APACHE TROUBLES.

An Army Officer's Views of Them.

Ruscality of Agents Responsibefor Much of the Mischief

The Corrupt Indian Ring.

San Francisco Caronicle.

The following communication is from an officer of the regular army. It gives a skeich of the Arizona In dian troubles, differing in color some what from the usual narratives:

In 1872-3, after a campaign of unparalled success by General Crook and his command, the result of much hardship on the part of the troops, all the Apaches, except a portion of the Chiricahuas, were whipped and driven in upon reservations. The Chirieshuas were permitted to pass from the control of General Crook through the action of General Howard, who made his appearance at a critical time on bahalt of the government and "by the grace of God." Subsequent events have shown that Indians was most unfortunate. However, this interference flid not extend

he may be besten, the Indian soon grows impatient under coercion, and his wild nature seeks to throw off all

held about 2,000 Coyotero Apaches, become theroughly acquainted with the policy inaugurated by General Crock, which, briefly stated, was to place the Indians on reservations as nearly as possible to their liking and tribal relations; teach them the advantages of peace and discipline and to become saif supporting. Tribes between whom there were animosities and prejudices were separated. To bring them together in the beginning might cause trouble. Another and an important military reason for keeping them separated was that the scou's enlisted from tribes at the different muitary reservations could be employed or pitted against the Indians of other reservations more advanta geously and with greater dependence upon their legalty in case of an oatbreak. In fact, it fostered a spirit of emulation between the scouts of the diff rent reservations, which was desired at that time.

A STRICT CALL OF THE ROLL. The garrison at Fort Apache then dence of but a small party that estwo companies of infantry and one company of Indian scouts, a total of about 240. The Indians, who were under the control of the post com-mander, were encamped in the imme-diste vicinity of the post. They were mander, were encamped in the immediate vicinity of the post. They were distributed into about fifteen subtribes. Once a week every man, woman and child was assembled at the chair and a perfect storm of the chair and a perfect storm system as employed in the army and strict compliance with the laws for their subsistence was enforced. No Indian was allowed to be abgent from this count unless he had a pass, duly signed and approved by the command-total 3.065. The number removed total 3.065. The number removed work admirably, for the chiefs and Indian scouts became so strongly im accies. pressed with the fact that the welfare and prosperity of their people depended upon preventing Indians leaving the reservation and becoming renegades that the moment an Indian was couraged immigration and the population of the territory materially increased.

THE RING COMMENCES WORK.

progress toward supporting them. June 2, 1875, to June 30, 1877, the a large amount of corn, beans and from Fort Apache resulted in the kill ors found as little profit in supplying the Indians as there was in supplying the troops. A ring was then formed the troops. A ring was then formed the troops. treesury and harassed the govern- end as became their savage natures - ment. In March, 1875, General the result of a relentless deatiny, which Kautz, one of the ablest and most is extinction. capable officers in the army, succeeded General Crook in command of the department of Arizona. A classmate of General Crook, he had had a large Indian experience in the same field General Crook's policy, which had the management of Indian affairs and proven so satisfactory. But just at the influences involved, let the follow-this time orders from Washington for ing fact speak for itself: "The comthough the Indians had planted extensively at Apache and Verde and peached by the board of Indian comwere quiet and contented, they must go, leaving their crops in the ground, their labor lost. The Indians remonstrated against the change. The White Mountain chiefs at Fort not hope to succeed with the opposing commander, drew a pitiful picture of the sorrow and distress left by their people, and begged that they might distinguished for services dur-

be permitted to remain and that their ing the rebel case be represented at Washington, toy of the Indian Department which was done, but wilbout avail. PROTEST OF THE INDIANC.

them to remain on their reservation, and all we ask is to be ist alone. We then a hopeless chase would follow, do not want any sid from the white with the Indians probably across the

from their surplus sold a large amount absence of any Indians was known at of grain and hey to the quartermaster's once, the troops could identify the Indepartment. The department commander, referring to the removal of the Indians, truly said: "The cause soon found himself involved in endz quite spparent. The contractors manage the agency. When the Indian the finally culminated in the outbreak of becomes self sustaining there is noth the White Mountain Apaches in 1881, ing for the contractor to supply, and when General Carr's command barely there is no money in the business."

the ring commeaced their business in earnest, and this is the way they op-

When the number of Indians is known the method of fraud adopted bringing about the conditions of is to issue tuferior articles, giving sffairs that resulted in this outbreak fraudulent weights and measures and returning for the whole number of In sgency and the loss of life and prop the exception made in behalf of these dians. The following authentic in crty which energed? General Willox stance, which happened at a Sioux agency on the Missouri river, will erai Crook is back again, struggling any further, for which the poople of illustrate one of the ways adopted for to restore the old-time quiet and Arizona may be truly thankful. cheating, a parallel case occurring at peace which existed under his former The management and centrol of the Indians who were forced on reservathe army, while witnessing the deliverage of management and that of General Kautz. And while he is reorganizing General Crook The problem was not agent, has his suspicious excited by ing a system which will result to the an easy one, for however thoroughly observing that the weight of the cattle whipping these Indians back to the was excessive. Noticing that the reservation or exterminating them, hands of the employes who did the weighing were blackened by handling the weights, he made an examination, a part of the came thieving Indian restraint; he is as "restless as the author of all the weights, he made an examination, turn leaf."

The writer, who visited Fort Apache in 1874, at which place were except one, filled in with cork and diers of his command. We hear the blackened over.

FALSIFIED ROLL-CALLS.

But, as a matter of fact, the actual number of Indians present at an agency is never known to any one except the agent, and while on paper he may be feeding the entire number he can get credited to his agency, not more than half the number of rations reported issued are actually issued. The surplus goes into the pockets of the contractor, the agent and assist-ant thieves. The following extract from an official report that cannot be questioned speaks eloquently on this subject: "As evidence of the false returns it is only necessary to com-pare the figure given in the report of the Indian commissioner for the year 1874-75 with the year 1875 6. It will be seen in the first report that the number of Indians in the Chirleshua reservation is represented as 965. counted and identified. Rations were was broken up the number removed then issued to them under the same was only 454. A small number was system as employed in the army and claimed to be absent on a raid. The Ing officer, and then permission was were 325 and 454 -total 779. There not given to be absent from more than are, therefore, 2,286 Indians unacone count. This plan was found to counted for since 1875. It is unnecessary to comment on these discrep

of the Apaches to the San Carlos agency, in spite of their remenstrance, reported absent without leave he was that trouble did not ensue, but they passaed, invariably caught, and if he had not forgotten their whipping by offered any resistance, was killed. General Grook, and the same troops The new scale of rates go into effect were present, with which the agent immediately. The allowances will be all times proved of the greatest ser and his gang threatened them in case vice in pursuing renegade Indians from they resisted. Shortly after the re- in the case of sugar, and 10 per cent. other reservations, as did also the moval had been effected to the Sun in the scouts from Fort Verde. Little or no Carlos agency straggling parties of Inlaw. moval had been effected to the San in the case of syrups, as prescribed by trouble, however, was occasioned by dians were reported seen in different the Indians during 1874, and the in-parts of the territory. The manage-creased security to the inhabitants en-ment of the Indian department was beginning to bear fruit. The department commander ordered and kept out soouting parties all the time and to show that they were not The Indians at the Apache and idle, official reports of operations from Verde reservations made considerable Fort Verde alone shows that from selves. At Apache the supply de- troops killed 79 Indians and captured partment was furnished by them with 69. During the tame time scouting hsy. I have frequently seen squaws ing and capture of about an equal carrying on their backs grain into the number. All of these Indians were post from their planting ground forty renegades from the San Carlos agency. miles distant. But this peaceful and They said: "We were born and have satisfactory condition of things was lived in the mountains, where it is not to last very long. The contract- cool and where deer and food are and efforts commenced to bring about the coyote in our mountain home than a removal of the Indians from the remain and dia from starvation and military reservations and military disease at San Carlos." And so many control at any sacrifice of principles, of these poor wretches did court death honor or good taith, for there were and die like wild animals. Hunted, "millions in it," and possible steals pursued, and finally surprised in some that encouraged the formation of one almost inaccessible fastness in the of the most formidable gangs of plun- mountains, they died; men, women derers that ever robbed the public and children, fiercely a ruggling to the

RESULTS OF BAD MANAGEMENT.

It was considered not a little re-

markable at the time of the removal

ALL FOR THE RING, The record of events from this time on may be briefly skatched. The Indian ring had things so completely their own way that in February, 1878 with his prodecessor, having been General Kautz was relieved from the twice wounded during operations command of the Department of Ariagainst the Oregon Indians before the zons. To indicate the extent of the war. He was perfectly in accord with corruption that exlated at this time in the concentration of all the Indians at missioner of Indian affairs in 1878 re-San Carlos agency were received. The fers in his report to the vigorous pro-Apache, in a talk with the department forces that existed. Besides, unlike

Under the pol-

as already atsted, in relieving They said: "We have stied the Indians and their removal for whites to preserve peace and pursuod away from the agency, days would and hunted our people, as well as those clapse before the unsutherized ab of other tribes, in order to compil sence of Indians from the reservation people. We have planted much ground line into Mexico before the pursuit The writer knows that these Indians the management of the military, the commenced. When formerly, under less trouble and complications, which the White Mountain Apaches in 1881. escaped annihilation and the Chirles-

The system of concentration was hous made good their espace to Mexicarried out ustil every Apache from co. The result was the sending of a the Rio Granse to the Colorado bellarge re-enforcement of troops to Arilonged properly to the San Carlos In- zons, a truttless campaign, and the dian reservation. Then it was that government exchaquer drained to the amount of half a million dollars. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

Now, I ask can there be a grain of doubt as to who was responsible for among the Indians at the San Carlos was relieved from command and Gensame old talk about volunteers and consequent abuse of the army. It is a sorry commentary upon a govern-ment that will tolerate such a condition of things. Surely the great evils existing in the management of Iudian affairs should be corrected by some remedial measures, founded in honesty and regulated by experience. If the military are to be held responsible for the Indian when he is on the war path, has it not been shown by experience that the army should have

ARMY OFFICER. San Francisco, May 30, 1883.

some influence over the management

in peace of those they fight in war?

TELEGRAPH NOTES. Special Dispatches to Tun Ban.

Charles A. Fuller, editor and proprietor of the Baltimore American, died yesterday morning.

Prof. Jas. H. Smart, of Indianapolis, signed.

The New York To oune to-day notes the flight of Lillian Russell, the actress, with Edward Solomon, writer of speras. They have gone to Europe.

The death rate in New York rises with

Drawbacks on Sugar

Special Dispatch to THE BEE NEW YORK, June 7.—The secretary of the treasury has decided to allow drawbacks on imported sugar for refining purposes at the port of New

second grade, 2 28 conts per pound; third grade, 1.84 cents per pound; syrups resulting from these refining processes are allowed 4 cents per gallon.

A commission, consisting of Special Agent Aver, Sugar Examiner George Keyer, and one to be selected from among the refiners of New York, will The chair ruled it out of order till environs of Paris, to fetes and to be appointed to revise these rates. subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.

The Chicago & Northwestern Special Dispatch to THE FRE.
CHICAGO, June 7.—A meeting the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern railway this afternoon re-elected Sidney Dillon, D. O. Mills, John M. Burke, and Marvin Hughitt. N. K Fairbanks was elected to succeed D Dows, who declined a re-election. The articles of consolidation with the Calcago, Milwankee & Northwestern and the Elgin & State Line roads, heretofore proprietary lines, were unantmously adopted. A dividend of 31 per cent on common and

able June 28. Dodge City Troubles.

2 on preferred stock|was declared,pay-

Special Dispatch to Ton Bas

Donge Ciry, Kas., June 7.—Adjutant General Thomas Moonlight has been here for the past 24 hours, and has succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement between the warring fac-

SOMETHING **EVERY LADY** OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of se-curing a seft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not

suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

MOSSBACK METHODS.

A Lively Contest for the Empty journed, sine die. Honors of a Democratic Nomination in Iowa.

Considerable Choloric Expended on the Future Divide of Spoils.

The Anti-Monopoly Plank Graceful Straddle of the All-Important Question.

Detailed Drings of the Convention.

DES MOINES, June 6 .- The demo-

Correspondence of The Bee.

cratic state convention met in Moore's called to order by L. G. Kinne, chair- Thursday. man of the state central committee, who nominated Hon. Ed. Campbell, of Fairfield, for temporary chairman, and E. M. Carr, of Delaware county; L. W. Goode, editor of The Lader, of this city, and T. O. Walker, of Grinnell, as temporary secretaries. Committee s on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions were then appointed. The committee on resoutions were as follows:

First district, Geo. H. Shofer, of Lee Second district, E. H. Thayer, of Clin-Third district, M. M. Ham, of Du-

Fifth district, J. D. Adams, of Floyd. Fifth district, C. A. Clark, of Linn. Sixth district, S. S. Carruthers, of Davis.
Seventh district, T. R. North, of Dallas.
Eighth district, E. M. Hunter.
Ninth district, Robt. Percival. of Potta-

2 o'clock. The convention promptly reassembled at the appointed hour, and, no committees being ready to report,

the sense of this convention free to his friend: trade should not be made a plank in the platform."

The chair ruled the motion out of order, and the gentleman sat down, amid cries of "order," "put him out,"

The committee on credentials being called for, their report showed ninetyeight counties-all but two-repre-When the reservation was broken up late state superintendent of public institutions, was elected president of the Perdue Carlos. The troops could find evidence of but a root of but a root of the delegations. It is a virtue, sented by full or partial delegations. It will not confide her to my brother's tone, was elected president of the Perdue college, to succeed Prof. E. E. White, respectively. tion headed by R. T. Young.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, Hon. W. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs; the temporary secretaries were retained.

President Pusey was escorted to care, and full of trust.

oly, though he treated the latter subject rather gingerly.

received 23 votes, but positively rewere heard from. Mr. Finch withdrew his motion, but gave notice that he would renew it at the proper time. After some delay it was announced that the committee on resolutions were not yet ready to report, whereupon the chairman announced that he would entertain a motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Kinne, 488; Merritt, 203; Mallory, 44. Judge Kinne's nominaion was made unanimous. Justus Clark, of Red Oak, was nom-

inated lieutenant governor by acclamaticn.

The committee on resolutions were at last ready to report, and the chair-man, Hon. E. H. Thayer, of Clinton, coming forward announced that the report was the unanimous work of the committee. The resolutions arraigned the republican party for extravagance and corruption; declared in favor of a free ballot and free trade; in favor of judicious license law and against

constitutional prohibition. The resolution on the railroad question reads as follows: "That it is the right and duty of the state to regulate railways through legislative enact-ments, and we demand such action as will fully protect the interests of the people in every respect, and prevent unjust railway charges of any kind, and at the same time, as far as possible, promote mutual confidence and friendship between the rallways and the people." The platform was re-markably brief, and consisted mostly of "glittering generalities."

Judge Hayes, of Davenport, the hero of the amendment overthrow, and Judge Burton, of Ottun.wa, were

named for snpreme judge.

The Hayos faction tried to howl it down. H. E. Hendershot, of Wapello indifference: "She is very pretty." county, when nominating Judge Bur ton, was called to order, but Chairman Pusey rallied to his assistance and gave him a hearing. The ballot was taken amid great excitement, and resulted as follows: Hayes, 490; Burton, 2661

The river counttes voted solidly for Hayes, and the desperate effort of the interior counties to overcome their neavy majorities were futile. On motion of Judge Hendershot,

of Wapello, the nomination of Hayes was made unanimous. E. B. Farr, of Page county, was

and made a few remarks, urging the ing Paul's photograph, she blushed, democrats to put forth extra exertions | turned pale and began to weep. in the field, and the convention ad-Rex.

WHAT A LETIER TOLD;

The Tragedy of the Rue Crusol

New Year's day, 1879, will long be emembered in that quiet little house in the Rue Crusol, where eight days ago, there was only smiles and happlness, but where, to day, all is desola-tion and horror. On the second floor, where so many merry birds twittered among the foliage of hanging baskets filled with growing plants and flowers, giving the windows the appearance of bright and fragrant bowers, lawyers, mourners and officers of justice have entered, and while a coffin is being borne away to Pere Duchaise and a carriage is rolling toward Maison Blanche, legal seals are sflixed to everything-to the cages and swinging baskets, and little placards, stamped in black, announce the adopera house at 11 a. m., and was ministrator's sale on the following

One year ago two young men lived there in that familiar intimacy which commenced at college, and commented by a similarity of tastes and character, occasionally produces a strong and sin-cere affection. Paul was studying engineering; Emile was a notary's clerk. They had been school companions, and meeting again at the beginning of the battle of life, resolved to pass to-gether through that period of trials which intervenes between the happy days of boyhood and the experiences of after life, when it is difficult to form new ties. The perfect harmony of their friendship was undisturbed by a single and unkind word or action. Could it then, have been other than sincere and strong, faithful and devoted.

Paul was engaged to a sweet, simple girl, and though very much in love wattomic.
Tenth district, J. A. O. Yeoman, of Webster.
Eleventh district, G. S. Witter.
The convention then adjourned until who would have thrown himself into the fire to save the young girl's fan, never dreamed that his want of formality should surprise Paul. Their Chairman Campbell introduced J. friendship was founded on esteem and Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who confidence—a confidence so great that friendship was founded on esteem and spoke about ten minutes on free during the carly part of April, Paul, M. V. Gannon, of Scott then munication with an American company sprang to his feet and moved that "in for the construction of a railroad, said munication with an American company

"An opportunity presents Itself by which I can prove my ability, and establish myself in my profession. The superintendence of a railroad in Louistana is offered to me. I shall be obliged to be absent for at least a year. I cannot take Hortense, and the thought of leaving her breaks my heart. In love, jealousy is a virtue. I will not confide her to my brother's

sister, and in one year, when I return, I shall find her faithful to her promise, and I shall make her my wife. "You can depend on me." Emile said, simply pressing the hand of his friend. And Paul departed, free from

in favor of free trade and anti-monop- tense renounced all selfish interests swered, and he was going away when and pleasure in order to concentrate all their thoughts, all their purposes, Pending the report of the commit- all their wishes in the supreme gratites on resolutions, an informal ballot fication of performing an accepted and fining purposes at the port of New York until September 1, 1883, at the following rates, classifications being the same as that adopted under the new tariff law:

First grade, 2 28 cents per pound; second grade absent lover, she allowing her heart fused to permit his name to go before to be deluded by the soft music of his the convention. E. D. Finch, of Des woice, which filled her soul with insidious delight. On Sundays, when Col. Merritt, moved that the nomina- there were no lessons, and the studio tion of L. G. Kinne be unanimous. was closed, he accompanied her to the after the committee on resolutions places of amusement, and the passersby, stopping to look at this couple. so young and so beautiful, on whom radiant happiness seemed to smile, exclaimed:

"Two lovers! Ah, they are in par-

adias." This paradise became a hell. By dint of speaking of love to the Restoratives were immediately ap-young girl, Emile felt awaken in him plied. Alas! all their efforts to restore

and vehement defiance. By dint of listening to Emile, Hortense was forced to the secret confession that there was no other voice in the world which could speak the lan-

love would indeed be happy.

The fire which they intended to fan and their scruples, their duty, their yows to the absent one, could not quench it. The flames spread and deyoured them. Without betraying their feelings by word, look or gesture, they gradually avoided each other's scolety, and never dared to speak of Paul, his love and his hopes. His name was never mentioned. It would have sounded like a reproach ringing in their ears. Emile soon stopped paying Hortense any little attentions, so afraid was he that she would discover his secret. He talked to her of acquaintances which he pretended to have made, and of love affairs which never existed. He bought photographs of pretty women at the stationer's, and showing her one of them, said: "That's my sweetheart. What do

Hortense answered, with felgned Then they separated, retired to their rooms and wept bitterly. For Emile's letters were unanswered; Hortense had written twice, but received

Matters had reached this pass on the morning of that fatal first of January. Emile awaited the appearance of Hertense to offer her his good wishes and presents for the year. He had succeeded in securing from Paul's relations his photograph reduced from a portraft, and had set it wention for superiotendent of public initials in a spray of diamonds when the young girl received the Office Hours: From 9 to 10 a. m.

Judge Kinne was then called for, present she opened the case, and, see-

"Why those tears?" said Emile, al

most ready to suffocate. He quickly recovered himself. "You don't understand me," said

Hortense. "I weep, but it is from pleasure," and she burst into sobs. Emile went away and did not return until near evening. Horiense waited for him, seated by the fireplace, and stilli weeping. The locket, partly open, was lying on the mantle piece. Emile, quite perpiexed by her appearance, mechanically cast his eyes upon

picture had taken the place of Panl's "What does this mean?" he exclaimed. "Hortense, what have you done?"

"Leave me," she said, taking the locket and slipping it into her dress.
"Leave me; don't speak to me - I am going mad! "Mad?" repeated Emile, really

alarmed. "Don't you see?" Can't you understand anything?" the girl cried out, a prey to violent agitation. "Don't you see that this kind of life is impossible? Can't you understand that I love you, and that this life of falsehood and restraint is killing me?" and throwing her arms around him she hid her face on his breast and sobbed, while he trembled like one shaking with fever. It required a few moments for this intense emotion to subside; then, making a violent effort, he disengaged himself from her embrace, and obliging her to sit down, said, in a broken yolce:

"Hortense, I love you!" "Oh, Emile!" interrupted Hortense,

overjoyed.
"Lat me speak. I loveyou. For a long time I have vainly struggled against the feeling which has over whelmed me, fool that I was. How could one help loving you? When I felt that intense love taking posses-sion of my heart, the memory of Paul rose up before me like a reproach. At this very moment it causes me deep remorse.

"But I love you," faltered the girl. "Be still. Those words are a crime. Poor boy! He is so full of trust; relying on our honor, counting on our idelity, on my word, he—". He stopped, overcome by emotion. "But why is he not here?"

tense saked, suddenly. "Because he has confidence in us. I will not betray him for any consideration. Death sooner!" They paused, and a strange, thrill-

ing look was exchanged between them. All their thoughts and emotions seemed to be fixed on that idea of death, thus abruptly invoked as a menace, a refuge, and an explation. "Yes," said the young girl, crowdng all her pent-up feelings into that

ing all her pent-up feelings into that one second; "I would rather die than think of—" She did not finish. She was going to pronounce Paul's name. Emile took her two hands in his, placed himself in front of her, and placed himself in front of her, and with a penetrating look scanned her face, in search of confirmation of the desperate thoughts just expressed.
"Would you?" he asked slowly,

with determined energyr
Hortense rose, and with solemn affection, exclaimed: "Instantly!" and
falling into each other's arms, they remained in a long embrace. This was

mark of New Orleans. He knocked and rang without avail. No one ana neighbor stopped him, saying Emile was at home. They rang and knocked again. Suddenly the neighbor turned

"Do you smell anything?" she asked,

"No," he replied. "That smell! Charcoal! My God! Could anything have happened? The concierge was called, and said that the night before, very late, Emile had gone out to buy a sack of charcoal. The neighbor remembered that the evening before, at different times, she had seen Hortonse at the window, her eyes all swollen up and red from

"There is no doubt about it," she exclaimed, "they have perished. must send for the magistrate." The magistrate on arriving forced

open the door. The woman's predic-tions were only too true. Emile was lying extended on a lounge, Hortense on a chair, both cold and insensible. a magnetic echo, a word of strange, nameless sensations, the power and nature of which he tried in vain to disregard, and which responded to his mental conflict by imperious demands trate proceeded to open before her the letter addressed to Emile. It contained only the words:

MY DEAR EMILE-I hope you are well and happy-you and your little guage of true passion so well, and that sweetheart-for you know very well the woman who should receive such that I am not so foolish as to believe that you are waiting for my permission to fall in love with Hortense for another burned them to the quick, Don't let your conscience trouble you for breaking your promise. I have been married a month.

> Hortense, on hearing this, ran to the lounge where lay the body of Emile and showing him the letter, with feverish excitement exclaimed: "Look, Emile, look! Isn't it an ex-

> cellent joke?" Then she burst into hysteric laugh-

She was insane.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S GOCOA.

EREAKTAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digustion as: nutrition, and by a careful application of the nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-schedad Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a fellowed play of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of such articles of diet that a coastitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to restat every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our solves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Graette.

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Homosopathic Chemiste, DR. AMELIA BURROUCHS

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

1617 Dodge Street.

and 2 to 5 p. m.

Railway Time Table.

U. P. R. R. MAIN LINE.

Lineoln Ex., 11:45 a m | Lineoln Ex., 11:08 p m Mixed ... 8:15 a m | Mixed 4:45 p m DUMMY TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION. Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 a m; 8:00 p m; 10:00 a m; 11:00 a m; 1:00 p m; 2:00 m; 8:00 p m; 4:00 p m; 5:00 p m; 6:00 p m Dummy trains leave Council Bluffs as follows: 8:25 a m; 9:25 a m; 10:25 a m; 11:25 a m; 1:25 p m; 2:25 p m; 3:25 p m; 4:25 p m; 5:25 p m; 6:25 p it and uttered an exclamation. His

Sundays-The Dummy trains leave Omaha at Sundays—The Dulling trains leave Ollian as 9:60, 11:00 a m; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 p m. Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a m, 2:25, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:25 p m. THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS

URIDGE DITISION. Leave Omaha for O'Neill via St Paul Line for Blair. 8:30 a m Arrive from Neligh. 5:30 p m C., M. & ST. P. R. B.-U. P. DWPOT.

| Mail & Ex ... 7:45 a m* | Mail & Ex ... 7:2%p m | Atlantic Fx ... 3:40 p m* | Pac fic Ex ... 9:45 a ... 9:45 WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.-U. P.

| ARRIVE. | LEAVE. | Mail* | 7:45 a m | Express | 9:45 a m | Express | 7:25 p m | Arrives | Sundays excepted | 10maha time | | C., R. I. & P. R. R.-U P. DEPOT.

#Sundays excepted.

ST PAUL & OMAHA, NEBRASKA DIVISION —DEPOT N. 15TH ST.

No 2 8:00 a m | No 1 4:50 p m

No 4 12:45 p m | No 3 11:45 a m

Sundays excepted.

K. C., ST. JOE, & C., B. R. R.—B, & M. DEPOT.

Mail 8:25 a m | Express 6:00 a m

Express 7:20 p m | Mail 6:50 p m B. & M. R., IN NEBRASKA. MISSOURI PACIFIC-U. P. DEPOT.

Opening and Closing of Mails. a, m. p. m. a.m. p. m a, m. p. m. a.m. p. m.
Chicago & Northwestern. 11:00 9:00 5:30 2:40
Chicago, Rock Island & P. 11:00 9:00 5:30 2:40
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 11:00 9:00 5:38 2:40
Wabash. 12:30 5:30
Bloux City & Pacific. 5:00 7:201
Union Facific. 4:00 11:40
Omaha & Republican Val. 2:00 11:10
Burlington & Mo. in Neb 6:00 7:40 5:30
Omaha & Northwestern 5,00 7:20
Miscouri Pacific. 6:30 5:30

Local main for State of Iowa leave but once a day, viz: 4:30 a. m. A Lincoln mail is also opened at 10:30 a. m.. Office open Sundays from 12,00 m. to 1:00 p

THOS. F. HALL Postmaster Saturday Evening Trains. The following table shows the date and names of roads running trains to Chicago from the Union Pacific transfer on Saturday evenings:

CRAP. January
ebruary
March
April
May
June
July
August
Soptember
October
N vember
December The Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha-tr-ins leave every Saturday afternoon. The Chicago, Milwaukoe and St. Paul trains cave every caturday afternoon.

SIOUX FALLS

Jasper Stone

COMPANY [INCORPORATED]

This Company is now prepared to receive orders SIOUX FALLS JASPER

Building Purposes, PAVING BLOCKS

To both Chicago and Omaha, and solicits corres-pondence and orders from contractors en-gaged in paving streets in any of the Western Cities.

TESTIMONIALS.

Superiment's Optics, Chicago, West Division Railway, Chicago, December 5, 1882.—D. Elweb, Presidest Sloux Falls Water Power Company. Dear Sir—I have received from your company since October 1, 1882, about 100 car loads of granite paving blocks and have laid them between the rails of our street railway tracks in the heart of the city. I have been using paving material in this city for m my years, and I take pleasure in saying that in my opinion the granite paving blocks furnished by your company are the most regular in shape and perfect in form, and se far as I have been able to judge, are possessed of as durable feature as any material that has ever been offered or laid in the city.

Yours,

JAS. K. LAKE.

(Copy.) Sr. Louis, March 22, 1883. O WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-This is to certify that I have examined a piece of granite taken from the Sioux Falls Granite Quarries, and, is my opinion, it is the best stone for street paving I have seen in America.

(Signed)

Pres. Board Public Improvements.

Stone for Paving Purposes

And any person interested in such improvements it find it greatly to his advantage to CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

The general management and supervision of the company's business is now in the hands of Wm. McHaic, Address your letters to

A. G. SENEY. President of the Jasper Stone Co.

McCARTHY & BURKE, Undertakers 218 14TH ST., BET. FAF TAM AND