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## MINT OF MONEY IN MANGANESE

Pacts About the Panama Mines Owned by Baltimore Capitalists.

WHERE THEY ARE, HOW THEY ARE WORKED

& Ride Across the Isthmus on the Panama Railroad\_How the Road is Run and the Wages Paid Railrond Men.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PANAMA, March 10 .- The biggest enterprise on the Isthmus of Panama, outside of the canal and the Papama railroad, is the manganese mine which has been lately opened up by Baltimore parties on the Atlantic coast about forty miles above Colon This company is now shipping from 2,000 to 8,000 tons of manganese a month, and they have, I am told, over 100,000 tons in sight and are discovering new deposits right along At the present cost of working their mine 100,000 tons will net them more than \$1,000,-000, and this is, it is said, just the beginning of their work. Manganese is, you know, one of the rarest of metals. It is used in making fine steel and is needed in the manufacture of armor plate and gun forgings, as it makes the metal tougher and more flexible. There is a little manganese found in Virginia, Georgia and Arkansas, but Mr. J. M. Hyatt, the assistant superintendent of the mines bere, tells me that we annually produce only about 15,000 tons, while our consumption is 150,000 tons. The remainder we buy from about 15,000 tons. The remainder we buy from Russia and elsewhere. Manganese costs, according to quality, from \$14 to \$15 per ton. It lies here in a great lump or deposit on the top of a mountain, and is mined much like iron. Mr. Hyatt says it costs the company only about \$4 per ton to get out the ore and land it in Baltimore, so that there is a clear profit of \$9 or \$10 a ton, or, at the present shipments, of from \$27,000 to \$30,000 a month. Within the past year and a half this company has shipped 24,000 tons, and it is now only two years since it got possesti is now only two years since it got possesti is now only two years since it got possesti is now only two years since it got possesti is now only two years since it got possesti is employed in the general offices, who told sion of the property. The company is cap-italized at \$200,000 and the chief stock-Molders are John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and, in short, I have found but few Ameri-Ohio railroad, Mr. Woods, the president of cans who have not been fever-stricken at the Maryland Steel company, and Henry Parr

HOW THE MINE WAS FOUND. The story of the mine as told me today is

'It was discovered," said Mr. Hyatt, "by a Spaniard, who showed specimens of the ore to a man named Popham, who was a United States inspector of customs at Colon Popham went to see it. He did not then know manganese from stove blacking, and had no idea whether the stuff was worth anything or not. He took specimens, however, to New not. He took specimens, however, to New York and every one told him that if there was much of the stuff it was better than a gold mine. He interested the Baltimore gold mine. He interested the baltimore parties, and they sent experts down to exparties, and they sent experts down to examine the property. Their report was that there were several thousand tons in sight, and a company was at once formed to buy the mine and develop it. This was two years ago. We now have nine miles of railroad running from the port Nombre de Dios, where our wharves are, to the mines. We have put up works and are now amploying about 200 men. works and are now employing about 200 men. The superintendent of the mine is E. B. Williams of Connecticut. He has charge of The superintendent of the mine is here. They are from trees so small williams of Connecticut. He has charge of that a tree seldom furnishes more than one the works and I attend to the railroad and that a tree seldom furnishes more than one tile, and the wood is so hard that spiked

How did it come that the mine was not discovered sooner?" I asked.
"I don't know." was the reply. "There were great boulders of manganese lying on the top of the ground, but I suppose such prospectors as saw them were looking for gold and had no idea that the stuff was of value."

"Is the mining very difficult?"
"No," was the reply. "We blast down the No." was the reply. "We blast down the with dynamite and load it into buckets which run by gravity on an overhead cable line down to the cars at the foot of the mountain, the loaded buckets carrying back the emplies as they on down. the empties as they go down. The ore sells in the shape that we take it out without er any other treatment. "Are there other deposits in the same

region?"
"I think there are," said Mr. Hyatt. "We have bought all the land in sight and have prospectors out all the time. We have discovered some new deposits, but nothing like the first one. In this deposit we have already gone down 140 feet and are not yet at the bottom. At the top of the mountain the body of ore is about 150 feet thick, but it widens as it goes down and we don't know it widens as it will be a widens as it will be a will be a widen as it will be a will be a will be a will be a will it widens as it goes down and we don't know how thick it is." HIGHEST RAILROAD FARES IN THE

WORLD.

I took a ride with the superintendent over I took a ride with the superintendent over the Panama railroad yesterday. This road as one of the best paying pieces of property in the world. It has made big fortunes for its owners in the past and today its recelpts are far in excess of its expenditures. What would you think of paying \$200 to ride from New York to Boston or \$450 for a first-class railroad ticket from New York to Chicago, \$1,000 to go from the Atlantic to Salt Lake City, or \$1,500 to be carried over the iron tracks across the continent to San the iron tracks across the continent to San Francisco? Such a rate would be about 50 cents per mile, and this is just what the Panama Railroad company received for every passenger it carried for more than thirty years of its existence. The length of the road is forty-seven miles, and the fare up until 1889 was \$25 in gold. All through pas-sengers on the New York steamers who have tickets for Panama are now charged \$10 in gold for this railroad trip, and the local fare from Colon to Panama is \$4 in gold, but the bagguge rate of 3 cents a pound makes this much higher, as only fif-

een pounds are allowed free.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION. The Panama railroad is emphatically an the stock is now in the hands of the Panama Canal company, being, in fact, about the only valuable asset the company has. The road was built by Americans, and today all of its officials, including the ticket ugents, conductors and engineers, come from the United States. It is a golden monument to American pluck and energy. The concossion for it was granted to an American syndicate in 1856, and this included all the rights of way across the Isthmus of Panana which is, as I told you, 400 miles long. No one can make even a wagon road across the isthmus without this company's permis-tion, and so far no road of any kind has been attempted. As we went over the mil-road Colonel Shaler, the superintendent, told me that the natives whom we found walk-ing or riding on the edge of the track were able to do so only by the sufferance of the company. The original grant gave the company all the public lands on the line of the track, and provided that the ports of Panama and Colon were to be free ports. This last is the case today. The original concession was for only forty-nine years, but it has since been extended, with some itions, to ninety-nine years, during which the company pays the governmen \$250,000 a year for the privilege. It took five years to build the road. When

it was begun the isthmus was a missmatic wilderness, and the life ran through the swamps and along the valleys of the Chargres and Rio Grande rivers, crossing the mountain range at an elevation of 268 feet. Forty-seven miles of such road could be easily and comparatively cheaply built in the United States. Here it cost, by the time it was completed, \$8,000,000. It began to earn money as soon as the first few miles of track were laid, and when the road was opened for traffic, in 1855, it had already received over \$2,000,000 for transportation, and within four years its earnings were more than its original cost, and the owners were walking on velvet. During one year it carried 1,200,000 passengers, receiving \$30,000,000 from that source alone. It has carried as much as 500,000 tons of freight in a year, and within twelve years freight in a year, and within twelve years after it was finished \$750,000,000 worth of

specie passed over it on its way from San Francisco to New York. It got all the gold passengers of the early '50s who crossed the isthmus, and made them pay heavily for carrying their gold mining outfits in addition to the \$25 fore. A DEAD MAN FOR EVERY TIE. Even at these rates the trip was a cheap one, for it shortened the danger of the fevers which often caught these gold hnut-ers who crossed on foot. The ride by rail is fees than four hours. By mule or on oot it took two or more days. The health of the isthmus was then worse than it is now. During the building of the road the company ran a funeral train, and it is said that there were more deaths than there are ties in the entire line. I was talking yesterday with an American who ran funeral train. He says they put the dead in rows, piling one row crosswise on the top of that beneath it until the big hole made for the day's burial was nearly filled, when earth was thrown in to fill up. One thousand Chinamen were imported for the work. Within a month a number of them had died, and hundreds of the remainder committed suicide, so that the station where is employed in the general offices, who told me he had a siege of yellow fever last year, some time or other during their stay here. Many of them say, however, that the isthmus is no worse than some of our southern ports and that if one takes good care of himself there is not much danger. I am told that of all the foreigners, Ameri-cans stand the climate best, English next,

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS BY RAILROAD The ride across the isthmus is a delightful one. The country after you pass the few miles of lowland on the Atlantic side rises into many wooded hills, and the distant views make you think of the forest-covered rolling lands of the United States rather than of the tropics. There are few palm trees, though you now and then pass a banana plantation. You go by villages of thatched huts and the buildings of the canal people are everywhere to be seen. The road runs very smoothly and the track is well kept. It is a five-foot gauge equipped with lignum vitae ties and fifty-six-pound These ties are about the ones, except iron, which will withstand the attack of the wood-eating sats which are cannot be driven into it. Holes have to be bored for every bolt, and this extra work makes the tics expensive. Each one costs about \$1.80 in silver. The telegraph poles are of iron. All of the rolling stock comes from the United States. The superintendent's private observation car, in which we rode, was made in Wilmington and some of the locomotives came from Philadelphia. The first class cars have wicker seats, like those of some of our smoking cars. The second class are built like long street cars, with the seats running lengthwise under the windows. I rode for some time second class to see the people. Half of the pas-sengers were Jamaica negroes, one-third was Colombians. The Chinese were the best dressed of the lot, and the neatest. As the

then French, and then Italians.

they receive \$1.75 a day in sliver. Common laborers get from 35 to 75 cents a day, and most of those who work on the tracks are Jamaica negroes. They put in ten hours a day, beginning at 6 a. m., and working until 11. Most of them bring their first meal o coffee and bread to the track and eat i there. At 11 they stop for breakfast, which is usually made up of rice and a bit of died meat, and at 1 go to work again and work until 6, when they go home for dinner.

AN AMERICAN POET ON THE ISTHMUS. Most of the Americans here are well educated men, and many of them bave traveled all over North and South America. Some have literary ability, and I have been much interested in a little volume of poems by an American named Gilbert. Hero is one which will be appreciated by any man who has spent much time in the tropics. It describes the isthmus and might be entitled "The Land of Perpetual Thirst:"

Where the longitude's mean and the lati-tude's low. Where the hot winds of summer perpetually Where the mercury chokes the thermome-

ter's throat And the dust is as thick as the hair on a Where one's mouth is dry as mummy ac-There lieth the land of perpetual thirst. The following is more glowing by far than the reality. The Chagres is really a beautiful stream and not half so bad as painted. The terrible miasma was at its worst year ago, when the swamps were dug up for the canal and railroad. Today the isthmus is

canal and railroad. Today the isthm comparatively healthy:
"BEYOND THE CHAGRES."
Beyond the Chagres river
Are paths that lead to death;
To fever's deadly breezes—
To malaria's poisonous breath!
Beyond the trepic foliage,
Where the alligator waits,
Is the palace of the devil—
His original estates,

Beyond the Chagres river
Are paths fore'er unknown,
With a spider 'neath each pebble,
A scorption 'neath each stone!
'Tis here the boa constrictor
'His fatal banquet holds,
And to his slimby bosom

Beyond the Chagres river Lurks the panther in his lair, And ten hundred thousand dangers Are in the noxious air.
Behind the trembling leaflets,
Beneath the failen reeds,
Are the ever-present perils
Of a million different breeds.

Beyond the Chagres river

'Tis said—the story's old—
Are paths that lead to mountains
Of purest virgin gold:
But 'tis my firm conviction,
Whatever tales they tell.
That beyond the Chagres river
All paths lead straight to hell!
We crossed the Chagres and about a hundred other waterways during the trip and eaw women with little or nothing on them washing their clothes in the streams. All washing here is done with cold water, and washing here is done with cold water, and my towels at the hotel are frequently orna-

nented with burs caught from being dried FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for 'DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stom-

Local Associations Preparing for the United States League Convention.

BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE MEETING

significant Feature of the Improve ment in Building and Loan Circles\_A Jersey Scheme\_ Illinois Reports.

"On to Omaha!" is the slogan of building and loan associations throughout the country. Obio, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Kansas have already chosen delegates. Iowa will be represcuted, though the delegates have not yet been appointed. Illino's will follow later on. Missouri and Tennessee will be represented, and probably Kentucky, while Louisiana is to send a warm delegation to bid for the con vention of 1899. The indications are that the convention of the United States League of Local Lose and Building associations, which assembles in this city, July 27, will be the largest in the history of the league. Nebraska associations will undoubtedly be very generally represented. As a rule the associations of the state are recovering rapidly the ground lost during the last few years. General prosperity manifests its presence in unmistakable ways. Business is steadily increasing, money to coming in freely and the lemand for it grows in proportion. look is as bright and encouraging as in the early '80s, when Nebraska's strides were the envy of the world. When to these stimulating conditions are added the attractions of the exposition, the promoters of the leagu convention have substantial reasons for their comfidence in a record-breaking attendance. Iowa is also expected to send a large delegation, and other adjoining states will follow the example. The larger the attendance the greater the benefits. While voting on ques-tions is confined to the regular delegates practically, the convention is open to all local association men, and they are privileged to participate in the discussions.

There is ample room in the transmissour region for multiplying mutual building and loan associations. No system of co-operation has been so successful or conferred such incalculable benefits on the participants. They ought to be proportionately as numerous in the west as in the east, but to reach that high plane of strength and popularity re-quires persistent work and unity of purpose. As a means to that desirable end, the annual onventions of the United States league rank foremost. These annual meetings are regarded as the Chautauquan of co-operative home building. They bring together the men who are the vital forces of the movement, men who have grown gray in the service as well as late recruits. Ideas are exchanged systems discussed and analyzed, experience Ideas are exchanged. contrasted with theories, and results outare given wide circulation in the newspapers, and are of such high character and merit as to command the attention of thoughtful read-

Omaha and South Omaha associations fully appreciate the advantage of the national conventions as a business undertaking and have already begun the work of preparing for the entertainment of the delegates. For the present the preliminary work has been subdivided and assigned to three committees of three members each. The general com-mittee is composed of ten members, of which Thomas F. Godfrey is chairman and Dave Christie secretary.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY. Omaha associations report business grow ing at a cheerful rate. The activity mani-fested in all branches of commercial life in this city strikes the building and loan assothis city strikes the building and loan asso-ciations in a way that makes smiles bloom on the faces of the secretaries. Since the first of the year there have been substantial gains all round. A marked feature of the upturn is the demand for shares, on which many holders have made liberal advance payments. Consequently receipts are heavier than ever before. Another significant of loans before maturity of pledged shares. Last year the repayment of a loan was a rarity; now it is an every day occurrence, while the demand for loans is only moderate. These facts indicate a comfortable financial condition among home owners. The older associations which gathered in real estate after the collapse of the boom are steadily unloading. In all respects it may be said the Omaha associations are on Easy street

A JERSEY SCHEME. The average Jerseyman is as fertile in The average Jerseyman is as fertile in expedients as the state is in variety of summer extractions. Undoubtedly the man who coined the phrase, "It's a cold day when a Jerseyman gets left," concentrated a volume of experience in a few words. When things do not go his way he tries some other way, and invariably reaches "the stuft." Just now the national variety of building and long associations in that the building and loan associations in that state exhale an odor that requires a disinfectant. The state legislature and the courts are supplying the disinfectant, while most of their patrons hopefully look for 50 per cent —in the dim future. Under these circum-stances the idle promoters are devising other means of reaching the same end. One of the means adopted is to dispense with the name of building and loan association, so as to exhale a sweeter odor than the defunct na-tionals. The prospectus of one organized in Newark presents a novel scheme of philanthrophy, by means of which the promoters may enjoy a degree of financial health proportioned to the number of victims. me purchasing company. It will issue certificates of stock to all comers, and when \$1,000 is accumulated the holder of certificate No. 1 gets a deed to a \$1,000 home. Every certificate holder is required to pay \$8 a year to the expense fund, which "shall self responsible to the certificate holder

he the absolute property of the company, for which the company at no time holds it-An additional \$8 a year is charged when the An additional \$3 a year is charged when the certificate holder gets a home, besides the regular payment of \$2 per week. There will be no lapses, but the old national method of selling delinquent stock at auction is retained as large as life. Every facility is afforded for getting in on the ground floor, but when a certificate holder wants to get out—that's different. The company agrees to give the withdrawing membe a certificate acknowledging the debt "under the seal of the company." When it will be paid the prospectus does not state. DOINGS IN ILLINOIS.

The sixth annual report of the Illinois auditor of public accounts shows a material falling off in the business of building, loan and homestead as ociations for 1897. In 1896 there were 718 of these associations in the state, and in 1897 but 682. The failing off in receipts was \$3,086,321. Ten new ussociations were incorporated, seven surren-dered their charters, seven passed into the hands of receivers and twenty-six retired from business by liquidation. Concerning the recent legislation which has affected this

"As the provisions of recent legislation concerning building and loan associations are becoming understood its beneficial features are being recognized and commended. Under its provisions custodians were placed in charge of five associations, in two instances receivers were appointed, in one liquidation was decided upon, one was found solvent, and one reorganized and scaled its liabilities to shareholders to a point which rendered it solvent. This provision of the law, which affords shareholders a comparatively inexpensive and expeditions method of arriving at the condition of affairs of an as-sociation, and at the same time retaining in their own hands the power to decide upon the future course of proceedings, cannot be too highly commended."

too highly commended."

Commenting on the report the Chicago Tribune says: "Everything considered, it is rather surprising that the building and loan associations should have stood the ordeal as well as they did. If they had been all the time under the closer state supervision provided for by the law enacted by the last general assembly there would not have been so many failures as there were. "All investments have suffered. Experi-

should have been impaired to some extent.

"Whatever may have been the losses of shareholders during the last four years owing to faulty management and the hard times, that loss is but a pitiful fraction of what it would have been if the monometallic cheapsilver chandard had replaced the gold standard. Then the investors would have lost more than half of the \$50,000,000 they had invested. Then all the associations would have gone to smash. The defeat of Bryan averted that calamity.

averted that calamity.

"The report of the auditor for 1893 will undoubtedly show an increase in the number of building and loan associations and in the volume of their assets. The working people will regain full confidence in those associations, which have done so much for them."

### College Colleg Ante Room Echoes

A Cuban meeting is to be held tomorrow night in Patterson hall under the auspices of the Fraternal Union of America and the order's friends in the city. Arrangements for the affair are quite elaborate and have been fully completed. The attendance is expected to be large, as a general invitation is extended to the public to be present.

The main object of the meeting will be to receive contributions for the assistance of the suffering Cubans. Food of all kinds will be received at the door and it is suggested that people bring bacon, rice, meal, flour, beans and articles of such character. Cash donations will also be received and the lump sum will be expended by a special committee in the purchase of other necessary articles.

Those who attend will be entertained during the course of the evening with a good program. Addresses will be made by John L. Webster, A. S. Churchill, J. M. Gillan, J. H. Pratt and F. F. Roose, The speeches will be interspersed with music and vocal selections.

On next Thursday evening Banner lodge, No. 11, will hold its regular monthly social and at that time it will be presented by Supreme President Roose with the banner it won last year for securing the greatest increase in membership. A good program has also been arranged. Supreme President Roose returned to the city today.

Ancient Order of United Workmen. Recorder Henry Yingling of Union Pacific lodge. No. 17, is the recipient of a handsome gold past master's badge from the lodge, Mr. Yingling, by virtue of having served as recorder six consecutive terms, is entitled to the rank of past master, and at a recent meeting the lodge unanimously voted him the handsome gold emblem in token of the appreciation in which he is held. Recorder Yingling is now serving his seventh term as

Deputy Grand Master Workman Van Dyke, Phoenix lodge, No. 158, of Shelton, who has been working with the members of No. 17 for the last few weeks, and has been instrumental in securing many of its recent applications for membership, was presented with a gold past master's badge by the membrs of No. 17 at last week's meeting. The presentation was made by Past Master Workman Edwards, who voiced the gratitude of the members of No. 17 in a few well directed remarks. At the con-clusion of the meeting the women of Social odge, No. 102, Degree of Honor, tendered the members of No. 17 an excellent lunchcon after which descing and social features were indulged in until a late hour. The de-gree team gave Social lodge an idea as to what a degree of perfection can be attained by thorough drilling and the Mogullions presented each visitor with a souvenir in the shape of a biscuit manufactured in the lodge room of No. 171/2 by Members Wagner and Broadfield.

Modern Woodmen of America. The plans of the order for the entertainwhat indefinite shaps, but it is settled that

what indefinite shaps, but it is settled that there will be a "Woodmen's day." Head Manager A. R. Tulbot of Lincoln was recently selected as a committee by the board of managers to take the proper steps in the matter. The local members are talking of establishing a bureau of information, but that is still undecided.

On last Friday evening the foresters of Omaha gave an excellent theatrical entertainment in Turner hall, presenting "Carl Johnson, the Woodman." The cast of characters was made up of the following: Christian Partch, J. W. Barnett, C. E. Allen, Will Welch, W. Nollman, E. P. Graney, H. D. tian Partch, J. W. Barnett, C. E. Allen, Will Welch, W. Nollman, E. P. Graney, H. D. Stone, W. A. Rogers, H. C. Martin, Mrs. E. E. Allen, Mrs. J. W. Barnett, Mrs. W. A. Rogers, Miss Frances Rogers. Between the acts a duet was sung by J. Kopp and Mrs. Hyttelmyer, a solo was rendered by Miss Hattle Rubinstein, a black face turn was given by Al Brandenberg, a whistling solo was given by G. H. Foster and a rec bition was delivered by Miss M. F. Clark. The music was furnished by the Ideal Mandolin club. The affair concluded with a dance.

A. A. O. N. M. S. Tangier Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will hold one of their ceremonial sessions about April 30. anxious to give the camels, dromedaries, etsome exercise, and the illustrious potentate has arranged for a caravan to start about morning. the above date for a journey over the desert of Nebraska.

Illustrious nobles raise your voice to the highest pitch and cry aloud so all the faith-ful may hear that the true followers of the prophet will gather for this ceremony.

Independent Workmen of America. Plans are being made by the head officers and the local members of this order to fall into line and have a big demonstration in this city during the exposition. The details of the scheme have not yet been arranged, but one day, probably in August, will be set uside for the order. Fully 1,000

visitors are expected.

Omaha lodge No. 1 will give a card party and social on next Tuesday evening in the hall at 1320 Farnam street. A program of literary and musical selections will be given and a card tournament will be played.

Royal Achates.

Royal Achates hall, the headquarters of this new organization at 313 South Thircenth street, was dedicated on last Wednesby evening. The ceremony was in charge Nebracka lodge No. 1, the first lodge of the order. After the installation of officers the doors were thrown open and the friends of the members were admitted. A dance neluded the affair,

Omaga lodge is already making preparation for its first cocial affair to take place on the evening of April 1.

Knights of Pythias. Deputy Grand Chancellor Charles W. Kalcier exemplified the secret work of the order at the last meeting of Nebraska lodge, No. in a very able manner.
 The organization of a lodge of the Rath-

bone Sisters is receiving the earnest attention of a number of the members of lodge No. 1, and it is undertood a considerable number have indicated their intention of Such organization will be greatly beneficial to the dodge, and its beautiful ritualistic work highly entertaining and in-structive to its members.

Independent Order of Foresters. The first Court of Companions, the femithe huxiliary of the order in this section of

the country, was organized at South Omaha last week, the work being done under the direction of Mkss Anna Saunders. A court was to have been organized and instituted in this city last Friday night, but this was postponed until the coming week owing to the flinese of Miss Saunders. The local body is expected to have a charter list of about

Woodmen's Circle. The masquerade ball given by Omaha

grove No. 1, in Thurston Rifles' armory last Fancy parasola are dreams of gauzy frills and shirrings of chiffon, but there is every sort and kind between plain silk and this extravagant confection of lace and elaborate finish. Parasola are tucked, ruffled and trimmed with narrow frills of satin ribbon to match the gowns.

All investments have suffered. Experiment with heavy woman was won by Miss Alma Andreen and the man's prize was carried off by H. Nestor. The grove will give a card party on next to match the gowns.

Wednesday evening, proved a great success. The prize for the most elegantly attired woman was won by Miss Alma Andreen and the man's prize was carried off by H. Nestor. The grove will give a card party on next to match the gowns. Wednesday evening, proved a great success.

Chese Statements Are plain bargain facts—no shameless exaggeration, so common, can be found here—our prices are the lowest-not periodically-but at all times-we make no mistake on this point.

## **Axminster Carpet**

Seven patterns of the special sale Axmin ster left-it should not be necessary to speak of them again-they are the \$1.25 and \$1.35 kind — absolutely perfect because the factory wanted to close— 871c our price now...

## Ingrains . . .

Some people seem to think all Ingrain Carpets are the same quality-while some are made of wool-some of cotton - some jute and some shoddy-You can get any kind here for we are obliged to keep them allbut when you pay for wool you won't get shoddy, jute or cotton.

An all wool, 2-ply Ingrain —colors as good as in the most expensive-yard ..... The extra heavy weight

goods in an almost endless variety of colors, at 75c, variety of colors, at 75c, 70c and ..... An Elegant

Quarter oak or mahog.

any finish-24x24 top

highly polished —

with carving-one of

our best bargains—usually sold at \$3.75—1.90

priced at ........

Parlor Table



## This Elegant

**Baby Carriage** 

Nicely upholstered in Bedford cloth-with lace covered parasol-has the latest and best foot break-muffler tire wheels-price

new assortment of Baby Carriages in the latest upholstering-artistic designs at very interesting pricesranging from \$5.50 for a full sized carriage and up.

only.....

We show a large and

### **Lace Curtains** Special value in Fish Nets with Renaissance bordernew and novel designs-34 yards long by 50 inches wide-real value Another pattern some better quality ... New line Embroidered Swisses by

## per pair ..... French Bobinet Center Insertion and Lace Edge—something 4.25

**Mattresses** Genuine Sea Island Cotton Mattress-a very soft and durable Mat-

pair....

the yard—the very latest importations—every pattern new— never shown here be-fore—40c, 35c, 32c, 30c and

Popular French Frilled Curtains—full 3 yards long—

tress-nothing equals it except hair-perfectly sanitary ..... Our special cotton top

Mattress

at..... Wool top Mattress

## This Handsome

Dining Table Made in quarter sawed

oak - high leg - polshed—has large 44x44 inch top-the best makeheavy five inch legs 1200

# Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

1414-1416-1418 DOUGLAS STREET.

## ment of visiting members are still in a some-

One Question in Regard to Disposal is Satisfactorily Settled.

COUNTY ISSUE GOES TO SCHOOL FUND

Commissioners Decide to Accept the Governor's Offer and Sue Farson Leach & Co. for Damages Sustained.

The county commissioners have tired of the dilatory tactics of Farson Leach & Co., the members of a firm of Chicago brokers and bankers, who originally purchased the issue of \$180,000 of poor farm funding bonds and then backed out. The commissioners have sold the bonds to the State Board of Educational Lands and Buildings and propose to hold the Chicago men for all losses that the

When the county commissioners

bids on the purchase of the \$180,000 of poo form 41/2 per cent funding bonds there wer a number of bidders. Ferson Leach & Co offered the highest price. They bid par, accrued interest and a premium of \$15,327, depositing a certified check of \$500 as a guarantee of good faith. This bid was accepted and the bonds were lithographed under the direction of the legal representative of the firm, who at that time raised no legal ob-jection to the conditions of the securities. A couple of weeks later the firm wrote that their attorney had examined the conditionleading up to the issue of the bonds and had found that they were not legal. The commissioners had anticipated this action, and to ascertain for their own satisfaction the exact legal standing of the bonds, they brought an action in the supreme court to tes the legality of everything conected with the izaus. The supreme court had passed upon the questions and had held that the bonds were legal in every particular. Farson Leach & Co. were notified of this decision of the supreme court, but again they quibbled about taking the bonds, contending that as a new set of officers had come upon the stage between the time of issuing the bonds and the lecision of the supreme court their legality missioners secured an opinion from the at-torney general upon this point. He held that missioners secured an opicion from the attorney general upon this point. He held that there was no merit in the claim of Farson Leach & Co., and stated that if they did not want the bonds, the state stood ready not want the bonds, the state stood ready and willing to take the paper at its original bld of par, accrued interest and a premium of \$14,312. After considering the matter for some time, the commissioners accepted this bid, and at the meeting this morning adopted the resolution that Farson Leach & Co. had failed to comply with the terms of their bid, and that their \$500 had been forfeited.

SOLD TO THE STATE. Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution, Chairman Kierstead, of the Board of County Commissioners, County Clerk Haverly and County Treasurer Helmrod tool the bonds and departed for Lincoln, where ther will be turned over to the atate treas-urer, who will pay the purchase price in cash. This money will be deposited in the county depositories and will be at once paid out to parties holding claims arising by reason of having purchased lots in Douglas addition, which sales have been declared illegal and void.

The county has instructed its attorney bring suit against Farson Leach & Co. for the difference between the amount of their bid and the amount received from the state. In the transaction of routine business, the county commissioners accepted the resigna-tion of Dr. Mary Strong, resident physician at the county hospital, the same to take effect April 1. In presenting the resignation, the doctor said that the medical end of the hospital was not run according to ber ideas. Dr. Henry G. Wiess was appointed county physician, vice Dr. J. W. Blythin. The ap-pointment came about in this way: Commis-sioner Ostrom offered a resolution, declaring that Dr. Henry Gulick be appointed to the position. This resolution was defeated and then Commissioner Harte offered a resolu-tion, giving the place to Dr. Wiess. This



You can't afford to wear poorly fitting—or inferior made garments when such prices-as Nicoll offers-are within your Think of the advantage of

having your garments cut and

made to your order. You make your selection from an assortment of woolens that comprises the latest and best fabrics from the woolen markets of the world. You have your gar-

ments trimmed to suit your individual taste and fancy. There county may sustain by reason of their failure was a time when the PRICE was the obstructing barrier between to comply with the terms and conditions of ready-made garments—and made-to-order-garments—but not The custodian of the shrine stables is very action was taken at a meeting of the Board so now. Nicoll's prices are within the reach of the most economically inclined. If you cant afford a \$40 suit—we have them at \$30. If you can't afford a \$30 suit, we have them at \$20. Yes, even at \$15-and the assortment at that price-is generous.

We have over 1,000 designs for trousers—that ought to

SUITS, \$15 to \$50 SPRING OVERCOATS, \$15 to \$40.

209 and 211 S. 15th St - - -Karbach Block.

The Real Estate exchange asked that the ing that shade was detrimental to macadam decision of the supreme that could be questioned. To as it kept it wet, while a dry atmosphere satisfy the Chicago people, the county com-

\$1,890. As there was some question about holding the bondsmen, the commissioners considered it advisable to accept the com-promise. The sum of \$900 was immediately

he is to receive a salary of \$50 per month. MANDERSON IS FOR INTERVENTION.

Would Not Be Surprised to Hear of Naval Engagement. General Charles F. Manderson, general solicitor of the B. & M. railroad, has just returned from a fortnight's trip through

southern California, New Mexico and Arizona. In speaking to a Bee reporter of his trip, General Manderson said: "There is con position, even in the far southwest. state of California will not make a exhibit, but southern California will a handsome dispay of its own. At Phoenix Ariz., I attended a meeting of the Board of Trade, called to consider the ways and mean of making a creditable exhibit from that state at the exposition. Plans for such an exhibit were formulated, and the work started in good order. I have no doubt but Arizona will be well represented."
"General Manderson, do you think the con
troversy with Spain will result in a war?" "It begins to look like war. It surely looks more like war than it did two weeks ago. To my mind the action of Spain in sending a formidable flotilla of torpedo boats

went through by a majority vote, and the to Cuba forms an incident that is more warlike than any of the features of the Maine disaster or of the complications growing out commissioners order shade trees planted along the macadamized roads of the county. Commissioner Ostrom opposed the plan, saying that shade was detrimental to macadam. tween our ravy and the Spanish flotilla before the latter ever lands at Cuba would

not at all surprice me.
"The question of indemnity to this goverament for the loss of the Maine might settled by a court of nations, or other form of arbitration. Should the report of our board of inquiry show that the vessel was blown up from the outside the finding would probably be communicated at once to Spain. That country might reply that the report did promise. The sum of \$990 was immediately paid into the county ircosury and the balance will follow in a few days.

The request to appoint John Knight as constable of Eikhorn precinct was referred.

August Rogert was commissioned to keep the macacam roads in repair. For doing this he is to receive a salary of \$50 per month. the former among the latter can no longer be endured. The reports of the suffering among the inhabitents of the island are from trustworthy sources and indicate that intervention on grounds of humanity would be entirely justifiable."

> HUGHES GETS HIS INJUNCTION. City of South Omaha Restrained from

> Laying a Sidewalk. Judge Fawcett has granted an injunction in the case of Hughes against the city of South Omaba. The city council sought to lay a sidewalk along the west side of Thirtysixth street, from Q street to the Sarpy county line. A temporary order was hereto-fore granted, but now this order has been made permanent. When the case was called the defendant did not uppear and the plain-tiff showed that the street passed through corn fields and was little more than a country road. He also showed that at the most the sidewalk could not accommodate more then two or three persons.

> Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher of Zanceville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve