PROCRESS AT FORT CROOK

Work at the New Military Post is Being Carried Forward Rapidly.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDINGS

Ouarters of Officers and Men Being Provided with Every Comfort and Convenience - Grounds Made to Look Like a Park.

The beauty of the site of Fort Crook, the beauty of the drive down there and the added attraction of the regiment with its band and parades will make it, when occupted, a favorite resort for Omaha excursionists. The 500 acres which the reservation includes was purchased for \$66,616.46, and the first year it was enclosed with a fiveboard fence at a cost of \$2,007.68. Since then a great deal of work has been done and a visit to the reservation well repays the journey. The Missouri Pacific has built pretty little station at the west entrance to the grounds and it is a half-mile walk across a grassy plain and along shaded lanes from Believue on the east, which is reached by the B. & M. From this side the visitor will come suddenly out of the Sabbath-like somnolence of the drowsiest hamlet on earth into a great clattering of hammers and hatchets, trowels and planes, hammers and hatchets, trowels and planes.
Between 200 and 300 men are at work in
all lines of the building trade, and under
their hands the plans of the architects are
beginning to assume form. Winding roads
and little parks have been laid out. Grading
has been done, trees planted and a score of
handsome brick buildings erected. handsome brick buildings erected.

All the buildings are grouped about and face the parade ground, an oblong piece of level ground several acres in extent. The officers' quarters are on the west, the barracks and non-commissioned staff officers on the east, the hospital on the north and the other regimental buildings on the south. During this spring about 1,000 young treesmaples and elms-were set out along the line of the drives, which have been laid out with an eye to artistic effect. Nature was prodigal of trees in this neighborhood, and when those set out have attained their nat-ural growth one wilt have to take a long journey to find a prettier spot that Fort Crook.

Just now the south end of the parade ground is occupied as a camp by the work-men, of whom there is quite a community. A portion of the drives have been macadamized and they have as smooth and well rounded a crown as the best asphalt street in the city. They are guttered with brick and show no effects of their first winter's test.

An obliging guide who accompa-nied a reporter on a tour of inspec-tion of the grounds and buildings, was found very comfortably quartered in a farm house on the northwest quarter of the reservation now converted to the use of the government A grove of tall cottonwoods west of the house sheltered a wonderful spring of the clearest and coolest water, sending forth thousands of gallons daily, and furnishing a delightful gurgling accompaniment to the never ceasing chorus of the hundreds of birds which make their home in the groves adjoining. The barnyard is still a barnvard, but its occupants are now sleek army mules, big blue wagons labelled "U. S.," hose carts and other suggestions of men of war, among which the chickens and ducks are as much at home as they are with the plow horses and lumber wagons of the farmer.

WATER SYSTEM.

Just below the residence is the pump house, the initial point of a water system which insures to every portion of the reservation a copious supply of water which requires no filtering nor settling, and a far better fire protection than any portion of Omaha has. The pump house, a square one-story structure, is, like all the other buildings on the reservation, of red pressed brick and constructed in the massive style and with the careful attention to details which characterize all the architectural enterprises of Uncle Samuel. The two pumps ated in what is known as the pump room, the floor of which is seventeen feet below the surface of the ground, and below the head of water in the wells from which the supply of water in the wells from which the supply of water is drawn. They are of the latest and most powerful design, and working away allently and smoothly send pouring into the reservoirs on the hill or thorugh the pipes which supply the building 250,000 gallons each, daily. The power for their operation is furnished by a pair of 860-horse power engines situated in an adjoining room as neat and convenient as the engine room of an ocean steamer. The pump house is also supplied with an office finished in hard pine, engineer's and firemen's quarters, a tollet and bath room supplied with the latest appliances in the plumbing line and a large oal room. The tall brick smokestack rises from the ground outside. The supply of water is drawn from six tubular weels sunk in the yard of the pump house to an average depth of about seventy feet, yielding a constant flow of pure, wholesome water. The connections between the wells which are fourteen feet below the surface of th ground are accessible through a couple of manholes. All the machinery is in duplicate to guard against accidents, and is as nearly perfect as could be manufactured. Some work in the way of sodding, laying out walks and locating fountains for which the generous earth pours forth an abundant supply without meter charges been done, and when the are carried out the engineers in charge will certainly be as pleas-

antly located as engineers could be. From the pumps one line of mains leads to the reservoir on the summit of the hill the northeast corner of the reservation. and a second line furnishes a direct stream to the grounds and buildings, by which, in

case of necessity, a pre-sure of 200 pounds can be obtained. Driving up the hill to the reservoir one rises by a gentle ascent to a point where there opens to his view a scene of almost perfect lovliness. No painter ever con-ceived, no poet ever imagined a more glori-ous prospect of sweeping valley and rounded hilltop. Far away to the south, across bil-lowing masses of the tender green foliage of spring time, through which peeps the roofs and spires of the drowsy little town of Bellevue, across a long, level sweep of prairie, dotted here and there with groves and herds of cattle, across another mass of darker green comes the gleam of the sun on the bosom of the Platte, and beyond, the purple outline of mountainlike bluffs shows dimly against the sky. Northward, up one of the most fruitful valleys of the world, so thickly dotted with groves and avenues to seem like a valley in the "forest imeval," clouds of smoke mark the site Gilmore, Albright, South Omaha and Omaha. Just below on the east is the Missouri, hidden by the trees, and on the west the beautiful valley of the Papillion, which winds about with many eccentric doublings upon its course, flashing only occasional gleams through its wooded borders.

One turns somewhat reluctantly from nature to an inspection of the reservoir. It is covered with a conical iron roof, the apex of which is thirty-six feet above the bottom the basin. Grated windows admit the air, and every precaution is taken that the pure water of the wells shall not be polluted in the reservoir. The basin proper is eighty feet in diameter and has a capacity of 500. 000 gallons. The piping of the water system includes two eight-ingh cast iron mains leading from the pumps and aggregating 7,500 lineal feet, 9,300 foet of six-inch mains,

4,000 feet of four-inch pipe, and thirty-three fire hydrants. The total cost to date has been \$49,652.80. The sewerage system has been planned as carefully and constructed as perfectly as the water system. It consists of two main lines, one in the rear of the officers

quarters and the other past the barracks and the noncommissioned officers' quarters, the two uniting at the edge of the reservoir, emptying into a main sewer leading to the Papillion at some distance below. The con-formation of the ground rendered the sewerage and drainage a comparatively easy matter, but every minute particular necespart to perfect sanitation has been carefully attended to. The cost of the system was \$11,340. It includes 3,000 feet of teninch pipe, 7,400 feet of eight-inch pipe, 5,000 fact of six-inch pipe, and forty manholes.

PEEP AT THE BARRACKS. The most imposing building on the grounds w the barracks, which, when completed, will

have a frontage of nearly 800 feet. It com-mands a view of the parade ground and the officers' quarters beyond and the Papillion valley in the distance. It consists of a con-tral building three stories in height, from which rises a heavy, square tower, an east and west wing two stories high and a rear extension for the kitchen and boiler rooms.

Its imposing appearance, substantial construction and convenient arrangement would convince the builders of the county hospital that there are a few things they overlooke in their undertaking. Resting on a broad stone foundation buried deep in the earth the massive walls of pressed brick are a monument to the vigilance of the inspectors

and overseers.

Ascending a broad flight of stone steps to the open porch of the main entrance the visitor passes through a lofty loge into a magnificent apartment known as the mess hall. Its ceiling is seventeen feet above the hard wood floor and is supported by a double row of fluted iron columns. The floor space is 106 feet long by 56 feet wide and it could accommodate quite a collection of average-sized cottages. Light is admitted through windows taller than the average room. Back of the meas hall in the rear extension is the kitchen, where the ordinary housewife would get lost. It is forty feet long and thirty-six feet wide and arranged with an eye to the convenience of the cooks who will boll and fry and stew and season for a regiment of soldiers. They will have plenty of air, plenty of water and ranges' pots, pans and kettles galore. They will be troubled with no breads nor cakes, for in the basement below them is a bakery seventy-five feet long and fifty feet wide. Back of this is the boiler room, where six horizontal tubular boilers do the heating and cooking for the entire building. Back of the boiler room are the coal bunkers, with the roofs on a level with the ground and large enough to hold a trainload of coal. The entire kitchen wing is 190 feet deep by 70 feet wide and behind it towers a chimney eighty feet above the ground. The basement floor is of solid con-crete and the roof, like all the roofs on the reservation, is of the best procurable slate. The central or main building of the barracks s known as Administration building and above the mess hall are apartments for

The north and south wings are to be indentical in construction and will together ccommodate eight companies. The present appropriation, however, only contemplates the completion of the south wing. On this wing a small army of bricklayers and tenders, carpenters and gasfitters is now at work, and a very few days will see it roofed in. It is 44 feet deep and 340 feet long. A lofty basement is divided lengthwise, one side being designed for storage purposes and the other to be di-vided into workshops, for soldiers are also tailors and tinkers like the rest of the world. The first floor provides for each of the four companies to be quartered there, a company office, noncommissioned officers' room, a store room, the hall and a dormitory 40x46. Rear extensions provide for a lava-tory. On the second floor is a dormitory similar to the one below, a day room 25x33, from which a magnificent view over the grounds and all the country west is obtained, another small room and the hall. The rear extension on this floor is used as a bath room. All these apartments are perfectly lighted and ventilated, have twelve-foot ceilngs, are piped for gas and water, are steam heated and are finished in yellow pine. The cost of the mess hall or central por-

schools, offices and the like.

barracks wing \$46,139.10. Just south of the barracks are the noncom-missioned officers' quarters, consisting of three square two-story, cottage-roofed build-ings facing the parade ground and the offiers' quarters. Each building will accomnodate two families and each family have, besides the basement, a large kitchen and a living room on the first floor and two chambers and a bath room on the second floor, all finished in yellow pine. The cost of these was \$10,977.39.

HOME OF THE MULES.

From here a trip was made to the palatial quarters to be occupied by the army mule. They are on the west side of the reservation, built of pressed brick, roofed with slate, floored with vitrified brick, well ventilated and lighted, supplied with water for all stable purposes and in every way calculated for the comfort of the occupants and the convenience of their attendants. Upon every portion of the building, stalls, box stalls, harness rooms and granary, as much care has been bestowed as on the finest work in the residences. The stable is 106x36 feet in ze and cost \$5,723.43.

The coal shed is the only frame building on the grounds, but it has a floor of concrete, a heavy stone foundation, a state roof and is very substantially builit. It is 24x200 and cost \$3,537.32.

The workshop, also facing north, provides suitable quarters for the regimental blacksmith shop, plumber, tinsmith, painter, car-penter and wheelwright. It cost \$4.190.90. Then comes the store house, which, in the army, means a good deal more than a place to store goods. This one cost \$20,542.71. It is 260 feet long by 50 feet wide and is divided into two divisions. On the east end is the quartermaster's rooms provided with a handsome office, clerks' room, tollet room and a large store room with all sorts of racks and cases for the storage of clothing, shoes, etc. The basement is a huge cellar with a concrete floor and is frost proof. There is also on the first floor a clothing room provided with a massive oak counter and bank railing, oak tables and other conveniences. An elevator runs from basement to garret. On the commissary end of the building there are the office and toilet room, sales room, issue room, general store room and a basement similar to the quartermaster's, also pro-

vided with an elevator. OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The officers' quarters, which face the east and overlook all the buildings on the reser-vation, consist of six very handsome pressed brick residences, each building accommodat ing two families. They are two stories and a half high, and the arrangement of each is identical with the others. In the base-ment there are a store room, furnace room, laundry room, boiler room and cellar. On the first floor the entrance is through a vestibule into a spacious square hall with a grand, antique oak stairway. On this floor there is also a handsome parlor, dining room, kitchen and butlers pantry. On the second floor, four large rooms with closets in each, open into a central hall. There is also a large and splendidly equipped bath room. On the top floor are two rooms and a bath room for the servants. All the main ooms are flored and finished with oak, have electric bells and speaking tubes, and the whole house is heated by steam. There are handsome mantels in the dining room, par lor and the principal bed rooms, and alto gether, if the tenant's living is in keeping with his quarters' he will fair sumptiously every day. The total cost of these six buildwas \$104,824.49, or about \$8,750 for

IN THE GUARD HOUSE. The trip of the reporter wound up in fail r rather in the guard house, the last building visited. It faces the parade ground or the south and looks what it is, a guard house. Omaha might consider itself in luck if it had it for a police station. It has a cell room with steel cages and cells large enough to accommodate half the regiment with a little crowding. There are six soli-tary cells of the latest pattern, and two cages about twenty feet square. The floor-ing is cement and ventilation is perfect. There are also a bath room and lavatory for the prisoners, a large, handsomely finished guard room, with a toilet room for the guard, a room for the officers of the guard, and a sergeant's room. In a base-ment is a furnace room and a tool room. The building is heated by steam, and in exterior appearance is one of the hi on the grounds. It cost \$13,031.12. handsomest

Work has just begun on the post hospital, which is on the high ground on the north side of the reservation. It will cost, when completed \$25.25

ompleted, \$26,265. total expenses up to date have been; Site of post, \$66,616.46; fence, \$2,007.68 water system, \$49,652.80; sewer system, \$11. water system, \$49,002.80; sewer system, \$11,-340; macadam roads, \$26,425; mess hall, \$61,147.08; barracks wing, \$46,139.10; officers' quarters, \$104.824.49; non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, \$10,-977.39; guard house, \$13,031.12; store house, \$20,542.71; stable, \$5,722.43; workshops, \$4,190.90; coal shed, \$3,537.32; post hospital, \$26,265; trees, \$493.71; total, \$452,914.19. \$452,914.19.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills, safe pills, best pills.

On the banks of Lake Nyassa, a few years ago the habitation of cruelty, there are now Christian schools with 150 teachers and 7,000 scholars,

THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR Present Year One of History Making in the Industrial World.

TOILING HOSTS STEADILY ADVANCING

Schedule of Important National Meetings to Be Held Before the Close of the Year - Issues May Be of Great Significance.

That organized labor is making history the present year is a fact which will not be disputed by any one who has been watching the trend of events during the past few months and peeped into the future to see what is in store. The two years just past were marked by a large number of labor conventions and the many resolutions passed plainly showed the great general interest that was being taken in the labor problem, but it is safe to predict that the present year will be the year to which future historians will refer when writing of the labor

question in America. With the beginning of this year the Northern Pacific labor trouble became a national question and the treatment of the employes was talked over by nearly every fireside in the land. This trouble became generally known on account of the famous injunction issued by Judge Jenkins, which many people regarded as an infringement upon the liber-ties of the American people. This was soon followed by the decisions rendered in the Union Pacific case, in which the employes came out with flying colors and succeeded in establishing the recognition of labor or-ganizations by the courts, a point much sought after, but never before attained. This action of Judge Caldwell made many hearts leap with joy, for it was considered the beginning of an era when labor should have its rights before the law, and the point was established that labor should have its just reward before dividends are paid upon watered stocks.

The year 1894 has also witnessed the introduction of General Master Workman Sov-ereign as a national character and a power in the organized labor world. Under his generalship the order of the Knights of Labor has taken on a new growth and bids fair to double its membership before the introduc-tion of a new year. Mr. Sovereign is one of the prime movers in the scheme for uniting all labor organizations under one head and this achievement is now on the boards to be consummated in July at St. Louis. Until the present year President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor never lent assistance to the plan for the amalgamation, but is now one of the recognized advocates of a general union all along the

One of the very important national labor meetings of 1894 was held in Philadelphia, beginning April 27 and lasting for four days, at which many of the most prominent na-tional leaders of the country were in attendance. This was one of the meetings for paving the way for the meeting at St. Louis, which will be called to order June 11.

During the past week there have been

several important national gatherings. The International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers met in Washington, D. C., and took a firm stand to resist any proffers of reduwages. The Switchmen's Mutual Ald association met at Evansville, Ind., and adopted a brand new constitution, in line adopted a brand new constitution, in line with the advanced steps taken by other national and international labor bodies. The lowa State Federation of Labor held its annual meeting at Burlington with the largest attendance it ever had, and lost no time in declaring itself in language that could not be misunderstood. The Brotherhood of Locomotive understood. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met at St. Paul and passed several strong resolutions, one of which denounced in unmistakable terms the action of Senator Walsh of Georgia for introducing a bill making it a crime punishable by im-prisonment from one to twenty years to retard or obstruct the passage of any train carrying the United States mail. The resolution was not passed to show the least of sympathy with any one who should stop or retard mail trains, but the punishment was considered entirely too severe and i was argued that a mail sack could be thrown upon any engine or train in order to make a case against some one who was con-sidered troublesome by the railroad officials. If the newly appointed senator from Georgia could have heard the discussion upon this resolution he could have learned how he was regarded by that class of workers, and it is quite likely that he would have been compelled to believe that the men had some grounds for complaint.

MEETINGS TO COME. Advices lately received indicate that the work of the labor organizations for the pres-

ent year is just begun, for there are many more meetings to follow. The International Boot and Shoe Workers union will meet in Boot and Shoe Workers unton whe have Rochester, N. Y., the first Monday in June with about 300 delegates in attendance, representing 8,000 members from all parts of the country. One of the prominent dele-gates who will be present is H. J. Skiffingwhose efforts in behalf of their trade label has made him famous throughout the

Milwaukee is the city selected for the sessions of the convention of the boiler makers and iron ship builders union beginning the first Monday in June. W. J. Gilthorpe, one of the most prominent labor leaders of the south, heads a large gulf delegation, and Andrew M. Keir will call the body to order. The eight-hour day and the proposed amaigamation of all the labor organizations promise to be the principal topics of discussion by this body of workers. It is said that several of the unions on the Pacific coast will have a hard time to scrape up enough money to send their proper delegation on account of the hard times they have experieneced. The session will probably last a week or more and the mayor of the city has promised to deliver an address.

On June 11 the International Union of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners will meet at Baltimore with 250 delegates representing over 1,200 members. This union has organized four cities since January 1, and the general officers report that members are coming in in every city. The Butchers National Protective associ-

ation has selected Wheeling, W. V., as its place of convening this year, and the ses-sion will commence on June 12. It is a matter of hygiene that will afford the chief topic of discussion for this union. In some of the slaughter houses the men have reason to complain of lack of due sanitation and consider measures to protect their health of more importance than all other

On the third Monday in June opens the convention of the Pattern Makers National eague which convenes at Cincinnati, They will have to consider a series of proposi tions made by their employers for a new scale of wages, and are very enthusiastic in favor of the proposed unity of labor throughout the country.

July will be a busy month for the labor congresses, there being ten national labor meetings called for that month. The Table Knife Grinders National union will convene July 8, somewhere in New England. The location has not been decided upon. On the 9th of July three national trades unions will convene. They are the Brotherhood of Operative Potters in East Liverpool, O., the Retail Clerks National Protective associ ation at St. Paul, and the American Flint Glass Workers union at Montreal.
On the next day the Longshoremen's National union will begin its interstate parlia-

ment at Sandusky.

HAVE MONEY TO LEND.

The flint glass workers have the richest order in the world, and one of the subjects to be considered at their meeting will be with respect to what security they should with respect to what security they should loan money to their employers. The union has now \$300,000 loaned and has an accumulation of over \$100,000 which it will place with employers upon good security. The most noted man in this trade is probably William J. Dillon, to whose genius the present state of things is in a large part due. The union is so strong that if never that it never the third that the never that it never that it never that it never the never that it never the never that it never that it never the never that it never that it never the never the never that it never the never that it never the never the never that it never the never that it never the never that it never the never the never that it never the never t due. The union is so strong that it never has trouble with employers, and the men are so well posted in the trade that they can to a fraction tell the profits of their employers.

As for the clerks, they are by no means As for the clerks, they are by no means in such a favorable condition, yet their order has grown very fast during the past two years, and promises to soon be pounding at the doors for first rank in labor circles.

on hand. The advent of the present year brought trouble on every side, and the conbrought trouble of every side, and the condition of the trade now is the worst it ever
has been. The leaders of this union say
that the Wilson bill is the cause of their
ills, and promise To say so out loud when
they meet in national convention.
On the third fluesday in July the Saddle
and Harness Makers National association
holds its meeting at Evansville, Ind. There
is nothing of meeting lat Evansville, Ind. There

is nothing of unusual interest coming up at this meeting, the trade generally being in pretty good condition throughout the country. It will meet with ninety delecountry. It will meet with ninety delegates and will favor the proposed general

The Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters The Journeymen Plumbers and Gashiters National union will begin a week's deliberations in St. Louis on the last Monday in July. This is all trade that has been at a standstill for the last few years, the members seeming to take little or no interest in their union. There is some talk of electing a new set of general officers, with the hope of getting men who will stir and call the boys in line.

August and Sentember also will be taken. August and September also will be taken

up with several meetings of national importance to labor The first Tue-day in August is the date agreed upon for the opening of the national session of the Brotherhood of Brass Workers This is an organization of skilled workmen who have carried their trade organization almost to perfection, and conduct their business in a business way. On the 14th the Hardwood Furniture and Piano Varni hers union will assemble at Shelbyville, Ind., and the Journeymen Stone Cutters association has fixed upon Toronto for its meeting on the first Monday in August. The International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers convenes in national convention at Boston August 13. The members of this union have been successful in reducing the hours of labor in eight cities since this date last year, and the union is now much stronger than ever before.

On September 4 the National Association of Stationary Engineers will assemble at Baltimore to transact the usual routine business, and the weavers' union sends dele-gates from all over the country to a city yet to be selected on the 10th.

The representatives of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one

of the very strongest unions in the country will gather at Indianapolis on the 17th. The Coopers International union meets at Toledo on the 10th, and the united brewery workmen send delegates to Cleveland on the third Sunday in September.
The Brotherhood of Lecomotive Firemen

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gathers in national conclave at Harrisburg, Pa., on the second Monday, and the Furniture Workers International union meets in a city yet to be selected on the 15th.

Among other meetings in October will be
the gathering of the Machine Wood Workers International union at St. Louis on the 1st. The second Monday of this month begins the convention at Louisville of the In ternational Typographical union and the American Association of Street Railway Employes commences its annual session at Milwaukee, October 12.

During the month of November there will also be several national gatherings of the labor forces, the dates and places not yet having been fixed. The Brotherhood of Elec trical Workers will meet at Milwaukee on the 11th of November and in December comes the grand council of the Journeymen Barbers In-ternational union at St. Paul. The great gatherings of the year will be wound up by the grand annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes the middle of the last month and will probably have no less than 2,820 delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States.

At the present time labor seems to be generally disturbed all over the country and the indications are that many of the meetings called will be intensely interesting and may have considerable bearing upon future events in the history of the country. The trouble between the miners and mine owners now on throughout the country is almost at a white heat, regardless of the fact that for lack of coal many fires are going out. What the result of this general strike will be no one pre sumes to foretell. It is thought by a great many of the labor leaders of the country that if the coal miners' strike is kept up much longer the whole army of miners is likely to join in on the march to Washington.
It must also be femanabered that the American Railway union, an organization which heretofore only existed in the mind of Eugene Debs, is now with the present year considered the great railroad labor organization of the country and is no doubt destined to make considerable history in the labor world. gaining of the Great Northern strike by this organization at once placed it and leader in the front rank. Labor Notes.

New York printers meet at Utica in June Chicago tinners have adopted a union label. The Chicago bakers are winning their de-The Brotherhood of Bookbinders has 8,000

Pittsburg stone outters are on a strike for The Longshoremen's National union has

The union coopers at Rockland, Me., have accepted a cut. A new lathers' union has been organized in New York city.

The weavers at Lawrence, Mass., have ac cepted another cut. A cigar makers' union at Buffalo has \$15,300 in its treasury. The National Painters and Decorators union meets at Buffalo in June.

Printers at Saginaw, Mich., will establish co-operative daily paper. The Knights of Labor are organizing the Chicago stock yards employes. Woolen workers' wages were increased 10 per cent at Kingston, R. I.

The coal handlers at Cleveland won their strike for last year's scale Detroit unions declared for municipal own-ership of street railways. The American Railway union will finan-

cially assist the Pullman strikers. An actors' protective association was formed last week in New York city. District assembly No. 253 of the Knights of Labor will publish a labor guide. The National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners formed six locals in April. The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers union has taken in 800 members since January. It is estimated that 30,000 musicians be

long to the Musicians Protective union. The National Horseshoers union held convention in Washington last Monday. The carders', weavers', spinners' and loom fixers' unions may be amalgamated into one The Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers

International union has adopted a union label. The plumbers are on a strike at Utica. N. Y., over a dispute about the scale of wages.

A bill is before the New Jersey legislature to require engineers to pass an exam ination The framers' union at Williamsburg, N

elected delegates to the Socialist Labor federation. The International Cigar Makers union withdrew the blue label from the Jacob & Narbruck company. The musicians have rival unions in Balti-

more. Each regards the other as com-posed of "scabs." was one of the first railway organizations in existence, and has a strong hold upon all its members. 38.0 There are 30,000 eigar makers outside the union, and theirs is next to the strongest

The striking potries at East Liverpool, O., have bought a large plant and will run it on the co-operative plan. The meeting of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor this year will receive delegates from the farmers alliance.

union in the country!

Two hundred members of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders union No. 21 left Newport, Va., in search of work. The ingrain weavers at Lowell were re-cently cut 17 per cent, and they have now struck for 10 per cent of the reduction.

The Chicago employers have raised a fund to test the constitutionality of the law fixing eight hours as a day's work for women. The American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor of New York state have agreed upon the demands to be made at the constitutional convention.

Union No. 1 of the United Silk Ribbon Weavers has practically abandoned its fight for an increase of wages after a strike that hasted thirteen weeks. The manufacturers sustained a loss estimated at \$100,000. During the last ten years the Brotherhood The potters have a great deal of trouble of Rallway Trainmen has paid \$3,000,000 in

disability and death benefits. This organization has 546 branches whose memberahin is composed of men, besides seventy-seven auxiliary branches composed of women. It

Industrial Points. California is sending strawberries east. Germany makes butter from coccanuts. Artificial marble is made from limestone. Virginia raises 5,000,000 bushels of peaunts. A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to make from wood pulp a fabric suitable for durable clothing.

Scientific men have demonstrated that a speed of 200 miles an hour can never be at-tained by anything that moves on wheels. A spoonless mustard pot is a recent inven-tion. By pressing a piston rod in an air-tight receptacle the requisite amount of mustard is forced through a suitable spout. The air being excluded, the mustard is aiways fresh.

Before the enactment of patent laws workmen were put on oath never to reveal the process of the manufacture or work on which they were engaged. Visitors were excluded and false operations blinded the artisans themselves.

One of the sunny spots in the outlook is that the woolen mills and the print works of New England are doing business on a generous scale and have sufficient orders to warrant them in running right through the season. A circular knitting machine of ingenious

construction has been brought to notice by a Philadelphia inventor. At the completion of a stocking the machine is stopped by the pattern chain to allow a ribbed top to be run upon the needles, the driving pulley being moved into the gear with the driving shaft, and the leg is knit. The average number of working days in

a year in various countries is as follows: In Russia, 267; in England, 278; in Spain, 290; in Austria, 295; in Italy, 298; in Ba-varia and Belgium, 300; in Saxony and France, 302; in Denmark, Norway Switzerland, 303; in Prussia, 305; in Holland and North America, 308, and in Hungary, 312.

A Skowhegan Me., manufacturer of paten medicine made an offer of \$20,000 to any one who would invent for him a bottle that could not be refilled after once being emptied. Ar ingenious mechanic named McQuilian has invented such an article, and the firm has allowed him six months more to make any improvements or changes needed in his inven-tion. It is a curious yet simple article, and will cost only a trifle more than an ordinary

The greatest hoisting engine probably ever built is now being constructed in Milwaukee. It will operate a shaft on the property of the Tamarack (copper) Mining company in upper Michigan. The shaft is 9,400 feet deep, and the engine will be large enough to holst from a depth of 6,000 feet. The drum will consist of a double cone, with the greatest diameter at the center, and tapering toward each end, the smallest diameter being thirteen feet nine inches, the greatest diameter thirty-six feet, and distance across the face of both cones twenty-four and one-half feet.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Nebraska State Sunday School associa-tion will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church of York, June 5-7. Arments for the accommodation of visitors are complete.

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Just a small bettte of pleasant pellets-fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., five for \$1. HUMPH-REY'S MEDICINE COMPANY, corner WILL-IAM AND JOHN STS., NEW YORK.

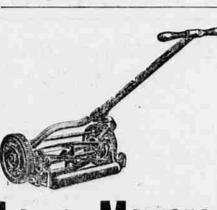
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Like a visiting angel Mme. Yale's appearance and lectures have taught women for the first time in the history of the world how beauty can be cultivated as a part of the education and a natural inheritance that belongs to all women, whether she is born beautiful or not. What nature lacks can be supplied through the science of cultivation which Mme. Yale's

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will accomplish in every case. There can be no doubt left in the minds of those who were for-tunate enough to see Mmc. Yale in all her glorious beauty and youthful loveliness at 41 years of age. She has the appearance of a beautiful young maiden of 18. This marvelous beauty is carried out in her every movement from the crown of her glorious golden head to the soles of her shapely feet. Old Father Time has not dared lay one withering finger mark to mar her beauty or decay her youth. She keeps no secrets from the public. In the price list below will be found THE SECRET OF HER BEAUTY.

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Pimples, Black Heads and Skin Diseases cured with Mme. Yale's Special Lotion No. 1 and Special Olntment No. 2, guaranteed, price \$1.00 each.

Refines course porce become the skin on the skin of the

Excelsion Skin Food.

Guaranteed to remove wrinkles and every trace of age. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00. Excelsior Complexion Bleach.

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Turns gray hair back to its own natural color without dye. The first and only remedy in the history of chemistry known to do this. Stops hair falling in from 24 hours to one week; crentes a luxuriant growth, Price \$1.00 per bottle, 6 for \$5.00.

Excelsior Bust Food.

Guaranteed to develop a beautiful bust and neck; gives firmness to the flesh and creates a natural condition of plumpness, Price \$1.50 and \$3.00.

Mme. Yale's wonderful remedy for removing and destroying the growth of superfuous hair takes but five minutes to use; does not hurt, irritate or even make the skin red; removes every trace in one application. Price

La Freckla and Freckles.

Mme. M. Yale's wonderfut La Frekla is known to be the only sure cure for freckles. In from 3 days to one week after its first application every freckle will disappear and the complexion become as clear as crystal Price \$1.00 per bottle,

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