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ity, can in all cases learn prices and terms by callin on us, and we will insure bottom prices. While we are not publishing lists, we must call special attention to one addition which is new, desirable and cheap. This addition is called BEDFORD PLACE, and its

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SENATOR VAN WYCK'S RECORD

His Vigilant Efforts Secure the Perfeiture of the Texas Pacific Grant.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Extracts from Speeches on the Extension Bill-The Blair Education Bill and Its Indefinite Provisions.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

On motion of Senator Van Wyck the bill to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific company was restored to its original place at the head of the special calendar. On February 13 a motion was made for the precedence of other measures. Senator Van Wyck said: This bill is demanded by the unanimous sentiment of the American people. There is unanimity there, whether there was unanimity in the other house or not, or whether there will be unanimity in this body. Our state and national conventions have demanded that there shall be prompt and speedy action upon these matters. The national convention which represents the gentlemen on the other side was equally as unanimous and complete in its expression of a demand for the restoration to the public domain of forfeited lands, and that it should be done by the prompt action of congress. The present owners of the Texas Pacific railroad, of all men, have no claim upon the generosity or the liberality of the people of this Union or of the American congress. February 19, 1885.-The Southern Pa-

cific came here and stood as an ally of the government and emphatically said: Withhold this, and we will construct the road. There is no pretext of a claim on behalf of the Texas Pacific company. They never built a mile of road; they never conveyed an acre of this land; they never gave a mortgage for a dollar of value on it; and the question stands here naked and bold as between the United States and the Texas Pacific company. Now it is proposed that we shall donate these 20,000,000 acres to a corporation which never earned them, because they did not earn the grant. They constructed the road in defiance of the grant, In his letters Mr. Huntington shows distinctly that he was antagonizing the Texas Pacific.

Mr. Sherman: I wish to know one fact, and it is the turning point in the whole case. Is it true that the Southern Pacific, before any assignment was made to it, built its line through to the Texas border? Mr. Van Wyck: It did.

Mr. Sherman: At that time the Texas Pacific was a subsisting corporation, and it had not earned a single acre under the terms of the grant? Mr. Van Wyck: Not an acre.

Mr. Sherman: They did not even lift a shovel or a spade? Mr. Van Wyck: No; not an acre did they earn.

Mr. Sherman: At that time these were the two companies engaged in hostility with each other in seeking to get a law through congress on the subject of their

Mr. Van Wyck: The Texas Pacific, which had this grant, was seeking at the time to have additional assistance by a guarantee of the interest upon its bonds. The Southern Pacific came here and asked congress to stop, showing that they were able to build the road without

any aid.
Mr. McPherson: Has the Southern Pacific ever asked for any assistance from congress? Mr. Van Wyck: It not only did not ask, but insisted that such aid should not be

granted it. Mr. McPherson: That aid should not be granted to the rival line?
Mr. Van Wyek: That it should not be

granted to any company.

Mr. McPherson: To the Texas Pacific? Mr. Van Wyck: Yes, sir; or to any company.

Mr. Sherman: Did the Texas Pacific

actually build a part of the line? Mr. Van Wyck: Not a mile. Mr. Blair: The other road claims it as an assignee of the Texas Pacific. Mr. Sherman: I will ask my friend the

Mr. Van Wyck: 'The date of assignment was after the completion of the road. Mr. Sherman: Then at the time of the

assignment the Texas Pacific had not earned a single acre within the govern Mr. Van Wyck: It had not earned an ere of public land.

Mr. Van Wyck then read extracts from Huntington's letters, and said: Mr. Huntington had fought his way through and made the connection with the west-ern line of Texas. Then it was that they made this agreement preventing any competition, and after that they seek to resurrect this dead grant and divide it between themselves.

After the rejection of various amend-ments, the bill was passed by a vote of 56 against 2.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND. Mr. Van Wyck moved that house bill 6771, amending the act of 1878 and preceding acts, touching the relations of the United States to the Union Pacific road, be referred to the committee on rail-roads. He said that this bill relates to a very important matter - namely the securing of the indebtedness of the Paific railroad companies. The Union and Central Pacific owe this ration \$100,000,-000. The act of 1873 provided that no new stock or bonds should be issued ex-cept as provided in that act. Yet from 1873 to the present time the Union Pacific has increased its stock largely, has issued has increased its stock largely, has issued other bonds, and guaranteed still others to a large extent. In 1873, after the Credit Mobilier had startled the whole country, congress expressly declared that no new stock should be issued and no new obligations be assumed except on the payment of those heretofore con-tracted. Yet there has has been a new issue of stock. It is admitted by the solicitor of the Union Pacific road, and under a mere subterfuge—that is, they adopted the course that is pursued sometimes by criminals, of an alias. But I never knew that a criminal could escape for a violation of the law by pretending that he was called yesterday by some other name than he is called to-day. The Union Pacific railroad became the Union Pacific railway, and therefore it is that all the pains and penalties of the law fall harmless at our feet. Under this evenion harmless at our feet. Under this evasion the laws of this government are set at defiance. Referring to the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, the senator said they knew the purpose and object of the consolidation to carry a worthless railroad, buying up its bonds at a nominal value, and its stock had not even a nominal value, and then consolidating it with a company which at that time stood with its stock at 120 and beyond. In 1878 the people were aroused again, and congress passed the Thurman act, and still the Union Pacific defied your legislation of 1878, as they did your legislation of 1873. We suffered these men to take from lifteen to twenty mil-

lions of dollars and divide it among she established schools among the Indiens, until now she is aiding to educate themselves, placing a mortgage on their diens, until now she is aiding to educate the colored race, and gathers her own children into parochisi schools. A religion whose creed weamay not endorse, and whose faith we may not believe, is preferable to infidelity hid under the most of "liberal christianity." To-day nothing is so intolerant as his boasted liberalism, which under the pretense of biotting out seets has united with sectarization in the attempt, to drive the Buble. property so as to render your lien of no value. Now a bill has come from the other house, which is for the purpose of a better security for the immense debt which is owing to the people by this rait-road. Senator Van Wyck then referred to the visit of C. F. Adams, Jr., to Washington to "negotiate with congress," for that is what congress is now doing with rianism in the attempt to drive the Bible from the common schools, and is even trying to weaken that sentiment which steades the progress of reform in the state, which sanctions peace and good will in society, tending to make liberty more enducing. I rejoice that the gentlemen advocating this bill are willing that this clause should be stricken from it. THE QUEEN OF THE ARENA. A Peep Behind the Scenes at the Circus. She was still young and, as far as the dim light hung from the roof would ena-

judgment to be formed, good-look

But to return. She took her husband's

hand, saying, "Bill, I don't think I shall go around any more."

when the doctor comes."
"No, Bill, I feel better, but something

tells me I've put on the togs for the last

"No, lass, no," was all the utterance he could find. "Don't say so." After a pause she said, "Bill, you recol-

name that came down to the Doncaste

"Oh, yes, I know," said the man half

angrily, as if wishing to avoid the sub-

juct. "Well, you know that you said at that

time that there was something between

me and him."
"Well, I know it," said the man, "but

don't think of that now, don't trouble

Bill dear, and I should like you to think of me when I'm gone, as I am truly, Bill.

"Bill," said the woman, with increased vehemence of manner, "do you believe

"Bill: Do you think Fo tell you a lie now?" said she, as though he life de-

"No, no, lass," said he at last; "I don't think you'd tell a lie anytime—but now"

"Where's Jenny?" interrupted the

"Here!" said one of the youngest

women, standing up so that she might be seen. "What do you want?"

"Jenny, you'll find the key of the green trunk in the china mug with 'Nelly' on it.

I wish you'd look in the box and get my old Bible out."

where the box was.
"Oh, dear, I forgot, at's under me,"

The girl found the key and asked

"There, never mind," said he, "I don't

want any fuss about it."

"Oh, Bill, dear, I wish you'd lift me up a little and pull it out. You can put the broken chair under to keep me up then."

"No. never mind," said he; "it'll pair

"Oh, Bill, dear, I don't mind-I wish

He did it at last, and, after some trouble

and a few suppressed groans, the box was pulled out to the middle of the floor,

opened, and there wrapped up in a paper and neatly hid was the bible; the paper

greasy from contact with misused head

dresses, garlands, bands and other small

the arena. They gave it to the w who soon asked, "Where's Mary?"

accessories of the dress of the queen of

"Oh, she is here now," said one of the

women, and a girl about five came run-

the part of a little fairy in the just

hand, and the gauze wings on her shoulders; she took them off, laid down

"Yes, mother, I'm just done; and the

"Put her on the box-she can't see

people clapped so when Julia took me on her shoulder."

her," suggested some one. It was pushed to where the child stood and then the

"Oh, mother, where to?"
"But before I go I want you to see me and father friends again." The child stared with wonder, but the woman, not heeding her, continued: "Bill, dear, have

"Here, one of you women find it Jenny, will you?" said the man.

"Now, Bill, raise me up a little."
"Oh, never mind," said he; "I know

She only looked a repetition of her re-

quest; and then taking the open book from his hands said: "Bill, dear, you

know you said there was something wrong between that London chap and

me. I told you at the time there was not, and you didn't believe me, though

you didn't say so; and you don't believe it now," she said, with increased energy

"Now, Bill," hear me swear that, as I believe I'm a dying woman, there was

nothing between us." She kissed the book and said: "Do you believe me

"Yes, yes," said the man, "I do, I do!" as though some spell ever him had broken. "I do, Nell, I do! Oh. Nell!

what a fool I've been, and what a coward

not to believe it before! Oh, Nell! forgive

You'll get better and we'll be as happy

of lite; now that the only difference they

woman only drew his head to her

as we were before this."

you got the paper off the Bible?

open it at the New Testament."

Jenny did and gave it back.

'Mary, I'm going away."

the silvered stick and came to the bed. "Mary, dear, are you there?"

finished scene; her wand was still in

ning in; she had only been performing

The man made no answer.

I'd tell you a lie now?

pended on his answer.

-and he hesitated.

said the woman.

you would.

mother said:

woman.

No answer still.

"But I must, Bill. I think I am dying,

lect that London chap with the

time

about that now

"Don't say so, lass, it'll be all right

this almost bankrupt debtor. Is it possible that you propose to allow the Pacific railroads to come here at this time, when the matter is being pressed to a final set-tlement by the people, and demand that they shall be allowed all the technicalities they may urge, and that everything shall rest until these genttemen choose to say an end is reached in the courts? There is one new feature—it was deemed necessary to change the president and place at its head a respectable and wealthy citizen of Massachusetts. The people want a better guarantee than the mere respectability of the head of the concern. C. F. Adams, jr., is president of the company now, but the same gang are behind him. A great government invests millions of acres of land and ing; the cork-grimed eyebrows, cracked lips and dry cheeks, told that she had apmillions of dollars in money, and yet suffers the concern to be run merely in the interest of stock gamblers, and C. F. peared before the public for its amuse-ment; indeed the traces of ronge were the interest of stock gamblers, and C still on parts of the face, and told too truly that she had laid there but a short Adams, jr., cannot expect to change the course of the company, because these men control it. What he did by his retime, only since the last evening's per-formance; indeed, when, during one of jumps through the hoop, a man's putspectability among the people of Massachusetts is sought to be done by the same respectability upon congress. With all this immense indebtedness in bonds ting on his hat startled the horse, and so caused a false step, which brought her heavily to the ground. The experienced first mortgage, government, income, land grant, collateral, trust bonds— Adams should have known that the stock ring master saw she could scarcely stand, and handed her out, kissing her hand in was of no value; and when, innocent though he was, he allowed the people of the usual style, and few, if any, of the spectators knew that when rapturously applauding the most unparalleled feat. Massachusetts to go into the brokers' shops with the gamblers of the Union the leap from the horse's back through Pacific, he was performing unwittingly the hoop to the ground, their applause was unheard by their intended object. She had fainted immediately on reaching just about the same role that the bunko men of Boston did when they inveigled C. F. Adams, jr., into another den of the dressing room, and was at once cargamblers. ried to the moving chamber where she now lav. Mr. Garland having stated what the

action of the judiciary committee was with reference to the Thurman bill, Mr. Van Wyck said that there was a certain fact which probably it would not do harm to have stated to the senate. I he said, that the secret session business is not to spread quite so far that we must take on trust everything that comes by whisper or otherwise from the judiciary committee. The Thurman act did come from that committee. This body will probably send this bill to that committee. The Thurman act was in regard to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the United States. Adams' visit to Washington was in regard to the indebtedness of that road to the United States. The propositions which the judiciary committee were considered to the construction of the sidering were on the question of that in-debtedness. The bill just laid before us from the other house concerns the ques-tion of that indebtedness. The bill which received the consent of the judiciary committee was to spread the payment over sixty years—two generations of men; and that bill which the senator proposes here covers the question of the indebtedness of these companies. There has been no other question from 1878 till now. There is nothing else to considerno question but the indebtedness. It will confirm the opinion of the American people that these corporations have suffi cient power first to come and take from the government and get the congress to sanction it, the wholesale spolation of the public domain, and then, as Mr. Adams says, "Peace, be still," to these troubled waters, and that must be obeyed. The senate must not be consulted, Adams issues his circular, his telegram, and all

is settled. We have eliminated all until we go into court, and all is peace. Mr. Hoar having spoken, Mr. Van Wyck said that after the declaration by members of the judiciary committee there will be no indisposition to give this oill that consideration which its merits demand, and to give it prompt attention. he did not feel inclined to take it from that committee, and he withdrew his

motion.

I fail to discover in the senator's (Mr. Blair's) speech, and I fail to discover in the senator's bill, any sort of guarantee that this great bounty will reach a por-tion of the class which he wishes it to reach. I call his attention to the point whether the bill furnishes any guarantee to congress or to the people, who will have to pay this taxation, that that portion of the illiterates of the American people will have the benefits of which he thinks will go to them.

Mr. Blair: The bill provides that when taken within the states, it shall be distributed without any reference to color whatever, and in such a way as to equalize as far as may be the educational advantages of all classes, of all races within the jurisdiction of the state.

Mr. Van Wyck: But that is a mere egislative declaration in the bill here any guarantee of the execution of that provision? The money is to be placed n the hands of the states, and is to be controlled by them. It is to be distributed among the population of a great many states, to whom we gave the elective franchise. That was a gift. Now you propose to give them millions of money to be distributed to educate the children of this same race. The elective franchise was given to the whites and also to the blacks. The state governments were to administer the law, and notwithstanding our legislation gave the blacks the right to vote, and it was supported by a constitutional amendment, yet there are gen tlemen who will say on this floor that that gift to that class has never been enjoyed. That gift was declared by legislation; a was sustained by a constitutional amend ment of the American people, and yet it failed to reach the object sought. Now it is proposed to give millions for the pur-pose of the education of that same class, to the same channel that was to bestow the elective franchise on them—that is, to the state governments. I desire to know before the debate is closed that there shall be some sort of guarantee to that portion of the people whom this money is intended to reach.

April 2, 1884.—It was supposed that this bill, appropriating over \$100,000,000, would be received as a peace offering from one side to the other; but evidently it is not received in that spirit. I asked my friend from New Hampshire what guarantee had been given for the exercise of the elective franchise in certain states of this Union, when assurance on that point would strengthen the proposition My friend very frankly said that there was no such guarantee; that the franchise was not exercised as was intended by the congress and by the nation which made that gift. There are one-third as many schools for the education of colored chil dren as for the education of white chil-dren; and yet in some of these states the illiterate colored children exceed the illiterate whites. Therefore you start with a majority of the children needing illiterate whites. education having a minority of the schools. This bill prevents the expenditure of any of the money for building school houses. The senator (Mr. Blair) agrees with me that provision should be made for building school houses. So he sees the force of the fact that if we do not so provide, in a year or two we shall be answered by the statement that the bill prevented it.

Said Mr. Van Wyck on a subsequent day: Some days ago I proposed an amendment to strike out the words "not sectarian in character." There are no public schools of a sectarian character. Then why these words as a gratuitous abrust against a sect that has done more for education than any other? The world is indebted to the Catholic church from the time of the dark ages, when she pre-served the literature of the centuries preceding, and in our earlier history, when

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

A STORY THRILLINGLY RETOLD.

One of the Most Atrocious Crimes in the

History of the West.

Nearly One Hundred Emigrants Slaughtered and \$70,000 Worth of Property Stolen-The Bodics Horribly Mutilated.

In a work relating to Indian history, by J. P. Dunn, jr., recently published by the Harpers, the author gives a vivid and authentic sketch of the atrocious Mountain Meadow massacre, the thought of which excites burning indignation to-day, although nearly thirty years have passed since this dark stain on American annals. As illustrating the savage spirit which incited this horrible crime, the writer quotes from a sermon of Brigham Young, published in the Deserct News just prior to the wholesale murders. Young tells his congregation: "I could refer you to lots of instances where men have been righteously stain in order to atone for their sins. I have seen scores and hundreds of people for whom there would have been a chance (in the last resurrection there will be) if their lives had been taken and their blood spilled on the ground as a smoking incense to the Almighty, but who are now angels to the devil until our elder brother, Jesus Christ, raises them up, conquers death, hell and the grave. It is true that the bloog of the Son of God was shed for our sins, but men can commit sins which it can never remit." It was during the zeal which Young

thus wrought among his fanatics that the massacre occurred. During the summer of 1857 Captain Fancher's train, numbering fifty-six men and sixty-two women and children, most of whom were from northern counties of Arkansas, attempted to cross the mountains en route to California. At Salt Lake City the train was joined by several disaffected Mormons. In the train were thirty good wagons, as many mules and horses and 600 cattle. Their route lay through southwestern Utah, where the Mountain Meadows are located. In these meadows they camped on the 4th of September. Here is the national divide. They were on the edge of the Pacific slope. They just began to realize their hopes, for they could almost look over into California, their "promised land." On Monday morning, September 7, as they were gathered about the camp fires, a volley of musketry blazed from a gulley through which ran the stream that watered the meadows. Seven of the expectant travelers were slain and sixteen wounded at the first fire. The men had been frontiermen too long to

BECOME PANIC-STRICKEN. The women and children hurried to cover and the men returned the fire, much to the surprise of the masking assailants, who had expected to enjoy an unresisting massacre. The assailants were made up of Mormons masked as Indians of Pah.Utter, Upper Pi-Eads and Lower Pi-Eads, and all led by John D. Lee, a Mormon elder. The response that the bloody wretches received to their fire drove them back and they sent after reinforcements, and while waiting for the same amused themselves by quoits, and occasionally shooting the cattle and firing upon the wagons, which the travelers had to draw around them as a barriende and defense. On Wednesday a young man named Aden, a son of a Kentucky physician, together with a comlance of the masked savages and getting out of the meadows on their way to Cedar City, where they hoped to secure aid. At Richards' Springs they met three Cedar City men, William C. Stew-art, Joel White and Benjamin Arthur. As they stopped to water their horses Stewart

SWOT AND KILLED ADEN. and White attempted to kill the com-panion, but succeeded only in wounding him, when he escaped and made his way back to camp. His report filled the emi-grants with despair. Aden's father was known to have saved the life of a Mor-mon bishop, and yet his son had been assassinated by a Mormon. Already they had pierced the masks worn by many of their assailants to discover that they were white men—were indeed Mormons, lifty-four in number. The Indians numbered about 200. The besieged prepared a statement of their desperate condition, giving as their belief that the Mormons were their real besiegers, directing it to Masons, Odd Fellows and leading re-ligious denominations. With this statement they dispatched three of their best scouts, directing them to California. The scouts did not succeed in eluding the vigilance of the murderers. They were run down by Ira Hatch, a Mormon and a leader of a band of Indians, in the Santa Clara mountains.

TWO OF THEM WERE MURDERED s they slept and the third was wounded and a few days afterward assassinated. While the Mormons were awaiting re inforcements they knelt and formed prayer circle and asked for Divine guidance. After prayer one of their leaders, Mayor Higbee, said: "I have the evidence of God's approval of our mission. It is God's will that we carry out our instructions to the letter.

In carrying out these instructions they found it necessary to make use of the basest treachery. This they did by means of the white flag borne by Lee and Wil liam Bateman. They represented to the besieged that the Indians were terribly excited and thirsted for revenge because of the loss of some of their cattle, and they promised protection to the emi-grants if they would unconditionally surrender. There was no alternative. surrender. There was no alternative. The supplies of the emigrants were giving out, and inasmuch as Mormons were the only white people in Utah, there was no hope for mercy from any other source. The terms were accepted, and on the morning of Friday, September 11, they gave up all their guns and ammunition and then placed themselves wholly in the power of those whose appetite for bloodshed had but just been whetted. They marched out from behind THER BARRICADES.

The scene that followed is thus de

me, forgive me—I've done you wrong!"
The woman raised herself by a great effort, to reach his hand, and kissing it, said: "I do, Bill. I knew you'd do me justice some day."
"Oh, Nell, its not too late—not too late! scribed by Mr. Dunn:
"It is just after noon and the day is bright and clear. Tramp, tramp, tramp, and kissed him, while he, roused, kissed her again and again. "You do believe me, don't you, dear?"

"Oh, forgive me, Nell! Oh, forgive me!" were the only words he could find in the rush of his newly found trust. they march down from the camping place. The men reach the militia and give three hearty cheers as they take their places, murderer and victim, side by side. Tramp, tramp, tramp. They are rounding the point of the ridge which The answer was unheard by her, for there—stretched out in death—she lay; the hollow sunken eyes, made unnatur has served as a screen for the Mormons and Indians for the past week. A raven flies over them croaking. What called him there? Does he foresee that he shall the nollow sunken eyes, made unnaturally bright by the rouge upon her cheeks the jaw fallen. Death was evidently there and he saw it. She with whom he had hoped to share all the cares and joys peck at the eyes of brave men and gentle women who are looking at him? The wagons with the wounded and the children are passing the hiding place of the Indians. How quietly they lie among the gnarly oak bushes! But their eyes glisten and their necks stretch out to see how soon their prey will reach them. had ever had was removed. She was dead! The man seemed stunned. A strange pair they looked—he in the motley garb and paint of his cailing, she dead! The women are nearly a quarter of a mile behind the wagons, and the men are much further behind the women. A half-dozen Mormon horsemen bring up the rear. Framp, tramp, tramp! The wagons "That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla. have just passed out of sight over the

The men are entering a little The women are

OPPOSITE THE INDIANS.

The have regained confidence, and seve eral are expressing joy at escaping from their savage foes. See that man on the divide. It is Higbee. He makes a mo-tion with his arm and shouts something which those nearest him understand to be Do your duty.' In an instant the militia men wheel and each shoots the man nearest him. The Indians spring from their ambush and rush upon the women from between the wagons the rifle John D. Lee cracks, and a wounder woman in the foremost wagon falls off the seat. Swiftly the work of death goes on. Lee is assisted in shooting and brain mg the wounded by the teamsters, Knight and McCurdy, and as the latter his rifle to his shoulder he cries: 'O Lord. my God, receive their spirits, it is for Thy kingdom that I do this." The tomahawk, and bludgeon, and knife soon completed the treacherous work begun ov the bullet and in a tew minutes after Higbee's signal not a man or woman was left alive. Two girls were missing, and were soon found concealed in some neigh boring bushes. Two of the Mormons

trembling and from their place of concealment and ravished them, and then Lee ordered them killed by the indians. An Indian chief objected, saying "they were too preetty to kill; let us save them." While this objection. this objection was being made Lee held one of the girls on his lap. She threw her arms about his neck and implored for her life, promising she would love him al-ways if he would but let her live. His answer was to push back her head with one hand, when, with the other hand clasping a bowie-knife, he cut her white neck through to the spine.

This finished the slaughter as awful as

were the Sicilian vespers. The bodies, horribly mutilated, were left upon the meadows a prey for wolves and buzzards for weeks, and it was not until some months had elapsed that the whitened bones were gathered together and buried Sixteen or seventeen children, ranging in age from a few months to eight years, were divided up among the Mormons and so was about \$70,000 in property which the emigrants possessed. The little children were subsequently secured by Gentiles and restored to Arkansas, but the "strong parental government" has never compelled the cut-throats to dis-gorge the \$70,000 and restore it to the SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRE, most of whom have always been in des-

perate need of it. A strange sequence to the awful massacre is the fact that Mountain Meadows, from being a verdant spot in 1857, invit ing the fatal halt and rest of the emi grants, has become sterile and barren. literally the abode of desolation.

The only atonement ever offered for the awful crime was the shooting of John D. Lee at the scene of the massacre on March 23, 1877, nearly twenty years after the crime was committed, and after he had confessed that on that bloody occasion he himself took five rives. The responsibility for the crime laid at every Mormon official's door, and Brigham Young was their chief. They ought to have all swung for it. President John Taylor, George Q. Cannon and other Mormon leaders ought now to be arrested and tried, not for polygamy, but for the Mountain Meadow massacre, and ought to be hung. They could all be convicted of being accessory, not only after, but before the fact.

How to Tell the Time by Night. (From the Buffalo, N. Y., "Times.")

Perhaps the most ingenious thing in the way of an advertising novelty that has come out for many years, is a unique contrivance issued by the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Baltimore, Md., proprietors of Duffy's pure malt whiskey. Unlike most things of the kind, with which the country has been deluged heretofore, this is a decided departure one of the most attractive things we have ever seen, it involves a new discovery in science which is both interesting and instructive. So valuable was this discovery regarded it was awarded a first prize gold medal at the Brussel's International Exposition, and it seems almost like prostituting science to put it to advertising purposes as it is something that is invaluable to institutions of learning, and would readily command a good price if put on sale. However, the Duffy people, appreciating its importance, have gotten it out in the highest artistic style, such as will secure for it a permanent place in every house in the country.

The device is called Duffy's Ancient

Mariner's Stellar Time-Piece, its object being to furnish a guide whereby the correct time may be ascertained at any hour of the night, by observance of the North Star and three other bright stars near it, the four stars forming a Cross or Crucifix, which revolves round the celestial pole like the hands of a clock. By the aid of the Duffy's device, which represents a miniature firmanent and tabular dial, the time can be ascertained almost to the minute which is destined to render it invaluable to Mariners, Hunters, Fisherman and to the masses generally, as after a little practice, even a child will be able to tell the time at night

Although the device is quite an expensive one, the proprietors intend distributing it free and in time every-body in the country will have one. Requests for same by mail, must be accompanied by six cents in postage stamps addressed to their Supply Department, as already they are flooded with applications.

SINGULARITIES.

Chicago has a boy with eyes like a cat's. A Jersey heifer died at Milton Junction, Wis., from chewing tobacco. A Massachusett woman has just given birth her second installment of triplets, both within fourteen months.

A nule died of hydrophobia in Houston, Tex., last week. Mules have never been known to be liable to the disease. A Carson City Indian, whose squaw would not give him money with which to play poker, killed himself by eating wild parsnips. A snake killed at St. Matthews, S. C., had two fully developed heads, one on each end, and it could travel either way with ease. A mass of lead in an elevated furnace in Paris was completely dissipated by a stroke of lightning, no trace of the metal being found afterwards.

A male pigeon owned by a woman of Mc-Lean has fed two young chicks for some days and has sheltered them with his wings at

Tom Whitly of Hawkinsville, Ga., saw a rattlesnake and shot it in two a few inches from its head. His dog then run up to the snake's head and was biten and killed.

David Latouret of New Carlisle, O., says a snake nearly twelve feet long has its den in a stone pile near his farm gale. It can jump eight feet into the air, and thinks nothing of making a long of twenty four feet. It is making a jump of twenty-four feet. It is the terror of the neighborhood.

the terror of the neighborhood.

An animal whose identify is at present unknown there, was landed in San Francisco lately from the interior of Japan, where it first saw the light of day. At a glance the curlosity might be taken for either a dog or a monkey. It is shaped like the former about the head and neck, but otherwise somewhat resembles the monkey. The animal's favorite position is on its haunches, but with a little urging it stands on its fore feet, the body sloping downward from the head like a giraffe. The claws on the four feet are like those of a dog, but two extra pairs are furnished on its hind legs a couple of inches from the balls of the feet. The animal appears to be gentle, but has a strong, high-keyed bark which it gives when spectators attempt to stir it.

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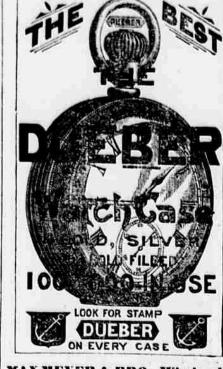
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Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. and Lee was one of them-dragged the FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS Beware of Imitations. 27



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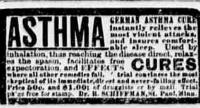
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