THE DES MOINES RIVER LAND

How the Navigation and Railroad Company Acquired the Title.

INJUSTICE TO THE SETTLERS.

The Government Took Their Money After the Land Had Been Withdrawn From Market-Defeated on Technicalities.

Discreditable to the Government. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. | - "The Des Moines river land grant, about which you inquire," said Representative Holmes, of Iowa, to-day, "has been the source of disquietade in the state of Iowa for the past thirty years. The grant was made under an act of congress approved August 8, 1846, and provides that the territory of Iowa and the state into which It might be organized, should receive every odd numbered section of land for five miles each side of the Dos Moines river not sold or etherwise disposed of, from its mouth to the Raccoon Forks, the Raccoon Forks being where the city of Des Moines now stands, This was for the express purpose of Making the Des Moines river navigable, and, to quote the language of the act, for no other purpose. The territory was admitted as the state of Iowa shortly after the passage of the act, and the state accepted the grant through a board of commissioners appointed by the state, and improvements were prosecuted for a time. The first commissioner of the general fand office called upon the governor of the state to make his selection of the lands under the grant. The state in accordance with the demand of the commissioner of the land office, selected 250 acres of land between the month of the Des Moines river and the Raccoon Forks. This selection was approved by the department. As regards these lands there is no difficulty with reference to the claims by settlers or otherwise. No more or less lands were claimed lands were that the lands itself secured and returned to the commissioner of the general land office. In deed, it was nearly three years after the original grant had been made that the grant extended beyond the Raccoon Forks.

"After a time an organization styling itself the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company, whose members nearly or quite al lived in the state of New York, appeared and undertook to get a convey ance of the state's interest in grant, proposing on their part to make the improvements and in every respect com ply with the original grant to the state. On the 9th of June, 1854, a contract was made between this company and the state of Iowa, by which the company took the imbilities of the state and the grant and agreed to perform its obligations. It was provided in the act that the land should not be disposed of by the territory or state formed out of it, except as the movement progressed. There was a further provision that when \$50,000 had been expended on the improvement of the river the governor should certify that fact to the department at Washington, and under certain conditions named in the grant that amount of land should pass to the state at government prices. The third section provided that after the river had been made navigable it should be and ever remain a pub lic highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any tollor other charge whatever for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through and along the same. "This company evidently never intended

to improve the navigation of the river from the inception of this contract to the time. It tore down mill suce and inflicted very great damage upon cilizens along the river, and in 1856 refused to push the work further. The commissioner of the genera land office in the same year, therefore, re-fused to certify any more lands. Indeed, there never had been a single certificate made by the government as demanded by the original grant. It was only a short time before this grant was made that Fremont and arveyed the country through which the Des Moines river runs for the first time. At the time the grant was made the Saes and Fox Indians occupied a reservation above Des Moines. Indeed, the river was not known as the Des Moines river above Raccoon Forks at the time it was surveyed by Fre-mont and Nicoliet, which was about the year 1842. Above Des Moines it was Moingonan, and the branch was Moingonan Brother. The Sioux Indians, who occupied the river above the Fox and Sacs tribes, called it the river of the Sioux, and its name was not thoroughly settled until after the making of the grant is 1846. The occupation by Indian tribes and the uncertainty of the river's name above Raccoon Forks to the line pretty clearly de monstrated that the grant was not intended by the original act to extend above the Rac

coon Forks.
"Notwithstanding the company refused to make further improvements, they continued to claim all the land which they rightfully would have had had the river been made navigable. After they made their contract with the state they persisted in claiming that the grant not only extended to the Raccoon Forks, or the city of Des Moines, but to the north line of the state. Upon this claim there were various rulings by the attorneys gen-eral and secretaries of the interior. Attoreral and secretaries of the interior. Attor-neys General Johnson, Crittenden and Black all decided against the validity of the claim made by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company, as did also McClel-land, then secretary of the interior. Attor-ncy General Caleb Cushing, to whom it was referred, after an exhaustive examination also decided against the claim of the com-pany as to its extending to the north line of the state. In the case reported in the twenty-third Howard (United States), being the Du-luth & Pacific railroad company against Litchfield, the United States court held, in express terms, that the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Fork. Meantime, and prior to this decision, the land between the Raccoon Fork and the north line of the state subject to entry had been withdrawn from the market by the secretary of the interior while the matter was under discussion until it should be finally decided. Here is where the difficulty of the settlers all commenced. They went onto the lands after they had been withdrawn from market, and made set-tlement, supposing that they were open to The land officers of the government knew no better, or assumed to not know whether the lands were withdrawn from entry. They proceeded to take applications for pre-emption and homestead entry long after the lands had been withdrawn, took the settlers' money, and gave them patents for their lands. Now, by the laws of the United States, after public lands have once been withdrawn from market they cannot again be reopened for sale or entry until a proclamation or order has been made by the department of the interior, placing them upon the market for sale or entry.

"In all the litigation which subsequently occurred in the United States courts this question was the basis upon which the decisions were made and judgments entered against the settlers. That is, the courts hold that the settlers were trespassers because the sands had not been thrown open by proclamation for sale or entry. The Des Moines Navigation and Radroad company, having had a colorable right to earn them, were held to stand prior in right. As a matter of fact, however, this company had no disposition or intention of earning them, and by this mere technicality of the lands being withdrawn and no preclamation having been that the settlers were trespassers because th withdrawn and no proclamation having been made reopening them, the settlers were de-clared to be without standing in the court, and as having no rights against the Des Moines Navigation company. It must be borne in mind, however, that during all this time the government was profiting by its own technicalities and mistake. It was taking the money of the settlers, giving them first papers on this land, and issuing them patents, while at the same time it had withpatents, while at the same time it had withdrawn the lands from market. How
was the poor ploneer on the bleak
and wind-swept prairies to know what
the government had done and what the
laws were, if the registers of the government land office, the district attorneys and
other federal officers, whose business it was
to know the law and the facts, did not know
them or intentionally misconstrued them. This
whole question assumes this basis: that bewhole question assumes this basis; that be-cause of the technicality the settlers are not to be allowed to occupy the lands for the reason that they had not been reopened to public sale or settlement, and that by reason of that fact the Des Moines Navigation and

Railroad company should be allowed to an propriate the lands bodily without rendering any services to the state of union in the man per provided for in the act of 1846. In all the litigation which has arisen re

garding this question the Issue whether or not the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company has ever compiled with the set rst leading case tried was that known as the Wolcott case, which was a made-up case on the part of the Des Momes Navigation and Railroad company, and in which the successful party paid the costs, as appears on rec-There has never been any serious denial that this was a made-up case, and it is well known, by those who are familiar with it, that such was the fact. It served, however, as a basis upon which all the subsequent decisions were made regarding this land. Under the law, as it stinds now, the settlers were never permitted to raise in issue the question of whether or not the Des Monies Navigation and Railroad company and compiled with its obligations to the government under the grant of 1846.

"This principle applies as well to other prestions, and did in the Bell telephone case. The Drawbaugh claims is were not alowed, for instance, to show that there had been mulfeasance and bad faith on the part of Bell in procuring his original patent. overnment in this case does not allow citi ens and cutside parties to litigate such ques tions as peculiarly affect itself. Therefore it was that settlers were obliged to seek relief for it all by the bills which have been introduced in congress during the past six or eight dued in congress during the past six or eight years, and in which it is only provided that the settlers shall have the benefit of raising such questions as the United States by its attorney general may raise, or that, in other words the attorney general himself shall appear on behalf of the United States and raise the nestion of whether or not the navigation of Des Moines river has been improved and whether the lands have been earned as contempiated in the original act. The act itself does not seek the payment of a dollar out of the treasury, but only that the settlers may have the benefit of the grants which the they shall be declared public lands, in which they shall be declared public lands, in which ase the settlers who now occupy them would

"No action that the settlers could bring, maided by legislation which is now sought. would enable them to inquire into this fact would enable them to inquire into this fact, and raise this issue of whether the act had been complied with. No equitable defense by the Des Momes Navigation and Raifroad company of its position has ever been made to my knowledge, nor can there be in my judgment, either under the delusive plea that t may yet sometime improve the river and comply with its contract, or relying on the technicality before named, that the settlers are tresspassers because of the technical failure to proclaim them as public lands after they have once been withdrawn.

"This company expects to apply to its own sethis vast tract of the public domain, the ichest and most valuable in the northwest Most of the lands adjoining the Des Moine-river are underlaid with valuable coul de posits, and the best quality of the lands readily sell at \$100 an acre. Many of the settlers have raised their children and grand children upon these lands. They have the patents of the government in their pockets, and the government has the settlers' in its treasury. This same Des Moines Navigation company and its grantees are said to have taken over \$100,000 worth of coal out of the 160 acres of land owned by Mr. Collins, in Webster county; that is, that would be his royalty atone upon the coal so taken if he had been paid the market rate.

"I should say here, however, that after the decision in the 23d Howard that the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks, the Des Moines Navigation and Raiiroad com-pany set about securing legislation from congress looking to the entent of the grant to the north line of the state of lowa. By an act of congress passed in 1862, this original grant of 1846 was extended so as to include the alter-nate sections within five miles of the Des Moines river on each side to within five miles of the northern boundary of the state of Iowa. But it was expressly provided in the act so extending the grant, that all the lands should be held and applied in accordance with the provisious of the original grant of With the provisions of the original grant of 1846, so that the company was still left with its status 'unnitered, both as regards the original grant and the grant of 1862. It sim-ply secured several hundred thousand acres more land, but was held to the same detail

and particularity of performance as to the Des Moines river as by the act of 1846. During this entire controversy the state of Iowa so long as it had control of the improvement, was not charged with caches. It was only after the act of 1862 had been passed, extending the grant, that the peculiar tactics of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company were brought to light. The company badgered the officers of the state government and legislature until what was known as the Harvey settle ment was made, and the governor of the state deeded over to the Des Moines Navigation company the entire interest of the state in the lands. By this conveyance no title passed to these lands given by the grant, but the state simply conveyed its right to simply earn the land under the title, or its equity to carn them. It would have been impossible for the state to have conveyed any title for two reasons: First, because it earned, and second, because of section 7 a general assembly from conveying any public

was a conditional grant, in which the land could only be secured as fast as it was article 11 of the constitution of Iowa. This provision of the constitution prevented the lands which had been taken or granted by congress to the state, on which actual settlers had located, without the consent of such occupants, not to exceed 160 acres to each. This constitutional provision alone would have been a final and complete bar, even if the provision which required the earning of the lands as fast as they were patented had not been, and it is an important fact in the history of these lands, at this time, that no patents have ever been issued to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company for the lands in dispute, and in any abstract of title that they may make to any purchaser they are obliged to rely upon the void grant which they have to rely upon the void grant which they have never fulfilled or complied with. This waterway was to be made navigable for the benefit of the public. Government property was to be transported over it or terms provided in the act, and it was in no way different from the grant made to a railroad. There is not a railroad in this country receiving a land grant that has not had it forfeited where the road has not been built and very where the road has not been built, and very many of them have been forfeited when the roads were completed, simply because they were not finished within the time named in

cupy any better or higher plane? "All the rights they have secured to these disputed lands they have secured after the state had relinquished its claims. They have taken action to evict large numbers of settlers just at the opening of winter, and in a most heartless manner. United States marshals, accompanied by large posses, have seized upon the household goods of the setseized upon the household goods of the set-tlers and thrown them into the road. The settlers are not allowed to go back even after their crops, which, in many cases, stand in the field unharvested, particularly the corn, which is the principal crop raised there. There are also about 12,800 acres of school land which this Des Moines Naviga-tion company secured. This school land be-longs to the state school fund, but the navi-gation company got them under the Wolcott.

the acts making the grant, and does the Des

Moines Navigation and Railroad company oc

gation company got them under the Wolcott "The commissioners of the river improve ment on behalf of the state reported to the legislature at the time the matter was in issue that the Des Moines Navigation com-pany did not complete a single lock and dam, and that the damage they had committed along the line of the river would more than offset all that they had spent. This was about the year 1856 or 1857.

"For many years past, at nearly every session of the legislature of Iowa, memorials have been passed requesting congress to take action in favor of the settlers upon these lands. Petitions with thousands of names have also been sent here from the state, and the matter was supposed to be in a fair way of solution when the bill of the settlers had passed the Forty-minth congress. It was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, however, presumably to accommodate his New York friends, composing the body of the owners of these lands, for certainly he gave no reason n his veto message that was worthy of the

"The bill sought to be passed does not af "The bill sought to be passed does not at-fect the title to the great body of these lands, which have passed into the hands of third parties, but only to such portions of them as are occupied by settlers who have valid claims. This bill would settle the question at issue for all time, and the litigation and difficulty that has been entailed during the past twenty years upon the section of Iowa in which these finds are located have not been confined to the lands in dispute, but has affected as well the value of the land upon the even sections adjoining, and has proved a veritable cloud upon the progress and prosperity of the Des Moines valley, one of the richest and most productive in the

nited States.
"The fact that the company have no title to the land, and have not compiled with the requirements necessary to make it their own is shown in the fact that they have never re-ceived any patents for it under which title to the lands should be evidences from the be ginning of the grant. Their contracts made with the settlers have been most unconscionable and inequitable; the settlers being gen acid and inequitable; the settlers being generally poor and without means. Speaking of one of these contracts in a case at bar, Judge Love, in the United States district court for the southern district of Iowa, said, substantially, that a man who would sign such a contract was a fool, and a man who asked him to sign it was a knave, which made a very terse and proper summing up of the contracts this company have been compelling settlers to accept, because as a matter of fact, most of them have been compelled to ept it under duress or lose all they had use the language of one of the late political parties in its platform. 'This ques-tion will never be settled until it is settled right.' There is such a feeling of outrage at the injustice of allowing the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company to seize these lands without any consideration, either expressed or implied, and east out all thos settlers on the cold charities of the world that public sentiment will not stand the out rage. It is urged that some of these settlers have no equity or rights upon the lands. Whatever the fact may be regarding that claim, certain it is that the act sought to be passed into a law, and which passed the house Thursday only, provides for those set-tlers who have meritorious claims to such lands that the act seeks to benefit."

PERRY S. HEATH. KNOCKED OUT.

An Eight-Round Sunday Mill Near

Minnehaha Falls. Minneapolis, Dec. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—One of the hottest fights to the finish with two-ounce gloves ever fought in Minneapolis took place at an early hour this morning at a sporting resort near Minnehaha Falls, and was witnessed by about two hundred men about town. The contest ants were the "Black Pearl," champion col ored middle weight of the northwest, and Ed. M. Mochler, who stood before Dempsey four rounds, something over a year ago.

Time was called at 1:30 with a well-known pugilist as referee. Both men were in good condition and sparred nearly the whole round for an opening. Only a few hard blows were struck. the second round the real slugging began and continued until the eighth round when Mochler was knocked completely out. When the eighth round opened there was some ively fighting, in which both men got it is the face several times. Just before time was called the Pearl made a feint with his right and swinging with his left caught Mochier on the left jaw just under the ear. Mochier dropped like a log, and after ten seconds had passed, the Pearl walked over o him and lifting him from the floor placed him on a chair. The Pearl was declared the winner and given the purse amounting to

The Western Base Ballists. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The session of the Western base ball association was resumed this morning at the West hotel at 10 o'clock. The principal business before the meeting, which remained unfinished, was the fixing of the salary of the umpires. Various schemes were discussed, and the total amount to be paid umpires for the season was fixed at \$3.500 for the four men, individual salarias to be fixed according to the work of the men. Some business of minor importance was transacted, and the second annual meeting of the Western base ball association was over. The remainder of the day was devoted to exploring the cities.

Omaha's Batting Record. Below will be found the batting record for 1888 of the Omaha team, including the record of those who fluished the season with the

	No. of Games,	Times at Bat.,	Runs	Base Hits	Stolen Bases.	Averages
1 O'Connell	-81	321	40	88	17	274
1 O'Connell	101	4:22	62	118	50	. 273
	36	144	20	38	10	. 2014
/ Tebeau	89	32	46	. 80	19	.250
Crooks	116	444	68	115	61	.259
5 Lovett	663	249	31	62	9	258
6 Moyer 7 Nagle 8 McGarr 9 Cooney 0 Ann s	331	118;	17	30	3 6	. 254
7 Nagle	68	244	126	61	- 6	250
8 McGarr	63	242	43.	58	50	.240
9 Cooney.	1003	416	56	98	45	2.0
	31	175	64	99	64	.:0.
I Kennedy			11	24	191	.207
2 Miller. 3 Wilson.	102	361	42	71	12	107
3 Wilson	15	214	21	41	45	.192
Clark.	35		.5	9	12	. 197
5 Doran	41	120 158	11	20	100	197
5 Doran	91	Tike	1,3	1413	41	. 151

one point behind. Crooks as a run-getter

A Six Day's Chase.

The great six day's race, horses against picycles, begins at the Collossoum this after-100n at 2:30 o'clock, Marve Beardsley, the champion long distance rider of the world to do the equestrianizing, and Tom Eck and Jack Prince to stride the wheels. Beardsley will use fifteen horses, all thorough bred racers, changing at the end of every mile, while Eck and Prince will alternate each hour. The stakes are \$500 a side, and 65 and 5 per cent of the gate money, and eight hours each day and evening will be utilized in the race. Great interest is being taken in this novel struggle.

Those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspensia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, beadache or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents. Goodman Drug Co.

Stopped the Lecture.

LONDON, Dec. 9 .- The officers of Woolwich garrison recently invited Charles Marvin to deliver a lecture on the cutting of Russia's road to India. Marvin accepted the invitation and made the necessary arrangements, but the war office, learning his intention, interfered and refused him permission to deliver the lecture.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated Distress tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does

After not get well of itself. It Eating requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently, It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good ap-petite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind Headache "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat

Heart- distressed me, or did me burn would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last Sour spring I took Hood's Sar-saparilla, which did me an Stomach immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. St; six for St. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Adventures of a Trio on the Western Prairies.

TALKS WITH GRIPSACK KNIGHTS.

Death of a Veteran Traveling Salesman-The Iowa Banquet-Meetof the Union - Notes Along the Line.

Wrecked on the Plains.

A few days ago three wayfaring travelers commercial proclivities hired a carriage and driver to take them across the country from Gothenburg to Farnam, a distance of some twenty miles, through the most desolate part of our Nebraska frontier. Their names are Tom Harvey, Jim Hughes and S. P. Brockway, and those who are fortunate enough to have their acquaintance will say that a more jovial trio never traveled together. The road, or trail rather, leads through sand hills and across rugged and almost perpendicular canyons and impenetrable gorges. Now and then a dugout in the side of a minature mountain marked the existence of the isolated homesteader. To pass the time pleasantly our travelers would ndutes in their over ready wit suited to a good story, and just as the vehicle surged

into a rut, and as Jim was putting on the finishing touches of a "whopper" and the pent-up hilarity of his listeners was just ready to burst forth in peals of laughter at the climax of the story, the axle broke. Brockway rolled out and Tom "came tumbling after." The brouches reared and plunged and sought to extricate themselves from the burry, but the againty with which from the buggy, but the againty with which Brockway was possessed, frustrated their lesigns, and he in an instant had them by the bridle, while "Little Willie" (he was the driver), held taut the reins. Here was a prelicament. Far out in the desert, no house in sight, not a human being in hearing distance, night was approaching and with it the cold and chilly evening blast of December. The fertile brains of all were taxed to invent some way out of the scrape, but for

a time to no purpose.
"Aha," says Tom, as he squate himself upon a tuft of bunch grass and deliberately draws from a pocket of his inside coat, a flask of good old 'S2, which a friend had given him to use in case of snake bite, "I have an active stimulant. Come hither boys and brighten up your flagging spirits. Drink to the health and comfort of our-selves." A surprised look pussed among them, for no one would suspect that Tom carried anything of the kind with him, but all indulged in a social nip. A moment passed, and then, as though seized with an inspiration, Jim unjestically speaks out: "It insolvation. Jim engestically speaks out: "I remains for me to be the hero of this occu sion, I will mount the buckskin broncho and the other I will lead, and go forth to seek a omestender beyond the hills of sand, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy corruptanter must be sold throughout the land. I go, but I will return with the means of our escape Doubt not my ability to perform the act."

Hours of suspense came and went. Twi light had merged into darkness. The vast solitudes of the wilderness were made resonant with the dismal wailing howl of the cadaverous coyote, who sits upon his tail and throws back his head in the cestasy of disord and makes the night hideous with his doleful noise.

"Those brutes take me for the slayer of all their kin because I wear this overcoat made of their hides," says Tom. "Do you think they will attack us! There seems to millions of them congregating, judging from the noise they are making. I have been wreered on the waters of Lake Manawa, chased by policemen in Omaha, ditched in railroad wrecks, but never in all my life have I found so serious an occasion as this. If eyer I get out alive the Pattee cultivator company may seek for another man to sell their goods in this terri-tory. O, why doesn't Jimmy come?"

Brockway, off a few feet, to himself solilo-quizes: "John Doods make his Tiger rake to be used in civilized countries, although the name would indicate it could be used in the jungles of India," A screech owl perched on an adjacent

precipice, breaks out in agonizing screams, interrupting his thoughts. Jumping to one side of his companions, he screams: "That is nothing more nor less than the demoniac scream of the hungry panther I have so often heard in the moun tains of Tennessee in my younger days, and here we are in this wilderness as traveling men and unarmed. No more of this in

White "Little Willie" shivered and prayed to be again in the arms of his mother, a dis-tant rumbling and the sound of wheels proclaimed the approach of Jiminy. The toof the three in harmony beat with joy. a few moments more and he was with thom. He had found a wagon, and the crippled buggy was trailed on behind, and in the darkness of night, the little party wended its way on through canyon and gorge, making slow progress, however, as it was difficult to find the trail—so difficult, in fact, that our travelers completely abandoned the idea of following it and found themselves lost. Not a landmark, not a star to mark their way, they wandered on and on until the dreary hour of midnight, when there suddenly appeared a light in the window of a homesteader, in whose house a number of the were sick and necessitated a light all To this they made their way, and night. finding the host, inquired the distance to

"Just about a mile straight south, but you'll run into a wire fence out there. Guess I better get a lantern and show you through." After being piloted safely beyond the fence, "I have a wee bit left; take it,my friend, and keep the bottle, and we thank you for your kindness," says Tom. Farnam is reached; but not a light to indicate the habitation of the village. The landlord is awakened after nearly knocking in the front door.

"One room, two beds."
The jaded bronchos are stabled to a stack of prairie hay, our heroes into the excuse for a bea; Tom and Jim in one, Brockway and "Little Willie" in the other, too tired and sleepy to be moiested by the festive bedoug, they find oblivion in slumber, and the just accents of their sonorous voices on the som bre stillness of the night refrains the melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

A Crop Talk.

"I have traveled for ten years through all parts of the country, but never in my life before have seen the amount of corathat I have seen in the state of Nebraska on this trip," remarked a traveling man to a passenger on the "overland fiver" a few days ago. "Whole villages of bins and cribs filled to the full extent of their capacity. Elevators running over, solid train after train loaded for market, piled up on the ground in ricks and stacks, the sight of which would make an eastern farmer stare is utter astonishment, while through the country along the line of while through the control and the line of the relieved another of Nebraska had something reasonable in a freight rate, and did not have to sell one bushel in order to get another to market, this country would have more money than it would know what to I saw in a little town down road a short distances twenty loaded teams at one elevator awaiting their turns to get weighed. Although it is very quiet now, business is bound to be good here in the near future, and you bet I'll check my samples for this country early in the spring, and if I don't have a good trade I'll be very much disap-

The Death Roll.

The death of Mr. Robert W. Dyball on the 4th just., leaves another blank in the ranks of the veteran travelers of Omaha. For the past couple of years he has been manager of Peycke Bros. candy department. Previous review 1970a. Candy department. Previous to that time he was on the road for J. C. Numes & Co., of Chicago, and in that capacity made the acquaintanceship and friendship of many of the boys. In private life few men have a record of which they have greater reason to be proud. He was born in Philadelphia, and at the age of fourteen enlisted in the navy, serving through the war under Admiral Farragut and receiving an honora-ble discharge at its close. The scars he re-ceived in the service of his country he bore to his grave. He leaves a family of six children, three of the boys being connected with

the Peycke Bros. and the other three at school.

I. S. T. M. A. Banquet. The annual banquet and reception of the lowa State Traveling Men's association at the Aborne, Des Moines, Ia., Saturday evening, December 1, was an event long to be

cherished in the memories of those present. The annual business meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year was held durng the earlier portion of the evening, and at 10 p. m. fully two hundred traveling men, with their wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, took their seats in the spacious dining hall of the Aborne, ready to do justice to the elegant repast prepared for them by the vorthy host, Major Homidale. Mr. Carroll D. Wright officiated as toastnaster, and the following toasts were pro

Iowa State Traveling Men's Association' -Response by W. A. Work. "Dos Moines 'The Greenwood City'"-Response by L. M. Ames. "Our Wives and Sweethearts, Part ners of Our Joysand Sorrows'—Response by Kov. A. L. Frisbee. "The Railroads'—Re-sponse by Superintendent L. M. Martin. "The Men We Work For"—Response by

ames Watt. Then "the boys" had a short time for social converse, and at 1:30 a.m., good night was said and everybody went home voting the banquet, reception and all a success.

The Protective Union. Merchant Traveler: The Traveling Men's Protective union of Kansas City met in the club room of the Midland hotel, Saturday evening, November 18, President George II. Kean presiding. The meeting was a good one and well attended Secretary E. V. Woodson reported that several additional firms and their salesmen had signed the constitution and by-laws within the past week. The interest in the idea promulgated by the union is fast spreading, and from present indications the time is not far distant when every firm and every salesman making Kansas City his headquarters, will be a member of the society. It is the inten-tion of the society to rent rooms to be used as club rooms for the purpose of strengthening the social features of the association.

The meeting last night was informal and devoted to the discussion of the objects of the order and the benefits to accrue there from. One good effect is the enlargement o the acquaintance of the members with their fellow craftsmen, many of the traveling salesmen being unaquainted with others in

the meetings.

The best of feeling prevails among travel ing men, generally and the desire to become fully nequanted with their competitors has been satisfied by means of this society. At the next meeting, to be held next Saturday night at the same place, the canvassing committee will make its first report. A large at

the same line of business antil introduced at

Beat the Combination. Pittsburg Leader: "Well, I'm glad there

was one man in Pittsburg who was smar enough to get ahead of Cantain Wishart, and his law and order spies last week," re marked a prominent tobacconist to the writer last night. When asked whom and to what he referred, the gentleman continued: "One week ago to night a drummer for a Baltimore, Md., leaf tobacco house came to Pitts burg and secured rooms at the Seventh avenue hotel. He was a great smoker, but being not very well posted on the workings of the L. & O. in this city, did not lay in his supply of cigars for Sunday. On Sunday norning, just after breakfasting, the drum mer came down to the hotel cigar store to purchase some Henry Clays, but, alas the store was closed. He was not surprised at this, but started out to hunt up anothe cigar store. I suppose it is needless for n to say he searched the city in vain for half an hour, at the expiration of which time he returned to his hostelry disgusted and mystried. He could not understand why all the stores in Pittsburg were closed. He laid in a complaint against "mine host," who in organ stores closed for?" "Romember, said the hotel keeper, "that Pittsburg has a Cap-tain Wishart and a law and order society." In the space of an hour or more the drum-mer was made to understand why all tobacnists were apparently sleep ing, and he re fred to his room in a state of extreme indig nation. In a short time thereafter he read beared in the drawing room smoking an ele gant cigar. In his pocket he had a dozen o nore of the same brand, which he generously distributed among the guests. He being as experienced cigarmaker, had taken a num ber of his samples of leaf tobacco and trans-

Too Fine Weather. A drummer has this to say of the state of

formed them into flue cigars,

iffairs in the country: The fine weather this winter has put a damper on nearly all classes of business. While it has been greatly favorable to the farmer in getting his corn in the crib and to market, the merchant has suffered for the want of trade, and traveling men generally are complaining. Especially is this the case with woolen goods and clothing, loots and shoes. The weather has been so parin and pleasant that there has as yet been no demand for these lines, and merchants that bought early, in many instance , find their winter stocks still unbroken. bills are maturing, and many a good merchant will be compelled to ask for an exten ion of time, while some will have to succumb to the in evitable, and close up. Collections in the rural districts are good, the facmer realizing a fair price for wheat, corn and other pro-ducts, and is marketing erough to pay his past due notes and accounts. The syster and fish business, which in the aggregate is im-mense, is also much effected, the warm weather not being conducive to this kind of

A meeting of the Traveling Men's Protective union, in the membership of which it is desired to include all the jobbers of the Missouri river, is called for December 22 at the board of trade rooms. St. Joseph, Mo Grocers are especially requested to be pres Grocers are especially requested to be present. The officers of the union are M. Williams, president, and E. V. Kerr, secretary.

Samples.

E. M. Dumon, representative of the Glid-don barb wire in this state, has been suc-ceeded by A. W. Wellman, formerly in the hardware business at Bradshaw Neb.

M. D. Chilton, faminiarly known as "Little Dick," who has been convalescing at the Arcade for the past two weeks, is again able to be out on his territory looking after the interests of D. S. Morgan, reaper and mower company of Brockport, N. Y. E. A. Burke, formerly representative of

the Star Wagen company, and latterly with the J. H. Mahler Co. of St. Paul, will start for his old home in Ypsilanti, Mich., this week, where he will spend a month's vaca-tion. No better judge of a venicle nor a more expert salesman ever carried a catalogue in the west than Mr. Burke, and his many friends wish him all the pleasure possible in his hollday vacation.

For several years the Beck & Corbett Iron company, of St. Louis, has been represented by J. L. Green, who is one of the most successful in his line. Seventeen years ago Mr. Green was a compositor on The Ber, when the publication was in its infancy? But, when the publication was in its infancy's when, as he expresses it, "It cost a dollar to cross the river on a rickety forryboat." His home is in Quincy, Ili, and he knew young King there when he was known under the nom de plume of Legrade. Mr. Green says they associated in good society at the time and no one suspected that they were anything but man and wife.

W. A. Leekson representing Degreet Bas.

W. A. Jackson, representing Doggett, Bas sett & Hill's company, Chicago, was in the city yesterday, visiting friends. Mr. Jack-non is on his way to Montana and the west, where he enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer shoe salesman. Mr. Jackson trav-eled through Idaho and Montana years ago, long before the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line railways were built, and at that time staging was in its palmy days and the festive highway robber and Indian entertained the travelers as they journeyed pleasantly through the country. But unfor-tunately for Billy Juckson, the stages were so crowded in the early days that they could not accommodate his heavy baggage, and he in company with some one of the boys, would buy a team and spring wagon and make the trip alone. The writer has often eajoyed

Pears' Soap Fair white hands. Bright clear complexion Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'-The Great English Complexion SDAP,-Sold Everywhere."

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

caring Mr. Jacram tell Indian esminischen and has also heard them verified. Some of them would do the famous General Crock proud. Mr. Jackson has the reputation being the best salesman in the west set shoes. He is one of the most genul of com panions, atways causing fun and mirth fron early morning to early morning.

There were about eighteen commerc men in the city this week at the Hotel Murray representing hardware manufactur-ers from all over the continent, among whom the following were the most prominent. Their visit here at this time is to sell the Omaha Hardware company: Orin G. Walrath, the man who never missed an order, representing the Carriage Iron-Steel works of Pittsburg; William G. Miller, the smiling lock venue, who never passes an order, representing P & T. Corbin, New Haven, Conn.; William C Brown, the champion bird cage man from Chicago; Will C. Stevens, the jovial lone fisherman of the Mississiani river, representing Culier, Woodrough & Co., Chicago; the sedate Ben Kershaw, who never smiles, rep-resenting N. & G. Taylor, Philadelphia: J. W. Sanders, reprenseting St. Louis Stamping Co.; John H. Heimbaugh, the never say-diedemocrat from St. Louis; Dan W. Campbell the jolly Scotch laddie, "a wee bed stiff, out still in the ring, representing Roy & Co. New York: Mr. A. Featherstone, proprietor of the Central Carriage works, Chicago, was n town last week placing his goods with the ity on business for a few days. Lest is a

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever ved were of small statue and insigniant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgaive Pellets, but they are far more flective than the huge, old-fashioned oills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pel lets" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach, and bowel derangements they have no equal.

Garrett's Physician Wants His Pay. BALTIMORE, Doc. 9. - The young physician Dr. Nathan R. Gorter, who accompanie Robert Garrett on the trip he made pronno the world before his mental troubles assumed so serious a form, has entered suit for \$30,000 for professional services rendered. The bill for that amount was presented to William Frick, who refused to pay it, and Or. Gorter at once put the matter in the bands of a lawyer for settlement. It is as-serted that the amount is not exorbitant, insmuch as Dr. Gortez's labors were me rations, and because he gave up a growing and Incrative practice in order to accompan-

That backing cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarante it. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

More Trouble at the Casino.

Last night the Casino was a scene of considerable excitement. O licer Domorset had eceived instructions from police headquarers to be on the bookout for certain parties. The officer imagined he saw one of them enter the Casino and proceeded to follow him into the hall. Tom O'Brien, who was acting as stopped him and, in language not at all in keeping with the usage of polite society, dared the officer to enter. Demorset being in the execution of his duty, drew his revolver and told O'Brien to stand aside and et him poss. For a few minutes great excitiement prevailed and it was feared that a stampede might result. O'Brien, however, stood uside and allowed the officer to enter. Threats were made against the officer by O'Brien, and t was announced that a formal report of his duct will be rande to pelice hendquarter The Casino has caused the police a great dea

f trouble lately. Courtships average three tons of coal each and scores of bad coughs and coids; but then every pendent gallant is provided with a bot-tle of Pr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs mly Ti cents.

All our city fathers say: "Use Salvation Oil, the greatest care on earth for pain.

Death of Editor McMillan. NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- Alexander K. Mc Milian, editor of the Commercial Bulletin, died to-night.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The Discourse of Rev. Lamar at the First Baptist Church.

The First Baptist church was crowded to verflowing last night by a most appreciative audience to hear the Rev. Dr. Lamar's serion, "Husbands and Wives."

The first thing married persons should do was to bear and forbear. Without forbearance life to married couples would at least be irksome. Time would be wasted and the interests of families, both morally and physically, destroyed. Husbands should bear with their wives; bear with them in their trials, domestic, moral and physical, for woman is the weaker vessel. Wives should for hear with their husbands. The latters trials are not all domestic, and when he comes home thred, and perhops disappointed at some event which may have possibly occurred in the day, then woman's forbearance should assert itself. should assert itself.

The speaker then urged the establishment f a genuine co-partnership between husband and wife. There should exist in every household, an entire freedom from suspicion between both parties. Neither should give the other the slightest occasion or chance for the most triffing suspicion. Husbands on the most triffing suspicion. Husbands on their return home in the evening from their day's toil, should listen with guarded tenderness to the trials, difficulties and troubles of his wife's days experience, and he, on his part, should also make her his confident. Many a should also make her his confident. Many a man has been saved from absolute rain, and in many cases from disgrace, by confiding in his wife. She should always be taken into consideration whom mintees of great business importance rack the brain. The advice of a wife is always good and never more so than in a business consultation. The husband has a right to governing tion. The husband has no right to iconardize the interests of their preperty by withholding any thing pertaining to business matters from his wife. There should be a mutual

consideration.
The reverend gentleman next spoke of the patiece that should be shown by both hus band and wife in religious matters. He also spoke of the great troubles that arise by Protestants marrying Catholics. This was particularly the case when either party held strong religious convictions. Nothing good could come of marriages of this kind and the children seeing what wrangles the parents had over religious matters often drifted away from religion altogether.

Stabbed in a South Omaha Bagino. At 5:45 o'clock last night Al Cole, a piano player at the Birdie Mann resort and Al Williams, a burber, while in a house of easy virtue, between Twenty-fifth and Twentysixth streets, north of N atreets, got into trouble and Cole stabbed Williams in the back, inflicting a gash so deep that a physiwound is likely to prove fatal cannot now be stated. Cole was subsequently arrested.

The Belgian Strikers.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9, - Two battalions of troops have been ordered from Antwerp to Galonvier, the center of the strikes and attempted dynamite outrages. A large number of strikers have been arrested,

Whitebreast "nut" coal, \$1.25 per ton. Neb. Fuel Co., 214 South 13th st.

Harrison's Sod House.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Dec. 9, - | Special to Tant BEE. |-The sod house sent from here to the president-elect was from "Loup City, Sher nan county," not from the state of Ne raska, as several papers have spoken of it

The Duchess of Galliera Dead. Paris, Dec. 9.—The Duckess of Galliera is

Not us Bad as it Looks. Boston Transcript: Professor Wise-

As I was saying, Mrs. Richly, there is a sad falling off in the literary taste of the people nowadays. Few persons care to read the early dramatists and poets. he essavists and historians; even the bible, which was once the book of books linds few readers. The good old literaare of the past is almost entirely neg-

Mrs. Richly-It is very true what you say, professor; but then our weekly paper furnishes some very fine detective stories; so things are not quite so bad as they might be.



RADWAY'S PILLS

NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, COMPLAINTS PECCULAR TO FEMALES, PAINS IN THE BACK, DRAGGING FREIJINGS & INDICESTION, BILLIOUS, NESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES and all decargements of the Internal Viscora. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, noiseral or deleterious drugs.

---DYSPEPSIA. ---

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to beatthy action, restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of DYSPEPSIA disappear, and with them the liability to contract diseases.

-PERFECT DIGESTION-

Will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEAD-ACHE, FOIL STOWACH, BILLIOUSNESS will be avoided and the food that is eaten contribute its nonrighting properties or the support of the natural waste of the body. Price 25 cents, sold by all WITH RADWAY'S READY RELIEF there is no HETTER REMEDY for PEVER or AGUE

ARCHITECT C. L. STAUB, 1619 Howard St., Omaha, has drawn plans and utility comfort economy and beauty, in a way impossible in any good house that costs from \$1,20 to \$1,20). As more than 100 Original and St., the strainfest of control to offer a copy for Gesigns furnished, as can be to per cost. Priority and point for a copy for form the acts of plans of completed but for a variety of said plans.

Sper cent more, all descriptions I have in my office, ranging and reliable contractors only are engaged on my works. Parties wishing the corducty in sited. designs furnished, as can be judged form the acts of plans of completed buildings of

from \$6,000 to \$100,000. My unusual experience will guarantee satisfaction and reliable contractors only are engaged on my works. Parities wishing to build see cordinate in vited.