ABOUT IRRIGATION

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

Resolutions as Formulated by the Com mittee Adopted-Plans for Securing National Legislation for the Advancement of Irrigation-Testing of Artesian Wells-What the Government should Do in This Direction-Visit to the Stock Yards.

The Irrigation Convention,

OMAHA, March 23 .- The second day's session of the Interstate Irrigation congress was called to order with President Moses in the chair. The convention went into executive session to take action upon the report of the committee on resolutions, previously formulated.

The report of the committee on reso lutions was adopted.

Colonel C. S. Chase of Omaha occupled the attention of the congress with an address on "The Duty of the Cities of the Plains in the Development of Irrigation."

Charles A. Gregory of New York delivered an address upon the subject of "Irrigation and Continental Development." in which he defined the word irrigation in all its phases. Scientific application of water to land was exhaustively reviewed, in which he re-ferred to it as an art which required diligence to learn. The speaker could not handle the subject as exhaustively as he desired in the time allotted, but "leave to print" in the official asked

proceedings. Elwood Mead, state engineer of Wyoming, then delivered an address on the "Progress of Irrigation in Wyoming." in which he reviewed the gratify ing results of irrigation and the excel-lence of the water laws of the state.

Colonel Hogeland of Lincoln made talk upon the cheapest plans for utiliz-ing the rivers, creeks and sheet waters of Nebraska, which commanded general attention. Colonel Hogeland spoke, in part. as follows: "The convention has not met to con-

sider the question as to whether the soil of this state is less fertile than it was the day that it was broken by the first farmer who located on it, but to consider the subject of a gradual de-crease in the rainfall, especially over the western part of the state, then to suggest the most available methods for getting at and placing upon the soil the necessary supply of water as a substi-tute for the rainfall. I have for several years past been engaged in experimenting with a series of pumps and water elevators, efficient and simple in construction, and in this matter I will say to the convention that I have succeeded

beyond my own expectation. The first of these pumps I use is al-most without limit in handling water from ten gallons up to one ton per sec-ond, and operates on an incline of fortyfive degrees. The other one is a single chain pump or elevator and operates in a vertical position. Both had been tested. The one working vertically for rivers, wells, creeks, draws and lakes can be furnished to any farmer or gard-ner at less cost than an ordinary wind mill, including the power to operate it. I have also recently experimented with an inclined well or tunnel for reaching the sheet waters of the state and have given considerable time to the investigation of the utilization of our sheet waters for irrigation. To convince this convention that my theory is not a vis-ionary one, I will ask my heaters to go with me to the Antelope well or pump-ing station on N and Twenty-sixth streets at Lincoln. and from which the city of Lincoln receives its drinking water. I made a personal examination of that well and learned from the superintendent the following facts: well proper is forty-five feet deep, with brick. From the bottom of this well the engineer drove five five-inch drain pipes seventy feet into what we call sheet water, but which is in fact artesian, as the water pours over the lops of these pipes like the opening out of a large umbrella, and the pumps which are stationed at the bottom of the well raise to the stand pipes 1,250,-000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. If the pumps cease operation for a few hours this body of water rises to within eight feet of the surface of the ground. "Now this is a fair sample of the great great body of sheet water underlying the magnificent stretch of fertile prairie lands traversed by the railroads of the state along the divide through central Nebraska and Colorado to Denver, and if wells of the capacity of the one referred to can be sunk along these railroads at intervals of a few miles, say to the depth of thirty or forty feet, and from that depth drive down drain pipes to the body of sheet water, the farmers along the route are sure of getting a supply of water for irrigation purposes and they are certain of get-ting a flow of water that will in most cases come to within ten or twenty feet of the surface of the ground." Referring to the probable water sup-ply in the Platte river bed for irriga-tion purposes by means of pumping well water, Mr. Hogeland quoted Chief En-ginese Victoria enther gineer Nettleton as an eminent authority for the following: "This estimate is verified by a deep excavation made on the South Platte river twenty-five miles southwest of Denve, where the company has put in a subconduct near the bed of the river. which is eighteen feet below the water line. In the 700 feet of this conduct there is obtained 9,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, or at the rate of 153 cubic feet per second for a mile of such conduct. Therefore, by means of a cenwhat may be called a gathering well about 500 feet long and eight feet deep (below the river), and have placed two powerful fifteen-inch centrifugal pumps to lift the water out of this well into the canal."

vastly broader and deeper than the vis-ible river and is always there, while the river in sight may cease to flow. The only point in which the river ex-cels is velocity. The percolation of wa-ter through silt if very slow as com-pared with channel velocities and this limits the volume which may be devel-oped by subflow ditches or pumping. Where the silt is very porous, by reason of its coarseness or the form of its par-ticules, and at the same time the water is under considerable pressure, the ve-locity of percolation may approach that of free flowing streams. In some places in the valley of the Platte so copious is the underflow that when it is tapped at the distance of several miles from the channel it responds to power-ful pumps as freely as if the supply were drawn from a substeranean lake." Delegates paid a visit to the South Omaha stock yards and in the erening held a farewell session at the Commer-Omaha stock yards and in the evening

held a farewell session at the Commercial club. Mr. Carnahan of Colorado, backed by the delegation from Wyoming, insisted on the following being incorporated in the resolutions to be adopted by the

convention: Resolved, That the government should determine by actual tests whether or not artesian water can be obtained upon the great plains, and if so, to what extent.

After considerable discussion the men from the west triumphed and the con-vention ratified their request. It was decided to have county and state organizations act as committees to punch up the various congressional delega-tions and agitate irrigation legislation now pending in congress. A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the secretary of the interior and congressional delegations of the states interested.

HARRISON'S ASSASSIN.

Attorneys Making a Desperate Effort to

Save His Life.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- Prendergast's attorneys are leaving no legal stone unturned in their effort to save him from the gallows to-morrow and as a last resort have asked examination as to his sanity.

Late last evening the attorneys appealed to the United States judges in this city for a writ of habeas corpus. Their principal point was that the state court refused Prendergast permission to appear as his own attorney. Judges Bonn, Seaman and Jenkins met with Judge Woods. From 5:30 until midnight they considered the constitutional points.

This morning the federal judges de-nied their aid to Prendergast, leaving the only chance of escape from death to-morrow in the hands of Acting Governor Gill. The federal judges held that the application disclosed only the same grounds for relief that only the same grounds for relief that had been presented to the Illinois supreme court

An exception was taken by the defendant's attorneys whereby they re-serve the right to take an appeal to the United States supreme court, but unless a reprieve be received from the executive of the state this will be unavailing.

To the surprise of the community at large a new loophole was discovered by Prendergast's attorneys, and an attempt to utilize it was made immediately after the decision of the fed-eral judges was announced. The attorneys decided to raise the question of Prendergast's sanity under a special Statute of the state. Attorney S. S. Gregory proceeded immediately to make a last effort to at least postpone dition of the condemned man could be passed upon by a jury of his peers. Judge Baker of the state circuit court, to whom application was made, consented to hear the case this afternoon. Prendergast's attorney, it is said, would try to show that the assassin

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE. | REPUBLICAN MATTERS.

A True Story of a Farmer's Suffering

Investigated by the Journal.

Helpless for Years With Infammatory Rheumatism-Medical Science Could Supply No Relief-How He Was Saved.

From the Lincoln, Neb., Journal.

If, as it is universally believed, the age of miracles in the history of religion has past, it is equally certain that this is but the beginning of the age of marvels in the evolution of medical science. No stronger proof of this could be offered than the following case, the truth of which is vouched for by the Journal; About five miles from David City, in

Batler county, Nebraska, resides Mr. W. H. Kinnison, a farmer, who, for several years, has been a great sufferer from that dread source of pain and agony, inflammatory rheumatism. Within the last few months a great change has come over him. From be-ing a bed-ridden rheumatic victim he has become a strong, vigorous man, able in every instance to labor beside his fellows. The fact of his wonderful restoration to health came to the knowledge of the Journal, and in consequence a reporter visited the resi-dence of Mr. Kinnison. The man in question was found seated upon a cul-tivator in the middle of a sixty-acre corn field, and to the question, "How d, "I are you this morning?" replied, "I never felt better in my life." When asked to tell the story of his sickness and recovery, Mr. Kinnison said: "I always had good health until about four series when the story with four years ago, when I was taken with rheumate pains in my legs, arms and hands, and it was not long before I was perfectly helpless. I think the rheumatism was the result of a case of grip I had the winter before. I did not do a day's work for nearly three years until this spring. I spent hundreds of dol-lars on different doctors and medicines. I went to Hot Springs, South Dakota bought electric belts and electric batteries, but to no use. I couldn't find anything that would even relieve. I was all swollen up, my muscles at their utmost tension, and the pain was abso-lutely unbearable. I could not get in or out of bed alone, and for all those weary months I lay and suffered without any hope of recovery. "At last, after nearly three years of

that kind of a life, I saw an account in the Nebraska State Journal of some one who it seemed was nearly in my own condition, and who had been cured by a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I got Mr. J. J. Frater, of David City, to get me two boxes. As soon as I began to take them I began to get better. It was but a lit-tle while before I could dress myself, and only a short time after that that I was able to do all my work, and I have not lost a day since. I think that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best remedy on earth. It is certain they cured me of muscular inflammatory rheumatism in its worst form."

Mrs. Kinnison corroborated her hus band's story in every particular, and his father also verified the main facts in the case. The Journal representa-tive drove back to David City and called upon Mr. J. J. Frater, the druggist. Here again he heard Mr. Kinnison's story verified.

Mr. Frater further said: "I have several customers who buy very freely of Pink Pills, notably Mr. D. C. Jordan, who is also a rheumatic. and who lives

in the seuthwest part of town." The Journal reporter stumbling thus upon another case hunted up Mr. Jordan, whom he found to be a manufac-turer. Upon inquiry as to his opinion of Pink Pills, Mr. Jordan was enthusiastic as to their merits, and said: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the best rem edy for rheumatism I have ever come across. I began recently to use them after years of suffering. They have given me a wonderful amount of relief, I used them in my family, too, every one of whom have received very appreciable benefit from them. The above is a plain statement of the facts ascertained by the Journal •repre-sentative, and can be substantiated by any one wishing to write to the parties named. named. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

PROGRESS BLOCKED.

racy Fointed on the Court

figs when they have grown nothing eral election laws was the first par-tisan measure the Democrats were but thistles. able to get through both branches of

the present congress. It was in fact, the first partisan Democratic meas-How the Democratic National Majority ure adopted since the war. That this party should signal its return to In the national election of 1892 power after many years of opposition Mr. Cleveland carried the country by by restoring as far as may some 379,000 plurality. It may give some faint idea of the Republican tidal wave which has set in since inbe the conditions existing prior to the war is characteristic of its reactionary tendancies. The Democrat program, or rather, the program of certain bourbon elements of the Democrat auguration to say that that large plurality has already been four-fifths wiped out by the subsequent elec-tions in eight states. Here are the party, was to wipe off the statute figures of the Republican gains or books every vestige of the legislation framed by the Republican party Democratic losses in the state elecwhich reflected the results of the tions of 1893 and 1894, as compared war. This program, ignoring the rapid march of events since 1851 with the previous federal election: Iowa, 1863, Republican gain Maryland, 1843, Democratic loss Missachusetts, 1843, Republican gain Nebraska, 1863, Republican gain Olio, 1863, Republican gain Pennsylvania, 1894, Republican gain Virginia, 1894, Republican gain New York, 1-94, Republican gain seemed to the bourbons to embody the highest form of statesmanship, says the Detroit Tribune. To live and never to learn was their creed. A portion of this program has been

carried out. It remains to be seen Total. Cleveland's plurality what becomes of the rest of it. No careful student of our history Yet remainin t..... and national developement can re-Rhode Island, Oregon, Maine and gard the repeal of the federal elec-Vermont all hold state elections betion laws in any other light than as tween now and October. They will a retrogressive movement. The pasdoubtless show Republican gains, while Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas sage of these laws was coincident with the rise of national sentiment and Georgia will almost as surely at the conclusion of the war; their repeal is coincident with the return show Democratic losses. It is high-

government yearly gains an accretion

of power and function that is at once

demanded and approved by the peo-

ple. National developement requires

this steady strengthening of the

federal government, and the republic

is not to be preserved by breaking down federal power, as a certain class of statesmen think, but by

building up federal power in harmony

with our general scheme of federal

government. The democratic party

has never fully caught the national

spirit. It is not yet freed from the influences of ante-bellum political

philosophy. In this view the repeal

of the federal election laws is a

triumph of worn-out political

From the standpoint of practical

politics, however, repeal of the elec-

tion laws is a merely partisan scheme

to place the control of federal elec-

tions more completely in the hands

of local authorities. It is frightful

to contemplate the possibilities of

fraud which repeal opens up in the

South and in the populous Democrat

strongholds of the North. In most

of the Southern states the election

machinery is not in the control of

the people, but is manipulated by

Northern Democratic cities, notably

in New York, it seems practically im-

possible to prevent the commission

of the most glaring frauds upon the electorate. The repeal of the fed-

eral election laws carries with it the

repeal of the federal statutes for the

prevention of bribery and corruption

theories.

ly probable that Mr. Cleveland's 379 .to power of a party whose dominant 000 plurality will be entirely wiped out by these eight state contests, and members are infused with the dying doctrine of state rights. This doc-trine, in its extreme form, will never that the country will go into the autumn congressional elections with again be popular in this country, for a clean slate. It is no wonder the while the proper balance between the state and federal governments prophets of "tariff reform" grow desperately nervous as they grasp the will always be preserved. the federal significance of these statistics.

National Convention Representation

opportunity offers, and cast a more intelligent vote iban many of them

FOUR-FIFTHS GONE.

Is Fast Disappearing.

79,923

4,140

300,000

78,985

The probability of the Republican National committee changing the basis of representation in the next national convention has been somewhat discounted since the Minneapolis convention. The Republicans of the states which contributed the votes that gave the party strength and success have long been uneasy over a system of representation that arbitrarily gave each congressional district two delegates irrespective of its Republican vote. A change which would make votes and not arbit:ary boundary lines the tasis of representation, has been demanded. It is now reported that the national committee will determine upon a schedule which will provide that each congressional district, instead of having two delegates, will be accorded one delegate and an additional one one for every 7,000 Republican votes cast in 1892. This basis would greatly reduce the strength of the Southern states in the convention and increase the representation of Republican states. The change would increase the strength of Republican districts in national Repubexternal authorities, so that the dominant party has full control throughout the entire state. In lican conventions, and give these who are expected to furnish votes to elect Republican candidates a more potent voice in the selection of candidates; but would, if carried out on the plan of the New York Repulican papers, increase the influence of the Eastern states.

A Narrow Polley.

When the Republican party un-

Hard Times and Economy. It is a great mistake for people whe can at all afford to spend liberally to practice economy in hard times. On one occasion during the second empire, when there was a great financial de-pression. Louis Napoleon commanded his ministers to open their houses and entertain profusely, and the court cir-cles, taking the hint, began such a round of gayety that trade revived, while the manufacturers, plucking up courage, opened their mills, and a crisis was averted. Spending is as much a duty with the rich as saving is with the poor, and it takes both attributes to make a prosperous community. to make a prosperous community.

Wild Hogs in Plenty

In many places in Fleaty. In many places in the tule lands. in the vicinity of Suisan, Cal., wild hogs, as ferocious and tenacious of life as the boar of the German forests, may be en-countered by the aportsman who likes a spice of danger in his hunting, says the New York Evening Post. One of these basets that manifest these beasts, shot recently, measured from the tip of the snout to the root of from the up of the shout to the root of the tail more than six feet and had tusks fourteen inches in length. Its weight, although it had no superfluous flesh, was 420 pounds. The skin at the shoulders was three inches thick and tough as leather. It was reported that hogs had been running will in the marshes for a long time and that they were savage enough to furnish

marshes for a long time and that they were savage enough to furnish better sport than some other animals that are supposed to be dangerous. A party was formed to kill a particu-lar boar that had been roaming the tules land for several years in spite of the efforts of local hunters to bring him to bay. The tracks of the boar was found, and he was tracked to a patch of dense reed grass. The hunters invaded it from different points, and one of them suddenly came upon the animal. His companions heard the re-port of his gun, and the next instant saw the man's body thrown in the air fully ten feet. Going to his rescue a second hunter was charged by the boar. One shot brough thim to his knees, but even then he rese and runhed on his even then he rose and rushed on his assailant again. A second ball pene-trated the brain and he rolled over dead. The man who was thrown into the air was not seriously injured, but received bruises which laid him up for considerable time.

The Whale Story Exploded.

Baltimore American: A southern man says that the Rev. Mr. Jasper, of Richmond, who believes that "the sun do move," is the author of an original and unique explanation of the story of Jonah and the whale. It is as follows: "Dat country war a seashore, an' de hotels dey was named after de tings of de sea. Dah was de Sailors' Rest, de Mariners' Retreat, de Scafaring Man's Home an' a lot of sich places, jest as yo'kin fin' 'em at Norfolk now. Among dese places was one called de Whale's Belly. Jonah come along, an' he didn't hab no scrip in his purse. He stayed dar tree days an' when de land-lady found he didn't hab any money she spewed him out. It is gib to us to she spewed him ont. It is gib to us to show how when we don't treat a man right 'kase he's pore we may be kickin' an angel unawars."

A Philadelphia Incident.

The easy and comfortable attitudes assumed by most men riding in street cars have frequently been a source of irritation to women, and one feminine passenger had the courage to publicly condemn the practice. A Sixteenth street car was scuddling up town with many masculine passengers and one woman, who sat in an upper corner and whose physiognomy stamped her as a school ma'am.

Another woman entered the car at Poplar street, and finding no vacant seat was proceeding to grasp a strap when the voice of the schoolma'am piped out, "If these men would put their legs together, there would be plenty of room." A dead silence was fol-lowed by a stealthy shifting of nether ntii sumeient red cu visible to accommodate the standing passenger.—Philadelphia Record.

cast when the present congress and administration were elected. West-The Moss-Grown Principles of De ern people, and Eastern people, too, must learn that they cannot gather The bill for the repeal of the fed-

Reference was also made to the following paragraph from the final geolog-ical reports of the underflow investigation made by Prof. Robert May, F. G. 8. A., to the secretary of agriculture,

The streams thus becoming entangled in the silt of their own valleys are indeed lost to view, but they are not wholly lost. They go to feed the un-derflow. No physical feature of the great plains is more impressive, when once fully realized, than the fact that a mighty ^a mighty invisible river accompanies relation that wisible one. The under-flow is ridge.

is now insane. This proceeding was tried in the case of Lingg, the An-archist, but failed, and all the arrangements were completed this afternoon for a double hanging to-morrow, Prendergast and "Buff" Higging to be the victims.

A TARIFF BOARD PROPOSED.

Senator Morgan Will Press His Commission Solution .

WASHINGTON, March 23. - Senator Morgan to-day expressed an intention to press at the proper time his proposed amendment to the tariff bill, providing for the appointment of a tariff commission. He said: "The purpose of the amendment is to provide for changes in the tariff upon an equitable basis without the disturbance in business which is always the result of an effort to make a complete revision. If the matter should be placed in hands of a commission, as is proposed by the amendment, changes could be made to suit the condition of the treasury or of any especial industry, and they would be so gradual, if made in ac-cordance with the provisions of the amendment, as to not create the least disturbance.'

The senator cited authorities to show that the amendment would be constitutional and instanced the fact Senator Cullom had also presented a proposed amendment of ilar purport as an indication that it would find support in the senate.

The proposed commission is to consist of four members besides the secretary of the treasury, two of whom are to live east of and two west of the are to live east of and two west of the Mississippi and no more than three to be members of any one party. It is made the duty of the board to make inquiry as to the rates of duty imposed upon any article im-ported into the United States and to ascertain and determine whether rates ascertain and determine whether rates are greater or less than is just, necessary or proper for the raising of the revenue and their decision is to be reported to the president, who, if he approves it, is required to issue a proclamation stating the decision of the board, giving the increase or decrease and requiring customs officers to as-sess and collect duties upon the articles mentioned in accordance with the decision of the board.

Miss Pollard to Write a Book.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2 .- Miss Pollard's friends deny she will kill Breckinridge if she loses the suit for breach of promise, but in any event they say she will write a book, giving all the unfortunate infatuation and relations for ten years with BreckinNOTES AND ITEMS.

The archbishop of York oace gave a banquet which cost \$150,000.

The world's standing armies and navies employ 9,000,000 men.

Up to 1865 Charleston, S. C., had a larger commerce than New York.

The blood rose is found only in Florida in an area of five miles in diameter.

A new form of bicycle is being experimented with for fire department purposes.

There is a band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina who still use bows and arrows.

A map of America by Columbus has been discovered. It represents this continent as a part of Asia.

The great oaks in Waverly. Mass., are survivals of an oak forest that must have existed in the tenth century.

One Marler, under sentence of death at Pineville, Ky., last week professed religion and the chaplain baptized him in the bathtub at the prison.

Two walnut chairs, that were brought to this country from Switzerland 240 years ago, it is claimed, are in possession of Landon Thomas of Augusta, Ga.

Statistics prepared in Paris show that the proportion of novels to serious works read in the public libraries of the municipality, is less than fifty-two per hundred.

in presidential and congressional the purity of the ballot must be found in local legislation. Nowhere in this country are the election laws too severe or two well enforced. The repeal of the federal laws has removed a great safeguard of honest elections, and there can be no question that this fact in itself was one of the most powerful arguments for repeal

A Ycar of Failures.

In a purely political point of view Mr. Cleveland has made a miserable failure. His cabinet is commonplace, and many of his appointments-that of Mr. Van Alen. for instance-have been made on private and personal instead of public considerations and fitness for the offices sought to be filled. His autocratic methods have alienated former supporters and divided his party in every state in the Union. In the effort to carry out

his imperious will he has been guilty of as grave an offense as lies at the door of any president, namely-the attempt to coerce a co-ordinate branch of the government and bend it to his purposes by unscrupulous use of the federal patronage. He can count himself fortunate that it was not made the basis of articles of impeachment. The first year of Mr. Cleveland's second term closed in dishonor abroad and disaster at home. In the interests of the country and of all the people, we wish he might have the wisdom to avoid in the year before him the dangerous and destructive policies he has been pursuing.

Reasons too Numerous to Mention.

The New York World has made up its mind that the Democrats of Pennsylvania were defeated for two reasons: "First because they knew they had no chance, and second because of disgust with their party's quarreling at home, shilly-shallying in the senate and fillibustering in the house." The same causes which operate to defeat the Democrates in the house this year will operate to defeat them in the nation in 1886; but the World does not enlarge upon this aspect of the situation.

Where Marching Amounts to Something.

Talk of Western men "marching to Washington" to lay their complaints and demands before congress is balderdash. The place for Western stuffers who do their work so bunmen is to march to the polls, when glingly as to get caught.

elections, and the only protection of tective law, what would have been said if the argument in favor of pro tection had been based solely on par-tisan considerations? What would have been said if Mr. McKinley had insisted upon a tariff for the protection of the industries of Ohio, if Mr. Reed had advocated the protection merely of the lumber interests of Maine, or 1f Mr. Hiscock had insisted solely on protection to the collar and cuff and other manufactures of his state? On the narrowest, most selfish and partisan grounds the fight over the tariff is being made by the Democratic senators. Consideration of patriotism, the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the nation. are not considered. The question with each senator is: "What kind of a bill will help the Democratic party to carry my state? Let the rest of the Union take care of itself."

Work for Republicans.

The decrease in the public debt during the last year of Harrison's administration was \$6,192, 117. The increase in the debt during the first year of Cleveland has been \$52,145,-823. At this rate the Democrats can pile up as much debt in one year as the Republicans can pay off in eight years and a half. Should Cleveland keep up his present pace of a million a week for the three remaining years of his term. it will take about thirty-six years of uninterrupted Republican management to reduce the public debt to what it was when Harrison retired one year ago.

Disheveled and Distressed.

Between the majority report, which in vindicating Harrison condemns Cleveland by cutting away all reason for his action, the supplementary report which affirmatively damns him without reference to Harrison's action, and the frank declaration by one-half of his defenders in favor of the annexation he has sought to defeat. Mr. Cleveland is left in a very much disheveled and distressed condition.

Tammany Has No Use for Bunglers.

If over-zealous retainers and heelers carry their loyalty and devotion to the point of getting caught stuffing ballot boxes and falsefying returns it is their own lookout. Tammany has no use for ballot box



HENRY LEHMANN, 1620-1624 Douglas St., - OMAHA, NEB.

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