Employes of the Milwaukee Road Compelled to Exonerate the Company.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.

Driven To Perjury To Save Their Heads-Northwestern Trains Collide Near Ames-Sioux City Politics-lowa News.

Find They Were "Mistaken." DUBUQUE, 1a., Sept. 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A remarkable story is being told in connection with the Eagle Point disaster on the Milwaukee road, not far from this city. At the coroner's inquest nearly a a score of conductors and engineers testified unfavorably against the road and Train Dispatcher Rogers. Since the verdict was given all these engineers and conductors have been summoned to La Crosse, where in couples and fours they were taken before Assistant General Superintent Earling and Division Superintendent Underwood, where they were subjected to a rigid cross-examination and at the end were requested to sign a statement to the effect that after mature deliberation they found they were mistaken in laying the blame of the accident on the train dispatcher and the company, and that Conductors Clark and Engineer Foles, of the down-coming train, were alone to blame. They were told in laconic language:

They were told in faconic language:
"You had better sign."
All of them did sign except four, who have since been summoned to Milwaukee. All understood that if they did not sign the statement exonerating the company they might consider themselves discharced. There is great indignation in this city at this at-tempt to buildoze employes so that the com-pany can escape from responsibility for the

Swedish Missionaries Meet.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 30,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. !- The Swedish Missionary Union of North America opened its annual session here to-day. This body of ministers numbering from sixty to one hundred comes from all parts of the United States and represents 150 churches, widely scattered. Reports were received from different branches of the work. Rev. P. Peterson, the missionary stawork. Rev. P. Peterson, the missionary sta-tioned at Castle Garden, reported that he had distributed 38,532 tracts to his newly arrived countrymen. The appointment of the exec-utive committee, the main working body of the church, resuited in the choice of Rev. C. A. B. Jorck of Chicago for president, Rev. S. W. Sandling of St. Paul. Minn., for vice-pres-ident, and Rev. E. G. Hjerp, of Galesburg. Ill., for secretary. Rev. R. Larson, of Otta-wa, Kan., and Rev. J. P. Eagle, of Lafyette, Ind., preached the annual sermon to-day.

Exhibits Rapidly Arriving. Stoux City, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special Telegram to the Beg.]—To-day has been the busiest day at the corn palace. A very large number of counties and townships were in with their exhibits and the artists are busy arranging. These exhibits comprise specimens of all kinds of grain, vegetables, grasses, etc., and mammoth corn, potatoes and pumpkins are numerous. Twelve companies of national guards will have places in the parade and in the battallion drill the day following. Robert Graham arrived in the city from Deadwood, Dak., last evening. He has a large collection of mineral and ore products of the Black Hills country. These specimens are of silver, tin, coal, salt. In fact all the numerous mineral products of that country will be shown. The specimens will be arranged in a tent.

A Wreck On the Northwestern. MARSHALTOWN, Ia., Sept. 30.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |- A collision occurred this morning between a freight and a special freight on the Northwestern road in the first cut east of Ames. The tank of the special and four or five cars rolled down the bank and the remainder of the wreck was piled up in the cut. It took all day to clear the track. Engineer Shoreman, on the special, was badly bruised. Some mistake in tele-graphing train orders caused the disaster.

Sioux City Polities.

Sioux Ciry, Ia., Sept. 30.- Special Tele gram to the Bgg. !- The republican ward caucuses were held to-night and good sized delegations were present. Delegates to the forthcoming county convention were se lected, the ward organizations for the ensuing year were perfected and other business done. The prohibitionists were out in full force and took an active part generally in the proceedings. Much work has been done during the past several days to get every member of the Law and Order league out to assist in making up the delegations as far as

The Pacific Investigation. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Auditor Mink, of the Union Pacific, before the Pacific investigating committee to-day, submitted various records which had been called for. The commission called on Cohen, attorney for the Central Pacific, to produce the check stubs drawn by Huntington from 1872 to 1880 and the letter press books of the New York office for the same time. Cohen declined, saying he didn't propose to recommend any further expenditures to accommodate the commission, as that body had already run up nearly \$10,000 for transportation, food, wine, nearly \$10,000 for transportation, food, wine, etc. Cohen was told to present an itemized account. C. P. Huntington was recalled and asked many questions regarding money matters, old check books, etc. No information was secured from him. Then Mr. Cohen presented the bill of the Central Pacific against the commission for \$7,755 which Governor Pattison said would be paid when passed upon. Adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The Rulo Bridge Completed. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 30, - | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The last work on the bridge across the Missouri river at Rulo, Neb., has been completed and Sunday, October 2, the Burlington & Missouri River railway will run its freight trains into this city. The time card has been printed and will be given to the public to-merrow. St. Joseph will be the terminus of the road and the through freight and passengers will be fransferred to Kansas City. St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the Hannibal & St. Joe through coaches going to Kansas City with-

Dakota Land Troubles. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.-There is consideral excitement in Fargo and central Dakota over the recent order of the United States land department in regard to the withdrawal indemnity limit. People within this limit are considerably stirred up over the matter. It will cause much trouble, not only to big farmers, but to quarter section purchasers as well. It is said that every quarter section in Thraill county, from the Manitoba road to the Red river, has been jumped. The disaster will be widespread and may endanger bloodshed. of lands granted railroads in the ten-mile

Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Iowa: Generally warmer, fair weather, light to fresh winds, generally southerly and increasing in force over Nebraska, followed over the western portion of Nebraska by cooler weather and

rain.
For Central and Eastern Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, followed by cooler, rainy weather, fresh to brisk southerly winds.

An Indemnity Granted. Paris, Sept. 30.—Count Von Munster, German Sinoassador, has informed M. L'iourens that that the German government without awaiting the issue of the judicial inquiry, has decided to grant indemnity to the widow of the gamekeeper, the amount to be

Illinois State Fair a Failure. OLNEY, Ill., Sept. 30 .- The Illinois state fair is closing under a cloud. It has rained every day during the week. The attendance has been light and the entire receipts of the week will not be sufficient to pay even the ordinary expenses, aside from \$25,000 in

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE. Arobbishop Croke in Paris [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Sept. 30. - New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE. |- Doctor Croke, archbishop of Coshen, was received at the Irish college yesterday and a most hearty ovation accorded him. His grace was asked by the students to address them on the

wrongs of Ireland. The archbishop then spoke in very vigorous lauguage of the tyranny of the English tory reign in Ireland, branding it as repugnant to the ideas of modern civilization. There is no truth in the report, freely circulated here, that the archbishop was called to Rome to receive a cardinal's hat. His grace left Paris for Ireland last night.

Still Persecuting O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.-Lord Mayor Sullivan and William O'Brien have been summoned to appear in police court to answer the charges of publishing reports of the doings of suppressed branches of the National

A Texas Daisy. TEMPLE, Tex., Sept. 30 .-- Two of the most daring stage robberies ever perpetrated in Texas occurred last night in Runnels county. The stage bound from San Angelo to Ball inger was halted at 11 o'clock by a single highwayman, six miles from Ballinger. He stood the eight passengers in a row and went through their poctets, securing nearly \$2,000 in money and considerable jewelry. When the stage going in the opposite direction came along shortly after he went through its passengers in the same way. brough its passengers in the same way.

A Methodist Pastor Drops Dead. ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 30 .- Rev. William August Smith, pastor of the Centennial Methodist Episcopal church, of Rockford, Ill., dropped dead this morning. Mr. Smith was one of the oldest members of the Methdist conference.

Anarchist Franscript Ordered. CHICAGO, Sept. 30,-Counsel for the con demned anarchists to-day gave order for a transcript of the record on file in the su-preme court, stipulating that it must be inshed by October 15.

Coal Goes Up Another Notch. CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- The price of coal in this city was again raised to-day by the syndicate of "barons." Egg coal now sells at \$7.25, and range and chestnut at \$7.50 per

A Chinaman Choked. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 .- Le Sare Bo, a Chinaman, was hanged in the county jail o-day for the murder of a fellow countryman five years ago.

Postponed Until October 15. CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- The Patron-Jay-Eye-See race announced to take place at Washington park to-morrow has been postponed

The "Weekly Graphic" Assigns. Cincinnari, Sept. 30.—The Graphic Press company, publishers of the Weekly Graphic, assigned to-day. Assets from \$35,000 to \$50,-000. Liabilities about \$30,000.

Schnaebele's Son Released. BERLIN, Sept. 30.-In response to an appeal for clemency, Emperor Wilhelm has ordered the liberation of young Schnabele.

Personal Paragraphs. W. R. Lunney, of Fullerton, is at the Paxton.

George C. Bush, of Lincoln, is at the S. A. Cunningham, of Leavenworth, is F. A. Starrett, of Ravina, was in town

John H. Roe, of Kearney, is a guest at the Millard. John Dewcose, of Lincoln, is staying at

the Millard. W. A. Bradley, of Blair, is registered at the Arcade. S. M. Rieser, of Chicago, was at the Paxton yesterday.

George W. Jenner, of Sidney, is registered at the Millard. S. L. Martin, of Kansas City, is registered at the Paxton.

Ed Shelden, of Nebraska City, was at he Paxton yesterday. J. M. Russell and wife, of Ogden, Utah, are at the Paxton.

N. E. Blakeslee, of Wahoo, was in town vesterday. He is at the Arcade. A. W. Pearson and wife and Mrs. C. Davis, of Deadwood, are at the Arcade.

E. P. Holmes, a prominent business man of Lincoln, was in town yesterday. G. P. Graves, a well known business man of Grand Rapids, is at the Paxton. C. Gillantz, of Colorado, and Leon

Wilson, of Chicago, are at the Barker Z. F. Smith and wife, of North Bend,

are enjoying a few days in Omaha. They are at the Millard. M. L. Roeder, of the National Life Insurance company, of Vermont, has es-tablished an office in this city.

Mrs. Niles, of Bement, Ill., and Mrs. McGee, of Council Bluffs, are in the city for a few days, the guests of Mrs. Fred Drexel.

A. R. Drexel has returned from Colorado after an absence of six months, where he had been on the Union Pacific engineering force.

Jack Curley, the well known printer and pugilist, who stood up so gallantly before Charley Gallagher in 1873, is in the city, having come in from Chicago yesterday.

General John Stebbins, one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the country, was a passenger on the "Q" yesterday morning. He is on his way from Rochester, N. Y., to San Francisco.

All members of Allemannen lodge No. 8 are requested to meet at Odd Fellows hall on Saturday, October 1st, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new hall being erected by Goodrich lodge No. 144. Chas. Kuppe,

A strictly first-class piano at a bargain. C. L. Erickson & Co., 212 N. 16th. Ma-

Mrs. Magrane has returned from the east and will open her dancing school next week. The regular evenings will be advertised later.

Cheap Rates to Chicago.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway will sell excursion tickets to the luter-national Military Encampment held at Chicago, Oct. 1st to 20th, at \$17.15, from Council Bluffs to Chicago and return, including admission ticket to the encampment. Tickets will be sold on Oct. 4th, 7th and 10th, good returning until the Monday following date of sale. Be sure that you get your tickets and secure your sleeping car berths by the Chicago & Northwestern. For further information call at ticket office of this company, 1411 Farnam street. W. N. Bascock,

General Western Agent. Mendelssohn & Lawrie, architects. D. L. Shane, superintendent.

Fred Herrmann & Co., cor. 14th and Leavenworth, have opened a shoeing, wagon and repair shop in connection with their boarding and sale stable. All work guaranteed and at lowest prices.

Dressmaking at reasonable rates 1509 Harney st. Taylor system used in cutting.

From \$10 to \$15 saved on a suit at Wannamaker & Brown, 1511 Douglas st. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Manufacturers will receive lands free and unexcelled railroad facilities at Por-al. Office, 105 South 15th street, Omaha.

Result of the Selection of Delegates to the Republican County Convention.

WHERE THE FIGHT WAS HOTTEST.

None of the Three Candidates For Clerk of the District Court Secure a Walk-Away For the Nomination.

Result of the Primaries.

The republican primaries are over and a tired lot of politicians went to bed early last night for the first time in many days. To say that the struggle for supremacy was not a warm one would hardly express the situation, although in most of the wards no undue excitement attended the voting. The chief interest centered in the fight for the fattest office-the clerkship of the district court-and all other issues were for the most part lost sight of. The three candidates for the nomination were, of course, in the thickest of the fray in their respective wards, and that they all were more or less successful is shown by the number of supporters which each secured to represent them in the county convention to-day. Although the result is somewhat mixed, the probable strength of the candidates in today's convention, as far as the city is concerned, will be as follows: Frank Moores, 27; Albyn L. Frank, 26; Colonel Aiken, 19. The delegates from the country will probably be greatly divided, and thus the final outcome of the struggle is uncertain, but that no one will have a walk-away is sure. The greatest struggle at the polls was

in the Fourth ward over the placing on the ticket of William F. Bechel, This caused a bitter feeling on the part of the better element and an effort was made to shelve the obnoxious candidate. That this movement was not successful can be attributed to gallant aid furnished the president of the council by democrats and outsiders. These latter made their headquarters in O'Malley's saloon, acros sthe street from the place of holding the primary, and enough "infloo-ence" was dispensed and Third ward recruits secured to carry the contest in favor of Bechel. Pat Ford, Phil Mc-Shane, Cap O'Malley, Rothacker, Miner and others were on hand to cheer on their champion to success. As the result of the poll shows, however, Beche needed all the outside support he received, for the residents of the ward scratched him so liberally that he only

pulled through by a few votes.

In the Seventh ward Mike Lee proved too big a load for the ticket which Colonel Aiken put in the field, and in consequence it went down. Had it not been for the Lee incubus there is no doubt but that the colonel would have come out with flying colors in his own ward. As usual the rough and rowdy element predominated in the Bloody Third, but

there was no opposition to speak of and everything was harmonious.

Below is given the result in all the wards in the city and the country precincts so far as obtainable:

FIRST WARD. Little or no opposition was offered in the First ward to the following ticket: DELEGATES. ALTERNATES. ohn Christopherson C. C. Thrane John Christopherso George Hofman C. Thrane W. Bandhauer F. W. Bandhauer Wm. Humpherson Wm. A. Kelly S. J. Burgstrom J. H. Butler Ernest Stuht Isaac S. Hascall A. J. Hoban E. J. Cornish Charles Hanley L. H. Webster.

Charles Schrote SECOND WARD. Only a light vote was polled at this ward, the delegates elected receiving 154 ballots, no opposition ticket being in the field. The following are the chosen:

J. O'Leary, E. M. Stenberg, D. C. Shelley, DELEGATES. G. Andreen, M. Leahey, Tony Kment, John Boyd, J. F. Behm, Alfred Selden, Fred Pflaeging, Frank Kaspar, F. L. Van Dorn, William Alstadt, Fred Hoye, Frank Dworak, THIRD WARD.

The primary in this ward was held in the rear of Knight's saloon at the corner of Tenth and Capitol avenue. There was considerable interest manifested, but the contest was one-sided. following ticket was elected, receiving 341 votes:

DELEGATES. M. O. Ricketts Lee Helsey Charles Menter William Peyton Charles Branch Seth T. Cole C. R. Groves

ALTERNATES. John Campbell John Campben
Lon Bowman
Judge Lytle
T. O. Gorman
Julius S. Cooley
Ed Leeder
P. J. Williams
Lonis Waist Louis Faist.

Constable-George Church, Paul Stein An opposition ticket headed by Tom McVittie in the interests of Colonel Aiken for clerk of the district court received 64 votes,

FOURTH WARD. The primary in this ward was held on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets. A heavy vote was polled and the excitement kept up from the opening till the close. There were three tickets in the field, but the scratching of the name of William F. Bechel was the main point at issue. The following is the result of the vote in detail.

| Was the main point at Issue. The low| lowing is the result of the vote in detail:
| F. W. Gray. 496
| J. R. Webster 365
| William F. Bechel 280
| W. J. Connell 347
| Gustave Anderson 352
| Ed Haney 350 

 John F. Clarke
 160

 r. M. Bartlett
 191

 N. A. Kuhn
 191

 William F. Gurley
 158

 William F. Gurley
 153

 

The alternates selected were Daniel H. Wheeler, D. D. McDonald, Alex McIntosh, George S. Smith, E. L. Crapp, Charles R. Turney, E. M. Bartlett, D. B.

Houck. The following were also endorsed: Justices of the peace, Gustave Anderson, John S. Morrison; constables, Dorsey B. Houck, John Hokinson; assessor, James G. Carpenter.

There were two tickets in this ward, one known as the Mercer ticket, favoring the candidacy of D. H. Mercer for judge of the county court, and the other as the Callan ticket. The former was successful by the following vote: E. A. Parmalee 309, B. F. Redman 309, D. H. Mercer 310, James Wilson 307, John Wallace 311, C. W. Wedell 310, Thomas Cummings 466, John Jenkins 307. Thomas Callan had 165 votes, the largest number cast for any candidate on the opposing ticket. The total vote cast was 459. For the ward offices the following were approved: Assessor, Schuyler Wakefield; justice of the peace, first district, E. Bartlett, secthe peace, first district, E. Bartlett, sec-ond district, Joseph Redman; constables, first district, W. H. Butler, second dis-trict Charles Hollo. The sixth is Mer-cers' ward, though the vote above shows that he is not as popular as some of his confederaces, especially ex-Marshal Cumming who was on both tickets.

In the sixth ward there were two tickets. The fight, however, was not a very bitter one, and the following ticket was elected by 150 majority: ALTERNATES

F. E. Balley,
D. P. Redman,
O. C. Ludlow,
John Stephenson,

P. O. Hawes, O. C. Johnson, John F. Page, Cyrus Gelatte,

The primary in this ward was held in the room in the Park school house on Georgia avenue. During the entire day the greatest interest was manifest, the total vote cast being 313. The following ticket was elected, receiving 199 of the

votes cast, a majority of 85: DELEGATES,
Moses H. Bliss.
M. D. Hyde.
Wm. B. Clancy,
R. E. Pierce,
John R. Manchester,
John C. Thompson/George Brush.
J. G. McClure,
C. R. Woolley,
Capt. W. N. Flanagan, A. L. Wiggins.
The corposition ticket was header The opposition ticket was headed by Mike Lee, C. N. Powell and W. H. Alex-

ander, and bore at the head "Henry C. Akin for District Clerk." EIGHT WARD. The Eighth ward had two tickets. The ticket headed by Charles J. Green was de feated by 295 majority, out of 427 votes

cast. The following ticket was elected: Al.TERNATES.
J. J. Saville,
Peter Smith,
Charles Hellwig,
William McCague,
S. B. Lake,
Henry Scroggins,
G. S. Benaway,
C. J. Barber. DELEGATES. ). H. Ballou, James Allen, Dr. Hostetter, M. F. Singleton, Joseph Hatfield, N. K. Pearson, The following were endorsed for the

Fry; for justice of the peace, J. J. Casey. NINTH WARD.

The primary in the Ninth ward was a very quiet one, and the regular ticket had no opposition. There were 194 votes

cast for each nominee and the following

ward offices: For assessor, Charles B.

were elected: ALTERNATES.
Hugh McCaffery,
John Ledwick,
John Peterson,
Charles Tjureen,
Frank Chandler,
Charles Taggart,
Hamilton Martin,
H. L. Seward. DELEGATES. DELEGATES.
T. W. Blackburn,
George T. Brown,
C. J. Johnson,
T. H. Baber,
C. J. Ryan,
Charles Unitt,
D. L. McGuckin,
Charles A. Coe. Charles A. Coe, SOUTH OMAHA PRECINCY.

Last night's primary was the first ever held in South Omaha precinct. There were seventy-five votes cast, which was not as heavy as anticipated. There was only one ticket in the field. The followdelegates and alternates were elected:

ALTERNATES
E. C. Lane,
S. W. Dennis,
E. Carpenter,
L. C. Gibson,
L. Chesley,
O. E. Shannon,
W. S. Cook,
Frank Yates, R. Grice, M. Glasgow. J. Baldwin, L. Leonard, E. P. Savaze, Con Groner, M'ARDLE PRECINCY.

The voters of McArdle precinct seemed to have no use for Pat McArdie's ticket yesterday, and he found it out before the polls were opened. In consequence he did not put any of his tickets in the field. The following delegates were elected, each receiving an average of 130 votes:

Henry Schemel, Fred Lewon, Paul Thompson, James Rolfs, Henry Eicke, Jerome Allen. The sentiment expressed throughout the day in Millard, Douglas and McArdle precincts was in favor almost unani-mously of James Walsh for county com-

THE BAR MEETING.

Judges Wakeley, Hopewell and Groff Endorsed For Renomination.

The bar meeting held in the district court room yesterday was a largely attended, spirited, and yet harmonious affair. Judge Brown officiated as chairman, and Attorney Cornish as secretary. After the meeting had been called to order, Judge Doane read the following letter from Judge Wakeley :

HON. GEO. W. DOANE: Dear Sir-The purpose of our meeting to-day and the fact that I have been frequently asked if I would consent to be a candidate for re-election as judge, will, tiurust, excuse this communication, which I ask you to submit if the there shall be occasion to do so.

if the there shall be occasion to do so.

Four years ago I received the office which I now hold with the general concurrence and support of the bar and the voters of this district. I resolved and have endeavored to perform its duties zealously, impartially and fearlessly to the best of my ability. In what degree my efforts may have been successful, or how far short they have came, others must or how far short they have came, others must judge. But I have not sought nor am I now seeking a re-election. I am very willing that what I have done shall be accepted as a full acquaintance I may owe as a citizen to enter or remain in the public service, and of the debt which as a lawyer I have owed to my profes-

I must further say that in view of the circumstances under which the office was con-ferred upon me I could not now consent, even if desired, to enter upon a partisan canvass for the place; nor be a candidate except by the general consent and approval of the bar and the people. With this reservation and this frank state-

ment I shall acquiesce in whatever action the bar may deem to be for the public interest. Very respectfully, E. WAKELEY.

The following resolution presented by E. M. Bartlett was adopted:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this bar meeting that Judge Wakeley is the unanimous choice of the members of the bar of Douglas county, is one of the judges to be elected in the ensuing election and that the respective political conventions be notined of such choice, and recommend that he be nom-inated as one of the candidates for the judges of the Third judicial district by all

of the said political conventions.

Judge Savage presented the following resolutions which were also adopted:
Resolved, That the bar has confidence in
the learning, integrity and ability of Judges
Groff and Hopewell, and do recommend
their selection as candidates for judges at
the coming election, and that the respective
political conventions be notified of such
choice

Resolved, That the bar has heard with regret of the contemplated retirement of Judge Neville from the bench, and desire to express its full appreciation of his legal ability, in-A committee of five was appointed to

present the names of the candidates to the respective conventions. It consists of Judge Doane, E. M. Bartlett, I. E. Congdon, W. A. Redick and J. P. Breen. Printers Have a Scrap. T. J. McGovern and D. Delehoyed, two

printers, were brought into the police station yesterday afternoon in a frightful condition. It seems there was a girl connected with the case in some way, but what it was all about 'neither of the men themselves nor the officers could tell. Both typos were covered with blood. The face of one was crimson from the gory effects of the fray. They were muddy, and drunk and subdued. It seemed as if they had had enough. Each blamed the other for beginning the Hasoall Will Not Attend.

John Evans, chairman of the board of trade committee which was appointed to confer with the police commissioners and Hascall's committee from the council for the purpose of straightening out the police muddle, if possible, states that Hascall will not attend the proposed meeting with his committee until the return of Mayor Broatch.

Yesterday's internal revenues amounted to \$10,938.86. The democrats of the Third ward hold

a caucus this evening at Nieber's saloon on the corner of Tenth and Capitol ave-Frederick Sands, aged thirty-five, of this city, procured the only marriage license issued by Judge McCulloch yes-terday. It was a permit to wed Mrs. Hattie Fuller, aged thirty-five, of Glen-wood Iz.

DISFRANCHISED PEOPLE.

The Peculiar Government of Washington City-Some 3ld Laws.

CONGRESS AS A TOWN COUNCIL.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the District of Columbia-A City Which Has Tried Almost Every Form of Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. -The recent criticisms of the district commissioners, the return of "Boss" Shepherd and his welcome by many of the citizens of Washington as well as the approach of congress has called faesh attention to the anomalous and interesting character of the government here—a subject that is always under discussion, but that is understood by the very fewest people inside Washington or outside. There was a meeting of the citizens held here a little while ago which resolved formally to issue an address "to the American people" to "enlighten them on the peculiar character of the municipal government of the na-tional capital." The attempt at reform in Brooklyn and New York, and in other cities, and the direction of giving greater authority to the chief executives are mild experiments compared to the meth-ods at Washington. The city has passed through seven dis-

tinct phases of municipal evolution. The District of Columbia at first included three natural municipal divisions, viz., the city of Georgetown, laid out in 1751, the newly planned city of Washington, and the county of the same name. Cou-gress retained both sovereign and local authority over them until 1802, when the city and corporation of Washington were established consisting of mayor appointed by the president with the right to name his subordinates and a council composed of two branches, elected annually by the people. In 1812 the duty of selecting the mayor was given to the city council. In 1820 an ex-tension of corporation jurisdiction was made to include important functions of local government, and the grant to the citizens of the right to elect their mayor, who was to hold office for a term of two The war had

AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE upon Washington. It became an object of national attraction and was aroused into a new life. But this revival was only temporary, for after the war was over it bade fair to settle down into the old rut again. A few public spirited citizens, however, were determined to prevent this if possible, and, getting control of affairs they inaugurated a new era of improvements, costly, extravagant and in many respects ill-advised, which, during the five years from 1866 to 1871 involved the corporation in a debt of \$3,000,000 and drew \$5,000,000 of extra taxes from This was too much. gress was implored to do away with the existing, and provide with a new form of government, and the act of 1871 was the result. By this the city corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of the county were all abolished and a uniform system of ad ministration given to the whole district The new form comprised a governor, a board of health, and a board of public works, appointed by the president with the consent of the senate, a council of eleven members chosen by the president a house of delegates, numbering twentytwo and a territorial delegate to congres elected by the people. This regime lasted for three years and is known as the reign of the board of public works. It was luring this period that the transforma-

THE BEAUTIFUL CITY we now see was begun in earnest. Discontent again widely prevailed and congress took action. In 1874 a temporary form of government in which executive power was invested in three com missioners appointed by the president was incorporated. It lasted till July 1 1878, when the municipal regulation the district was permanently provided for on its present basis.

It thus appears that Washington has tried almost every form of government

tion of Washington into

which the fertile brain of congress could From being controlled enoriginate. tirely by the national legislature it passed by different stages into a full-fledged municipal democracy. Then it became an aristocratic commonwealth and to-day if we accept the views of some of the chronic grumbiers we would liken its administration to the ancient Grecian tyranny. In the capital of the great American republic the franchise has been taken away and no citizen can vote for even a school trustee. Is the present form of government adequate to the multiplied needs of modern civic life? Does resent a step backwards or forwards in the solution of vexed municipal problemsy

The local affairs of the district are administered by three commissioners, two of whom are residents of the district, appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, for a term of three years each, the third an officer of the engineer corps of the army above the rank of captain, designated by the president without any special limit of time. The com-missioners appoint all district officials except the judiciary and officers of record. They receive each \$5,000 a year. All legislative authority is vested in congress, in which the citizens of the district are unrepresented. Their interests are looked after by a special com-mittee in the house and in the senate, and one day in each month is regularly set apart by both branches to consider matters of district legislation. THE COMMISSIONERS

have no discretion in the expenditure of money, as they are compelled to conform to the specific items of the appropriation. They draw funds from the United States treasury upon itemized vouchers, certiied by a majority of their number, and their accounts are audited by the first comptroller. Thus there is every safeguard against unwise, extravagant or llegal expenditure. Chiefs of police, market and fire service, health officer, superintendents of schools and telegraph and telephone ser-

vice, school trustees, building inspector coroner, police-court judge, attorney, assessor, collector and auditor with the personnel of their various departments are appointed by the commissioners and administer the details of local govern-ment under their direction. Such is the municipal system of the District of Columbia. How does it work? On this subject there is an edifying variety of opinion. Some features commend themselves to all, while others are the

cause of bitter complaint. The district government is by no means perfect either in theory or practice, but in most respects it is far supe rior practically to the municipal rule of the majority of American cities. Congress is uniformly apathetic, often niggardly in dealing with important local interests. But every dollar which comes from the pocket of the taxpayer or from the legislative appropriation is spent for legitimate purposes and strictly ac-counted for. The law governing the commissioners in making and awarding contracts is especially exacting. Collu-sion with interested parties in the execution of important public works, the bane of our large cities, could not be practiced without immediate discovery.

Still the people have

ABSOLUTELY NO VOICE
in the government of the city or the nation. They are disfranchised. government is not conducted

without some friction. The executive authorities shorn of legislative powers, and the citizens withheld from the right of suffrage, cannot remedy real grievances when they exist. Congress alone can deal with them. The present laws of the district are fragmentary, defective and sometimes contradictory. They have never been codified. They are drawn from a great variety of sources, the common law of England in force in Maryland in 1790, the statutes of Maryland also to that date, ordinances of the corporation of Washington, Georgetown and the levy court, resolves of the legis-lative assembly of the district, orders of the commissioners and acts of congress According to district law a corporation bull should be kept in each of the wards of Washington and geese running at large upon Pennsylvania avenue must be apprehended by the town constable Until the last session of congress the commissioners had no authority to make police regulations or to make rules for poince regulations or to make rules for steam engineering, while there was no legislation satisfactorily dealing with arrears of taxes, compelling the erection of fire escapes and enabling foreign exe-

record of the past shows only too plainly THE NEGLIGENCE OF CONGRESS. federal government owns about half the real estate in Washington, yet from 1790 to 1876 it appropriated but five million dollars for improvements, while the district during the same period spent twenty millions. Since 1878 the burdens have been equally adjusted, but if congress should assume the whole of the present debt, some \$20,881,050, its obligations to the District would merely be discharged. Here is one method, it is sometimes argued, for getting rid of a part of the surplus. The enhanced value of its real estate would be a partial com-pensation and the remainder could be derived from the added prestige of the nation's capital.

cutors and administrators to sue in the

district. The energy of the present au-

thorities has secured something but much remains to be accomplished. The

It is undoubtedly an anomaly that citizens of the federal capital of the world's greatest democracy are deprived of all voting privileges. The faults of the present municipal system are to be found on its legislative, rather than its executive side. But committees composed of out-siders cannot always have the keenest interest in local matters, and factious statesmen will sometimes waste days in filibursteing, that should have been de voted in passing useful measures. How can the legislative side of the local government be made more efficient? This is the question that needs answering now Nobody can tell what congress may do, and it is not entirely impossible that subject may take such a turn as to become in some way a political issue.

DYSPEPSIA

confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well or itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

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"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. Annable, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass.,

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## MARKET GARDENING

An Interview With One of Oms ha's Vegetable Gardeners.

An Article of laterest to Ali-The Life of a Sailor-How to Good Ship "Health" was Foundered Etc., Etc.

The life of a sailor is often very interesting reading to the citizens of the westers, country, Knowing this to be the fact a reporter shouldering his note book and Faber No 2, started out to find an old sailor, and interview him on the matter. The reporter met Mr. Bernard Carstens, who resides in Central Park near the city limits. Mr. Carstens, a German by birth is in business as a gardner and trucker and supplies the botels and restaurants of Omaha with fresh vegetables every morning. On being accosted by the reporter he said: "Yes, I sailed the seas for about ten Years, and in that visited almost every country in the world. I have to China, Australia, New Zenland, the East Indias, and almost every seaport along the Mediterranean sea. The life of a sailor is a hard one as well as a dangerous one, and only a man with a very good constitution can stand it very long. I enjoyed my life on the seas and was always healthy there. In factl never had a days sickness until about one year ago."

"Then you have been sick lately," asked the reporter.

"Then you have been sick lately," asked the reporter.

"Yes, I was taken sick last fall. I lost my appetite, could not eat enough to keep a child alive, had night sweats, would get up in the morning feeling worse than a man who had not slept at all, could only eat a little breakfast, and would have to vomit that up very soon after eating it. I was attacked with a bad hacking cough which would cause me intense pain in my chest and lungs, would have chills and fever every three or four days. My condition became alarming. I could scarcely lift as much as a child. As I said before I became alarmed, and hearing and reading concame alarmed, and hearing and reading conlift as much as a child. As I said before I became alarmed, and hearing and reading considerable about Drs. McCoy and Henry I concluded to call upon them, which I did about three weeks ago and was examined. They told me I had catarrhal consumption and promised to cure me in two months. Not quite a month has elapsed and I am well again. I have no more night swears, no more chills and fever, do not vomit any more in the morning, and to tell the truth feel like a new man altogether. I feel as though I could not say enough for Drs. McCoy and Henry for they have in deef, worked wonders in my case:



The above cut is a very good portrait of Mr. Carstens, who resides in Central Park, near the city limits, where he will gladly corronorate the above statement to anyone who will take the rouble to call or address him there.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—tre patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plurged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The natient has also but dasnes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of brouchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troutiesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extention into the lungs.

morning on rising or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough nucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the nucus that is raised, to found to contain small particles of yellow m ter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the nucual in some cases the patient becomes very patents fever, and expectorates before any cough appears. appears.

In some cases smal masses of cheesy allestance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In othe cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or enaky lump indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs.

SNEEZING CATARRII.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose Jeels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you suc-

your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organish you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is provalent. These animal culae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrane lining the nose and mature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of succeing.

When the nose becomes flied with thickened and diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must breather through the mouth, and by such means the through each of the catarrhal disease gams ready access to the throat and lungs.

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