Virginia City, not only from other Montana camps and surrounding ter-ritories, but also from the states. Compan-ies were organized at Missouri river points, crossed the plains, studed the hostile Sioux which overron the intervening coun-try, and reached the mineral mecca in the fall to find it in the threes of fail to find it in the throes of revolution. Plummer's gang of desperadoes ran the camp. Shocking crimes were of frequent camp. Shocking crimes were of frequent occurrence. No man with money dare venture far beyond the camp. The famous vigilantes committee was in the formative stage. It soon developed into a powerful and terrible organization, and after a series of the most thrilling battles, trials and pursuits, wheel the gang from the face of the earth and restored peace and presenting to wastern Montana.

prosperity to western Montana.

The number of desperadoes hung from tree limbs and cabin rafters is said to range from eighteen to twenty-six. The three men who attempted to waylay Broadwater were among the number. Ives was captured with others and charged with the murder of Te-balt, a mule criver, in the vicinity of Nevada City. The captors were brought to town and tried in the presence of every resident in the camp. It was a thrilling day in December, 1863. It was a time that tried men's souls On the result of the trial depended the supre macy of order or crime. Supporters of the vigilantes flocked to Nevada City from Alder gulch and from Bannack. Broadwater leading spirit in the movement which was testined to lift Montana out of the slough of destined to lift Montana out of the slough of outlawry. The road agents were out in great force. The immunity enjoyed in the past, the farcical trials had on previous occasions, made them confident that the trial of Ives would result in acquittal. They scoured the country for friends, in the hope of over-awing the honest people. Bullying failed. Brave men had taken hold and welded the law shiding people into a compact mass, determined to assert themselves at any cost. Conspicuous among these leaders were Judge W. F. Sanders, United States senator, ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser, C. A. Broadwater, W. G. Pemberton and X. Biedier Sanders and Pemberton conducted the prosecution. A jury of twenty-four weighed the evidence for and against lyes. An armed guard surrounded the court and armord pickets moved among the masses of excited people watching the friends of the road gents and prepared to check promptly any attempt at rescue. The trial continued all day and far into the night. Sanders de-scribed it as a scene that put to the test the nerves of every participant. In weird solemnity and suppressed excitement it equalled the tragic vork of the San Fran-cisco vigilantes. A log fire lit up the scene at night, casting omnous shadows in a back ground of gloom. Outside the circle of the

open court men talked in whispers. Every man was armed. A chance skot would have precipitated a desperate battle, but so well were the friends of improvised law disci plined that the desperadoes were held in check and the trial concluded without disturbance. A unanimous verdict of guilty was pronounced by the jury. The verdict was confirmed by the people with a mighty shout, and within two hours Ives' body swung life-less from the ridgepole of a log hut. Swift Justice.

From this time on the work of the vi-ilantes began in earnest. Cooper and Reeves were run down late in the following January and lynched without the ceremony of a trial. Moore evidently changed his occupation Moore evidently changed his occupation after cautioning Broadwater at Bannack, and left the country. Within three months
Plumer and every known member of his
gang were disposed of, besides several independent freebooters without visible means of
support. Once rid of the thieves and murderers who had terrorized the people, the vigilantes retired from business and re-turned to their usual avocations. The lesson was a salutory one. Peace reigned through the diggings, life and property were again secure, and prosperity followed.

· A Broad Guage Business Man. In the succeeding years Broadwater was identified with the freighting business. When the Northern Pacific entered the territory he was among the first to ally himself with the new forces of civilization, managed extensive contracts, and subsequently built the Montana Castral road, and subsequently from the Montana Central road, extending from Great Falls to Butte, and of which he was president at the time of his death. In finan-cial and commercial undertakings he was an active force, displaying in every calling rare business sagacity and rugged honesty.

A Group of Proneers. The writer met and formed the acquaint-ance of Colonel Broadwater (every Missour-ian in Montana wears a military title) at what was probably the happiest period of his life. It was the 28th of August, 1889. On the pre-It was the 28th of August, 1889. On the previous day the wealth and beauty of Helena gathered at Hotel Broadwater to celebrate the formal opening of that hostelry and the dedication of the huge plunge bath adjoining. It was an occasion of political and social rejoicing. Montana's star of state-hood was placed on the union field of time on the preceding Fourth of July. The first election for state officers was to take place on the following October. Two senators were to be chosen. This important event brought to the state capitol a host of politicians, mostly democrats, because Broadcians, mostly democrats, because Broad-water was a party leader, one of the big four, which included Ex-Governor Hauser, Marcus Daly and A. W. Clark. Broadwater appeared in the prime of life at 49. A man of modium height, of rugged 49. A man of medium height, of rugged physique, with a handsome, kindly face and brow indicative of strong mental power. Ho was dressed in a modest black, with a hight sombrero covering his scant locks. He was the center of a group of noted pioneers, men who with him had fashloned the mold of state and were loaders in its commercial and political affairs. There were Judge W. F. Sanders and Thomas Powers, now senators of the United States; Major Maginnis, ex-territorial delegate and aspirant for senatorial honors; Congressman Carter, now United States land commissioner; ex-Governor Hauser, another candidate for the national senate; Hon. James K. Toole, subsequently elected governor of the state; Hon. A. W. Clark of Butto, who had a senatorial bee in his bonnet, basides others prominent in business and professional life. They had come together to do honor to the man whose enterprise and public spirit were the admiration of the senatorial been the senatorial spirit were the admiration of the senatorial senatori enterprise and public spirit were the admire tion of the people. A Unique Institution.

A Unique Institution.

The Broadwater hotel and baths are not only the great attraction of Helena in summer. They are unique monuments to the originality and prodigal liberality of the man whose name they bear. Located four miles from the center of Helena, at the base of Mount Helena, and at the entrance of Ten-Mile creek they are enclosed in a frame of natural beauty. To the west stretching it admirable perapective are the mountain domes of the Bitter Root range. To the north, east and southeast is a valley ten to twenty miles wide, terminating in a low range of hills, at the base of which runs the Missouri river, a clear sparkling stream, timbling solaily over its rock tood. Directly spathwest loom up mighty peaks, their regal summits capped with snow. In this delightful spot Broadwater builded. The grounds embrace forty acres, which have been transformed into lawns and shaded parks. The botel is a three story frame atructure, highly ornatio in the exterior and lavishly furnished. The bath is the marvel of the state. The water

covers a space 300x90 feet, and varies in depth from two feet at the entrance to nine feet at the outflow. The water is brought in pipes from hot springs six miles distant, and has a temperature of 105 degrees on reaching the bath. It is carried to the arch of the roof at the entrance, and tumbles over a mass of moss covered rocks arranged with artistic effect. Both building and grounds represent

an outlay of \$250,000.

Viewing Colonel Broadwater's life in all its phases, as a rugged upholder of law in pioneer days, or as a business man with means to put operation broad, progressive plans, his unostentations charities, his uncompromising advocacy of what he believed was right, and his hatred of shame and trickery, it is simple justice to say that he was the embodiment of the sturdy honor and unselfish manhood which grasped and guided the forces of primitive civilization in the great west. The adventurous boy of Missouri became the first citizens of Montana, honored and respected in life, culogized and widely tamented in

Where Badgers are Found The Zoologist says that the badger is found in all North America, but this probably is a mistake of the books, for

t is certain that there are thousands of men living in the Mississippi valley who never saw a badger except in a menagerie. The animal is said to be abundant in Canada and along the Rocky mountains of the northwest, but does not go farther south than Colorado. ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of an ordinance of the city of Omaha, passed and approved May 17, 1802, entitled "An ordinance calling a special election to vote upon the acceptance of the amended proposition of the Nebraska Central rallway company and the issuance of coupon bonds of the city of Omaha, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (200,0.00) to aid the Nebraska Central Rallway company in acquiring depot grounds, in the construction of a union rallway and passenger depot, and in the construction of other rallway improvements upon said grounds, and to authorize a tax for the payment of the interest upon said bonds and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the interest upon said bonds and to principal thereof, and repealing ordinance No. 3054, passed and approved May 10th, 1892.

I, George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha, do hereby issue my proclamation and give public notice unto the legal voters of the city of Omaha, Dougias county, Neb., that on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1892, a special election will be held in said city at the following polling places, namely: ing politrg places, namely:

First District—Southeast corner Seventh and Marcy streets. Secony District—Northwest corner Eighth Secony District—Northwest corner Eighta and Leavenworth streets. Third District—1298 Jones street. Fourth District—1227 South Thirteenth Fifth District-Northeast corner Seventh and Pacific streets.
Sixth District—Southeast corner Sixth and Seventh District—623 Pierce street. Eighth District—Southwest corner Eleventh

and Center streets.
Ninth District—1802 South Sixth street
Tenth District—Intersection Ninth and Bancroft street, northeast corner.
Eleventh District—1923 South Thirteenth street, northeast corner Arbor street.

SECOND WARD.
First District—Intersection Fourteenth and ones streets.
Second District-1004 South Thirteenth street.
Third district—Intersection Eighteenth and Third district—Intersection Eighteenth and Leavenworth streets, south side,
Fourth District—Intersection Twentieth and Leavenworth streets, south side.
Fifth District—Intersection Twenty-third and Leavenworth streets, south side.
Sixth District—Intersection Twentieth street and Poppleton avenue.
Seventh District—1422 William street.
Eighth District—1314 South Thirteenth street (McCandlish).
Ninth District—Intersection Sixteenth and Center streets.

Center streets.
Tenth District—1823 South Twentleth street Lovett & Woodman.)
Eleventh District—Intersection Twentieth and Buncroft streets.
Twelfth District—1524 Vinton street (Donovani.
Thirteenth District—Intersection Thirteenth and Valley streets, west side.
Fourteenth District—Intersection Twentieth and Boulevard streets. THIRD WARD.

First District-Intersection Twelfth and Chicago street.
Second District—317 North Fifteenth street (Woodworth).
Third District—112 South Fourteenth street, Woodworth.
Third District-112 South Fourth
(A. J. Simpson).
Fourth District-1112 Douglas street (C. J. Fifth District-Intersection Capitol avenue nd Tenth streets.
Sixth District-Intersection Harney and Ninth streets, east side.
Seventh District—Intersection Eleventh and arnam streets. Eighth District—1315 Harney street (J. S. Mo-Cormick). Ninth District—1211 Howard street (Kilkenny, Bray & Co).

kenny, Bray & Co).

First District—Intersection Seventeenth and Davenport streets.
Second District—Intersection Twenty-second and Davenport streets, north side.

Third District—Intersection Twenty-fifth and Doags streets.
Fourth District—Intersection Seventeenth and Doags streets.

Fifth District—Intersection Twenty-fifth and Doags streets.

Fifth District—Intersection Twentieth and Douglas streets.

Seventh District—Intersection Twenty-sixth street and St. Mary's avenue.

Eighth District—Intersection Twentieth street and St. Mary's avenue, west side.

Ninth District—Intersection Eighteenth and Leavenworth streets, north side.

Eleventh District—Intersection Eighteenth and Leavenworth streets, north side.

Eleventh District—Itel Howard street (Higgins).

FIFTH WARD. First District—Intersection Sherman avenue and Manderson street. Second District—Erfling building, west side sherman avenue, between Ohio and Corby streets.
Third District—Intersection Sherman avenue and Lake street.
Fourth District—1903 Grace street, Southwest corner Sherman avenue and Grace street Fifth District—1347 bhorman avenue #Sea-

Sixth District-1154 Sherman avenue (Er Sixth Bistrict—Intersection Sixteenth and Izard strepts.
Eighth District—808 North Sixteenth street (H. G. Clark, agent).
Ninth District—Intersection Cass and Fif-Tenth District-613 North Sixteenth street (Sears, agent).
Eleventh District—Southwest corner Eighteenth and Cass streets, 422 North Eighteenth street.

SIXTH WARD. First District—Lyceum hall, 4820 North Twenty-fourth atreet (Craig). Eecond D. strict—Intersection Thirty-sixth street and Grand avenue. Third District—Intersection Military avenue and Grant street.
Fourth District—Intersection Twentyfourth street and Manderson streets.
Fifth District—Intersection Twenty-fourth
and Wirt streets.
Sixth District—Intersection Thirty-third and

Parker streets. Seventh District—2528 Lake street (W. A. Messick), Eighth District—2625 Lake street (Basstrom) Ninth District—2310 North Twenty-fourth street.
Tenth District—Intersection Twenty-nighth
and Franklin streets.
Elevanth District—Intersection Transit and Franklin streets.

Eleventh District-Intersection Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets.

Twelfth District-1350 North Twentleth street.

First District—2813 Leavenworth street.
Second District—Intersection Twenty-ninth
avenue and Poppleton avenue, east side.
Third District—Intersection Twenty-ninth
street and Woodworth avenue, south side.
Fourth District—Intersection Twenty-ninth
and Megeath streets.
Fifth District—Intersection Thirty-second
avenue and Thomason street.
Sixth District—1012 Twenty-ninth avenue.
Seventh District—Intersection Thirtyfourth and Francis streets.

First District—2004 Hamilton street.
Second District—222 Cuming street.
Third District—222 Cuming street.
Third District—1812 Cuming street.
Fourth District—2016 Cuming street.
Fitth District—2016 Cuming street.
Sixth District—1816 Cuming street.
Sixth District—1816 Cuming street.

and Burt streets.

Seventh District—Intersection Twentieth and Cass streets.

Seventh District—Intersection Twentieth and Cass streets.

KINTH WARD.

First District—Intersection Thirty-second and Cuming streets.
Second District—Intersection Fortieth and Cuming streets, north side.
Third District—Intersection Fortieth and Farnam streets.
First District—Intersection Thirty-second avenue and Davenport street.
Fifth District—Shif Farnam street.
Fifth District—Shif Farnam street.
For the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of said oity, for their accentance or rejection, the amended proposition of the Naboraska Central Railway company to the city of Omaha their standard written at length) and the questions, shull the bonds of the city of Omaha to issued, registered and delivered, as provided in said amended proposition shall as sainual tax be levied to pay the interest on such bonds as it becomes due? and shall a further annual tax commencing the tenth year prior to the maturity of such bonds be levied, in addition to all other taxes for the creation of a sinking tune sufficient to pay such bonds at the maturity incree?

tion of said amended proposition, is submitted to said legal voters, and will be voted upon in the manner and form following:

"The Nebraska Central Railway company has made the following proposition to the city of Omaha:

The amended proposition of the Nebraska Central Railway company to the city of Omaha. Neb.

Central Railway company to the city of Omaha. Neb.

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Omaha, Neb.: The undersigned, the Nebraska Central Railway company, proposes to acquire and take possession of, for railway purposes, that certain tract of land, located within the district bounded by Fifteenth street, Chicago street, Eleventh street, California street, and the right of way of the Omaha Belt Railway company, except the south haif of block is, lots 3 and 4, block 28, lot 1, and north one-haif of lots 2 and 3, block 27; and to erect thereon a union passenger depot on the corner of Fifteenth and Chicago streets, to cost, including the other railway improvements on said grounds, not less the n four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000). other railway improvements on said grounds, not less the n four bundred thousand dollars (\$100,001,"

Provided, the ty of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebrassa, will donate to the said Nebraska Central Railway company two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$20,000) of its four (4) per cent bonds, \$100,000 thereof to be dated January 2, 1884, to become due and payable atwenty years from their respective dates, with interest bayable semi-annually, all payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska in the city of New York.

Said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, and each thereof to recite.

"This bond is one of a series of two hundred and fifty (250) bonds of like amount and tenor, which are issued by the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebraska, to the Nebraska Central Railway company, to sid it in acquiring land in the city of Omaha for union depot and terminal purposes and in the construction of a union reflway passenger depot upon said ground, and its railway tracks, side tracks, turnouts, switches and approaches leading thereto, and other railway improvements therewith connected."

Said bonds to be executed and recitated at or immediately after the dates thereof, and immediately thereafter delivered to the First National bank of Omaha, Neb., trustee, to be heid in trust for delivery to the Nebraska Central Railway company, by said trustee, in installments as hereinafter provided.

The said Nebraska Central Railway company plans to construct, or cause to be constructed, a line of railway in the state of

The said Nebraska Central Railway com-pany plans to construct, or cause to be con-structed, a line of railway in the state of Iowa, not less than 100 miles in extent, from the east approach of a bridge, which the said Nebraska Central Railway company has also planned to construct over the Missouri river, intersecting or connecting with or reaching the lines of two or more of the following rail-way comparation, viz: the lines of two or more of the following rail-way corporations, viz:

The Illinois Central Raliway company, the Winona & Southwestern Raliway company, the Minneapoils & St. Louis Raliway com-pany, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Raliway company, the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Moines Raliway company, the Atchi-son, Topoka & Santa Fe Raliway company, the Baitmore & Ohio Raliway company, the Ohio & Mississippi Raliway company, the Keo-kuk & Western Raliway company, the Quincy

Ohlo & Mississippi Railway company, the Keokuk & Western Railway company, the Quincy maha & Kansas City Railway company and the lowa Central Railway company.

One hundred thousand (5100,000) doilars of said bonds shall be delivered by said trustes to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they shall have acquired and taken possession of that certain tract of land located within the district bounded by Fifteenth street, Chicago atreet, Eleventh street, California street and the right of way of the Omaha Belt Railway company, (except the south haif of blocks 38, lot a und 4, block 28, lot 1, and the north haif of lots 2 and 3, block 27).

Provided, that the said one hundred thousand doilars [300,00] of said bonds shall not be delivered until after the said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or ssigns, shall have constructed the said line of railway in the state of lowa.

One hundred and fifty thousand doilars [350,000] of said bonds shall be delivered by said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they said trustee to said Nebraska Central Railway company.

said trustee to said Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors or assigns, when it or they shall have completed the crection of a union passenger depot upon said tract of land above described, to cost, including the other rallway improvements on said grounds, not less than four hundred thousand dollars \$400.000); proof of such tost to be made by the sworn statement of the president and treasurer of said rallway company, fied with the city clerk of Omaha, accompanied by certificate signed by the city attorney and city engineer, that in their opinion such amount has actually been expended. Provided, that if the said Nebraska Central

Provided, that if the said Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors or assigns, shall fall to acquire and take possession of said land, it shall not be entitled to receive my part of said one hundred thousand dollars \$100,000) installment of bonds; and, further provided, that none of said one hundred and fifty thousand collars \$150,000) installment of bonds shall be delivered until atleast one rallway company in addition to the Nebraska Central Railway company shall be actually using said union depot; and.

Provided further, That the mayor and the city council shall, by resolution, upon the full performance of the undertakings on the part of said railway company herein contained, order the delivery of said bonds at the times aforesaid; and.

Provided further, That all matured coupons

shall be removed and cancelled by said trustee

shall be removed and cancelled by said trustee before delivery of the bonds to which they are attached; and.

Provided further. That the mayor and city council of the city of Omaha shall cause to be levied on the taxable property of said city an annual tax sufficient for the payment of the interest on said coupon bonds as it becomes due, and after the expiration of ten (10) years from the date of said bonds the mayor and city council of said city shall cause to be levied in addition to all other taxes on the taxable property of said city an amount of tax sufficient to create a sinking fund for the payment at maturity of said bonds, the amount of tax to be levied for such sinking fund not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.60) in any one year); said tax to be continued from year to year until the said bonds are fully paid.

The acquirement of the said lands and improvenents herein contempiated including the said railroad in Iowa, shall be begun within one year from May 1, 1802, and be pushed to completion without unnecessary delay; and shall be completed within three years from the list day of July, 1892.

In case any of the terms, limitations, conditions or provisions proposed herein relating to the beginsing, progress and completion of said improvements are not compiled with (unless delay is directly and necessarily caused by injunction or other judicial proceedings, or by unavoidable accident or act of Providence), the said company shall not be calitized to receive said bonds or any thereof, oven though the electors of said city of Omaha and thouse shall by such default and without any judicial determination become forfeited.

Provided, however, that if the beginning, progress or completion of said improvements shall be delayed or obstructed by any of the aforessind causes, the times herein allowed for the progress and completion of said improvements shall be delayed or obstructed by any of the said Nebraska Central Railway company with respect to the cruss or extent of any such delay the summer

vided. In consideration of receiving the proposed subsidy the Nebraska Central Entiway com-pany agrees to allow all railway companies

the following rights: The right to run their locomotives passenger and freight trains over its main and passing tracts within the city of Omaha; and over its proposed bridge and approaches the right to use such portion of its terminal grounds, spots and facilities as may proaches, the right to use such portion of its terminal grounds, epots and facilities as may be necessary and proper for the conduct of the business of such roads; including any enlargment of its depot and depot grounds: the right to have their cars switched and delivered by the Nebraska Central R. illway company upon all of its switch tracks: the right to connect their roads at any point within one hundred (100) miles of said city of Omaha with any line of rasilway which the Nebraska Central Railway company, or its successors or assigns, may construct or cause to be constructed erat of the Missorri river, and to run their locomotives, passenger and freight trains over the main and passing tracks of said railroad; it being hereby agreed that in case the Nebraska Central Railway company shall consecuent its proposed line east of the Missouri river, through the agency of any other corporation or party, it will cause such corporation or party to execute and doliver to the city of Omaha a good and sufficient instrument binding it or him to abide by the terms, conditions and provisions of this proposition, the same as the said Nebraska Central Railway company would have been bound if it had built the same, tefore delivery of the aforesaid one hundred thomased doliars (8100,000) installment of bonds.

Provided, that the use and enjoyment by such railway companies of each and every of

cetore delivery of the aforesaid one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) installment of bonds.

Provided, that the use and enjoyment by such rallway companies of each and every of said rights shall be upon just and equal terms and the payment of just and fair compensation to the Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors or assigns, and subject to such operating rules and regulations of the Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors or assigns, as shall be necessary and proper, just and reasonable.

And the said Neoraska Central Rallway company will submit any dispute arising between it and such other company or companies as to the use and enjoyment of any rights under this proposition, or as to the terms, compensation, operating rules and regulations, relating thereto, to a board of arbitrators, to be unde up of three persons who are judges of the state district court, or its successor, of the district embracing the cousty of Douglas, to be selected by a two-thirds vote of all the persons who are district judges of said court.

Provided that any such railway company other than and Nebraska Central Railway company, its successors or assigns, shall have the sliction to submit any such dispute to arbitration or to pursue any other remedy.

Wherever arbitration is provided for by this proposition, the party desiring to submit any manifestion to submit any such dispute to the provided for the street of the successors or assigns, shall have the screet arbitration is provided for by this proposition, the party desiring to submit any manifestic street arbitration shall cause to be

served upon the other party a written notice which shall set out the matter in dispute to be submitted, and the time proposed for the hearing, which shall not be less than thirty (3) days after the time of service; and thereupon the adverse party shall within twenty (20) days after such service upon it, serve its answer. If any it have, upon the party demanding the arbitrators, when organized.

The Board of Arbitrators, when organized, shall have power to fix the time of hearing and to adjourn the same from time to time, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the preduction of testimony in the possession of either party, and otherwise to compel a fairfand specify trial; the decision of a majority of the board shall control and the final determination of the board shall be final and conclusive upon the parties, of all matters submitted—no decide.

Wherever arbitration shall be resorted to such arbitration shall be necessary served upon the other party a written notice

and conclusive upon the parties, of all matters whealter and decided.

Wherever arbitration shall be resorted to such arbitration shall be resorted to such arbitration shall be the exclusive remedy of the parties except as herein elsewhere provined, as to the matters and things involved and decided therein.

Said Nebraska Central Rall way company, its successors and assigns, shall transport fesight including transfer of froight and all charges including transfer of the Missouri river within the state of Nebraska, for just or reasonable rates or charges, and in case of difference as to what constitutes just and reasonable rates or charges, and in case of difference as to what constitutes just and reasonable rates or charges, and in case of difference as to what constitutes just and reasonable rates or charges union of said railway commany may submit the same to arbitration in the manner and to the arbitrators above provided for, but this paragraph respecting freight charges shall not become operative or in force until five years from the date of the delivery of the last installment of the bonds hereinbefore referred to.

It is further proposed that said bonds shall be delivered to the Nebraska Central railway company, its successors, and adultivery to the city of Omaha of an undertaking in writing to the effect that the principal depos of said railway company, its successors and adult-end of the city of Omaha, an i that a violation of the terms of said undertaking by the said Nebraska Central railway company or its successors or assigns, shall ren just the said Nebraska Central railway company or its successors or assigns, shall ren just the said Nebraska Central railway company or its successors

Nebraska Central rallway company, or its successors, indebted to the sail city of Omaha in the full amount of said bonds, and interest thereon.

This proposition shall, after being duly acknowledged by the Nebraska Central Raliway company, be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Douglas county. Nebraska, and for a period of twenty (1) years from and after this date, shall be referred to by giving the book and page wherein the same is recorded in any mortisage, deed of trust, deed of conveyauce, or lease of said depot and depot grounds, with the statement that the said Nebraska Central rallway company, its successors and assigns, are bound by the terms, limitations, provisions and conditions of this preposition which are hereby made its covenants that attach to and run with the said property into whosoever hands it may come. Provided, that the city council of the city of Omaha, (the mayor approving in due form shall enact a certain ordinance (which a the date hereof, is pending consideration before said council), entitled "An ordinance tranting permission and authority to the Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors and assigns to construct railroad tracks along, across, over and under certain streets and alleys in the city of Omaha subject to certain conditions, and to vacate parts of certain streets and alleys in the city of Omaha upon compilance with certain other conditions."

And it is also provided, that if said Nebraska Central railway company shall not, within forty-five (45) days of being notified by the city clerk of the adopt on of this proposition at the election held to vote upon the same, file with the said city clerk its written railfoation of the proposition at the election held to vote upon the same, file with the said city of or the same and deliver to said city a bond with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars (25,000,00) and five th

between the said Nebraska Central Rallway company, its successors or assigns, and the said city of Omaha, and all the terms. and the said city of Omaha, and all the torms, conditions, agreements and provisions made on the part of the Nebraska Central Rall-way company in this proposition contained are hereby made the covenants of the said Nebraska Central Rallway of the said Nebraska Central Railway commany, its successors and assigns, which shall attach to and run with all of its said property and be binding upon any party into whose hands it or any of it may come.

In witness whereof the said Nebraska Central Railway company has caused these presents to be executed this 16th day of May, A. D., 1892.

NEBRASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

By J. H. DUMONT,

Attest: JOHN L. McCAGUE, Secretary.

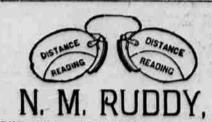
[682L]
Witness: ALEX. G. CHARLTON.
State of Nebraska.
Douglas County.
The secretary of this litth day of May. A. D., 1892, before me, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared the above named J. H.
Dumont and John L. McCague, who are to me personally known to be the identical personally known to be the identical persons who signed the foregoing instrument as vice president and secretary of the Nebraska Central Raliway company; they acknowledge the said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of the said Nebraska Central Raliway company and their voluntary net and deed as such vice president and secretary of said company.
Witness my hand and notarial seal the date last aforesaid. ALEX. G. CHARLTON.
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Shall the above and foregoing proposition be accepted and adopted, shall said bonds be issued, registered and delivered and shall an annual tax in addition to the usual and all other taxes be levied upon the taxable property of the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and at the time of levying the annual city tax, commencing the tenth year prior to the maturity of said bonds, shall a tax in addition to all other taxes be levied upon the taxable property of said city of Omaha, Douglas county. Nebraska, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and at the time of levying the annual city tax, commencing the tenth year prior to the maturity of said bonds, shall a tax in addition to all other taxes be levied upon the taxable property of said city of Omaha, Douglas county. Nebraska, and costinued annually thereafter from year to year until thereby a saluking fung shall have been obtained sufficient to pay said bonds at the maturity thereof?

YES.
NO. YES, NO.

The above questions shall be regarded as one question and all baliots of legal voters cast at said election containing the above proposition and questions in the form of the official baliots, to be prepared by the city clerk of said city for said election, with an "X" mark following the word "yes" upon said official baliot shall be counted in favor of the acceptance of said amended proposition, the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes in payment of the principal and interest thereof; and all ballots of legal voters cast at said election containing the above proposition and questions in the form of the official ballot, to be prepared by the city clerk of said city for said election with an "X" mark following the word "no" upon said official ballot shall be counted and considered as against the acceptance of said amended proposition, the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes in payment of the principal and interest thereaf. If two-thirds of all the ballots voted by said legal voters of said the ballots voted by said legal voters of said the ballots will be called proposition, the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes in payment of the principal and interest thereaf. If two-thirds of all the ballots voted by said legal voters of said the ballots will be held to be answered in favor of the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes in payment of the principal and interest thereof, the foregoing proposition will be held to be adopted and the foregoing questions will be held to be answered in favor of the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes, and the said bonds and the foregoing questions will be held to be answered in favor of the issuance of said bonds and the levy of said taxes, and the said bonds thereupon shall be levied accordingly; otherwise not.

Which election will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open antil 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., this listh day of May, 1892 [Bigned] GEORGE P. BEMIS.



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