SUPPLIES FOR THE SUFFERING

The State Board Awards Contracts For the Present Quarter.

BUSY STATE HOUSE BRIEFS.

Superintendent Mallelieu Suggests a Sensible Reform School Reform—Insane Hospital Deaths—The Supreme Court.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The state board of purchase and supplies met at Commissioner Scott's office Tuesday and awarded the contracts for supplies for the different state institutions for the quarter ending June 30. The following were the successful competitors:

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

Dry goods.....Baum Bros
Drugs and medicines.....D. R. Daniel
Groceries.....Cobb & Overholser
Meats.....Henry Semmler
Breadstuffs.....G. Wheeler & Co
Fuel and lights...Lincoln Paint and Color Co

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Ice.....Ledlight & Mason
Meats.....M. Gardener
Groceries.....R. L. Peebley
Coal.....D. P. Rolf

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Dry goods.....Kelly, Steiger & Co
Groceries.....Porter & Powers
Coal.....Coutant & Squires
Meats.....Harris & Fisher
Paints, oils and glass.....C. F. Goodman
Drugs and medicines.....C. F. Goodman
Bread.....Schroeab & Camp

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

Meats.....C. F. Wilber
Coal.....W. W. Hunt
Bread.....A. P. Spring & Co
Groceries.....Anderson & Co
Ice.....W. Leming

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Groceries.....Hayden Pargeter
Flour.....G. Wheeler & Co
Meats.....Weaver & Bond
Coal.....C. D. Ayres
Dry goods.....J. H. Irwin & Co

INSANE HOSPITAL, LINCOLN.

Flour.....Betts & Sewell
Groceries.....George Bosselman
Butter.....Betts & Sewell
Dry goods and notions, H. Herpolsheimer & Co
Boots and shoes.....Perkins Bros
Coal.....Whitebreast Coal Co
Paints and oils.....H. W. Brown
Drugs and medicines.....J. H. Harley
Clothing.....A. Hurlbut & Co

THE MONTHLY EXPENSE.

The expense for maintaining the state institutions for March and the cost of construction work in new buildings foots up the following list of items:

Employes capitol building	$512.20
Insane asylum, Norfolk	2,320.23
Insane hospital, Lincoln	7,442.69
Home for the friendless	1,484.01
Blind asylum, Nebraska City	1,286.60
Feeble-minded home, Beatrice	3,862.10
Deaf and dumb asylum, Omaha	1,228.48
Industrial school, Kearney	4,615.24
State penitentiary	5,034.07
Work on industrial home building at Kearney	1,785.00
Estimate on new building at blind asylum, Nebraska City	7,675.00

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The monthly report of the state industrial school at Kearney shows a total number of inmates of 206. During the past month seven commutations have been made. In his report Superintendent Mallalieu states that there is great necessity for the early completion of the new buildings, as all the present quarters are overcrowded. The superintendent also calls the attention of the board to a class of inmates who might be returned and thus lessen the number in the school. Mr. Mallalieu says: "There are several boys here whose relations live in other states. The boys drifted west to become Indian fighters, buffalo hunters and cowboys, having been led into their condition by reading dime novel trash. As they got out of money and their ardor for such life cooled off they resorted to larceny to help them out or became vagrants. In several instances the parents have been anxious to have their children returned to them. Considering the fact that all such children have no intention of making this state their home, and also considering the crowded condition of the school, would it not be advisable to return these children to their homes in other states, provided no injustice would be done the children and the expense be defrayed by the parents." The board will take this question under advisement and report upon it at the next monthly meeting.

DEATHS AT THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

There were four deaths at the Lincoln hospital for the insane during the month of March, three females and one male. The deaths were as follows:

Levi Johnson, a cattle buyer, aged fifty-nine, admitted to the hospital March 20, 1888, and died March 26, 1888. His death was from exhaustion.

Hannah M. Reed died on the second of the month. She was admitted from Lancaster county on the 26th of last July, and the cause of her death was heart failure.

Annie McCarthy died on the 11th of March. She was admitted from Sarpy county in January, 1886, and the cause of her death was erysipelas.

Sophia Hertzen died on the 18th of the month. She was admitted from Lancaster county in 1882, and the cause of her death was not stated in the report. The remains of all these parties were removed from the hospital by friends for burial.

STATE HOUSE ITEMS.

There were thirty-one patients admitted to the state insane hospital at Lincoln during the month of March, thirteen of whom came from Douglas county, two each from Dawson, Saline and Richardson, and one each from Merrick, Buffalo, Pawnee, Gage, Hall, Johnson, Franklin, Thayer, Keith, Cass and Hall. Ten were discharged during the month, seven as recovered and three on parole.

S. J. Weigh who has been appointed by the board of public lands and buildings superintendent of the construction of the insane hospital at Hastings, has filed his bond for the faithful performance of his duty with the secretary of state. The bond is for $10,000 and has for sureties H. Bostwick, J. M. Ferguson, A. H. Cramer and W. H. Vastine.

Warden Hyers, of the state penitentiary, has, under the new rules adopted by the board of public lands and buildings, filed his record of punishment of convicts for the month of March. This record shows that there were ten convicts punished during the month, in every case they being delegated to the dark cell. The causes of punishment were refusing to work, insolence, fighting cell mate, talking to men in ranks and leaving work without permission. The longest time any one of them was kept in the dark cell was four days.

The monthly report of the warden of the penitentiary shows the following figures: Number of convicts in prison March 1, 322; number of convicts received during the month, 16; total 388. During the month, time of eighteen convicts expired and they were discharged, one was released on commutation and one died, leaving the number in the penitentiary April 1, 318.

Judge Maxwell of the supreme court has appointed Jacob A. Maxwell as his clerk under the law allowing each of the supreme judges a clerk. Mr. Jacob A. Maxwell has qualified by filing his oath of office with the secretary of state.

C. C. Rittenhouse has been appointed supervising architect by the board of public lands and buildings for the new insane hospital at Hastings. Mr. Rittenhouse filed his bond with the secretary of state yesterday in the amount of $10,000, with Oswald Oliver, T. E. Farrell and F. J. Benedict as sureties.

THE SUPREME COURT

has been in session the past two days hearing cases appealed from the Tenth district. To-day will also be devoted to cases from this district, after which the court will adjourn until Tuesday next and the hearing of cases from the Eleventh judicial district. The following are yesterday's proceedings:

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. J. F. Wellington and Mr. James W. Norvele, of Sidney, Neb., were admitted to practice.

Hilton vs. Bachman; motion to strike sustained.

The following causes were continued: Campbell vs Wells, Kearney vs Thomanson.

State ex rel Morrison vs Clark, referred to John Bryden, esq., to take testimony.

The following causes were submitted: Hall vs Powell, motion to dismiss; Keens vs Gaslin; state ex rel Agricultural society vs Cheyenne county; State ex rel Anderson vs Cheyenne county, motion; Westover vs Armstrong, motion; Runge vs Brown.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The Arapahoe Building and Loan association has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, the principal place of business being at Arapahoe, Furnas county, Nebraska. The capital stock is $20,000, in shares of $100 each, payable monthly. Indebtedness limited to $800, and business to commence Tuesday, March 6, 1888. The incorporators are John Gordon, W. S. Morlan, E. B. Wright, Fred Boehner, Charles C. Dean, L. C. Hanning and Harry Ellison.

The bank of Stockham, located at Stockham, Hamilton county, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock $10,000, in shares of the usual amount, to be paid on call of the board of directors. Indebtedness limited to two-thirds of the capital stock. Business to commence January, 1888, with I. D. Evans, A. K. Marsh and George W. Post, incorporators.

A remarkable handsome woman is said to be the moving spirit in a philanthropical movement in Russia to supply the poor of that country with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

In chronic and stubborn cases of neuralgia, gout, and rheumatism use Salvation Oil. It is the greatest pain-destroyer of the age. Price only 25 cents.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Charles Coe, of Des Moines is spending a few days with friends in this city.

The work of grading N street from the top of the incline to the Union Pacific crossing is rapidly progressing.

The work of raising the buildings on the south side of N street to the proper street grade is under headway.

The South Omaha base ball club has ordered new uniforms for the season. They will be made by Reach & Co., of Philadelphia. The season at this place will open April 29, and and close September 29.

J. D. Montgomery, a farmer residing near Albright was thrown from his horse on N street at a late hour last night and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm in the region of the elbow joint. He was taken to Omaha for medical treatment.

Mayor-elect Sloan—"Now is the time for us to get down to work. I intend with the co-operation of the city council to do all in my power while I am in office to push matters pertaining to our public enterprises, to the front. Yes, we can do some good work here, and with the bright prospects before us for a large city some day, we have no excuse to offer in case we overlook its prospects."

Nothing of importance transpired in connection with the railway strike in South Omaha yesterday. A large number of freight ladened cars were handled in the Burlington yards yesterday and to-day. Some of the citizens of South Omaha maintain that the presence of the Pinkertons is the chief disturbing element in the strife as regards the stand taken by the switchmen. They state that's when the would-be "fly bobs" are not about the building, everything basks in quietude.

The receipts of stock at this place is fast regaining its former standard as regards the quantity, and it is thought in a few days the market will be as active as ever. At present prices are somewhat weak and feverish, which is accounted for by the merchants, as being the result of the suspension of business by some of the largest slaughtering and consuming institutions. It is stated that Hammond & Co. and Boyd & Co., will be running full forces by the latter part of next week.

There came near being a collision between a dummy passenger train and a west-bound freight on the Union Pacific in the vicinity of Nineteenth street late yesterday afternoon. The freight, which was a long and heavily ladened train, when going up grade broke in two, the rear section, consisting of fourteen cars, starting back down the grade. But two blocks in the rear was the suburban train bound for Albright. Conductor Jackson, who was in charge of the passenger train, fortunately was on the lookout, and at once gave the signal to stop. In the meantime the conductor of the freight and the rear brakeman, discovered what had occurred and managed to set the brakes before much headway was gained. Simply by quick work on the part of the trainmen, what might have resulted in a disastrous wreck, was averted.

A large mass of earth gave away from a bank along which the south suburban track of the Union Pacific runs parallel, near the Nineteenth street crossing yesterday afternoon, which covered the track several feet in depth. Workmen soon removed the obstruction, thereby causing but a slight delay of trains.

The track service of the Burlington and Union Pacific in South Omaha is somewhat out of repairs. Since the thaw set in the roadbeds have become muckey, and in many places the ties and rails are below the surface or buried in the mud. Several freight cars have been derailed on account of this within the past few days. Work of trenching on either side of the tracks has been commenced.

The defective walk and platform leading to the suburban depot is being repaired.

The municipal court room was crowded yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the trial of J. H. Yohe, Pat O'Donnell, John O'Connor, Frank Cooper and James Foley, charged with fraudulent voting. Yohe was arrested by Marshal MacCracken just as he had cast his ballot the second time. He voted the first time under his proper cognomen and the second time is alleged to have voted under the name of Riley Collins. The witnesses in the case on behalf of the prosecution were Pat Mohan, P. Murrell, J. Yates, John O'Neil, John Gorman, James Bell and John Mohr. All the witnesses testified to Yohe being the man who voted under the two names in question, and he was identified by two of the judges of election in that precinct. The marshal testified to having placed him under arrest just after he had made or was making the second attempt to vote. At the conclusion of his trial Judge Reuther, after reviewing the testimony in the case, bound Yohe over to the district court in bonds of $500, in default of which he was committed to jail. Yohe is a young man about twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and claims to hail from Indianapolis, Ind., whither his parents reside. The second case called was that of Pat O'Donnell, charged with casting his ballot in a precinct of which he was not a qualified voter. He voted in the Third ward and resided in the Second. This he admitted. Judge Reuther regarded this as a violation of the election laws of the state and accordingly held him to the district court in $500 bonds, which was furnished. The charge preferred against the remaining three was that of attempting to vote the second time and obstructing the polls. The evidence in the case, however, was unreliable and mithy, which resulted in the trio being discharged.

Joseph Kunsel, the candidate for alderman on the citizens' ticket in the First ward was arraigned before Judge Reuther yesterday afternoon on the charge of resisting an officer and was mulcted to the tune of $25 and costs.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. Its is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
New York Chicago St Louis

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

What is Contemplated by the McShane Bridge Bill.

The BEE several days ago contained an article speculating as to the object of the instrument now before congress, known as the McShane bridge bill and introduced by Hon. John A. McShane, of this city. Since then a copy of the proposed enactment has been received, and, as anticipated, is of a most liberal nature especially in the matter as to what it shall be put after completion.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Nebraska Central Railway company, a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Nebraska, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a bridge over the Missouri river, at or near the city of Omaha, in said state of Nebraska. Said bridge shall be constructed for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals and for foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the secretary of war; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said obstruction or bridge is located.

Sec. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same for the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph and telephone purposes across said bridge.

Sec. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure, nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto. Provided, that if said bridge be constructed as a draw-bridge, it shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and the best navigable point and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above low water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure. And provided also: That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal, except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the lighthouse board shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal right and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules or conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the secretary of war upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Sec. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the secretary of war shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the secretary of war, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the secretary of war the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of war, and if said bridge is not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Sec. 6. That the right to alter, amend or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

RAISED THE ORDER.

A Bungling Forgery That Had Its Effect Nevertheless.

"It is curious to what dishonest methods the poor charges of the county will stoop to better their condition and betray the confidence of their providers," remarked a well known county official to a BEE reporter yesterday as he glanced furiously over the surface of a bit of tinted paper on which the grocer orders issued by the poor department are printed.

The reporter threw his eyes over the order, and the official continued: "Did you ever see or hear of a bigger piece of bungling forgery in your life that worked as well as that did? See, the order is written in black ink requesting the grocer to give the bearer groceries amounting to one dollar, and in the space left the words, scrawled in a different hand and with blue ink, 'for four weeks' are added."

Everything was found as represented, and the grocer thus victimized was William Gentleman, of Sixteenth street. In some manner the clerks failed to notice the trick played upon them, furnished the goods, and it was not discovered until the order was returned to the county commissioners to be paid. Under the circumstances Mr. Gentleman is the loser, and it is believed that henceforth he will not be so easily duped.

THE LOCAL SPORTING WORLD.

The Crib Club, Base Ball Notes and Interesting Miscellany.

A new sporting organization, to be christened the Crib Club, has been effected, and a meeting was held at the temporary rooms, the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas, last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the current year. Some of the best known and most influential citizens have applied for membership, which is to be limited to twenty-five. The club will be incorporated and neither money nor expense spared to make it complete in all details. Mr. P. J. Fallon is one of the prime movers in the enterprise.

O'Connell, the first baseman of the Omahas, has arrived and he too, like all the rest of the boys who have so far reported, is a splendid looking young fellow. The entire team will be here to-day and this afternoon they will assemble at base ball park for their first preliminary practice.

Patsey Fallon has entered an unknown, in whom he has the utmost confidence, in the coming six days' go-as-you-please pedestrian match at Madison Square Garden, New York.

The ball season of 1888 will be inaugurated at the local ball park next Saturday afternoon by a game between the home team and the Dubuques, and a great crowd is predicted. It should be remembered, too, that the Dubuques are no amateurs by a long shot, but a good, steady crowd of promising players, and the Omahas will realize that they are playing ball. Turn out and see the opening game, everybody turn out.

Mr. Ed Rothery presented his friend, Mr. P. P. Pomeroy, of the St. Paul Dispatch, with an elegant diamond ring last evening.

The regular admission price of 25 cents will be charged to all exhibition games at the ball park.

Patrons of the game should not forget that they are always to get the worth of their money this season—rain checks will be issued.

The personnel of the new Omaha team will compare favorably with that of any team in the country. There is not a tough, a hoodlum or a lusher in the gang.

A group photograph of the Omahas will soon be seen ornamenting the store and shop windows.

The schedule committee of the city league will meet at John J. Hardin's store Sunday afternoon. The officials of this organization should be careful about arranging for too many games—fifteen with each club is an abundance, and will be money in the pockets of the management. Twenty-five games is utterly too many.

George Barker and L. L. Jewell commenced a chess contest of five games last night in the rooms of the Elk club. Two games were played, each gentleman winning one. On next Tuesday night two more games will be played.

An Imperative Necessity.

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper: so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitilized, the germs of disease destroyed. scrofula, salt rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medicine.

Another English Tribute to America

Sir Lyon Playfair in Contemporary Review for March: At the present moment the United States has 250,000 inventions protected by the patent law. This activity of invention shows ability and intelligence among her people, who are always ready to turn to account the forces of nature for the benefit of man. This country in her workingmen is rich in producers, and if their intelligence were trained in connection with their work, we need not fear the industrial competion of any European nation. All great foreign nations, except the United States, are terribly handicapped in the industrial race by excessive armaments. England is also weighted, but not to an equal extent. The strength of nations consists in peace, but they make a sad error by not knowing that the weakness of nations is in active war, or excessive preparedness for it. France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain have 2,200,000 men withdrawn from being productive citizens, in order to be protective militants, at a cost for each man of $45. If we take all the civilized nations, adding the reserves to the permanent forces, fourteen and a half millions of the strongest men are or may be withdrawn from production. This is one man for twenty-four of the population, or, if we exclude the reserves, one out of eighty-one. That is the reason why I point to the United States as the great industrial nation of the future, for her armed forces represents only one man in 1,610 of the population. Luckily, her protective policy is an incubus upon her industry, and gives us breathing time to prepare for the coming struggle.

The Size of Texas.

From the Fort Worth Gazette: The area of Texas is more than equal to the area of all the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey and Delaware combined.

Texas contains more than four times the area of all the New England states.

Texas would make 241 states as large as Rhode Island, or nearly six states as large as New York, or nearly nine states as large as South Carolina, or nearly seven kingdoms as large as Portugal.

Texas is as large as Great Britain and Ireland, Turkey in Europe, Portugal, Greece and Switzerland combined.

Texas would make more than three states as large as Kansas.

Texas is as large as the German empire and Alabama combined.

"The land in actual use for growing Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cotton in the United States now consists of 273,500 square miles, or a little more the area of Texas."

"The entire wheat crop of the United States could be grown on wheat land of the best quality selected from that part of the area of Texas by which the state exceeds the area of the German empire."

"The world's present supply of cotton could be grown upon an area equal to only 7 per cent of the area of Texas."

The man does not live who can compute the possibilities of this grand empire, and the probability now is that, after the census of A. D. 2,000, Texas will have a greater number of congressmen than any state in the American union.

AN INDIAN RAID.

An Old Fashioned Massacre on the Frontier.

The Savages on the War Path—Red Knife's Terrible Raid—Miriam Dane, the Belle and Heroine of the Frontier, Made Prisoner—Kit Carson, the Famous Scout and Indian Fighter, to the Rescue.

RED KNIFE, an Indian chief of unparalleled cruelty and ferocity, while raiding the frontiers and massacring the inhabitants, captured a beautiful white girl—MARIAM DANE—whom he resolved to save alive and drag to his lair. He also took MARIAM'S parents alive, so as to compel the heroic girl to obey him in order to save them from torture.

KIT CARSON, the famous Scout and Indian fighter, was a warm friend of the DANES', and he resolved to rescue them at all hazards. He knew RED KNIFE'S fiendish character, and fully and keenly realized the awful fate which MARIAM DANE would meet, unless he should rescue her. His lion like soul was deeply aroused and all his unequalled skill and cunning as a scout and Indian fighter were displayed in tracking RED KNIFE down. The account of the varied and tragic incidents attending KIT CARSON'S heroic efforts to save MIRIAM DANE forms the most interesting, the most romantic and the most thrilling Indian story which has ever been told since America was discovered and the contest between the white man and the red man began.

ROBBERT BONNER'S SONS, publishers of the New York *Ledger*, are so confident of the success of this great story of RED KNIFE; OR, KIT CARSON'S LAST TRAIL, that they have printed for free distribution over two million sample copies of the New York *Ledger* containing the opening chapters of this most wonderful Indian story, which are now being distributed from house to house in this city and any person who has not had one of these sample copies can get one free of expense by simply sending his name and address to the *Ledger* office, at the corner of William and Spruce streets, New York.

OLD TIME MINSTRELS

Being Crowded off the Stage to Make Room for Young Bloods.

An Old Citizan Discourses on Minstrel Talent of To-Day and Compares I with Talent of Long Ago. Geo. Gillenbeck's Successful Fight for Minstrel Honors.

"Speaking of minstrels," said an old citizen to a reporter several days ago, "do you know that we have some very fine talent in that line right here in Omaha? I went to the Goodall benefit on last Monday night and saw there as fine a minstrel show as I have had the pleasure of attending for many a day. I did think of going to the Press Club benefit, but have been bored so often lately by some of the would be minstrel companies that I expected it would be only a poor repetition of the old "chestnut," but when I read the newspaper comments the next day I was sorry I did not go, but I attended the Goodall benefit and must say it was fine, and reminded me of the old time boys, such as Birch, Wambold and Backus, and other boys of their ilk who are now dead or too old to go on the boards any more."

On looking into the matter the reporter, who had been out of the city at the time of both entertainments, found the following complimentary notice from the Bee of February 28th, of one of the participants, Mr. George Gellenbeck, who is night watchman at the Bee office, and is really an artist in his line:

"Mr. George Gellenbeck was especially funny and kept the audience in an uproar during his "brief talk."

To his intimate friends it has been known for many months that Mr. Gellenbeck was possessed of the ability which might in the future secure for him a position of prominence in the amusement line and on several occasions he has displayed exceptional powers as a caterer to amusement loving public. In the entertainment of last night George Gellenbeck surprised the most sanguine hopes of his most intimate friends and proved, in every part he assumed, his perfect right to a cordial recognition from all who appreciate genius. Mr. Gellenbeck is a born musician, and without a doubt has a future on the stage."

The reporter met Mr. Gellenbeck, whom he found to be a perfect gentleman, fairly briming over with good nature, and learned the following bit of history pertaining to his life that is not generally known:

"I have been playing the banjo and guitar for a long time," said Mr. Gellenbeck, "and have taught a large number of young people here in Omaha. I have appeared on the stage several times, but not very often, as my duties do not allow me much time in the evening. I play the mandolin also, and have been quite a singer in my time, but for a long time I was unable to sing on account of my throat. I have been troubled for a long time with an affection of the head and throat that had almost completely destroyed my vocal powers, and when I was asked to take part in our first entertainment I declined for the reason that I could not do any singing, and in fact could scarcely speak loud enough for people to understand me in ordinary conversation, but on being pressed to take part I at last consented on condition that I would not be given any part in which I would have to exercise my vocal powers. About that time I began treatment with Dr. J. Cresap McCoy and his associates for my trouble, which was catarrh, and I had it bad, too, let me tell you. If it had not been for their successful treatment I could not have appeared at either entertainment, and would not have received the complimentary notice you speak of. Why, I was in an awful way!

"I'll tell you how it was. It was in this way. I was continually catching cold, and I could not understand it. Of course, I was continually exposed, but I thought I took all the necessary care to avoid it. On the slightest exposure my nose would stop up, and then the water would run from my nose in such quantities that the handkerchiefs I had to use were so numerous that it raised the price of them in the wholesale market. Soon I had a cold all the time, and the discharge thicker and more difficult to remove. I would blow and blow my nose until it would send pains up into my ears and the top of my head. My nose would feel hot and dry, and my throat almost raw. My nose would itch, and always felt as if there was something in it that didn't belong there. I had pains over my eyes, and a feeling of heaviness in the top of my head. Sometimes one nostril would be somewhat open, and I would feel a little better, but the first thing I knew it would be stopped up again. Did I hawk and spit? Well, I should snicker! It was all the time, but I could never clear my throat. Why, I would wake up days almost choked, it bothered me so, and I never felt as if I had had any rest at all. My appetite was poor, I coughed a good deal, and in fact, was a broken up community.

"Well, as I said, I began treatment with Dr. McCoy and his associates at their office in the Rangue block and when the time came for our first entertainment I was in excellent condition for it, and—well, the notice you speak of tells the tale, and I have been improving all along, and to-day I am feeling elegant. I have no more of the symptoms I told you of. I do not hawk and spit any more, and the pains in my head are all gone, and to make a long story short, I am feeling better to-day than I have for a number of years." After thanking Mr. Gellenbeck for his kindness and information, and receiving a promise of a "comp" to the next entertainment in which he takes part, the reporter left him.

GEORGE F. GELLENBECK.

The above portrait of Mr. Gellenbeck is a fairly good likeness of that gentleman, who, as above stated, is night watchman at the Bee office, and resides at No. 829 Harney street, and will unfairly corroborate the above statement to any person doubting.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

A Few Symptoms of a Disease That May Prove Serious to You.

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery, and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound, and a nasal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull oppressive headache generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell, and is your sense of taste becoming dulled.

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm?

The above are some of the many symtoms of catarrh and the begining of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but everyone affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more dangerous your condition. This class of diseases is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy or his associates. The many cases reported through the columns of the daily papers prove this, and each statement published is substantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy and his associates, use no secret nostrums, but cure diseases by their skillful combination of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner, and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to the profession. They thus produce results that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these eminent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can duplicate.

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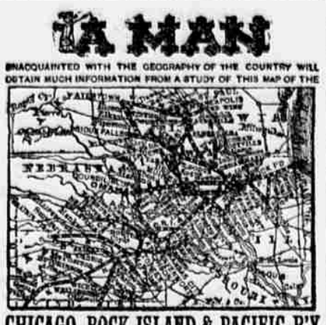

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES Headquarters Dept. of the Platte, Chie Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Neb., March 31, 1888. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until one o'clock a. m., central standard time, on dates named hereafter, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of fuel, forage, straw and charcoal, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1888, at each of the following military posts and stations: Omaha Depot, Cheyenne Depot, Ogden Depot, Forts Omaha, Niobrara, Robinson, Washakie, Du Chesne and Douglas; Camps Pilot Butte at Rock Springs, Wyoming; Valentine, Nebraska; Douglas or Fort Casper, Wyoming; Price, Utah, and the Department Rifle Range, Bellevue, Nebraska.

Proposals for wood, coal and charcoal will be opened Monday, April 30th, 1888. Proposals for hay, straw, grain and bran will be opened Thursday, May 31,