

THE FOREIGN FLOODS.

Towns and Villages Continuing to be Submerged and Washed Away.

The Starch Arising from Decomposing Bodies Buried in the Debris Said to be Terrible.

General News and Notes From All Parts of the World.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

VIENNA, January 10.—The inhabitants of Raab have abandoned the town. The floods rose so rapidly that many persons trying to escape fell through the ice and were drowned.

PESTH, January 10.—In the Hungarian diet, the minister of the interior stated that he had sanctioned the payment of money required to relieve the wants of sufferers by the inundation at Raab, and private charity had also commenced to work relief. It is officially reported that ten thousand persons are homeless, and between three hundred and four hundred houses are inundated and partially destroyed.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT has introduced a bill authorizing an exhibition at Pesth in 1885, to which the state will contribute 400,000 florins.

A DISTRESSING SITUATION.

VIENNA, January 11.—The town of Raab in Hungary and the two adjacent valleys are only saved from inundation thus far by the frost. When the thaw commenced the water had suddenly risen all over the district. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants were aroused by the alarm bells and commenced a rapid flight. A large number of fugitives crowded into the solidly built theatre which stands on an island in the midst of the park, but here a new panic ensued. The water gradually rose as far as the first gallery.

Meanwhile around Raab the dykes were breaking and admitted a deluge which soon will reach the inner town, containing 6,000 fugitives, as well as the ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives are lost, but fortunately the flood did not reach the higher part of the town, and ceased to rise at noon. The city of Graad, on the Danube, the seat of the Hungarian prince, is also menaced by the flood. Inundations in the neighborhood of the town of Komorn Alorna, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, are also particularly extensive.

THE FLOOD AND WAR.

BERLIN, January 11.—The extent of the flooded country in the middle Rhine districts, exclusive of the tributaries of that river, are computed at 700 square kilometers, or nearly half as large again as the lake of Constance. The king of Bavaria has given a second 10,000 marks for the relief of distressed subjects. Although the war rumors have now subsided it is remarked that two officers of the general staff have been ordered to Kingsbury and Thorn.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

The Baden appeal to the generosity of the British is published in behalf of 20,000 people, rendered homeless by the floods.

A HARD TIME.

VIENNA, January 11.—The roofs of some houses in Raab had to be taken down to enable the soldiers to rescue the inmates.

RELIEF GIVEN.

BERLIN, January 11.—The laintag has voted and granted 3,000,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers in the inundated districts.

THE SOCIALIST FEUD.

MARIBELLE, January 11.—Fresh placards denouncing the emperor of Austria are affixed to the Italian consulate. The Austrian government has seized two dispatches sent to a Vienna newspaper from this city.

NO ADDRESS.

PARIS, January 11.—The proposition of the republican senators to issue an address to the country as to Gambetta's death has fallen through.

DECOMPOSITION OF BODIES.

VIENNA, January 11.—The water has passed over the dyke at Komorn in Hungary and has flooded the country for miles around. The ruins of some houses in Raab are beginning to exhale cadaverous odors arising from the bodies buried under the debris.

A FAMINE EXPECTED.

PESTH, January 11.—Throughout the flooded districts of Hungary there will certainly be a famine unless assistance is prompt.

ARABI ARRIVED.

COLUMBIA, January 10.—Arabi Pasha and his fellow exiles have arrived here.

PARIS, January 10.—The remains of Chateaubriand were interred at Borzany to-day. The archbishop of Rheims spoke at the grave.

LYONS, January 10.—The trial of the anarchists continued to-day. The president of the court received a threatening letter. The remainder of the prisoners, those not already examined, acknowledged they had been engaged in socialistic propaganda.

DUBLIN, January 10.—A deputation of Catholic prelates waited on the Lord Lieutenant to-day, and pointed out the present privations of the people of the west of Ireland, and represented severe distress impending. They suggested that the board of public works advance loans to holders of land to enable them to improve their farms. They deprecated emigration, and pointed out the repugnance of the people to enter the work house. Earl Spencer promised to give the matter earnest consideration.

Bank Suspended.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The City bank of Jersey City has suspended. The capital was \$50,000. The average deposits were \$75,000.

A Big Verdict.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The jury returned a verdict of \$25,000 against

the New York and Long Branch road in the case of C. M. Woodruff, killed in the disaster at Parker's Creek, near Long Beach, last summer.

OTHER DAYS,

On Which Fred Spencer Can Now Reflect.

A Daring Raid on a Woman's Purse.

About 5 o'clock last evening a crowd might have been seen rounding the corner near the Nebraska National bank, which would have made a creditable funeral procession for the oldest citizen. It was headed by Special Officer Klesner, who had in tow a young man who had just picked a lady's pocket.

The affair occurred just in front of Shiverick's store and was witnessed by several parties. The lady was Mrs. Freda Kunde, who was walking down street with a child in her arms. Her pocketbook was in her outside cloak pocket, and Spencer, who is a young man about 23 years of age followed her up and finally grabbed the purse and ran. He was chased by several persons and finally captured by Mr. Klesner. He was taken to Judge Benke's court and committed to jail in default of \$100 bail to appear at 2 p. m. to-day for trial on the charge of petit larceny, to which he pleaded not guilty and asked for a continuance to secure counsel. He was searched, but the stolen pocket-book was not found on him, he having no doubt thrown it away. He had several St. Joe business cards, which would go to show that he recently came from St. Joe. He also had a card upon which was printed a piece of poetry entitled, "Thoughts of other days," which the judge returned to him and advised him to read it and reflect, and while he was in jail to think of his other days.

A Nickel Complaint.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—In reference to the "complaints" of San Francisco parties of the delay in having their orders for nickels filled by the Philadelphia mint, director of the mint Snowden, said to-day that the orders were being filled as rapidly as possible. He said there was a great demand for nickels from all parts of the country and that the orders were filled in rotation as received. The principal cause of the delay, however, in filling orders from the far west, was the fact that the government has no contract with the express companies for the shipment of coin farther west than Omaha, but efforts are now being made for the formation of a contract for such shipment. The director says that upon receiving an order from San Francisco correspondence is at once begun with the applicant to ascertain whether or not he is willing to have the coin sent by registered mail at his own risk as the mint has no authority to send it at the government's risk. This correspondence, of course, consumes time and causes some delay to those in need of the coin. Mr. Snowden says that several large orders have been sent to San Francisco within the past ten days by a registered mail package at the consignee's risk.

The Indian War.

CHICAGO, January 11.—A Little Rock and Indian Territory special says: The troubles of the Creek nation are virtually settled, and the forces of Spoochee and Choctee, the rival chiefs, are disbanding. The result of the war has been the death of about 12 men and the wounding of nearly as many more.

The Press Paid.

NEW YORK, January 11.—By order of the joint executive committee of the New York and Western Associated Press, Mr. William Henry Smith, general agent of the Western Associated Press, will take charge of both associations to-day. The committee say in their resolutions this action is taken to simplify the service and increase its efficiency by uniting, as far as possible, the two associations under common management.

Banker in Jail.

JERSEY CITY, January 11.—President Boice, of the wrecked city bank, was locked in a cell to-night, unable to secure bail.

The Sunset Route.

SAN ANTONIO, January 11.—Colonel W. Pierce, of the Sunset road, leaves here to-morrow morning in company of other officials, to be present at the ceremonies incident to driving the silver spike at the end of the track, completing railroad connection between San Antonio and San Francisco.

Two Children Burned.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—A shanty belonging to James Davenport, a negro, in Moberly, Mo., burned last night, together with two of his children.

Butler's Dental.

BOSTON, January 11.—Governor Butler pronounced as a falsehood in every respect the report of a conference of democrats and Butler republicans held at his office, at which the two decided to put him in the field as a candidate for the United States senate. Butler says no such meeting has ever been held.

Morrill Dead.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 10.—Lot H. Morrill died this morning. He suffered very little.

Snow in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 11.—The snow is general all over the northwestern states. A fall of some five inches has occurred since midnight, and as it is still descending, with no signs of abatement, it promises to greatly interfere with traffic in and out of this city.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Vast Variety of Railroad Bills Introduced in the House.

A Woman With a History Appears in the Lobby.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LINCOLN, January 11.—The chairman of the railroad committee of the Colorado legislature asks to have a meeting and conference of the railroad committees of Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, to provide for similar and beneficial railroad legislation in the three states.

The county superintendents are in session to-day with a view to advising the legislature as to the needs of the educational interests in the state.

In the house three or four railroad bills were introduced. One was a bill providing for commissioner's similar to the one introduced in the senate by Butler. Ninety-eight bills have thus far been introduced.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

LINCOLN, January 11.—The entire morning was occupied by the reading of bills. To give their titles only would afford little information and space will not permit of more. None of them are so important at this time as to justify description at length.

Upon the floor was a lady, Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, whose history is not only one of the most remarkable, but it reveals a danger to which married women are exposed in this asylum of liberty. Her story is fully corroborated and shows the atrocities to which the sex may be subjected without cause and without remedy. In 1860 Mrs. Packard was the wife of a Presbyterian minister and the mother of six children. Her religious views experienced a change which brought her nearer in belief and sympathy to the Methodists than to the denomination of which her husband was a member. They were then living in Manteno, Ill., and it appeared to the husband to be a great detriment to his success that his wife should renounce the harsh dogmas of Calvinism, and espouse a more liberal creed. Finding argument of no avail, he formed the infamous plan of immuring the wife of his home and the mother of his children in a lunatic asylum. The law in Illinois favored his infernal scheme, for it gave the husband this power over his wife without challenge from any quarter as to the justice of his course. No examination was required, no certificate of insanity—the husband directed it and that was enough to remove a woman from all the endearments of home and the attractions of social life and consign her to a living tomb from which no living power could release her save the power that had doomed her or the merciful hand of death.

In carrying out his bigoted, merciless, fanatical purpose, Mrs. P. was kidnapped, taken to the insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill., and kept there for three years, with no access to the outside world.

At the end of this period the poor prisoner of religious fanaticism secured material, scrawled a note and thrust it through the upper and lower sash of her window as some one was passing by. It was a prayer that the party would make known the fact that she was sane, yet chained, and calling for deliverance. The paper fell into the right hands, and when it was found that the law was helpless, the people en masse threatened the destruction of the edifice, and the clerical despot was called upon to remove his wife as a measure of safety and to avoid a riot. The result was not only the liberation of Mrs. Packard, but at a later period 148 other women, falsely charged with insanity.

After trying again to confine his wife, Packard fled, taking property and children. The wife tried to secure what she supposed were her rights, but found she had none; that by common law she was a nonentity, that in a legal point of view she had less independence and fewer rights than a single woman, and that before she could stand a show in the courts she must secure a divorce and become a single woman. This she did not favor, as she did not believe in divorce, but for one ground given in the New Testament, and had devoted herself to the work of seeking the correction of the statute laws in regard to the married woman in several states. In sixteen years she has secured the passage of nineteen bills, all contributing to establish woman's identity and protecting inmates of insane asylums. She has nothing to do with any other schemes, such as woman's suffrage, but is canvassing the legislature so as to secure the passage of a bill giving to the inmates of our asylum the privilege of correspondence, free from the censorship of the superintendent, a privilege inmates of that institution do not at present enjoy. After agitating this matter in the several state legislatures, she proposes to go to congress and have the identity of married women declared throughout the republic.

New York Press Comment.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Journal of Commerce is sharply criticizing Secretary Chandler's needless bustling activity in finding something to do for the navy, and says that the approaching coronation of King Kalukau gives him the coveted opportunity of display. He has ordered the steamer Alaska, lying at San Francisco, to proceed to Honolulu to add laurels to the royal ceremony by her presence. His sole idea is the showing off of the handsome specimens of the American navy in distant waters.

The Evening Commercial has a significant editorial defending Edison's nomination being the only paper besides Kelly's organ, The Star, supporting them. The Commercial was a sharer with The Star in the heaviest city advertising last fall.

Minnesota Senatorship.

ST. PAUL, January 11.—The republican senatorial caucus to-day nomi-

inated William Windom by 61 votes to 1 for Governor Davis and 1 for Gordon E. Cole. Fifty republicans stayed out of the caucus. Windom's friends claim 12 more will vote for him in the legislature, making 73 votes. It will take 76 to elect. The opposition has not yet united on a candidate, claiming that they are for anyone to beat Windom.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

The New Era in Architecture Which is Dawning on the Metropolis.

The Age of Iron Gradually Giving Way to Brick and Stone.

Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK, January 5.—This city is at last to have a gateway, and the gates are now almost ready to swing, and the porter is moving into his lodge. The gate and lodge are at the extreme southern point of the city, standing on the battery sea wall, overlooking the bay and flanked by trees and lawns and flowers; and they are to be known as the United States barge office. There henceforth all cabin passengers and their baggage will be landed from ocean steamers, instead of being dropped on whatever ransackable pier may happen to be the steamer's pier stopping place. The porter who occupies the lodge is the surveyor of the port, and there will always be a goodly force of custom house inspectors on hand to levy duties, and skimish around for surreptitiously imported cigars and fancy jewelry, and what not. Although the building is not yet finished, and its full business will not open until May 1st, some of the officers have already moved in and on Tuesday last the flag was run up on its tower for the first time; though, it came down to half mast an hour later, on account of the death of Deputy Collector Bush. The barge office is a stately structure, standing very near the spot where once was the flagstaff that Drummer-boy Van Ardsle climbed to tear down the British flag when the red-coats evacuated this port, nearly a century ago. Its dock, which was constructed eleven years ago, is 225 feet long and 112 feet wide, enclosed by a massive granite wall that rests on the bed-rock. The building itself is of Maine granite, 108 by 50 feet; the first story seventeen and one-half feet high, the second sixteen and one-fourth and the tower eighty-six feet high, with a flagstaff on the top of that twenty-five feet higher. In the top of this tower will be placed a powerful electric light which will be visible far down the bay and even far out at sea. The lower floor is taken up by waiting rooms, baggage rooms, and two small rooms for Marine hospital officers. The second floor will be occupied by the officers of the custom house. The walls within are plastered in a gray tint. The wood work is of natural white pine. The windows are of plate and cathedral stained glass, and throughout the structure is a fitting portal to the great city beyond.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

This subject leads me to observe that a new era seems to have dawned in New York architecture. The age of iron is past and the age of brick and stone is here. There was a time, when A. T. Stewart built his enormous store, when every one thought that was to be the building material of the future. It was reasonably cheap, it was rapidly put up, it was easily ornamented and it was thought to be durable and fire-proof. But the balance of sore experience has proved it to be lacking in the last two respects. It gives place now to its elder brothers of the clay pit and quarry. Going through this city one can read its history and mark its growth in styles of architecture. Down by the battery and in the oldest down town streets bricks prevail. The region of old brick extends up almost to Union Square, with great, comfortable buildings, such as the huge New York hotel and that row of brick houses trimmed with white marble on Washington Square, that were built half a century ago, and yet they are good as new.

At Fourteenth street and at intervals below the brownstone age set in. Fifth avenue and the fashionable streets on each side were built there. Among large buildings of brownstone arose the Cooper Union and the Metropolitan hotel. Marble was also used, as in the Grand Central hotel. The age lasted until the close of the war, when iron was introduced. In the central business portion of the city, just below Canal street, whole blocks of imposing iron structures went up. Then the great Chicago fire showed the worthlessness of iron in such an emergency and its use was checked. Granite was called to a front rank, in such monumental structures as the postoffice, the Equitable building, the Masonic temple and others. But very soon brick was chosen as the only material that had stood against the furnace breath in Chicago, and since then brick, trimmed with granite or sandstone, has become the most popular material for all kinds of buildings. Brick bids fair long to hold its place in the public esteem.

Official red tape must have given out before the pension office requisition was filed. Maybe Mr. Bentley overdid and used his own and his superior's alliance. At all events, Commissioner Dudley and his efficient deputies, Major Clark and Judge C. B. Walker, are always accessible during office hours, and the poorest, most weatherbeaten, storm tossed pensioner receives from each of these officers the same prompt, considerate attention accorded to those of position and prominence.

Sometimes this office reminds one of the waiting room at receiving hospital, there are so many stilled, anxious persons, "waiting their turn," men with pale, disease-marked faces, men with a leg gone, or maybe an arm, perhaps with great, ugly scars, disfiguring their faces, making them look almost as badly as did one of the handsomest, bravest men who went to the war from Vermont, when he came home on furlough with his nose shot entirely away; when, a few months later, that brave young life went out on the battlefield, those who waited at home knew he had recklessly thrown away his chance to live, because he could not face the world hideously disfigured. Often widows come, with anxious faces and with timid, frightened ways, which are soon forgotten in the kindly presence of those listening to their story. No doubt there are numerous pensioners claiming pensions without any right or reason, making the utmost caution in passing upon claims a stern necessity; probably, despite the extreme caution exercised, a good many go upon the rolls who have no right there; and some just and honest claims are rejected. Commissioner Dudley's desire is to administer his office with even and exact justice, but some abuses and some hardships will creep in despite him.

A BIG PENSION LIST.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—During last session Senator Book introduced a bill calling upon the commissioner of pensions for a complete list of pensioners, with their disabilities and postoffice address. Commissioner Dudley stated to-day that he had begun work on the preparation of this list. Over 300,000 names are to be compiled. Mr. Dudley thinks that by hard work he can have the list prepared before the adjournment of the present congress, yet he expresses some doubt about its completion in the time specified. As the period since the war increases there is rather a remarkable gain in the number of applications for pensions. Of late they have averaged about \$2,500 per month. Many of them are brought by persons of old age, who are disavowing that they are

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received for excavating, brick work, and plastering for brick building to be erected on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Capitol avenues. Bids will be received for each class of work separately. Plans can be seen at the office of Duffene & Mendelssohn, 10 2/3

CHOICE.

Salt Lake Plums, per pound 15c
Cranberries, per quart 15c
Eggs, per dozen 20c
Mince Meat, per pound 20c
New Jap. Tea, per pound 25c
at WM GENTLEMAN'S.

APPLICATED WITH DISEASES.

Contracted during their term of service. Common complaints are rheumatism and malaria. The commissioner says fraudulent cases are not so common as formerly. He came across one, however, a few days ago. A Pennsylvania wanted

THE PENSION CHIEF.

How Work is Done in the Office One Thousand and Examiners.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley

has been compelled to hobble around upon his crutches for a few days, but has not been confined to his home as reported. He has been at his desk every day from 8:30 in the morning until nearly 5 in the afternoon, constantly engaged with his duties.

At least 1,000 persons are employed in the office as examiners, their duties being to examine the papers in each case assigned them; properly brief it; call on the claimant for all evidence necessary to complete the case, and when all proofs are sent in to the "board of review," which consists of thirty-five men, who usually return thirty-five cases daily to the examiners for further evidence. The business of the review board is to treat cases judicially upon the papers submitted. After a decision is made, upon law and facts, each case passes to the medical referee for his decision upon medical questions involved, when it returns to the review board for final adjudication.

An average of 210 claims reach final action daily, out of which at least ten are rejected.

A very important addition to the literature of the office has recently been made. It is a Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau, prepared and published, at the request of Commissioner Dudley, by Judge C. B. Walker, department commissioner. It is the "Unwritten Practice Formulated," giving in a concise, comprehensive form definite instructions as to every step of procedure in all classes of pension claims. It places on every employe's desk a guide, which is a veritable "lamp unto his feet," burning with no uncertain light, because it draws its sustenance from laws and tested regulations. It receives the hearty endorsement of the commissioner and of Dr. T. B. Hood, medical referee, and can not fail to manifest itself in a large increase in the amount of work done, as much valuable time heretofore spent in instructing employes, and in searching for law, regulations and precedents, will be saved by this ready reference. Judge Walker formerly resided at Richmond, Ind., where he was engaged in the practice of law.

Some much needed reforms have been made by Colonel Dudley. Clerks are no longer permitted to indulge in dollar for cents over a fragrant cigar; nor, for that matter, are those occupying higher positions. Neither the commissioner nor his immediate assistants belong to that class of officials which seem to believe that laws and regulations were only made with dimensions sufficient to cover those less fortunate than themselves.

The rule, "No smoking allowed in this department," is rigidly enforced, as well as that forbidding all interviews with employes during office hours, "except to immediate members of the family." The comrade who desires to plan a party, or arrange for the next base ball club meeting, with a pension bureau clerk, has to bide his time with what patience he can until after office hours. The most obstinate objector to restrictions can not fail to see the propriety and abundant good results from enforcement of attention to business.

Official red tape must have given out before the pension office requisition was filed. Maybe Mr. Bentley overdid and used his own and his superior's alliance. At all events, Commissioner Dudley and his efficient deputies, Major Clark and Judge C. B. Walker, are always accessible during office hours, and the poorest, most weatherbeaten, storm tossed pensioner receives from each of these officers the same prompt, considerate attention accorded to those of position and prominence.

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OMAHA FENCE CO.

JOHN BAUMER 1514 Farnham Street.

Underwriters.

CHAS. RIEWE, 1013 Farnham bet. 10th & 11th

Hotels.

LANFIELD HOUSE, Geo. Canfield, 9th & Farnham

DORAN HOUSE, P. H. Cary, 913 Farnham St.

SLAYEN'S HOTEL, F. Slaven, 10th St.

Southern Hotel, Geo. Hamel, 9th & Leavenworth

RESTAURANT.

MRS. A. RYAN

10th & Farnham

Refrigerators, Canfield's Patent.

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WEST & FRITZSCHER, manufacturers of Cigars, and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, 1306 Douglas.

Z. F. LORENZEN, manufacturer 1416 Farnham

Crockery.

BONNER 1509 Douglas st. Fine goods

Hardware, Iron and Steel.

OLAN & LANGWORTHY, Wholesale, 118 and 12 1/2

A. HOLMER corner 10th and California.

Photographers.

GEO. IRVIN, PROP.

Grand Central Gallery, 215 Sixteenth Street, near Masonic Hall. First-class Work and Prompt new guarantee.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.

P. W. TAPPY & CO., 216 1/2 St. bet. Farnham and Douglas. Work promptly attended to.

D. FITZPATRICK, Douglas Street.

Physicians and Surgeons.

W. S. GIBBS, M. D., Room No. 4, Creighton Block, 11th Street.

F. S. LEISENRING, M. D. Masonic Block, C. L. HART, M. D. Eye and Ear opp. postoffice

Harnace, Gaddies, &c.

WEST 30 1/2 St. bet. Farnham & Douglas.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN G. WIL, 124 1/2 Douglas Street.

D. B. EBERLE, For details see large advertisement in Daily and Weekly

inwards.

Dennis & Moore and 7 1/2 St. bet. Farnham and Douglas. All kinds of Building Work. Old Fellows' Block.

BONNER 1509 Douglas St. Good and Cheap

inwards.

HENRY RAIFMAN, 128 new brick block on Douglas Street, 128 opened a most elegant Beer Hall. Sells Lunch from 12 to 12 every day.

OLAN & LANGWORTHY 118 and 12 1/2 St. bet. Farnham and Douglas.

a pension, claiming rheumatism as his disability. He stated that a neighbor to him was getting a pension because of having that disease. Investigation proved that the neighbor had been severely wounded in a battle. Another man, also from Pennsylvania, wanted a pension seemingly on general principles. A general order under whom this same man served stated that the seeker for a pension had never gone forward in an engagement. Always, by some means, he could find out when a battle was contemplated, and would manage to have something to do in the rear. This so-called soldier, after pay day, also managed to get by gambling all the money that his comrades received.

OMAHA Business Directory

Abstract and Real Estate.

JOHN L. McCAGUE, opposite Post Office.

W. R. BARTLETT 217 South 13th Street.

Architects.

DUFFENE & MENDELSSOHN, ARCHITECTS

Room 14, Creighton Block.

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