## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Indian Compulsory Education Bill Passed By the Senate.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MEASURE.

Benator Vest of Missouri, Discusses the Dependent Pension Bill at Great Length-Proceedings in the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-In the senate on motion of Mr. Spooner, the house amendments to bills for public buildings in Milwaukee and Omaha were non concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked, Messrs. Spooner, Quay and West being appointed as senate conferces.

The bill to establish a national art commission was taken from the calendar and passed. The bill to provide for compulsory education of Indian children was taken from the calendar and discussed. Mr. Dawes (who had charge of the bill) approved the substi tute for the bill offered by Mr. Vest when the bill was last under consideration, and it was amended and passed. It makes it the duty of the secretary of the interior to establish an industrial boarding school on every Indian reservation upon which there may be located any Indian tribe numbering 500 or more adult Indians. Pupils are to be taught in the branches of useful labor in addition to the usual studies in primary schools. Nothing in the bill is to prevent the education of In dian children in schools outside the reservations with the consent of their parents or guardians and no provisions of the act are to apply to the five civilized tribes nor to the Osage Indians of the Indian Territory.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependant relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved an amendment to insert the words "from infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering from infirmities of age, or from mental or physical disability. In the debate which took place Mr. Plumb delivered an

eloquent culogy on the army. Mr. Vest said they heard a good deal about alms houses and veteran soldiers. In the state of Missouri there were no federal soldiers in alms houses, and he was proud to say there were no confederates either. The south to-day was covered with maimed and south to-day was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers who had been shot and shelled for their honest convictions, and they asked pension and would not take it, God be blessed. They were not in alms houses, and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of federal soldiers in alms houses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of insinuations, of robbery, and pretense and hypocrisy in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the union. He would give every disabled or dependent soldier of the the federal army, and the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the confederuld have done the same for the confeder soldiers, "if God had blessed our cause." would have done the same for the confederate soldiers, "if God had blessed our cause." Why this talk that congress bad not done enough for the soldiers, when this country had paid out \$883,000,000 for pensions, a liberality unparallelled in the history of the world. The great military and political organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, had thrown its lance into the debates of congress and sent bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the president of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting. There was a limit to human endurance. He (Vest) had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a confederate, and because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the soldiers of the union and were willing to give diers of the union and were willing to give diers of the union and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. But there is a limit and I have reached it. I will be driven no further by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For the honest and real soldiers I am willing to vote any amount of pension. Vest went on to say that of the 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers that of the 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution had never been known in the history of the world. He believed there were honest applications, but he believed these pension bills had now degenerated into a political abuse, which cried aloud for redress. He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and in the words which he had spoken he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them who had barked back in the contest on the bill to throw his shining lance among the "confederate brigadiers" and try among the "confederate brigadiers" and try to carry off the republican nomination for president. A recent dispatch from Paris had "caused political candidates to become as thick as leaves on Vallambrosa." The doors of the republican party were now open, and presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or quality. front without limit as to quantity or quality. The senate had been engaged for days past in a political auction for the soldier's vote. First came his friend from Nebraska (Manderson) backed by the G. A. R., and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification. Even that senator's flings at the president of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote, and when he received a floral tribute as a token of regard from his admiring constituents, he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that lillies should be embroidered over the portals of the white house. When the senator from Nebraska took his seat he (Vest) had thought the bid was in his favor. But the senator from Maine (Frye) had "caught the eye of auctioneer—G. A. R.—and had gone him one better." That senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension of the prize to the senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension of the prize to the senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man and outbid Fry by an approach which would increase the expension to every man approach which would increase the expension to every man approach which would be expensed to the senator from the expension to every man approach to the senator from the expension to every man approach to the sen

came to the front and outbid Fry by an amendment which would increase the expenditure \$50,000,000 or \$70,000,000. He (Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid which had staggered his convictions as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety time he had been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction. The senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from Iowa (Allison), nor had the senate heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio), who in such a contest ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which candidates thought was to determine the contest. Neither had thing for the vote which candidates thought was to determine the contest. Neither had the senate yet heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia. Every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives. He (Vest) would rather have a nomination from the District of Columbia than from any state in the union because every one knew it came from the heart and not from the pocket. No man, woman or

prosperity. And so when he read in a democratic paper last Sunday that the presiding
officer of the senate was the nominee of the
District, he said: Eureka! We have found
the man at last and the question is finally
settled. In conclusion Vest said: "Partisan,
or non-partisan, my connections require me
to vote against the bill; and I say here now
that I hope that it will "die the death" in the
other branch of the national congress, and if
not there, at the hands of the executive. If
that be unparliamentary, make the most of it.
Mr. Felton replied to Vest that there was
some little diversity of opinion as to who
was to be their standard-bearer, his democratic friends were not in that position. cratic friends were not in that position. The republicans were not disturbed by con-flicting opinions and interests, even if they had a large number of prominent men who would make good presidents, but the demo-tratic party was compelled to admit it had

not from the pocket. No man, woman of child in the District had any other object

than the promotion of the national honor amprosperity. And so when he read in a demo

but one man who was a suitable and availa-

Platt here read an extract from Cleve land's letter of acceptance, against the policy of a second term, and intimated it must be a mistake to consider Cleveland a candidate for nomination. Mr. Teller repeated notwithstanding that

Mr. Plamb also replied to Vest. The senator from Missouri had nothing but words of the contempt and reduced to the proposed of reducing the senator to attempt to castigate the republican side of the chamber for its votes on this or any other pension bill.

Mr. Plamb also replied to Vest. The senator from Missouri had nothing but words of contempt and ridicule for the soldiers of the union. The senator was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of debate, not for the special purpose of ridiculing senators supposed to be presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise.

After further debate the senate adjourned

House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- Mr. Kelly of Penn sylvania, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from Washington to a Boston paper, in which he is given as authority for the statement that it would be policy for the republicans of the house to obstruct the passage of any tariff measure before the meeting of the national convention at St. Louis. He said he had not indicated such a policy and had made no statement from which a fairminded, honorable man could deduce such a conclusion.

The committee on public lands reported a bill to secure to actual settlers public lands adapted to agricultural purposes, and to protect forests on the public domain. Printed and recommitted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue.

Mr. Mills said as it was a doubtful question whether the secretary could use the large sum of money in the treasury in the purchase and redemption of bonds, that officer preferred to remit the question to the law-Mr. McKinley of Obio, said the exact pur

pose of the bill was not altogether manifest upon its face. If it proposed to give the secretary of the treasury authority to use the surplus for the purchase and redemption of surplus for the purchase and redemption of government bonds, that authority aiready existed full and ample, and had existed since March, 1881. The integrity of this law had never been questioned until it was questioned by the president of the United States. Mr. McKinley then entered upon a long criticism of the policy of the administration in regard to this and other matters. The administra-tion instead of paying out the surplus in an tion, instead of paying out the surplus in an honest and logical way upon the debt, pre-ferred to use the banks as a means of putting money in circulation, and fully \$59,000,000 that ought to be in the treasury to-day, was out among the banks without drawing interest. The presi-dent and his administration is solely responsible for whatever congested condition was found in the treasury and finances of the gov-ernment. He wondered if there was not some ulterior motive in piling up this sur-plus. He wondered if it was not for the purpose of creating a condition of things which would get up a scare to break down the pro-tection system of the country. He wondered if that was not just what was in the mind of the president. If so, he had probably discovered his blunder and now came here through his secretary of the treasury and asked congress to pass this bill.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa spoke at some length

on the question of surplus money in national banks. The country, he said, was in the hands of a gigantic, cold-blooded money trust. It was a public scandal, and congress was sitting here and not a voice raised against it. Granted that this money had been placed in the banks to avoid any financial stringency. If this bill should have the effect to recall that money it would bring a far greater stringency, and he warned the business men that gency, and he warned the business men that
they better prepare to stand from under. In
proper time he would offer a substitute
authorizing the secretary to apply the surplus money to the redemption of bonds at par.
Further debate of a political nature, into
which tariff questions entered largely, was
indulged in by Reed of Maine.

Mr. Breckenridge said a tariff bill would
soon he presented which would meet the re-

soon be presented which would meet the re-quirements and unite the factions of the democratic party.

General debate having closed Mr. McCreary of Kentucky offered the following amendment, which was accepted: Provided, that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled by the secretary of the

treasury.

The committee then rose and the bill passed.

Eulogies were delivered on the late Representative Monat, and the house adjourned.

### DEAD IN HIS MOTHER'S ARMS. A Pathetic Scene at the Union Pacific

Depot Yesterday. Persons waiting at the Union Pacific depot yesterday morning witnessed a pathetic sight that touched the hearts and appealed to the sympathies of even the most hardened. In one of the seats in the ladies' waiting room sat a pale-faced woman of scarcely thirty years, whose pinched and careworn features told even more plainly than her thin garments the story of a sad and hopeless struggle with poverty and care. By her side sat two little children, whose pretty but sober faces seemed a reflex of the mother's. The third child she held in her arms dead. No spoken word told of her sorrow, but the scalding tears and heaving breast feebly expressed the depths of her anguish. Her name was Mrs. Eliza Robbins and this terrible bereavement was but one of many sorrows. Her husband lives at Kansas City, but her memories of him are only coupled with neglect and abuse, and after years of mistreatment she wrote to her mother in Neligh, Neb., asking wrote to her mother in Neligh, Neb., asking if she could again find a refuge in the home of her childhood. A warm and hearty response was received, and on Tuesday Mrs. Robbins started for Neligh. She arrived in Omaha yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, but her boy, who was sick with typhoid fever, meanwhile grew worse, and in four hours after she had arrived in Omaha he was a corpse. The sorrow of the poor woman touched the hearts of her fellow travelers, and on questioning her they discovered that she had but \$8 with which to take herself, two children and the dead body to Neligh. A purse was immediately gotten up and in a few minutes \$15 were contributed and given to hor. She most gratefully but hesitatingly accepted. The body was taken to the undertaking shop of Mr. Burket. A telegram was sent to her mother at Neligh, which was promptly responded to with an which was promptly responded to with an order for \$20. The mother and children found lodging at the Esmond to await the preparation of the body. This morning she leaves for her old home.

Nenralgia, rheumatism, erysipelas sore throat, toothache and all other pains and aches are promptly cured by Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

Coughing Clara.-Comely, charming Clarissa Clendenning, carelessly catch ing cold; creeping chills came; Clara coughed continually; cruel, croupy cough, that would have killed her, had she not used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, costing 25ch

Shut Out a St. Paul Man. L. M. Rheem, manager of the American

District Telegraph company, has returned from Chicago where he made a contract which has shut out from this city another company of the same kind, by securing a right to use what is known as the multiple call and answer-back district telegraph box By means of this instrument a person may make calls for half a dozen different person or things and receive an automatic announce ment that the order has reached the office.

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by Judge Shields: 
 Name and Residence.
 Age.

 i Frank Boetzel, Omaha.
 25

 Jennie Jacobs, Omaha.
 91

 George W. Koogle, Omaha.
 25

 Emma C. Brantner, Gmaha.
 23

THE BADGE OF MEDIOCRITY.

It Constitutes the Only Passport Into Tory Favor.

SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Edifying Spectacles Presented in Parliament - A Political Millenium Promised-The Crown Princes' Doctors Disagree.

Enemies of Genius.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 29 .- [New York Herald Table-Special to the BEE |-On one day in the week the house does its work within congressional hours, the Wednesday sitting being from noon to 6. Now that all the old land marks are being swept away perhaps we shall soon get rid of night sessions and every day will be as Wednesday. After the experiences of this week no change can take anybody by surprise.

A few minutes after twelve the speaker's procession wended its way along the passages. Strangers were ordered, in stertorian voice, to take their hats off. The mace was laid upon the table and the chaplain went through his daily task of reading prayers. He is so used to it that every day his empha sis falls precisely on the same words. His inflection never changes; his tone is purely mechanical. The preliminary exhortation is delivered with the members facing each other but as soon as prayers begin they turn around and stare at the wall. Probably this is one of the venerable forms upon which the British constitution mainly rests

To-day there were very few present a this ceremony but the government was soon after represented by Smith and Goschen. Next in the field was Lord Randolph, who has been the center of interest since Monday. in consequence of the masterly strategy ho displayed toward the government. He does not oppose-only criticises-but his criticisms have the ministerial credit damaged more and more, and there is no one capable of answering him. The usual official jug glery which silences a private member is lost upon Randolph. He has been behind the scenes and knows how the trick is done therefore the ministers dread his appear ance, not less so because they know how weak they are in depating power and how glad they would be if mediocrity could always govern this country. It has just conducted Sir Henry Holland to the house of lords, a man who never made an effective syeech or soared above the dullest commonplace. He has been obsequious to his betters and now he takes his place beside them in the lords. The tories worship mediocrity and hate originality or genius. They tried to slay Disraeli and strong cable in this house and the Carlton club existed against him to the last. The new Lord Muntsford, without any ideas or opinions except those borrowed ready-made from his chiefs, was much more in their line. We lost him only yesterday. Peace to his ashes There are plenty more of the same sort around. By their aid we have been pegging away all the afternoon at further Dillon alterations in our rules. they explained how managed division in the house of representatives by reading from a congressional manual bor rowed from the library. Courtney, chair man of the committeee, hoped we should some day each have a desk to himself with two knobs at its side, one registering aye and the other no. Upon a division being called the speaker would turn on the switch. each member would touch a knob and in an instant all would be over. This dream of the future so delighted the members that they went off to drink Courtney's health. If we can only touch the knob to cut off a few yards of long and foolish speeches our bliss will be complete. Then, after a suitable in-

to the upper house and bask in the smiles of Salisbury. Gladstone looked in upon us after lunch, a brisk walk in the east having imparted a slight wind light tinge of color to his palid countenance. He interposad for a few moments to discourage a revolutionary proposal which came from a conservative member. Gladstone can still point the way to true toryism when he

is so disposed. Parnell, who had been quietly looking on present rose to snub another new-fangled scheme, and one almost fancied the roof would fall in when he actually warned private members to put aside their fads and refrain from embarrasing the government. What next! What are we all coming to! Courtney declared that a fallacy ran through Parnell's speech, whereupon Lord Randolph started to his feet and plied the cudgels briskly in favor of Parnell. The fallacy, he declared was Courtney's alone. Parneli's instinct had been as infallible as ever.

The era of conciliation is almost complete. We have had Gladstone praising Salisbury, Smith patronizing Gladstone, Parnell coming to the rescue of Smith and Churchill defending Parnell. There is nothing more to be done unless William O'Brien will drink the loving cup with Balfour and Tim Healy will oblige the house with "God Save the Queen." I will let you know as soon as this happens Meanwhile we are all much affected by the brotherly love which prevails in all directions

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. THE ATLANTA.

#### Jay Gould and His Steam Yacht at Algiers.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Feb. 29.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to the BRE. ]-The European edition to-day contained the following, headed, "The Atlanta, nothing wanted but a billiard table to make her perfect." Our Algier corre spondent writes as follows: I have paid a visit to the Atlanta, Mr. Jay Gould's monster steam yacht, which just arrived from Tunis. Mr. Gould was on the point of rowing ashore with his courier to see the sigths of the town, but he kindly introduced your representative to genial Captain Shackford, skipper of the ship. The yacht is a long, rather low boat, painted black, with a funnel the same color. The sombre look is only relieved by the lighter shade of the houses which stretch along the greater part of the deck. The vessel has not the same towering look about the water line as the Sunbeam or Wanderer. It had rather the appearance of Mr. Stewart's Amy, but when one got on board, one saw the immense dimensions of the vessel. With its length of 250 feet, it looked a Sabbath day's journey from the bow to the stern post. The Vanadisa, a goodly steam yacht of 200 tons, which was lying alongside, was quite dwarfed by the American giant. On the foremast was the flag of the American yacht club, while the main mast was decorated with a yellow burgee with a white "G" on it, standing for Gould or gold, our representative cannot guess which. The worthy captain apologized for the state of the vessel, because, said he, we have never had a good day's steaming since we left Alexandria, and from Tunis here we were all the time threshing through a sea that you seldom meet with, even in the Atlantic However our representative looking round

with a practiced eye, at a glance could

"You see," continued Captain Shackford,

not discern a spar or a rope out place.

"we have had everything battered down and just plowed through the waves, but all our party are good sailors, and did not mind it so much. We leave here on Tuesday and make for Gibraltar, thes by Cape Verde across to the Bermudas, arriving at Florida about March 20. We hope to get home some time in April." The captain then took your correspondent over the vessel. As might be supposed there is every luxury to be found on board. The saloons are tastefully furnished and have a thorough air of comfort. while the staterooms are little gems. "The only thing we lack," said the captain, "is a billiard table, and that would be perhaps a little out of place on board a . ship.' are no guests on board. It is quite a family party, consisting of Mr. Gould, his wife, four children and his sister-in-law. They have been trying to get rooms in Algiers while the vessel is in the dock, but the town is so full of visitors that not a hotel could nWe give the desired accommodation. are a small party," said the skipper, "and you might think we have a dull time, especially as we have not brought Wall street with us, but in fine weather there are all the usual games on board, and everyone eems to enjoy the trip.".

It certainly would be a strange thing if one could not manage to have a good time on board the floating palace of the New York millionaire.

Summoned to San Remo.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, Feb. 29. - [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Prof. Waldeker, the eminent microscopist, late this afternoon received the emperor's orders to proceed at once to San Remo. Prof. Waldeker stands second to Dr. Virchow as an authority on cancer examinations. It is thought his decision regarding the nature of the prince's disease is required in order to end the long period of suspense caused by the difference of opinion among the physicians there and that examinations will be made so that all sides can see for themselves.

Paying Claims.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.- Maurice Rosenfeld. principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal last June, has made a compromise with all but a few of his creditors, and was paying claims to-day. All creditors who are members of the Chicago board of trade get 25 per cent of their claims, and New York stock exchange creditors get 40 per cent. The total liabilities of the board of trade members are \$500,000, and stock exchange mem-

Clubbing a Club Man.

New YORK, Feb. 29.—[Special Telegram to the Bre. 1-The Union club has had ever more than its usual generous share of pub licity this winter, and now it looks as though one of its leading members will within a day or two figure in police court proceedings The gossip in the club to-day is that Jerome Hill, an old Union club man, is to be prose cuted criminally by the executors of the Lat timer estate for abstracting \$250,000 of the trust funds belonging to the estate from the safe. deposit vault where they were kept, and appropriating them to his personal use.

Senator Edmunds and the Campaign Boston, Feb. 29 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont has written a letter to Colonel Benedict, of Burlington, in which, referring to the men tion of his name as a delegate to the republi can national convention, he asked to be ex cused. One of his reason for not wishing to be a delegate is his impression that the state should be represented in congress. He ex-presses confidence in republican success in

Alexander the Great. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 29 .- A sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Saidi.

To Select De legates.

OMAHA, March 1 .- We request the several ward republican clubs, in each of the nine wards in Omaha, to select, not later than Tuesday, March 6, three lelegates from each of said clubs state convention of republican clubs to be held March 15, and to notify Charles A. Collard, chairman of the Young Men's Republican club of Omaha o such action. D. H. MERCER, such action. D. H. MERCER, Chairman Republican City Committee. R. W. BRECKENRIDGE, Nebraska Member Executive Commit-tee Republican League of United

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Personal Paragraphs. J. F. Hall, of York, Neb., 18 at the Millard. J. J. Cox, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Pax-

D. B. Rae, of Norfolk, Neb., is at the Mil H. H. Robinson, of Cimball, Neb., is at the J. F. Kershaw, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the C. D. Smith, of Kansas City, is at the Windsor. J. A. Anderson, of Mead, Neb., is at the

F. N. Smith, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Miss Jennie Davis, of Hastings, Neb., is at the Paxton. Charles Fifield and wife, Buda, Ill., are at

C. F. Brewster, of Des Moines, Ia., is at Charles Stewart, of Emerson, Neb., is at John R. Crotty, of Shenandoah, Ia., is at the Windsor.

B. Wayne and wife, of Sioux City, Ia., are at the Windsor. W. F. Cardell and wife, of Perry, Ia., are Windsor. W. W. Thomas, of Nebraska City, Neb., is

George Buchan, of Nebroska City, Neb., is at the Paxton.

Robert Cairns and wife, of Cedar Rapids,

W. R. Carleton, of the Carleton Opera company, is at the Millard.

Messrs. J. W. and S. F. Callahan, of St. Paul, Neb., are at the Windsor. Miss Alice Vincent, Miss Clara Wisdom, G. W. Perdy and wife and Fanny Rice, of the Carleton Opera company, are at the Mil-

Charles Schroeder, of Columbus, this state, is in the city. He is now engaged in the placing of water and electric light systems in the various cities throughout the state. He says that Columbus is now lighted with twenty-six are and 240 incandescent lights of the Brush system.

The Ice Bridge at Niagara has formed and many people have al-ready crossed the river upon it below the falls. The scene from Falls View.

where the Michigan Central train stop is one of remarkable beauty and grandeur. The emerald waters of the with the angry rapids above and the rain bow tinted spray below, with gigantic icides hanging from the cliffs and the trees and shrubs on the shores and Goat island covered with curious ice formations, with the wild mass of icebergs stretching over the turbulent waters where the Maid of the Mist sails in summer, all combine to form a spectacle seldom to be seen and worthy of a lengthy journey.

THAT INJUNCTION SUIT.

the noon adjournment hour. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Simeral began

When Mr. Simeral concluded his remarks

the judges rose, and it is expected that they will submit their decision by Saturday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Large Audience Greets Janauschek

engagement in Omaha at Boyd's last evening

before a large and fashionable audience.

The play was "Meg Merriles." Her con-

ception and portrayal of the old witch of

Scott's famous novel, was indeed great, and

the delighted audience was lavish in its ap-

plause. Janauschek has modified the "Meg Merriles," who gratified theatre-goers of

Merriles," who gratified theatre-goers of years ago, and without marring the model,

has recast it to meet the view of theatre

the costume and made the character less

An Ex-Sidewalk Contractor.

The resolution of Councilman Lee in the

council to cancel the contract with Smith.

the ex-sidewalk contractor, does not favora-

bly impress the city engineer or the chair

man of the board of public works. The for-

mer says the contract cannot be cancelled.

Smith's contract extended from last June to

January. He worked steadily until cold weather set in and up to that time had laid about \$35,000 worth of walks. The council had ordered, in that time, about forty miles

had ordered, in that time, about forty miles of walks, ten of which yet remain to be laid. Smith is now working on the job and laying about one-quarter of a mile daily. His contract did not specify when the work should be done, and without negligence on his part he fell behind. Other contractors have also finished their work after the time to which their contract.

their contract, the only limit being as to the time which the council could look upon them

Board of Trade Notes.

The factory committee of the board of

trade met yesterday afternoon and consid-

ered the many applications referred to them

from manufacturers desirous of locating in

Omaha, all of which have heretofore been

George H. Morgan, secretary of the St.

Louis board of trade, yesterday wrote to the

Louis board of trade, yesterday wrote to the Omaha board of trade, asking them to post St. Louis quotations on their open board and to stand the expense of telegraphing. Mr. Nattinger acknowledged the receipt of the communication and promised to lay it before the grain committee of this board.

On Monday afternoon next the freight bureau committee of the board of trade will hold a meeting for the transaction of routine business.

Brevities.

tions amounted to \$5,977.91.

has placed his desk.

Yesterday's internal revenue collec-

The office of the Nickel Plate road

has been removed to that of the Wabash,

on the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam

streets, where the agent, A. J. Cooper,

Davenport street and were promptly at

contractods.

noticed in the BEE.

The Judges Will Probably Render Decision Next Saturday. City Attorney Webster resumed his argument in the Bre building company injunction suit against the city upon the opening of

court yesterday morning. Judges Deane and Wakely listened attentively to Mr. Webster's long list of denials, and his extensive quota-His Connected Story Covering All the tions from legal authorities. He was contin Period Since the War. ually interrupted by the judges, who found it necessary to ask him to make his arguments

A Reporter Let Loose in the Union and asservations more clearly and so that they could be rightly understood. Mr Web-ster occupied the attention of the court until Pacific Shops and What He Saw There.

One of the Oldest U. P. Employes.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Simeral began arguing in favor of the injunction and spoke for a little over an hour. He denied that the plaintiffs had been premature in asking for the injunction, and clearly set forth that the acts and conduct of the council were such as to inspire the application. Mr. Simeral paid his respects to Mr. Webster's citations of legal authorities, and reminded the judges that a number of the authorities cited had been employed by him when he was successful some ployed by him when he was successful some years ago in obtaining an injunction against the Holly Water works, and at a time, be-sides, when the present judges were pre-

CAST A LURID GLARE On Her Closing Night. Madame Janauschek closed her farewell has recast it to meet the view of theatre-goers of to-day. Her success in this particular must be accepted as proof of her talent and a guarantee of devotion to art. She has softened the harsh visage, modified the costume and made the character less repellant; she has conformed it close to nature and given it an air of nature and probability allotted to it by no former actress. Her performance is superb in every scene, no routing, no "tearing a passion to tatters," no seeming effect, and yet subtile to a degree that was thrilling, passionate and complete in effect. Miss Marston Leigh, as "Julia Mannering" and the sweet Cathering

name or the "cotton wood man" by the chief engineer because as he said I was proof against the malady that was continually decreasing his force of workmen.

"As I started to say, I was always a hearty men and was never under the care of any doctor until about two years ago, when I took a cold which settied in my throat and chest. I would hawk and spit and had pains over my eyes and in the small of my back. Had a severe cough nearly all the time. Had dizzy spells at times, and more than once I had to size hold of some support to keep from falling. I went to some of the best physicians in the city, and was examined by them. I also took treatment, but derived no benefit whatever. There was for three months that I could not speak above a whisper, and I had a continual hoarness—nose would stop up so I could not breathe through it. My throat would fill up with mucus or phiegm during the night, and to get rid of it in the morning I would have to gag for an hour or more, and frequently would vomit.

I was In a very critical condition.

I was In a very critical condition who had been successfully treated by Dr., J. C. McCoy and his associates, through their instrumentality I visited his office in the Ramge block and at once sought his services to see what he could do for me. I began to use his treatment, going to his office three times a week besides taking his medicine regular and at the end of one week found myself much improved. I continued to improve right along and the change

I don't think I ever enjoyed better heaith in my life than I do at the present time. I have no more pains or aches, have had no trouble with my speech, do not take colds as easy as I used to, my cough troubles me no more and I feel like a new man altogether. Mr. Callahan is probably as well known in and around Omaha as any business man in the city, having accumulated considerable of this world's goods and is one of the most popular m



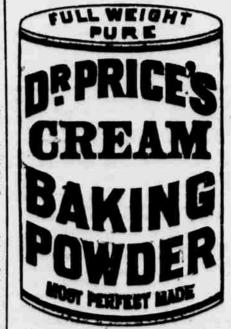
Mayor Broatch yesterday received of ficial notice from the evangelical alliance, through a committee appoitned that it was the intention to stop all ball playing on Sunday the coming season. The inspector of plumbing found no CERTAIN EVIDENCE less than nine breakages in system in various parts of the system yesterday. Three of them were on

tended to. Policeman Bloom took an officer's star from John Fisher and Officer Dempsey relieved a hackman of a like decoration. The police force has been instructed to arrest all parties wearing stars when not officially entitled to the

Superintendent Tucker, of the Cable Tramway company, told a BEE reporter yesterday that he thought he would be able to get the Dodge street cars running by next Saturday. The cable, however, is kept in motion almost every

James H. Donnelly, a civil engineer recently in the employ of the Union Pacific, died last evening at the Child's hospital after an illness of only five days. He was aged about twenty-six years. His mother arrived from Scotland, Penn., just a half hour after he

Payne Convicted. Dunlin, Feb. 26 .- Payne, member of parli ment, who was arrested in London, was convicted today at Clormel, under the crimes act, and sentenced to six week's imprison-ment without hard labor. He gave notice of an appeal and was admitted to bail.



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TWENTY EIGHT YEARS.

A Blacksmith With a Reminiscence Extending Over that Period

The Interesting Oarative of the "Cottonwood Man"as Told by Callaban,

Prominent in the Fifth district of Omaha, and hugging the banks of the great Missouri river, stand the vast and solid workshops of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The several structures include the paint shops, the car shops, the boiler shops, the blacksmith shops, the machine shops, and boiler works. Inside these buildings fully 800 workmen, wearing the jean overalls which constitutes the uniform of labor a maniler garb than soldiers' trappings or couriers laces; move among great machinery, or deaten the air with a continous rata-tat-tat of their hammers.

In the machine shop huge machines bore, shear or punch thick steel as easily as a carpenter carves wood or a child with scissors cuts out his playthings. In the blacksmith shop forty odd forges

cast a lurib glare.

upon the smoky walls. In the roundhouse twenty stalls contain each an engine that seems in its narrow house monstrously enlarged) in process of repair or manufacture. Each engine suggests a hugs beenlye and the men crawling or climbing upon it seem like industrious bees.

In the midst of such surroundings as the blacksmith-shop, the reporter in quest of an item offuterest, found Mr. James Callahan, a man well-known and popular among his fellow-workmen, as well as to every banking establishment and business house in this city, and who has been employed in the same shops for 23 years. In reply to an interrogative from the scribe Mr. Callahan replied: "I came to this country from Queenstown, Ireland, in 1890, just after Lincoln was elected president of the United States, I remained in New York city until 1894, when I came to Omaha, where I secured a job of work as helper in the U. P. Shops and have worked here ever since. I worked under Mr. Hoff, the first master machanic the U. P. Co, had in these shops. In 1896 I worked under the present foroman, Mr. A. A. Gibson, and have been in his employ ever since. While they were building the U. P. Bridge I was taken from the shops to assist at the fron work there and while their employees were carried away daily by sickness many of whom died, I never was effected in the least by the exposure and work which was 100 feet below the surface. It was there I got the name or the "cotton wood man" by the chief engineer because as he said I was proof against the malady that was continually decreasing his force of workmen.

"As I started to say, I was always a hearty "Julia Mannering," and the sweet Catherine Linyard, as "Lucy Bertram," sustained the roles with admirable credit, while H. A. Stuart, as "Henry Bertram," and Harry Rich as "Dominie Sampson," were all that



for years president of the Durant Fire compan before the present paid fire department was or ganized, was for years a prominent Odd Fellow and at present is a member of the Knights of Honor, and can be found at the Union Pacific blacksmith shops, or at his residence 709 North Fourteenth-st., where he will fully corroborate the above statement.

Discovered Which May Be Beneficial to the Reader.

In the practice of a skillful physician there occurs many cases like the case of catarrh mentioned. In many cases the patients have prims about the chest and sides and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy.

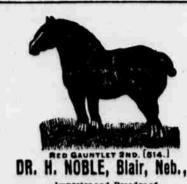
The eyes are sunken, the hands and foet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish-colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, trritable and gloomy and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a a sort of whiring sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, the skin is dry and hot at times, the blood becomes thick and stagnant, the whites of theeyes become tinged with yellow, the kidneys secretions become scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a splitting up of food, somtimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and asthmatic symptoms; the vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness.

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