The Omaha Regira to the Oklahoms El Dorado.

colonies and all will proceed en masse to the

land of promise, going on the principle that

It is expected that over three hundred men, women and children will leave Omaha under the guidance of Captain Smith for the new

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should al-ways be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind coilc, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25cen ts a bottle.

The New Inspector General.

Major Peter D. Vroom, who has arrived to

occupy the position of inspector general of

the army in the department of the Platte,

succeeding Colonel Hall, who has been as-

signed to the same duty at San Antonio, is a

soldier of many years experience. He acted

as major in the Second New Jersey volun-teer cavalry and was afterwards promoted to the position of lieutenant colone for mer-

torious services during the rebellion. At the close of the war he remained in the ser-vice, acting successively as first and second

licutenant and regimental adjutant and second licutenant and regimental adjutant and serving in New Mexico. He was on general recruiting service from 1871 to 1873 and on May 11, 1876, was promoted to a captaincy. His time has been mainly spent in Texas, where his regiment did excellent service.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT MENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds and chapped hands, and all

skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL AB-IETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 35 cents per box—by mail 30

Restraining Avaricious Hackmen.

Ordinance No. 1968, governing back rates,

is out and every owner of a hack is required

to have one in his office. The main provision

is the following: The rate for carrying a passenger from one point to another in the district bound by Grace street on the north,

the Missouri river on the east, Bancroft on the south, and Twenty-fourth street on the

west, shall not be more than 50 cents, and for each additional passenger 25 cents. It is said that there is not a hackman in the sity who does not violate this provision, although the penalty for it is a fine from \$10 to \$100, according to the discretion of the court.

Use the great specific for "cold in head and catarrh-Dr. Sage's Catarrh

Building Permits. The following building permits were granted yesterday by Inspector Whitlock:

granted yesterday by Inspector Whitlock:
Mickel, Kiley & Co., one-story office
building, Thirteenth near Center 8 200
H. G. Richter, two-story frame dwelling,
815 South Eighteenth Street 2,000
N. O. Brown, three-story brick warehouse, Tweitht and Nicholas 20,000
Charles Wilson, frame dwelling, Eleventh
near Fourteenth 1,200
W. H. Rhoades, frame dwelling, Spry
near Twenty-ninth 550
Omahs Motor company, power house,
Twenty-second and Nicholas 23,000
Six minor permits 785

Twelve permits, aggregating847,735

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Dr. E. G. Davies, DeSmet, Dak., says:

have used it in slow convatescence and pre-vention from malarial diseases, where the drinking water was bad; I believe it to be

beneficial in preventing summer complaints; also one of the best agents we have to recti-fy the bad effects of the drinking water upon the kidneys and bowels."

A Confidence Man Captured.

Henry E. Allen, who is supposed to be the

onfidence man who has done up so many

reenies on the bogus check racket, and also

by borrowing money from newly-arrived

strangers on the strength of having some

baggage at the depot, has been arrested by Officers Haze and Chamberlam. Allen had \$157 on his person and \$150 of it was found in

his shoe. A certificate of mining stock which called for \$1,000, but which was not signed,

was found on his person, and is supposed to be one of his designs for deceiving the un-sophisticated. Allen does not give a very straight account of himself and the officers

say they are sure that they have made an

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches,"

a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in

The Girl All Right.

Mrs. Susan Scheiber, of Georgetown, Mo.,

writes to Chief Seavey concerning her

daughter who came to Omaha to work and

then disappeared. The police investigated the matter and found that she had gone to Wahoo, and was in the employ of F. W.

I like my wife to use Pozzoni's Com-

plexion Powder because it improves her

Fisher Printing Co., 1011 Farnam st., telephone 1264, blank book makers, etc,

Marriage Licenses.

Following are the marriage licenses is-

MEXICAN MUSTANG

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane

and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones.

Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all paid

instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuinstantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuinstantly. Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons,

ralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons,

Blies and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains,

Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that

Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that

and be cured by an OUTWARD AFFILICATION!

and be cured by an OUTWARD AFFILICATION!

Such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Ches in

such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Lickes in

Horn, Grub and Hoof Discase in Cattle, Scratches in

Horn, Grub and Hoof Discase, In Cattle, Scratches, Swin
Hors, Grub and Hoof Discase, In Cattle, Scratches, Swin
ney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Ois
ney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Dis
eased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blottes,

Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable NY

Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable NY

ternal application, the MuSTANG LINIMENT

is Matchless. Rub it in very theroughly.

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain,

Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

looks and is as fragrant as violets.

sued yesterday in the county court:

Name and Residence.

important capture.

boxes. Price 25 cts.

Remedy.

REJOICING IN THE HILLS.

Dakota People Jubilant at the Prospect of Admission.

TO DEVELOPE THE TIN MINES.

An Abundance of Capital for the Purpose Has Just Been Secured in England -, The Outlook Very Flattering.

In the Land of Tin.

RAPID CITY, March 26. -[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-Everywhere in South Dakota the people are jubilating over the division and admission of the territory. The inhabitants of the Black Hills are not less enthusiastic than those of other sections and much of the conversation between citizens, is devoted to the enumeration of benefits which it is believed statehood will confer. Among these, the change of court systems is regarded as the most important. The present territorial system is sorely insufficient and as a result the courts are far behind in their business. In Laurence county, the district court has fallen behind, at least two years, and in Pennington county it is one year in the lurch. At present, if the judge; who is a member of the supreme court, leaves his district there is practically no judicial authority left and if he finds it necessary to leave the territory, which often occurs, the district is effectually deprived of legal remedy for civil wrongs.

In the Black Hills, however, statehood is regarded of less importance than the opening of the great Sioux reservation to settlement. That vast area which is held, but not occupied, by the Indians, lies between the Hills and the Missouri river, all western South Dakota, except about seven thousand square miles. is believed here that the opening of the reserve will be the signal for the Northwestern railroad, now terminating at Pierre, and the Milwaukee, now terminating at Chamberlain, to build to the Hills. The submission clause in the bill just passed by congress, which provides for the opening of the reservation with the consent of the Indians, is not thought to be an impediment to its success. Dr. McGillicuddy, who understands the Indians character as well as any person in the United States, and io acted as Indian agent at the Ridge agency for many years, stated to the writer yesterday, that he had no doubt that the Indians would sign the new bill, and that he had lately received letters from Indians on the reservation indicating as much. Indeed, as the Indians have been given by the new bill enough to make them all rich, it would seem that they should consent.

The bill as passed, provides for giving \$11,000,000 for the 16,000 square miles of territory ceded by the Indians. As the number of Indians to be benefited, is only about 2,200, it will be readily seen that the aboriginal community will be the richest on the face of the earth-for where is to be found a nation, a state, a county or city whose per capita of cash wealth is five hundred dollars? Added to that, enough reservation is left, so that if it were equally divided among the Indians t would amount to six hundred and forty agres for each. Such is the enormous wealth which eastern sentimentality has bestowed on the "noble red man." But in this section both the statehood and reservation questions, pale before the question of tin production. "State-

hood is good, reservation opening is better, but the production of tin is the thing most to be desired." So say the people of Pennington county. It is the the existence of tin in paying quantities in the Hills. Probably the doubt is founded on what must be regarded a good reason, for while tin has been known for five years to exist in Pen-nington and Custer counties, it has never been produced. Why? Well, a variety of reasons Well, a variety of reasons are given. Because the Harney Peak Tin Mining company, which owns some two hundred tin locations, is erroneously supposed to have a monopoly on the tin district; because the Etta tin mill was closed down after making a short run on the ores of the Etta mine, and has not been started up since; because Americans do not know how to work tin, and must enlist British skill and capital to produce it. These are some the reasons given for non-production. But the first is bad for the reason that the Harney tin-mining company is the owner of a very small por-tion of the tin district, and some of the best prospects are yet in the hands of individual locaters. The Etta mill may have been closed and kept idle to discourage prospectors, but it is also true that its machinery was defective and failed to save the tin. It may be true that Americans do not under stand tin production, as it is understood in Cornwall, but the experiments made as the school of mines, in Rapid City, have solved the problem of working the ores cheaply, and by patterning after the model machinery at the school, American capital need not fear failure of the methods of working good ore.

Recently an impetus has been given to prospecting in the Hills by the receipt of news from London that James Wilson has succeeded in securing \$2,000,000 for immediate work on the properties of the Harney Peak Tin Mining company. Mr. Wilson has been in England for two years trying to in-terest capital in American tin mines. Many times the news has come that he was successful and that work would soon begin, but each time it was found to be

But there is now little question that the money has been put up for the pur-pose. Prof. Vincent has examined the properties of the Harney company twice at least; once to determine their value and once preparatory to dedevelopment and production.

e first examination was made a year ago and the report which the professor submitted to the English syndicate by whom he was employed, was highly favorable. He gave an un-qualified opinion that the mines of the Black Hills would pay to work on a large scale. It is stated on good authority that Prof. Vincent will, on his arrival, and in pursuance of the advice contained in his report to his syndicate, set fifteen hundred men at work in the vicinity of Hill City and the Etta mine. From this fact the people here are ex-pecting great activity in the tin dis-tricts.

The tin question is very important to America. The mineral has never been found in paying quantities on the con-tinent except in the Black Hills and as never been produced from its known deposits. Experts, like Prof. Blake, Carpenter and Vincent are confi-dent that the Black Hills mines will be capable, in a few years of supplying the American mar-ket with metallic tin. At the present time the tin used in this country comes from Malacca. Australia and Corawall,

and the annual importation of bar tin amounts to about \$17,000,000. comes, too, free of duty. In addition to the bar tin imported, the present supply of tin plate is furnished by England. Some of those who are interested in the production of tin in the Black Hills are urging the imposition of a tariff on the imported product, in order to accelerate the growth of the bome interest. Others still, claim that an agreement against the tariff is, that as tin is not yet produced congress would be unwilling to assist it in that manner. These propose a bounty on tin, and believe that congress would be willing to provide one, on the ground that, if non-production continued the country would lose nothing, while, if the mines became productive the country would gain and the price remain unchanged.

The school of mines, situated at Rapid City, has devoted much time to the study of the tin question. Many experiments have been made with the ores, and while it has been discovered that the average yield of all the locations tested is low, the average of the workable deposits is above 2 per cent of cassiterite or "block tin" to the ton of tin stone. This is higher than at Cornwall, where the mines are very deep and have been worked for over eight hundred venrs. The cassiterite or "block tin' ore proper, and the average yield of metalic tin from the cassiterite is about 75 per cent. Thus it will be seen that from one ton of his stone is obtained the two per cent. average, or forty pounds of cassit-erite, and that from the forty pounds of cassiterite is obtained thirty pounds of tin. It has been estimated at the school of mines that the cost of produc-ing the metalic on contained in one ton of tin stone is about \$2.65. The present price of tin in New York is 23 cents per pound, so that the product of one ton of stuff is salable at \$6.90. The profit, then, is safely estimated at \$4.25 per ton of stuff which is a good show-ing. Here the tin problem is regarded as solved, but this year will satisfy all skeptics at home and abroad, if the great operations now proposed are fully carried out. This cannot fail to benefit Omaha, as this whole section pays tribute to that emporium and will continue to do so according as the energy and enterprise of Omana mer-

The one decayed timber in the mill dam caused it to fall. The one little cold carelessly caught and neglected, will run into consumption and cause the

chants and capitalists demand it.

death of the victim. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy will conquer the dreaded malady. by all druggists. 50c and \$1.

THE SIOUX BILL.

Opportunities Afforded if the Indians

Sign the Measure. CHAMBERLAIN, So. Dak., March 29.-Special to THE BEE.]-The signing of the Sioux bill by the Indians will give the settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations a chance to file on the lands they have occupied for the past four years. These lands are a part of the great Sioux reservation, and lie on the east bank of the Missouri river. The southern boundary of the Crow Creek reservation joins this city on the north, making some very valuable claims the north, making some very valuable claims to the persons who are lucky enough to get them. These lands amounting in all to about 800,000 acres, were thrown open to settlers by President Arthur, and dated February 17, 1885. The lands were all taken up in a very short time by settlers from all parts of the United States. The land adjoining this city was platted in two-acre lots, and quite a little town was started. On April 17 of the same year, and less than two months from the time the proclamation was issued, another proclamation was issued. was issued, another proclamation was issued by President Cieveland, who acting on the General Garlan claimed that the lands were illegally thrown open to settlement, issued an order with-drawing the lands from the market and or-

dering the settlers to remove from the lands immediately. A large number of them obeyed, leaving their buildings immediately. A large number of them obeyed, leaving their buildings and improvements for future use, but others refused to do so and have raised three good crops from the lands and are putting in their fourth. They have never been molested in the least by the Indians, whose lands they occupied, and are on the best terms with them. Petition after petition has been circulated and sent to congress calling attention to this matter and asking congress to open these lands so that sethers could get titles for their lands and schools for their children. These lands are included in the provisions of the Sioux bill which passed congress and was approved March 2, and those who left their claims will, by a clause in the present Sioux bill, have ninety days after the procla-

claims and prove up on same under the homestead and pre-emption laws, these claims to have preference over all later The signing of the bill is anxiously looked forward to by these people, as it means titles to their lands and schools for their children.

mation of the president opening these lands for settlement, in which to enter upon their

Another Batch of Nominations. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Robert Adams, jr., of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Brazil; Lansing B. Misener, of California, minister to the Central American states; William L. Scruges, of Georgia, minister to Venezuela; William O Bradley, of Kentucky, minister resident and consul general to Corea; George B. Ferguson, of Maine, collector of customs for the district of Belfast, Me.; George Chandler, of Kansas, first assistant secretary of the interior; George L. Shoup and Edward J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be respectively governor and secretary of be respectively governor and secretary of Idaho; Jacob Admire, of Kansas, receiver of public moneys at Kingfisher Stage Station, Indian Territory; Jacob C. Robberts, of Nebraska, register of the land office at King-

fisher Stage Station, Indian Territory. Want Klein Returned. Washington, March 29.-It is believed in well-informed circles that the German government has requested that Correspondent Klein, who left Samoa immediately after the killing of the German sailors and came to San Francisco, be arrested and returned to Apia to be tried before the American con-

sular court for "murderous assault."

Dakota Prairie Fires. CHAMBERLAIN, So. Dak., March 29 .- | Special THE BEE. |-W. H. Snow, a farmer residing near Kimball, recently lost four horses, a barn and a large quantity of hay by a prairie fire, his loss amounting to \$1,000. A neigh-bor of Mr. Snow's lost a barn and some stock. Reports from various parts of the county speak of minor losses by the prairie

A Fifty Per Cent Dividend. Boston, March 29.-At the annual meet ing of the stockholders of the American Waltham Watch company yesterday, it was voted to increase the capital stock \$100,000, making it \$329,000. A dividend of 50 per cent was declared.

Jake Robberts Given a Berth WASHINGTON, March 29.-[Special Telegram to The Bee.]-Jacob C. Robberts, of Nebraska, was to-day nominated by the president to be register of the land office at Kingfisher Stage Station, Indian Territory.

If you are about to make a pudding, a jelly, a cake or other article of pastry, don't, my dear madam, if you have a due regard for your husband's, your children's or your own digestion, use any other than Van Duzer's Flavoring Extracts. They contain no deleterious chemical ingredients. The sterling flavors named are in every way worthy of your confidence, since they are delicious, pure, and highly concentrated.

Grocers everywhere sell it.

IS MISTAKEN. SOMEBODY

This is Demonstrated Clearly in the Boodle Investigation.

WHAT MR. LOWRY REALLY SAID.

Also What Mr. Murphy Really Said and How All the Gentlemen Concerned Feel

About It.

Talking of the Penitentiary.

Yesterday Mr. Frank B. Johnson was ready to answer the questions of the special investigating committee of the council when Chairman Burnham called for his version of the alleged attempt to corrupt and intimidate Councilman Lowry in the interest of the

Omana Subway company.
"Well," said ne, after being sworn, "I am a director of the Omaha Subway company. One day, Mr. Lowry was in the bank on busness not connected with this deal, and I asked him if he could not support the project of subwaying the city. I told him that we expected to spend a good many thousand dollars in conduit work, and explained to him the benefits the city would derive from it. He then rather intimated to me that if things were as I represented he would support the measure. I think I had one or two other talks with Mr. Lowry on the subject in a general way. But at no time was there any offer of stock made or suggestion that there was any other valuable consideration to be had for his influence. I never approached any other member in a dishonorable way and would have expected a hot reception if I had."

Mr. Ford-Then Mr. Lowry swore falsely vesterday in stating that he was approached by you with an offer of stock! Mr. Johnson—I did not offer any stock to

him.

Mr. Ford—He said he was approached by you and that you said there was stock in it?

Mr. Johnson—We had a conversation in regard to the capital of the company. The only mention of the stock was that if he desired any he could have it on the same basis as others.

Mr. Ford—Did you tell Councilman O'Connor that if Mr. Lowry did not keep quiet you would send that councilman to the pen-

nor that if Mr. Lowry did not keep quiet you would send that councilman to the penitentiary?

Mr. Johnson—Mr. O'Connor told me Tuesday night that somebody would be sent to the penitentiary, but I did not even intimate anything of the kind; could not have done so, because I knew of nothing that would make a convict of that gentleman or any other member of the council.

The witness was asked if he had any additional statement to make concerning the matter, but was unfortunate enough in the selection of hie prelude: "The Omaha Subway company intends—" to put Councilman Ford on his feet.

"We are not talking about the merits of putting wires underground or using them as umbrellas. We will take that matter up at some future time," added he, significantly hugging himself.

Replying to the usual preliminaries, Mr. Flynn, in a light spring overcoat, waved a cigar and startled everybody by asserting that he was a laborer. He was questioned as to his connection with the carrying of a threatening message from Mr. Johnson to Mr. Lowry and said:

"As I was passing out of the Bank of Com-

threatening message from Mr. Jonnson to Mr. Lowry and said:

"As I was passing out of the Bank of Commerce Wednesday Mr. Johnson told me that he thought Tom Lowry had made a bad break in his declaration to the council the night before; that Mr. Lowry was not in a position to throw stones, but that if he wanted to open a discussion the subway company was right with him. That was all pany was right with him. That was all there was to it. I had no interest in the matter, and I did not act as a go-between for

Mr. Simeral—Did you tell Mr. Lowry that Mr. Johnson had said to you that if Mr. Lowry did not let up the penitentiary would swallow him? Mr. Flynn-No, sir, nor anything of the kind,
Mr. Lowry jumped up and said that he
had never mentioned the penitentiary in his

The chairman rapped the desk with his knuckles, and did not recollect that the pen-itentiary had been referred to before that

Mr. Lowry-No, and no reference to it to-day, or next week, or at any other time, concerns me. Councilman O'Connor had to explain away few things to the satisfaction of Mr.

"What did you mean," said that gentle-man, "by saying to me Tuesday night that you would bet that Mr. Lowry would be sent to the penitentiary before this businees was ended?"

O'Connor—I did not mention Mr. Lowry.
"Yes, sir, you said Mr. Lowry," rejoined Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford.

The witness stated that he had made up his mind on the insinuations that had reached his ears, but Mr, Ford was not to be pacified "You ought not to have talked in the way you did about insinuations," said he.

Mr. O'Connor insisted that the name of Mr. Lowry had not crossed his lips in the conversation alluded to, and that the insinuation had been made generally against the council, that all the members would be in Hyersville the first thing they knew.

Mr. Bailey—You don't mean to say that we were all included in that insinuation?

O'Connor—Yes sir, I do.
Even the dignified chairman was taken aback, and cautiously approaching the subject inquired: "The whole council, did you say!" Mr. O'Connor, emphatically—That the

whole council would go there.

The chairman braced up, announced that
the committee had adduced all the testimony the committee had adduced all the testimony within its knowledge and his willingness to listen to any gentlemen present possessing knowledge of the alleged improprieties. Nobody coming forward Councilman Ford requested the newspaper reporters to refrain from using the whitewash that had been brought before the committee, and the committee adjourned without day.

Shillinglaw's Character. The attack made upon A. Shillinglaw's character in a morning paper is strongly re futed by that gentleman and his friends. He ceived telegrams yesterday from Chicago, the sum and substance of which are as fol-lows:

E. P. Whitord, manager of the quotation department, of the board of trade— —At the time of the telegraph operators' strike of '83 you were employed in Armour & Co.'s office, and to the best of my knowl-

edge were not interested.

C. H. Wilton, Chicago Telegraph Company

-You are at liberty to say that I have
known you well for the past ten years and
can speak of you only in the highest of

praise.

C. H. Summers—During a long acquaintance with you I have never before heard an
insinuation of this kind. Under the circumstances I am led to believe that the accusations are founded in malice and made to sub-

serve some personal end.

Edgar C. Dodge—At the time of the strike of telegraphers in '83, A. Shillinglaw was working for Armour & Co., and to my personal kudwledge he made no attempt to compromise either the operators or Western Union Telegraph company in that fight. I was secretary of the Chicago Brotherhood at the time and heard no charges against him during that struggle.

the time and heard no charges against him during that struggle.

F. H. Tubbs, superintendent Western Union Telegraph company: "I understand there is an alleged telegram published in this morning's Omaha papers reflecting upon your general character and chrrging you with crooked work during the telegraph strike. I desire to say that from my ten years or more acquaintace with you such a report could only have its origin in malice. As for your attempting to sell out either or both sides during the strike, it could not have been done without my knowledge, and there is absolutely no truth whatever in it. Your character, record and standing with this company is first-class, and business men here generally, who know you, will fully endorse the contents of this message.

"What de precher talk 'bout to-day brud-der Julius!" "Oh, he tole 'bout Samson boat de Philistines, en I mose cry to think dem poor creeters couldn't get no salvation Oll."

Beware of new remedies for coughs. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the test forty years.

THE PROMISED LAND. THEIR MISSION IS ENDED.

On or about the 20th of April the Omaha The American Base Ball Teams Sall colony of Oklahoma boomers will take pas-For New York. sage by special train for the new El Dorado.

The land is to be opened for settlement at noon on the 22d and the Omaha boomers by PLANS FOR THE COMING SEASON, leaving here on the 20th can reach there in

President Spalding Returning Home At Arkansas City they will meet other With Many New Ideas of Team Management and Grounds -All-America's Record.

land of promise, going on the principle that there is safety in numbers. The Omaha colony has selected a tract of land in the southwestern portion of the new territory, in the center of which they propose to locate the town of Thurston, under the town-site law embraced in the bill.

Settlers will take their claims under sections 2387 and 2383 of the land laws opening land to settlement by actual settlers. A continuous residence of five years and the making of a proper amount of improvements are necessary before the settler can obtain his patent.

It is expected that over three hundred men, Making Their Home Run. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.- [New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—When the Adriatic sailed with the ball team for New York, a happier set of fellows could scarcely be imagined. The officers of the steamship company have guaranteed that if all goes well they will land the party in New York harbor between ten and twelve o'clock on Friday morning of next week. This hour suits the party exactly. Many of the boys are anxious to see the opening game between Brooklyn and New York. The others, including Hanlon, Pettit, and Burns, will take the first train out of New York for a brief visit to their Connecticut homes. Ed. Williamson, with his remains in London. The Poor wife, doctors did not approve of his leaving bed too soon. With this exception every player is in excellent condition and all look like runners ready for a thousand dollar match. There is no question but that the past six months' work has made a better ball

player of each and every one. What a team All America is! They start home seven games ahead of Chicago. The wonder is that their lead is not greater than it is, with Ward short and captain. Even money is up that the Sonators will take the pennant in 1889. Healy and Crane are two strong pitchers. Crane is cool and collected in the box, while the Egyptian has improved wonderfully. Indianapolis was foolish in letting Long John go, though John was glad to get away. Earle caught nearly game, Cincinnati has jewel without a doubt. Wood at third and Carroll at first developed first-class infielders, while Manning played a brilliant second. Fogarty, Hanlon and Brown without a ques tion are equal to any outfield ever organized. Their arms are in gilt-edged condition, and all are magnificent base runners and strong batsmen, while throwing has won them en thusiastic applause in thirteen countries since leaving America. "They lead us," says Anson, "but I am not ashamed of it. There is no discredit in being beaten by a team like that. Besides, they are not playing the Chi cago team that will take the field for the

race next season." "What are your plans as to the team when you reach Chicago?"

"They are not yet fully formulated. Hutchinson and Krock will do the bulk of the pitching, with Farrell to catch most of the games. Baldwin and Daily shall receive for the clubs I have known them to be most effective against.' "How about the out field?"

"That will be slightly altered, and I be ieve improved over that of last season." Anson has no idea of engaging new talent and the possibilities are that two or three of the present team will be released. Van Hal tren will probably be installed as the regular out-field and emergency pitcher. President Spalding will begin the work of signing a team when he reaches Chicago, and will not mention next season to any player until then. Spalding is returning home with new ideas of team management and grounds, and within the next two years some interesting developments are likely in both directions. America is in its infancy as a country for sport when compared to England and Aus tralia. Spalding has been a careful observer and a great admirer of the magnificent athletic parties abroad as well as the system of conducting athletic organizations. Base ball in America will undoubtedly be benefited by his experience. There is little doubt in Spalding's mind but that base ball caught England, aside from the London press criticism, which was exceedingly severe, and where ignorance of the game prevented honest criticism. The lancet of ridicule was fiercely used. The London Truth, in a rank attack upon Spalding's enterprise and base ball, says that the game will do for school boys, but not for Englishmen; that any of the famous English wicket keepers could surpass the American back-stop, and that there is about as much comparison between cricket and base ball as between the London & Northwestern and the average American railway. "As to the wicket keepers catching a game of base ball," said Crane, "I will bet a season's salary against \$10 that not one of them will hold me or any other league pitcher an in-

Many English papers devoted much space to discussing the probability, or rather improbability of base ball supplanting cricket in England. Spalding says there is plenty of room in England and the English colonies for both games, and base ball is bound to be played before interested crowds in England within two years. The kind treatment in Ireland was perhaps due in some measure to the hospitable hand always extended by the people of the Emerald Isle to visiting Amercans. It is to be regretted that the people do not understand the game that they might have appreciated the great contest in Dublin

Wednesday. With favorable weather there must be some grand ball playing between Boston and Chicago. Ward is expected to rejoin the All Americas in New York and strengthen the team in its only weak point. Williamson will scarcely be able to play before the championship season begins. Ryan, how-ever, is an excellent short, and Tener is a good center. Tener will probably retire from the field at the end of this trip to ac cept a business opening at Pittsburg. Each team is bent on winning a majority of the games in America, and some fine work may be anticipated by the lovers of the game in the cities where the teams play.

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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 25, 1889.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, (bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c.," (as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street. mitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c.," (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos, 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Thesday, April 23, 1889, for furnishing for the Indian service about 900,000 pounds beacon, 34,000,000, pounds beef, 279,030 pounds beans, 71,000 pounds net beef, 279,030 pounds foot, 74,000 pounds feed, 185,000 pounds hard bread, 63,000 pounds feed, 185,000 pounds hard bread, 63,000 pounds feed, 185,000 pounds lard, 871 barrels meas pork, 17,000 pounds satheal, 375,000 pounds soap, 920,000 pounds salt, 230,000 yards; tenims, 17,000 yards; denims, 17,000 yards; denims, 17,000 yards; chering, 25,000 yards; chering, 25,000 yards; chering, 25,000 yards; hickory shirting, 16,000 yards; chering, 25,000 yards; hickory shirting, 16,000 yards; clothing, groceries, notions, hardware, medical supplies, school books, &c., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as harness, plows, rakes, forks, &c., and for about 650 wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and sioux City. Also for such wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at the agencies, Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence, supplies required for each agency and school, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other necessary instructions will be furnished appn application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U.S., A. at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and San Francisco; the

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