#### THEY NEED IMPROVEMENTS.

Public Works to be Commenced at Lincoln, With a Few Suggestions.

A VERY SENSATIONAL PLOT.

Evidence Discovered Which, If True, Will Liberate a Life Convict From the Pen-State Capital Jottings.

FROM THE REE'S LINCOLN BUREAUL. The bitter experience of the past winter has taught the people of Lincoln that sewerage and paving are immediate necessities, and it is now well assured that extensive work in both improvements will be undertaken before fall. Never before in the his tory of the city were the streets so well nigh impassable as during the three months from January 15 to April 15. All through the central portion of the town the mud was hub deep, and business of all kinds that depended largely on teaming for success was fearfully crippled, and in some instances totally suspended. That oracle of wisdom, the oldest inhabitant, viewing the bottomiess bed of mud on Eleventh street, in front of the Commercial hotel, and the equaly disgraceful condition of Tenth street, was at a loss to discern the cause, and instead of trying to invent a remedy, passed his time in assuring complaining teamsters that the roads would "be all right as soon as the mud dried up." One conservative man, a large property owner, and possessed of good, sound pusiness ability, affirmed one day that he couldn't understand why the streets were in such horrible shape. He had lived in Lincoln ten years, he said, and never saw them so badly cut up before. The statement by the Bee man that the traffic of the city had greatly increased during the past year, and as it continued to grow the streets would be street would be street when the street would be street would be street would be street when the street was the street was the street when the street was the street when the street was the street was the street was the street when the street was the street was the street was the street when the street was the stre become more and more unfit for teaming, un til paved, was an electrical revelation to him as it was to others when repeated. The in formation fell on good ground, however, and has borne fruit in the shape of a general de-sire for permanent improvements that is not likely to die out in a hurry. With the example of Omaha to pattern after, no effort will be made to pave the streets until a thorough system of sewera; e pipes are faid, and connections made from every lot to them, as well as to the water and gas mains. In this respect at least Lincoln will have an advant-age over the Gate city, where the failure of the proper authorities to see that the connec-tions were all made before the pavements were put down has resulted in a series of unwere put down has resulted in a series of unsightly patches on the asphalt with
which many of the streets are
covered. The plans on which Mr.
Waring is now engaged will provide
numble sanitary drainage for the settled portion of the city for some years to come, at an
expense of about \$75,000. The idea is to put
in mains and laterals that can be added to n mains and laterals that can be added to from time to time, as the city grows, withou alteration or disturbance of the origina plant. This work will, in an propagation completed this summer, when the more portant and expensive item of paving be taken up. There are thirty-three bid be taken up. This work will, in all propability, be be taken up. There are thirty-three blocks, containing 12,000 running feet that should be paved at the earliest practical moment. This erritory consists of nine blocks on O street from Sixth to Fifteenth; five on P, from Seventh to Twelfth; four on Q, from Seventh to Eleventh; three on N, from Ninth to Twelfth; three on Ninth, from Q to N; three on Tenth, from Q to N; four on Eleventh, from Q to M; and two on Twelfth from P to N. With these streets paved business can be earried on successfully for years to come, and extensions made from time to time in various directions as property owners may call for. The bugbear of expense may frighten imid people for awhile, but it is ghost that is easily exortised. It is the experience of the world that the true prosperity of cities dates from the day that public improvements are commenced. Every dollar honestly expended in sewerage paving, and similar works, en-hances the value of property just as surely as though paid out for paint and bricks or sod. And besides the money goes into the hands f the laboring classes who are compelled to and thus there is a large increase in trade The cry that the value of property in Lincoln will not warrant the proposed tax is an idle one. It is an indisputable fact that residence property is held as high here to day propertionately as in Omaha, and the rents, for anything like desirable locations, are even higher. As Omaha has prospered under her

ooth] men of enterprise allowed fair sai A CHANCE FOR A NOVELIST.

If the statement of the Bradshaw-Voor If the statement of the Bradshaw-Voor-hees murder case, as given to the public by the prisoner's friends, is true, the case fur-nishes material for a story worthy of a Le-cocq or Gaboricau. Bradshaw was convicted in Gage county in 1833, of the murder of a man named Voorlices, and sent to the peni-tentiary for life. It was shown by the prose-cuting attorney that Voorhees and Bradshaw had come from Missouri land hunting, and that, after Voorhees' body was found in Gage county, Bradshaw was traced to his old home in Missouri and arrested. In his pos-Gage county, Bradshaw was traced to his old home in Missouri and arrosted. In his pos-session was a wrench, which was identified as belonging to Voorhees, and on this mea-gre testimony, in the absence of anything like a defense, a verdict of murder in the second degree was obtained. The prisoner's lawyer had asked for a continuance in order to obtain witnesses, which the trial court overruled. An exception was taken, and Saturday this exception was dismissed by Saturday this exception was dismissed by the state supreme court on the technical ground that the time had been allowed to lapse. The justices, however, agreed that the new evidence presented went far toward establishing Bradshaw's innocence, and it is probable that a petition for his pardon will be presented. This evidence is to the effect that Bradshaw and Voorhees is to the effect that Bradshaw and Voorhees were joined in their travels by two men from Ravenna, Ohio, where they were known as desperate characters. These men went with them as far as Brownville, where Bradshaw left the party and turned back home. This is sworn to by John Henton and his wife find daughter, who were at Brownville at the time. At that time Bradshaw left, Saying the was going to Hamburg, lowa, and the other three went west. There are witnesses to show that Bradshaw did go to Hamburg, and was there at the time of the murder. It can also be shown that the wrench supposed to belong to Voorhees, was obtained from a reputable citizen of Hamburg, and that much of the testimony against Bradshaw on the first trial was given by men of bad characfirst trial was given by men of bad charac-

works of public improvements, honestly and economically done, so will Lincoln, provided the barnacles can be scraped off, and the

Easter services were held in the Episcopal, Catho ic, Universalist and Methodist churches yesterday norning, and despite the threatening weather attracted large congregations. The Knights Templar of Mount Moriah commandery attended at St. Paul's Methodist church in full regalia and attracted considerable attention.

able attention.

The papers of the Union Steel Nail company, of which George T. Walker, William Haven, W. N. McCandlish and Isaac Hascall are the incorporators, have been placed on record in the secretary of state's office. The capital of the company is \$150,000.

The recent concert in aid of the Home for the Friendless netted \$221.60. Special trains will be run over the B. & M. and Uulon Pacific roads this morning to Omaha to carry the Odd Fellows to the anniversary evercises.

C. W. Mosher's carriage team took a wild

C. W. Mosher's carriage team took a wild run across postoffice sqliare Saturday afternoon, dumping the inmates of the vehicle out on the grass and furnishing an exciting stimulant for the gang of loafers on the corner of Tenth and O street.

There was a slight fire at the National Hotel Saturday morning, during which Policeman Fowler received a severe blow on the ankle from the nozzle of the hose which fell from the hands of the firemen on the roof.

John Brown, of Bennett, is defendant in an action brought by M. A. DePeel to recover \$1,000 for slander. The plaintiff alleges that Brown charged him with butchering and selling diseased hogs.

#### LOUP CITY.

Its First Railroad-The Prospects and Advantages of a Thriving Town.

LOUP CITY, April 21 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. ]-The grand bustle and pleased countenance of our populace indicate that some great and important event in the history of our embryo city Is about to occur. The fact is that the track layers of the Union Pacific are now within eight miles of our village, and are Religion."

Rabbi Benson lectured upon the subject of the "Evolution and Value of Religion."

approaching at the rate of about one mile per day. As this is our first railroad connection with the outer world, our friends cannot but appreciate our joy at forevermore being able to discontinue our driving and freighting forty or fifty miles through mud and blizzards to other railroad towns, as has been our necessity heretofore. The grand boom will strike us within the next two weeks, and then we expect a great rush of business. Then mechanics and capitalists, who, seeing the great advantages of our town

will locate with us.

Loup City will be the present terminus of this branch of the Union Pacific, and will control the trade of a large scope of fertile farming country. This territory tributary to our trade is thickly settled by farmers and stock growers whose productions guarantee prosperity and success to a thriving town of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants

Our superior water power is a great inducement to manufacturers. Our healthful and pleasant climate is an incentive to draw the home-seeker. The district court has just adjourned, Judge Gaslin assisted Judge Hamer in

disposing of a large docket. One of our largest town-lot owners has just reduced the price of lots until May 1st, about the expected time of the arrival of the railroad, so as to give all a chance to buy and make some money out of the boom. Many buildings are templated on the entry of lumber by

Among the attorneys who attended our court was Hon. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln, and E. C. Calkins, Kearney, both of whom by their cloquence and success gained the admiration and confidence of our cit-Many strangers are also coming izens. in and locating in our town and on adjoining farms. Rich lands can be bought from five to ten dollars per acre, and this is very cheap compared with the price of wild land 100 and 200 miles west of here where the crops are uncertain and, with the fact that Sherman county raises 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre and took the premium once at the state fair Now is the time for land and on fruit. seekers and business men to visit Loup City. ARGUS.

#### NEOPOLIS.

A New Town Which Bids Fair to Have a Rapid Growth.

SHELTON, Neb., April 24. - [Correspondence of the BEE.]-Neopolis is the caption that designates an infant town which has recently made its advent, and bids fair to do honor to its title. It is situated in the northern part of Buffalo county, in Garfield township, and will be at the junction of the Union Pacific running from St. Paul westward and a branch of the B. & M. extending from Grand Island.

The town is admirably located, and bids fair to enjoy a rapid growth and reach considerable size. It commands a scope of country some twenty-five square miles in extent, which cannot be excelled for the fertility of its soil. surrounding country is thick ly settled by prosperous farmers who will welcome a nearer market, as

they have had to go from fifteen to twenty five miles to dispose of their produce and secure provisions. Neopolis is situated on the South Loup river which affords magnificent water power for all manufacturing purposes, and its being situated at the junction of the two leading railroads of Nebraska

guarantees to it the cheapest transporta-

The town has already been surveyed and platted and arragements have been made to construct several business and residence houses, and ere the summer is over a town will mark the spot which has so recently been a part of the open prairie. The interests of Neopolis are in he hands of wide awake business mer who offer liberal inducements to al classes who may be seeking a desirable location.

The Anti-Polish Agitation in Prussia. ULYSSES, Neb., April 23.-To the Ed itor: In answer to a special inquiry concerning the recent anti-Polish agitation in Prussia, I have received the following reply from Germany, which may be of general interest. Respectfully, H. EMERSON.

Dear Sir: On February 28 I received your letter concerning the Poles, etc. It was too late to take any action, but I can

set forth to you how matters stand. The German government has recently discovered an organized system of mili tary espionage supported by the secret fund of the French ministry of war. Its four principal agents were two Danes and two Poles, stationed at four headquarters in Germany. It has furnished to the French war department: First, the complete German plans of mobilization in the event of war with France or with Russia and France: secondly, large por-tions of campaign plans; thirdly, draw-ings and specifications of all varieties of gunnery, explosives and fire-arms intro-duced or projected in Germany; fourthly plans of countless fortifications. discovery of this espionage has resulted Firstly, in a certain tension in Germany's diplomatic attitude toward France; see ondly, in great humiliation in high mil itary circles in Germany; thirdly, in the conviction and sentence to nine years penal servitude of Saranu and Kraszew ski, the poet (since pardoned on account of policy); tourthly, in the adoption by Bismarck of a repressive policy towards alien subjects of Prussia. The Poles, being the largest and most anti-German body in Prussia, the point of his measures is directed mainly against them; hence, a, a treaty between Russia and Prussia (not Germany) by which each permits and invites the other to expel sub jects of the other whose presence is felt to be an obvious advantage. Under this treaty Prussia has expelled 30,000 Russian Poles and many Russians; b, Ba-varia followed suit in producing a similar treaty with Russia, but it encountered so unanimous an opposition in the cham-ber that the reactionary cabinet has not dared to not upon it except in quite isola-ted instances. The reichstag of the German empire also emphatically con demned the action of Prussia. c. Bis marck has asked, and I think obtained credit of 300,000,000 marks, or \$75,000,000, to buy out the Polish landlords. He in tends to settle Germans in their place by letting to them estates at a low rate or by parcelling the estates and settling German farmers on them. Bismarck does not intend to banish

Prussian Poles outright; on the contrary he thinks he can Germanize the majority of the population by the aid of schools courts and army. I think he will embit ter the Poles so much as to defeat his own ends. Two-thirds of the deputies of the national diet condemn his actions in no measured terms and he uses the tacties adopted every now and then by the British commons towards the lords, i. e., threats of abolishment. I have not heard that the Poles are emigrating, ex-cept the 30,000 Russian Poles, who return to Russian Poland or go to Austria.

Rabbi Benson's Lecture.

Last evening commenced closing services at the synagogue of the Hebrew Jewish Feast of Passover of 5,646. The day is known by the Hebrews as "the Seventh day of Pass

### A GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The Indian Question Discussed by Senator Dawes.

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Failure of Civilization and Christianity to Change the Indian-Paupers or Tramps?-Civilization Imperative.

[COPYRIGHTED 1886.] The fact that the Indian is here at all in this day is conclusive proof that there is something wrong in the life of the white man with whom he lives. It is now 250 years since civilization and christianity came in contact with the savage life of the red man. It is believed that the number of Indians upon this continent when our fathers came here was about the same that is here now and the condition of the indians in character, in mode of life, and in all the traits which distinguish them, differs very little now from the condition of those who greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and the cavaliers on the James river. There are, of course, exceptions, and there is of late considerable progress toward a radical change in all these particulars; yet no such impression has been made by the life and character brought here by our fathers upon that they found among the people who were here before them which need qualify the statement here made. There cannot be found in the history of the world a parallel to this fact. Nowhere else have civilization and christianity come in contact with barbarism and savage life and made so little impression upon them as It would be interesting to dwell at length upon the cause of this failure on the part of the white people who came here to force out of existence the barbarism they first encountered. The Indians. as a whole, lead the same life of idleness, are as ignorant to-day of the language civilization and christianity which brought here refuse as persistently to walk in their ways and adopt their faith as in the outset. Why is it? as in the outset. Why is it?
One cannot help believing that this con-

dition of things is largely the fault of those who boast a higher life and a better faith There is too much reason to be lieve that the failure on the part of civilzation and christianity in the struggle with this barbarism is owing to their lack of honesty and fair dealing with the Indian tribes they encountered. They never dealt fairly and squarely with the In dians, and they were never able to teach the Indians to trust them, because they never kept faith with them. They treated with the Indians as an independent power and then they violated their treaties and violated them as soon as th fear which originated them had passed away. They bought the Indians' lands and cheated them out of the They quarrelied with them when pay. the whites grew stronger and adopted the Indian methods of warfare, lying in ambush for them, violating flags of truce, laying waste their habitations and slaughtering their women and children. in later years, after wars with the Indians have seemed to be impossible, devices that between white men themselves would be denounced as frauds have been resorted to to deprive them of what re mains of their heritage; and now we wonder why they do not adopt our mode of life, our language and our religion. The wonder is rather that it is possible after such treatment to make any im pression at all upon the Indian charac

MEASURE FOR MEASURE While this mode of treatment is not de nied many seem to think it is justified because the Indians have failed to bear it all with the patience and forebearance of saints. They have it is true, met this kind of treatment with savage retaliation and they have sometimes met with savage orgies the cruelties which white men have inflicted upon them, and in doing this they have not been far away from the methods which those who boast of their civilization and christianity have pursued in their strifes with their fellow men. Measure for measure is not meted out by the savage alone. If one at this day wishes to repeat the question, why the Indian has remained a cruel savage for these many years of contact with white men, let him study thoroughly the treat-ment that the Indian has received at the hands of the white man and he will find an answer.

Briefly, this is the Indian of the past. THE INDIAN ALWAYS WITH US.
The Indian of the present is that same Indian substantially in all his main characteristics, but living under conditions very different from those under which he lived during the many years of vain struggle for his rights. The past treatment of the Indian was largely upon the theory that he was to vanish before the onward progress of civilization in this country. The white men were to increase and the Indians to decrease. They were to fade out and pass away be-fore the irresistible progress of civiliza-But a more thorough study of In dian life has made it very clear that this theory was erroneous. In point of fact he does not decrease. There have been periods, without doubt, in the history of the Indian tribes in this country they were first known here in which their numbers have diminished very rapidly. There have been a great many reasons for this decrease, some of which have entirely passed away. Wars have ceased between Indian tribes, as well as Indians and white men. Their exposure to the rigors of the climate, to the ravages of disease as well as its want, have been greatly diminished and wherever their | Indian education. condition has improved their numbers have increased, and the last quarter of a century has witnessed a very considerable increase in their number. It is now a fact well established that the Indian is always to be with us; but he is to be no longer with us the Indian of the past. He can no longer live as his fathers lived. The handful that they met first at Plymouth and Jamestown have multiplied into 60,000,000. The boundless heritage of wilderness over which the Indian roamed unmolested in the past has given way to cities and towns and rail

ways and telegraphs and all the teeming life and business of civilization. The game upon which he subsisted has disappeared. There is not an acre of soil left to him capable of cultivation that he can safely call his own. There is no seclusion to which this unfortunate peo-ple can betake themselves that the aggressive foot of the white man will not reach before they have built a wigwam. They are literally surrounded, and the ranks are closing in upon them. All this while they are still untutored and untrained savages, speaking an unknown tongue, untaught in the ways of civilized life and utterly powerless to sustain themselves by the labor of their own hands. It requires no argument to convince the thoughtful that a body of idle ignorant savages 300,000 strong, with no abiding place among the people, with no means of support at their own command and with no ability or disposition to earn their own livelihood, bred earn their own livelihood, bred in everything that is savage and cruel, brooding over wrongs inflicted and hardships unjustly brought upon them, is a dangerous element in society. They have never known restraint, they are utterly ignorant of the laws which impose re straint upon them; never possessing property of their own, they know not what it means to others. They are gov-

erned by their necessities, and by powe only when it shall be taid upon them. AN ARMY OF PAUPERS OR TRAMPS.
The Indian problem of the day is no light question to be solved off-hand or cast one side as of no consequence. We see frequently in the public prints and

hear in public discussions, new solutions of the Indian problem as it is called, taken up and disposed of as if it were the work of an hour, but to those upon whom the administration of Indian affairs has devolved and whose duty it is to provide against the evil consequences likely to follow a continuance of the existing con-dition of affairs, it seems full of diffi-

culties. To them there is no way out of the present condition of things, nor are the methods of treatment easy. This al-ternative presents itself to them at every step. An army of paupers to be sup-ported in ignorance and in idleness at an enormous and ever increasing ex-pense to the nation, or an army of savage tramps taking the of savage tramps taking their own livelihood into their own hands, knowing no law but that of might, and held under no other restraint than that the brutal instinct of fear imposes upon them, scattered throughout communities unpro-tected from their lawlessness and con-stantly exposed to the outrages which savage instinct shall suggest. The states-man, the philanthropis and the christian allike must feel that either alternative is unendurable, and that no policy of this government toward the Indians which leaves them, as they are, certain to be come the one or the other of those dis-

turbing and dangerous elements in society, can be maintained for a moment.

What, then, is left to be done with the
Indian in the future? He is certain to be the beggar or the tramp if left to himself. He will not die. He will not starve. he remains an idle savage in our midst we must feed him or he will feed himself The nation has been a good while coming to face this condition of things. It has been unwilling to deal with the Indians on any other theory than that they shall pass away and cease to trouble us. They have tried all other methods except the one that admits the fact that the Indian is to remain with us. Gradually, until lately, but now very generally, the truth has been forced upon the nation that it must accept this among the problems of our government, that they are to have the Indian as well as the negro : part of our permanent population. We are forced to consider, with the Indian as well as the negro, whether he shall re-main a distinct, alien and barbarous race among our people, refusing to assimilate an insoluble substance in the body poli tie, or whether by some method he not be made a part of the people who are compelled to live with him, bearing with them the burdens and en-joying the immunities of a common gov-

FORCED TO CIVILIZE THE INDIAN. Thus have we been led step by step to the policy which by a general concurrence of public opinion now prevails. We have been forced to the conclusion that there is no other way open to us than to attempt to make something out of the Indian. Having failed in all other meth-ods, it is little to our credit that we are now trying this, the only one left to us. The success of Captain Pratt at St. Augustine in controlling wild prisoners of war by teaching them how to work has suggested to the government the method now pursued. Captain Pratt took his Indians to the school at Hampton, and by patient endeavor brought out of twenty-three savage and brutal Indians twenty-one well equipped and Intelligent men now engaged in useful occupations and discharging with credit to themselves and benefit to their fellow men the duties

and obligations of citizens. From this beginning has grown the policy of Indian education and civilization which has now enlisted the general support of the public and the earnest co-operation of the government. With it are other auxiliary methods, such as the allotment to Indians of lands in severalty, the kindling in his breast of the desire to acquire and keep property of his own, and with it the disposition to keep also the peace with those around him. New ways of reaching him and winning him from his barbarous life are constantly work, which has many sides and many phases, but is generally described as the effort to make something out of the Indian, is most encouraging.

RAPID GROWTH OF INDIAN SCHOOLS. Indian schools constitute the main feature of this work. It is but ten years since the first general appropriation for Indian schools was made by congress and the constant increase in these appropria-tions is a good measure of the faith of the government and those enlisted with it in this work have in its success. The first appropriation for this purpose in 1876 was only \$20,000. In 1877 it was \$30,000; in 1878, \$60,000; in 1879, \$80,000; in 1880, \$80,000; in 1881, \$85,000; in 1882, \$150,000; in 1883, \$680,000; in 1884, \$992,000; in 1885 \$1.107,000. The schools themselves have not only increased in number, but they have in a much larger ratio increased in efficiency. Indian education is far better understood now than when it was undertaken ten years ago. Nearly one-half of all the Indian children of the school age have been brought to attend more or less upon these schools and the adult Indians

have also made great advances toward civilization and self-support. There are now 261 boarding and day schools supported in whole or in part by the government, and the average attend-ance of scholars during the last year was 9,314. Supplementing this work of school education is what may be called farming education. A sum of money has been appropriated for two or three years past, amounting the present year to \$50,000 for the employment of assistant or practical farmers among the Indians whose business it is to show the Indians how to cultivate the soil. The result from this appropriation has been very encouraging—so much so that this feature of In-dian education is commending itself so strongly that there are those who advocate it in preference to any other kind of

LAND IN SEVERALITY. With this comes land in severalty, or the allotment to individual Indians so far advanced as to know the value of land, of 160 acres each, to be his in fee, with the single limitation that he shall not allenate if in twenty-five years. There are very many minor auxillaries to this system of education which commend themselves to those who are in the work, but which can not well be pointed out in detail. They arise on this spot and are the suggestions of minds quick to see the necessities and opportunities of the Indians with whom they have to deal. good results that are to follow from this policy, pursued with vigor and intelli-gence and persisted in with pa-tience and perseverence, can hardly as yet be measured, for it is hardly ten years since it was begun, but the reports from the Indian agencies, as a whole, give gratifying assur-ance that the Indian is making healthy

progress toward civilization and self-sup-port. It enables the government each year to make smaller appropriations for the subsistence of the Indians and more for their civilization. In the pending In-dian appropriation bill more than \$100,-000 has been taken from the head of subsistence and support and transferred to that of education and civilization. And thus this work is being amplitied and pushed forward more and more each year without any addition to the aggregate appropriations for the Indian service. There is reason to believe that the time is not distant when the Indian will disappear in the self-supporting, intelligent and useful citizen.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, THE CITY MISSION.

The Sewing School Branch of the Work-Interesting Facts. A reporter passing along Tenth street Saturday dropped into the Omaha City Mission between Capitol avenue and

Dodge street. He found the rooms of the mission crowded with girls, ranging from 8 to 15 or 16 years of age, busily engaged in sewing. They seemed very much in earnest over the work and, save for an occasional word here here and there, in reply to the question of some teacher, the silence was unbroken. Mrs. S. H. Clarke, who is superintend-

ent of the mission and has charge of the

sewing school branch of the work, kindly volunteered to give the BEE some de sired information. "The mission school," she said, "has been running for about ten years, having been started in a little room on Douglas street. The sewing school was opened at the same time with the mission and has been in operation ever since. At present we have about 150 or more scholars enrolled, though to-day there are but 138 in the room. These are divided up into classes of about six or seven. No, there is no grading in the classes. The work is confined mainty to plain sewing, such as making of underwear, aprons, etc. A few dresses have been made, but not many. Each scholar is entitled to everything she makes. Some of the girls are really very proficient, and cut and baste and with astonishing skill. of them, however, come here with-out the slightest knowledge of needlework, and have to learn slowly and by degrees. We consider this branch of work a most important one, for the poorer classes ought to have a thorough knowledge of the very things we are teaching. The school is undoubtedly doing a great deal of good. The only trouble is to secure the necessary funds to earry on the work-to buy cloth and different materials which the scholars themselves are too poor to purchase. Then again we want teachers. Some of the classes are too large to allow the scholars to learn rapidly. There really ought not to be more than three or four in a class—at the most, five. Yes, the school is carried on all the year round, n summer as well as winter." In addition to the large main room in which the sewing classes are held, there is a small cutting room in the rear where the scholars are taught to cut the garments which they sew. The girls take their turn at the cutting board, and

are required to work rapidly, and at the same time as neatly and skillfully as pos-In connection with the sewing school, there are opening exercises of song and prayer, led by the superintendent. At nine o'clock, sharp, the school is opened, and at eleven o'clock the work is closed. Promptly at that time, the youthful seamstresses lay aside their sewing to take it up on the following Saturday. This branch of work is a deserving one, and certainly ought to have the support of all the charitably inclined.

Smoked on the Sabbath. Shortly after the doors of the police court were thrown open Saturday, a very excited individual came rushing in He gave his name as Wolf Cahn. "Judge," he said, "I want to plead guilty to making an assault on another man. want you to fine me right away.

"I can't do that," revlied Judge Sten-berg, "until I have heard both sides of the case. What have you got to say?"

Cahn, who is a German Jew, went on
to tell how a fellow countryman named G. Gruber, had traduced his character by telling it about town that he (Cahn) had smoked eigarettes on the Jewish Sabbath, which was in violation of a strict rule of their religion. The next time the two met, a lively racket ensued in which Gruber was considerably worsted. Cahn had just finished telling his story when the plaintiff came rushing in, and repeated the same story with variations in his favor. Judge Stenberg disposed of the m atter by fining Cahn \$5 and costs

Bold Tramps. Among the prisoners brought before Judge Stenberg Saturday were u large number of tramps. They had been captured by the police nearthe packing house Fridak evening, and are supposed to have be-longed to a gang which waylaid and robbed three men on the B. & M. tracks Friday afternoon, among the number W. H. Spalding, who is employed in Boyd's packing house. They were very bold in their operations, doing everything in broad daylight, and were gathered in such large numbers as to preclude all idea of resistance on the part of their vic

Mr. Spalding was unable to identify any of the trainps as belonging to the band which want through him.

Going to Minneapolis. A delegation of Omaha Lodge of Elks left Saturday afternoon at 5:20 for Minneapolis. The object of the visit was to assist a similar delegation from Chicago in the formation of a new lodge, which is to be formed with a charter membership of sixty persons. Omaha party left on a special train on the C., St. P., M. & O., and reached Minneapolis on Sunday in time to assist

in the institution of the new lodge.

Easter Egg Sociable. This even ing the ladies the Seward Street M. church will give an Easter egg sociable in the parlors of the church, to which all their friends and the friends of the church are cordially invited. There wit be an ahundance of eggs, as they say the hens throughout that part of the city have been laying well lately, and they will be gaily decorated. A short literary programme has been prepared, and a good time is anticipated.

When the Boycott Was Called Embargo.

Detroit Evening Journal, Boycotting did not originate in Amer-ica, but it was started long before the slavery troubles became annoying. The boycott, like the whirling chair, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the scheme to defend our coasts by batteries on wheels, originated with Thomas Jef-ferson. It will be remembered that by the embargo we boycotted every species of English goods; we neither bought of that company nor sold to her. The ships of New England were suffered to lie rotting at the wharves and American foreign trade was at a complete standstill. The famous, or infamous, Hartford convention, with its debates on secession, was the result of that boycott, and the lukewarmness of the east in the war of 1812 may be traced to that. It was not a may be traced to that. It was not a highly successful boycott, but it occupied a pretty big place in history.

PILES: PILES: PILES
A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin
and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by
Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr
Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single Williams' Indian File Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful sooth ing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian File Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense liching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poulitie, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

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Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the sain clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, Sait Réenm, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.
Sold by druggists, or malied on receipt of 50 cents. Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

The Leading Questions.

CHADRON, Neb., April 23 .- | To the Editor: |-Your valuable paper seems to have taken the lead in this state on all questions of political and social reform and I should like to contribute my mite to what are the most leading questions of the day, viz. land and labor trouble. Every body seems to have some grievances, but no one seems to

know what they want to satis-fy them. Some want arbritration, ome co-operation and others land purchase and home rule, but nobody has any definite idea of the cause of all this dis turbance except one man.

Henry George pointed out the cause and predicted the result of these troubles tifteen years ago, and is the only man in the world who has given a remedy, yet this remedy and the man have alike been ignored.

And why? because this remedy strikes at the cause—titles in land.
All others are homeopathic in compar ison with this: This is a cure from the old school which has sought the cause and prescribed for it regardless of all symptoms.
What good will home rule and land

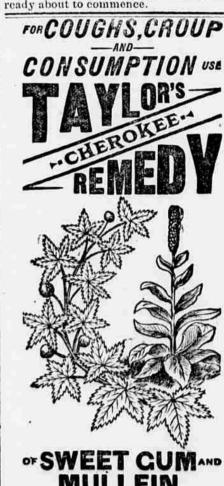
purchase do with the Irish people if it went into effect to morrow? At most it would be but temporary and

would eventuate in the same condition of affairs as now exists. The small land owners would become large land owners, some will fail to make their payments and the more successful will relieve them of their charge, and become land lords in their turn. the agricultural people of Ireland do not comprise the entire population. will the mill operatives in Belfast Will it better their condition any? Most certainly not; and yet, they outnumber the agricultural laborers by half. In this country no land question is agitated in the great strikes of to-day. That question is over-looked entirely, and why? because this is a sparsely settled country as yet, but it won't be for long if rail roads and land syndicates succeed in their land grabbing schemes in the future as well as they have in the past. People forget that the Pacific coast will reached in a few years, but immigration from the older countries will continue until the United States will be as densely settled as Europe is to-day, and then what will be the difference in our condition. None whatever. All the questions and difficulties will confront us then as surely as they do the Glad-stonians and the English people to-day. Mr. Powderly is asked to solve the strike troubles of the west and southwest for the congressional committee. Will be solve it on the land basis or not? If not, he will certainly fail to do a permanent good.

All the writers of our day acknowledge the existing evils, such as the Pacific railroad steal, tariff for protection, concentration of capital, stock watering, etc., but they keep away from the only solution of the problem that has ever been given to the people of any age, that is to abolish titles in land and all taxes, except on land valaution. This may prove untenable, but in the absence of any other definite solution, why not agitate it and prove so instead of denouncing it as too radical?

The life-giving essences of the pine forest are found in St. Jacobs Oil. Fifty

The brick honse which has so long stood on the south corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets has been torn down. Mr. Gruenig will erect upon the old site a three-story brick block, which is al-



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