POINTS FOR LAND SEEKERS.

Legal Status of the Citizen Who Reaches Oklahoma.

WHERE THE OLD SOLDIER STANDS

Resume of the Laws Bearing Upon the Methods of Taking Up Claims and Holding Them.

The Land Laws.

Mr. George B. Everitt, attorney of Beatrice, Nebraska, sends THE BEE the following resume of the law with reference to the opening up of Oklahoma. It will be found of special interest at this time. Mr. Everitt was, for five years, register of the United States land office at Mitchell, Dakota, and is therefore thoroughly conversant with the subject. No paper in the west has, up to this time, published a comprehensive statement of the procedure necessary to secure homesteads under this law. The information here presented will be invaluable to those who intend seeking homes in Oklahoma.

WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES.

Section 13 of the Indian Appropriation act passed by the last congress, reads as follows:

That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by congress.

That the land acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the revised statutes shall not apply): And provided further, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause, failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: And provided further, That the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the revised statutes shall not be abridged:

ONE-QUARTER SECTION EACH.

And provided further, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are open for settlement by proclamation of the president, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

The secretary of the interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the revised statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Under the act, actual settlers can secure homes and farms in Oklahoma.

THE PROCEDURE NECESSARY

to secure homesteads under this law must be ascertained from the rules and regulations of the general land office, prescribed to give force and effect to the general homestead law of 1862, and from the essential requisites and directions laid down by the homestead laws referred to by section 13, above quoted.

The original homestead law confers the homestead right on "every person who is at the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws."

Section 13, under consideration, provides that the right of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the revised statutes, shall not be abridged. These sections are here given, that these rights and privileges may be clearly appreciated and the law understood:

WHERE THE SOLDIERS COME IN.

Section 2304. Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of this chapter, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public land along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States. But such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

Section 2305. The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served. But no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

THE SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL.

The advantages these sections present over the general homestead law are: 1. The privilege of filing a declaration with the register and receiver which will hold a tract selected in person or by an agent, for six months, without entry, residence, or cultivation. It has been held by the secretary of the interior that the soldier must make his entry and establish his residence within the six months from the date of his declaration papers. 2. The right of making final proof before the end of the usual five years' residence, at least one year's actual bona fide residence and cultivation of the homestead is required of soldiers and sailors. The soldiers' additional homestead law gives the right to enter so much land as will make 160 acres, where an entry for a less quantity was made prior to June 22, 1874; but congress has recently extended the benefit of this act to every homesteader without regard to date of original entry.

No land scrip of any kind can be issued in Oklahoma.

The widow of a soldier, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor orphan children becomes entitled to his rights and benefits under the homestead law. To secure the claim they must strictly comply with the requirements of the law.

THE ACT, OPENING OKLAHOMA

to settlement further provides: That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands. This is one of the most important clauses of the entire act, for it brings the honest seeker after a home in Oklahoma in direct conflict and competition, with the professional land shark, and confers undeserved credit upon this latter class. It says to A. B. that if you have made an entry under the homestead law, and sold your relinquishment for any sum of money, you may take another claim in Oklahoma, or if you abandoned your entry and it was cancelled under an honest contest, you may likewise have the privilege of selling or leaving another claim there; and even if you have received, under the homestead law, 160 acres of land, you may have the opportunity of depriving some man of a home in Oklahoma, who has never yet received the slightest benefit from the homestead law. The schooled observer finds himself unable to appreciate such generosity as that, at the hands of congress, and this action explains why there are 50,000 claimants for the 10,000 quarter sections of land in the reservation.

Under the homestead law a right to a claim is iniated either by settlement upon it or by entry for it made at the local land office.

THE ENTRY OF THE CLAIM

is constructive notice to all the world that it has been taken for a homestead and is no longer subject to entry, while an actual settlement upon the land serves the same purpose. But the settlement must be of such a character as to identify the claimant with the land and impart additional value to it. The entryman has six months, from date of his entry, to establish his residence on the land, while again, the actual settler must make his claim of record, by entering the land, within ninety days from the date of his settlement. For illustration: Say that A B, and C D, on the 22rd day of April, enter the land office at Guthrie at the same time and present to the register their application for the northeast quarter of section six, township 100, range sixty. What is to be done? The applications are simultaneous and the right of entry should be sold to the highest bidder. If, however, there is any difference between the terms of the applications then the "first in time is the first in right," and first applicant will hold the land. But in the evening of that day, while A B is making his entry at the land office, C D was making his settlement upon the land: now, when C D offers his entry papers he is told by the register that the land has already been entered by A B, and that as two entries cannot be made for the same claim, he will have to reject his application. C D then alleges that he segregated the land by his settlement before A B did so by his entry. Again in this case "the first in time will be

THE FIRST IN RIGHT,"

and the register and the receiver will have to order a hearing that this issue of fact may be legally and equitably decided. An aggrieved party has thirty days within which to appeal from the orders of registers and receivers and sixty days within which to appeal from the commissioner of the general land office to the secretary of the interior. It is perfectly evident that under the above circumstances, it would be better for A. B. and C. D. to compromise their honest differences by each taking half of the claim than to engage in expensive litigation. This can be done by the entryman relinquishing 80 acres for the benefit of the actual settler, who, thereupon, makes his entry for the same.

Does the law require the continuous presence of the homesteader upon his land? This is an important question for imperative necessity will require many settlers to leave their homes this summer to obtain the means with which to improve their land and keep the wolf from their doors. Having once gone upon the claim with the intent to make it his home and having shown the intent by actually

ESTABLISHING A RESIDENCE ON THE LAND

the honest settler can leave it for the purpose of making a living or to meet the exigencies of business life. Under these circumstances he leaves with the intent to return to the land and this intent makes it his home. An absence of six months, however, from his claim raises a presumption of abandonment and the claim is subject to a contest for this cause. Residence cannot be established and maintained by proxy. Meagre improvement and occasional visits to a claim do not establish nor maintain a residence. One must take the land in good faith for a home and for a farm and must occupy and must use it as such. This requirement of the law is easy for an honest farmer to comply with while the land-grabber finds it exceedingly annoying and difficult. There is no provision in the act of congress under which town sites can be legally located in Oklahoma and the sale of town lots to innocent parties is a flagrant fraud. There is no machinery in Oklahoma, nor will there be until provided by congress, through which the town site section of the law can be made to operate.

The homesteader should know accurately the description of the claim on which he settles; that his papers presented to the local land office are absolutely correct and then should be prepared, if necessary, to defend his rights before the general land office and the secretary of the interior. This is all that he can do for himself and all that can be done for him.

T. GRANGER STEWART, M. D., F. R. S. E., ordinary physician to H. M., the Queen in Scotland: Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, writes of Bright's Disease as follows: "Catarrh of the intestine also occasionally occurs, sometimes producing an exhausting diarrhœa." Warner's Safe Cure cures the Diarrhœa by first removing the cause.

Musical Union Election.

At the annual election of the Omaha Musical Union held at their headquarters yesterday afternoon, the following officers were chosen for the current year: Julius Myer, president; H. F. Irwin, vice-president; I. Kaufman, secretary; E. Droste, treasurer; J. Lemley, J. Allen and A. Benedicson, trustees. Article 2 of the constitution was amended to read as follows: "The object of this union is to unite the instrumental portion of the musical profession for the better protection of its interests in general, and the establishment of a minimum rate of prices to be charged by members of such society for their professional services; the creation of a fund to be known as a sick benefit fund for the purpose of aiding sick and disabled members of the union and the enforcement of good faith and fair dealing between the members.

Advice to Mothers.

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

Prisoners Discharged.

County Attorney Mahoney nolled two cases against prisoners in the jail and ordered them released from custody. One of these was Norman Shepherd, the man who obtained a vehicle from the Columbus Buggy company last fall under false pretenses, sold it to the Palace livery stable people and undertook to get away. He was captured at Cheyenne and brought back. Since his confinement, Shepherd has shown such signs of being demented that the board of lunacy had its attention called to his condition and after an examination pronounced him insane. Lincoln De Boise, charged with illegally voting out of his own precinct at last November's election, was the other party liberated. Mahoney stated that this offender had already been imprisoned a longer term than he would have been had he pleaded guilty.

A New Train.

The connecting link between Nebraska and Kansas has just been placed in service by the Union Pacific railway. This train leaves Council Bluffs daily at 4:45 a. m.; leaves Omaha at 5:05 a. m., and runs through without change to Manhattan, Kan., making direct connections there with the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway for all points in Kansas and Colorado westbound, and for Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City and points east and south via Kansas City. Returning, train leaves Manhattan at 2:25 p. m.; arriving at Beatrice at 6:25 p. m., Lincoln at 7:50 p. m., and Omaha at 11:20 p. m., Council Bluffs 11:40 p. m., making direct connection with Kansas division trains from Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka and the east, and from Denver, Salina, Abeline and all points west, enabling passengers to visit the principal points in Kansas and Nebraska in the shortest possible time. These trains have first-class equipment, consisting of smoking cars and first-class day coaches of the latest pattern. The new train will fill a long felt want, and is bound to be popular.

Tried to Die.

A colored strumpet named Ella Montgomery attempted to end her life in a Davenport street dive Tuesday night with morphine. The other inmates of the house discovered the condition she was in and sent for a physician who pumped the poison out of her stomach and saved her life.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Fancy Canines Draw Crowds to the Bench Show.

RECORDS OF THE MARKSMEN.

The Base Ball Season to Open With a Band Wagon and All Accessories—Minneapolis the First Victim.

The Bench Show.

The attendance at Manager Ingram's bench show yesterday was very large, considering the weather, and of all the people who were there, it is safe to say not a single person went away dissatisfied. The display in rare and beautiful dogs surpasses anything of the kind ever seen in this part of the country, and a half-hour spent there is a half-hour profitably disposed of, indeed. The arbiters were appointed yesterday afternoon, and the dogs will be judged Friday, the last day, when the prizes will also be awarded. The attendance of ladies and children was very large, and it would be difficult for them to find a more pleasant or interesting resort. There are splendid specimens of dogs here of all classes and strains, and the opportunity afforded to study their respective points and characteristics is a fine one.

In the absence of a kennel club in Omaha, or even a sporting contingent who cared to embark in an enterprise of this kind, Mr. Ingram has taken the task upon himself, and most admirably too he has succeeded. To suppose that he is to do all this for the glory there is in it, is idiotic. He is the only man in the city who has sought to give an impetus to the breeding of fine dogs in Omaha, and in fact is about the only man thoroughly qualified to engineer such an undertaking, and the lovers of the genus canine are liberally and properly attesting to their appreciation by extending to him their liberal patronage.

The following special prizes have been awarded:

To Ed Miller, by Edholm & Akin, a magnificent silver cup, appropriately inscribed, for the largest and best display of bull terriers.

To Ed Miller, in recognition of the genuineness of his famous fighting dog, Pilot, a handsome cup, by a couple of admiring friends.

To Mr. Briggs, of Avoca, Iowa, for kennel on exhibition, a beautiful gold lined cup, by C. S. Raymond.

To Ed Rothery, for his promising bull terrier bitch, Bot, a silver cup, by a well known dog fancier.

The Lawler gold badge, to Arthur Rothery, for finest display in Mexican hairless dogs.

BIRDS ON THE WING.

Brought Down by Huntsmen at the Hardin Tournament.

Notwithstanding the second day of the shooting tournament broke damp and disagreeable, the attendance, instead of being diminished, was materially increased, and the enthusiasm of the contesting gunners ran as high as ever. Owing to the rain the shooting did not begin until 10 o'clock, at which time, although there was still much descending moisture, the eager shooters could restrain themselves no longer, and active operations were commenced. There is considerable talk among the visiting sportsmen about a proposed 100-live-bird match between C. W. Budd, the champion of the world, of Des Moines, and Rollo C. Heikes, of Dayton, O., and one of the crack shots of the country. Both men have many ardent admirers here, and there is no question but that both will be liberally backed. If the match can be made it will take place to-morrow afternoon.

The events of the morning were as follows:

Special sweepstakes, 5 live birds, 30 yards rise, modified English rules, entrance $2.50. The score is as follows:

Cave	0 0 1 1 1—3
Lone Jack	1 1 1 0 1—4
Mulford	1 0 1 1 1—4
Gavin	0 0 1 1 1—3
Nicholi	1 1 1 1 1—5
Morgan	1 1 1 0 1—4

Nicholi won the first money, $12.50; the ties on four divided second money, $8.

The second event was a similar live bird shoot, entrance $3.

Smith	1 1 1 1 1—5
Hardin	1 1 1 1 1—5
Shuenman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Nicholi	0 1 1 1 1—4
Craybill	1 1 1 1 1—5
Wellington	0 1 1 1 1—4
Parmelee	1 0 1 1 1—4
Ellis	1 1 1 1 1—5
Budd	0 0 1 1 1—3
Harrison	0 0 1 1 1—3
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1—5
Mulford	1 1 1 1 1—5
Pawnee	1 1 1 1 1—5
Fleck	0 1 1 1 1—4
Lone Jack	1 1 1 1 1—5

First money shot out; Parmelee and Fleck divided second money, $10.50.

The third event was 15 standard targets, 18 yards rise, entrance $8.00. The following is the score:

Hardin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
Craybill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Parmelee	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Harrison	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—8

Craybill and Budd divided first money, $25; Hardin and Parmelee second, $18.50, and Harrison took third, $10.25.

The fourth event was six single and three pair double, standard targets, $5 entrance. The score was:

Parmelee	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 11 01—10
Ellis	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 01 10—10
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 11 10—11
Heiks	1 1 1 1 1 0 11 01 10—9
Fleck	0 1 1 1 1 1 00 01 11—8
Harrison	0 0 1 0 1 1 01 10 10—6
Shields	1 1 1 0 1 1 00 11 11—9
Elliott	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 11 00—10
Ketchem	1 0 0 0 0 1 01 01 11—9
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 1 01 01 01—9
Craybill	1 1 1 1 1 0 11 01 10—9
Lone Jack	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 01 01—10
Nicholi	1 1 0 1 1 1 01 01 11—9
Hardid	1 1 1 1 1 1 11 01 10—10

Budd won first money, $30; Parmelee and Hardin second, $15.50, and Nicholi third, $9.50.

Afternoon Events.

The first event on the card, yesterday afternoon, was 10 English sparrows, 28 yards rise, $5 entrance. The score:

Ellis	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1— 5
Heikes	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Hughes	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1— 7
Parmelee	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1— 5
Field	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1— 5
Hardin	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0— 6
Pawnee	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Fleet	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1— 6
Reynard	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0— 7
Smith	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1— 7

Budd won first, $20; Heikes second, $16; Pawnee third in the shoot-off, $12.50.

The next event was 7 live birds, 30 yards rise, modified English rules, entrance $5. The score:

Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Fleet	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Heikes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Harrison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
McGreer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Parmelee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Ellis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7
Field	1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 6
Hardin	1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 6
Smith	1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 6
Pawnee	1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 5
Westbrooke	0 1 1 1 0 1 0— 4
Hoffmayer	0 1 1 1 0 0 0— 3

First money, $35.50, divided in 7; second money, $27, divided in six; third money, $18.80, won by Parmelee, and fourth, $9.40, by Westbrooke.

The closing shoot of the day was 12 single standards, 18 yards rise, $3. The score:

Craybill	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—10
Ellis	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—10
Harrison	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 5
Heikes	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—10
Fleet	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1— 7
Hardin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Budd	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Field	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1— 8
Parmelee	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
Reynard	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—10
Nicholi	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Lone Jack	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3
Pawnee	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1— 7
Schuneman	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—10
Nason	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8

Budd and Hardin divided first, $28.50; Heikes, Reynard and Schuneman divided second, $19; Parmelee and Nicholi divided third, $14; Field and Nason fourth, $7.50.

Shooting opens promptly at 9 o'clock this morning.

GRAND OPENING CEREMONIES.

To Take Place at Association Park Saturday.

Day after to-morrow the championship season of the Western association opens with games at Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph and Denver. At no other place will the opening ceremonies equal those of this city, as the management has decided to act upon THE BEE's repeated suggestion to make it a gala day. A good deal of expense and much trouble will be incurred to make this inaugural day of the pennant race a memorable one. The grand stand will be decorated with flags, and the Musical Union band, forty pieces, will give a grand open air concert, beginning shortly after 1 o'clock. Preceding the game, a grand parade of the principal thoroughfares will be made by the players of both teams in barouches, headed by the band. The players will, for the first time, wear their new uniforms, and the parade itself will be of the nature of a treat. Many ladies have already signified their intention of being present, and some of the most prominent business and society men will occupy reserved seats in the grand stand. It is expected that the largest crowd ever seen at a week-day game will be at the park on this occasion. The strong Minneapolis team will arrive to-morrow evening, and as all are in fine condition, they will give the Omahas a great battle. Again acting upon a suggestion of THE BEE's, commencing about the 15th of May, every Wednesday will be set apart as ladies' day, on which occasions the fair ones will be admitted free.

The Chicago Ladies' Race.

The ladies' bicycle race now in progress at Chicago, stood as follows up to last evening:

Name.	Miles.	Laps.
Woods	84	9
Oakes	84	7
Baldwin	80	9
Brown	73	7
Lewis	74	0

Mme. Armaindo did not appear, because the management differed with her about allowing her husband to be free and numerous about the track, and when they ruled him off she disappeared, too. Oakes, Woods and Baldwin, however, more than compensated for her disappearance, and made a very spirited finish when time was called.

Beauty Baldwin, in the full spurt of a closely contested lap, fell from her wheel, and Misses Woods, Oakes and Brown colliding with her, fell in a confused mass upon the track. The plucky riders were quickly upon their wheels, however, and whirling away again as briskly as ever.

Local Sporting Notes.

The Omahas play the soldier team at the Fort to-morrow afternoon.

Leighton has been released. He and Kennedy both may go to Kearney.

The Minneapolis team will arrive here to-morrow evening.

A cocking main, five battles, took place near Leeder's road house, yesterday afternoon.

To-morrow night Prof. Arthur Rothery, of this city, and Prof. Jack Day, of New York, will give an eight round glove contest at the People's theater. Day was, until recently, instructor of the manly art in Wagner's gymnasium, New York City. The contest will be governed by Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Wounded in the Army.

I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, 1862. My blood was poisoned from the effects of the wound, and the leg swelled to double its natural size, and remained so for many years. The poison extended to my whole system, and I suffered a thousand deaths. Nothing did me any good until I took Swift's Specific, which took the poison out of my blood, and enabled me to feel myself a man again. S. S. S. is the remedy for blood poison.

JOHN CONWAY, London.

Catarrh in Children.

Our little boy Stokes, now eleven years old, had catarrh from the time he was three until he was seven years of age. Sometimes his breathing was heavy, and a constant discharge from the nose. He had more or less treatment for four years, but without any benefit. We gave him Swift's Specific, and it soon cured him sound and well. This was four years ago, and there has been no return of the disease.

MRS. W. P. KENNON, Salem, Ala.

AN OPPRESSIVE ORDINANCE.

How the Motor Company Pays for Tearing up Pavements.

The Omaha Motor company yesterday paid the city treasurer $2,470.32, which amount, the city engineer estimates, was the original cost of the two blocks of paving on Sixteenth street on which the company asked a permit to extend its lines.

The officers of the company express their belief that a majority of the members of the council who voted for the ordinance did not fully understand its provisions when they did so, but thought that it applied alone to pavements that had been laid less than a year.

"It is a great hardship on us," said Chief Engineer Adams to a reporter, "and if we were not so determined to complete our system, it would cause us to suspend work on paved streets entirely, but as it is, we will go ahead and comply with the ordinance, but under protest. It will necessitate the expenditure of thousands of dollars in absolute cash, spot down, by us, whereas the property owners have ten years to make the payments. If the consolidated companies had succeeded in their attempts to secure a monopoly of the street railway business in Omaha, you would not have seen a foot of track laid on paved streets this year if that ordinance remained in effect."

The motor company will attempt to secure a repeal of the ordinance.

The Omaha Street railway company yesterday morning applied for a permit to build on Vinton, three blocks west from Sixteenth, evidently with a desire to stop the motor company from pursuing its proposed route to South Omaha, but as the same company has enjoined the board from issuing the motor company a permit to build on these blocks, the board held that it could grant a permit to no company whatever to to build on the street in question, until the temporary injunction was either sustained or dissolved, as in the latter event the motor company, having filed its application first, would be entitled to the permit.

DIED FOR HIS LOVE.

The Melancholy Termination of a Young Man's Life.

Daniel E. Rohan, a young man apparently about twenty-one years old, committed suicide in Ewall's lodging house at 1107 Farnam street.

He came to Omaha last Monday from Carrol, Ia., where his parents reside, and, according to a postal card found among some letters on his person, the deceased had arranged to go into business with Roscoe M. Wier, of 220 North Sixteenth street.

The supposition is that Rohan had been disappointed in love, and so brooded over the matter that death was decided upon to afford him relief.

Tuesday D. O'Neill, a friend of Rohan's, arrived here, and slept with him Tuesday night. Both arose between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, dressed and left the room together. O'Neill then went outdoors, and while he was gone Rohan went back to the room and shot himself in the head, just behind the right ear, with a 38-calibre revolver. As soon as the report was heard, everybody in the house rushed to the locality whence the report came and, in Rohan's room, on the edge of the bed, they found the victim lying dead.

Death must have resulted almost instantly. Apparently, the suicide had seated himself on the bed, placed the weapon to his head, fired and fell over backward. He still grasped the revolver in his hand. A bundle of letters was found on the bed beside him. One of the missives was addressed to his father and another to the police authorities, notifying them where to telegraph to apprise his folks of the rash act. In this package was a postal card to Wier, saying: "I can't become your partner as agreed."

Four or five sheets of letter paper were discovered on which he had commenced to write to a girl whom he addressed as "Dear Friend Emma," but could not nerve himself to do it. On another sheet were three or four lines to Thomas B. Rohan, saying: "I have given up my school and will rough it in the west. Settle my business as best you can." The letter to the father was not opened.

Coroner Drexel was notified of the affair immediately, ordered the removal of the body to his establishment, and at 9 o'clock held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by himself and with suicidal intent.

The suicide's father and brother have been telegraphed to and are expected here this evening.

John M. and T. B. Rohan, brothers of the suicide, arrived in Omaha last night from Carroll, Ia., in response to a telegram. Both are stopping at the Millard. They stated that their young brother had been a school teacher and came to this city to teach in some educational institution in or near Omaha. They said that he left Carroll last Saturday night and arrived here Sunday morning. He seemed to have been in good spirits when he left home. Neither of the brothers ever knew of him being in love. They claim that it was a fit of despondency. They thought he was mentally deranged. His father received a letter from him Monday, saying that he was going to end his life. The brothers, when the communication was handed them, looked at each other and simultaneously remarked, "Dave is crazy." The letter was very much disconnected, and his sudden determination to jump into the depths of the great unknown was attributed to the young man's loss of reason.

Young Rohan's body will not be taken to Carroll, Ia. The remains will be laid to rest this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Holy Sepulchre cemetery. The funeral will be private, and will take place from Drexel & Maul's undertaking establishment.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Beware of Imitations.

AFTER THE COUNCIL FARCE.

Mayor Broatch Expresses Himself on Several Subjects.

Mayor Broatch was in an exceedingly good humor yesterday. He was relating the result of Tuesday night's council meeting to one of his clerks when a reporter dropped in.

"Yes," said he, "I feel good. Victors have a right to feel so.

"I don't fight and run away," continued the mayor, as he motioned the reporter to a seat, "that I may live to fight some other day. I have stood my ground in this affair, and I intend to continue doing so. I understand that the saloon men and their friends in the council will try to get another similar ordinance through. Now, I think they are foolish to continue these tactics. If they are not careful, I will enforce certain stringent laws that will be rather severe on them. I can do it, and unless they behave themselves I will. I have tried to do what is fair and right in this matter, and I think I have a majority of the business men with me.

"The councilmen who walked out of the meeting last night acted like a lot of schoolboys! It was disgraceful!

"Hascall! Hascall! did you ask me what I thought of Hascall?" and the mayor's mild blue eyes snapped viciously. "I think he's a low, contemptible cur; unfit to wash the feet of a decent man. I know Hascall.

"How silly was his conduct last night," continued his honor after a pause, during which he had cooled down considerably. "Sitting on the rail of the council chamber, defying the council. Lee was weak. If I had been wielding that gavel I would have brought Hascall inside that rail if I had to summon the entire police force and break every bone in his body in doing so. The sergeant-at-arms, Butler, is not fit for the place. He was in sympathy with Hascall through all, and failed to do his duty," and the mayor signified that the interview was at an end by taking up a paper cutter and attacking a pile of letters that lay before him.

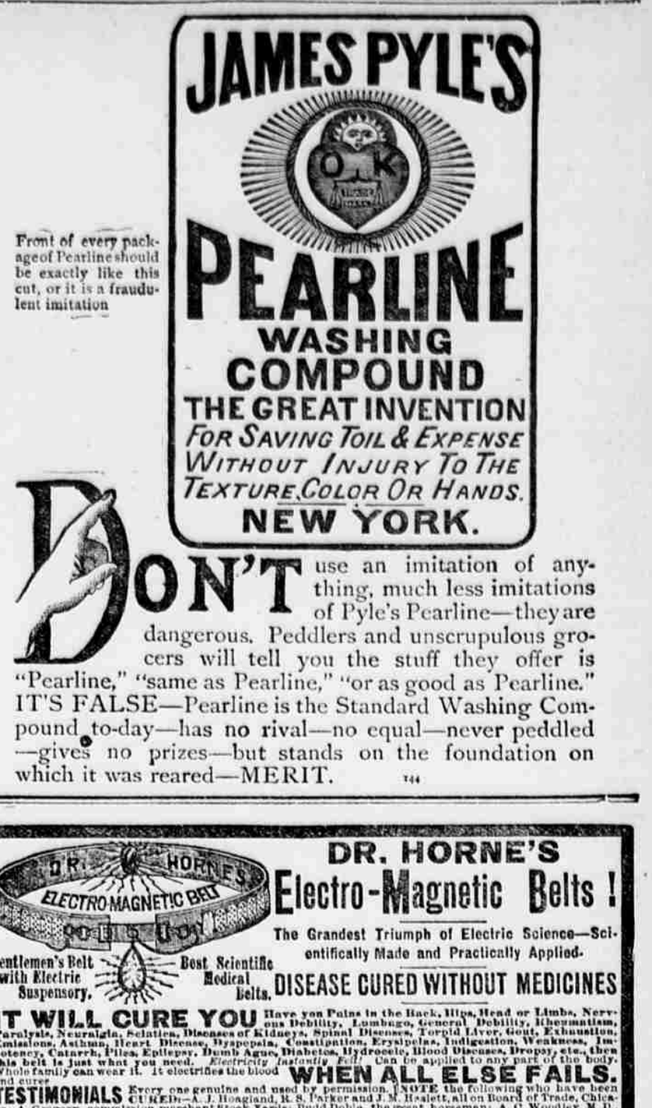
The rosy freshness, and a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Charged With Criminal Negligence.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A special from Joliet, Ill., says that the coroner's jury which has been investigating the Santa Fe railway disaster, which occurred at Lorenzo, by which several people were killed and others injured, have returned a verdict of gross criminal negligence against Conductor Fred Hughes and Engineer Frank Connors. It is reported that the sheriff of that county has gone to Chillicothe to arrest the men.

A Ferry Boat Burned.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Pennsylvania railroad ferry boat Brunswick, plying between the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City and New York, burned in Jersey City to-day. The passengers escaped. Loss, $75,000.



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