NEBRASKA IN THE REBELLION.

A Loyal State's Contribution to the Forces in the Field.

COL. JOHN M. THAYER'S GALLANT SERVICES

Stories About the Boys in Flue-Made a Slave After the War-sherman's Characteristic Request.

The history of the Nebraska troops in the fate civil war is yet to be written; but when the future historian of the state gathers his materinis and sits down to his self-appointed task, he will be able to write a most interesting chapter. No state in the loyal north sent to the front braver men than those who volunteered from the young territory of Nebrassa. No state in the union sent more men to uphord the flag than Nebraska, in propertion to population. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Nebraska contained a population of less than thirty thousand; but, not withstanding this fact the young common wealth that had enjoyed but six years of territorial government, sent 2,307 men to fight for the preservation of the union. These soldiers comprised at least one-third of the able-

bodied men of the state.

The news of the fail of Fort Sumter fired all the patriotism of the young territory and the work of raising teceps commenced on the very day that the news was received. Under the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling bodied men of the state. for three years volunteers, the secretary of war assigned one regiment to Nebraska. Governor Saunders, who had assumed the duties of his office on May 17, 1861, immediately called for volunteers to 1861, immediately called for volunteers to fill the Nebraska contingent. The first company was formed June 3, 1861, and the regiment was filled by the formation of the Tenta company on July 22, 1861. The immortal First regiment of Nebraska was made up of the following companies: Omaha furnished two companies—the Omaha Guards, Thomas Watson captain, and the Union Rifle company, William Buras captain. Cass county furnished one company of dragoons, with R. G. Dooms, captain. Plattsdragoons, with R. G. Dooms, captain. Platts. mouth sent one company under command of R. R. Llyingstone. Burt county contributed a company with Stephen Decatur captain. Florence, Nebraska City and Brownville each formed a company, and the regiment was finally completed by the emistment of two additional companies in Omaha and Douglas county. John M. Thayer, afterwards a brig-adier general, was given the command of the

regiment.

On July 50, the First Nebraska was transported to St. Joseph, Mo., where it was fully equipped with all needed munitions and accourrements of war. The regiment was employed within the state of Missouri until the month of February, 1862. In all these months, the regiment saw no active service, but the transport regiment saw no active service. but the time spent in camp enabled Colonel Thayer to bring his men into a high state of proficiency in the manual of arms, and when the regiment finally endured the shock of battle the men easily won that rep-utation for high courage, coolness and persistent, dogged resistance to the assaults of the enemy that excited the favorable comment of many distinguished gener-als. The sodierly bearing of the men com-posing the First Nebraska was at one time favorably noticed by the St. Louis Democrat

in the following: "Yesterday afternoon Colonel Thayer's No braska First (as spiendid a set of men, and a well equipped, 1,000 strong, as ever defended a righteous cause) came from Ironton and passed directly through the city, on their way to the seat of war. In view of the fact that this was the first regiment that has thus far passed through the city. General Fremont and aids were out to meet them, and Musical Director Waldauer, of the staff, with the band-under his supervision, most elequently performed the honors of the occasion. It was, taken all in all, one of the finest sights ever witnessed in this city.

The First Nebraska received its first bap-tism of blood in the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862. The regiment arrived at the front too late to participate in the capture of Fort Henry, but was fully in time to assist it the capture of Fort Donelson: and every patriotic citizen of the state may read with a thrill of pleasure the acknowledgement by historians and war correspondents that Colonel Thaver's gallant command unquestionably saved the fortunes of the day and turned defeat of the day and turned defeat into victory. In order to enable the readers of The Bee to fully appreciate the important service of the First Nebraska Donelson, at the battle of Fort Donelson, it will be necessary to sketch as rapidly as possible, the events of the day's fighting on February 15.

McClernand's division sustained the first shock of battle. His three brigades occupied a commanding point between the enemy and the open country, this cutting off all possible chances of retreat. Against his division the rebels advanced by three columns, all con-verging upon one point. Although the robel assault was made at 5 o'clock in the morning. McClernand's troops were not only prepared, but were able to commence the offen-sive before the enemy could assume a line of battle. When the engagement opened Col-onel Oglesby, commanding the first brigade onel Oglesby, commanding the first original of McClernaud's division was parted in the center, Colonel Lew Wallace, commanding the second origade, occupied the left, while Colonel McArthur, with the third brigade, held the right. Oglesby's brigade being in the center, received the first rebel assault and repelled it, one of his regiments alone keeping the entire rebel host at a respectful distance for half an hour. From 5 o'clock until 7, Oglesby engaged the enemy in des-perate conflict, and then his ammunition was expended. Then, is the early gray dawn of morning Colonel Lew Wallace with his brigade pushed forward to relieve Oglesby. New York paper's correspondent in the field writes the following graphic description of the bloody scenes that followed Lew Wal-

ace's advance:
"The clash and riot of arms was then re aewed. The air seemed to rain death. Over the roar of artillery and the crash of musketry rose the cries erash of musketry rose the cries of defiance, the shricks of command, the tharp scream of agony. It was piate that only twice McClernand's force could retain the field. McArthur's brigade was at balf-past 7 o'clock mingling in the carnage. McClernand was everywhere on the field and walked through that storm of shot as one de-

termined not to yield." At 8 o'clock in the morning the situation was critical in the extreme. Colonei Lew Wallace had exceeded his orders by break-ing his lines and sending two regiments to support the crumbling brigade on the right. General Grant was absent from the field holding a conference with Commodore Foote But in the emergency, when the union forces seemed to be melting under the not blasts of the enemy, the First Nebraska marched onto the field. The metal of the boys from the west was soon to be put to the severest test. The regiment was at once placed in line of battle. The Nebraska troops were supported by the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Ohio, and with three regiments of raw recruits from Illinois that had at that juncture come up, formed a new brigade which was placed under command of Colonel Thayer. The regiment was at once placed in line of This brigade alone galiantly held the center

at the most critical moment of the battle.
Orville J. Victor, in his history of the war,
says of this brigade: "It unquestionably
saved the fortunes of the day."
The fighting on the extreme right from 9
until 10 o'clock was exceedingly sanguinary.
The rebel forces was exceedingly sanguinary. The rebei forces were far superior to the union forces in point of num-bers and the southerners fought coolly desperately. They swarmed around union regiments in overwhelming force and hardly a union regiment but was opposed to triple its own numbers. Union officers and men dropped on all sides under the galling fire of the enemy. Field officers were borne from the field and their next in command took their places and continued the fight. For five long hours the storm of bat-tle raged with undiminished fury. For five long hours the union forces withstood the leaden rain of death, until utter exhaustion and the lack of ammunition threatened them with defeat. "It was not in the power of mortal men," writes a correspondent from the field, "occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force which the rebels continued to push against

Let us now return to Colonel Thayer's brigade, which had so gallantly held the cen-ter of the line of battle in the early morning

hours. The enemy during the forences had oncentrated the largest body of his troops n the effort to break the federal right, thus leaving Thayer's command with but little to do. The brigades forming the right were composed to slowly retire, as noted in the paragraph immediate-above. They finally reached Thayer's position. Behind these fresh troops the battlebegrimed regiments were given time to re-form. And now the Nebraska boys were to match victory from the arms of the and for a second time to retrieve the fortune. of the day. Theyer's command was planted directly across the path by which the enemy must approach. The Nebraska colonel was supported by Wood's battery, and he confidently awaited the approach of the enemy. He had not long to wait. Victor, in his description of the assault on Thayer says: "On the confident confederates pressed, in good order, supported by a furious line of light artiflery. But they now struck a wall of adamant. Thayer's men and Wood's battery fairly flashed lighting through the approaching lines. The of the day. Theyor's command was planted

ning through the approaching lines. The rebels staggered, closed up, pressed on again but recalled a second time before that simon of balls. McCleroand's men, having refilled their empty cartridge cases, were soon in the fray once more and had the satisfaction o seeing the rebels harry back into their work defeated for the day."

The history of the rest of the day is familiar. Grant returned to the field and or level

an offensive movement along the whole line The movement was successful and the relief etired within their works. All night lor the gathering in of wounded men was car med forward by details from each division-rebels and federals being cared for alike rebels and federals being carrol for alike. For two inless and a naif along the ground fought over the dead and wounded were strewn so thickly that, accepting the statement of a correspondent, it was possible to leap from body to body for the entired istance! All might long both sides gathered their energies for a renewal of the despirate conflict on the morning, but the battle wa never renewed. The next morning upo observing Grant's preparations, fluciane showed the white flag and sought terms o capitulation. General Grant's closing sentence in reply to Buckner's note has passed into history. "I propose to move immediately or your works." These now famous words would have had an especial significance for the Nebraska treeps had the rabel general declined to make inconditional surrouder of his forces. For and Grant ordered the contemplated assault the First Nebraska regiment would have note the post of honor—in the lead. At dawn or the morning of the 16th, Wallace moves Colonel Thaver's brigade forward to the ver-foot of the hill on which were the rebei line and original outer works, and it was arranged that the brigade should storm the re-be works at breakfast time. It was the disposi tion of Thayer's brigade that convinced Buckner that the battle would be renewed. Had the assault taken place the Nebraska boys would undoubtedly have acquitted themselves with distinction. They proved their brayery the day before and were the recipients of many expressions of admira ion in the official reports. The men fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans not only at Donaldson, but at Shiion, where where they wen additional laurels, at Corinth, and, in fact, in all of the battles, engagements and skirmishes in which they were engaged until they were mustered ou of service on July 1, 1866.

Made a Slave After the War.

An old soldier supposed to have been killed at the battle of Shiloh, has just caused a great sensation here by reappearing at the residence of his son, in McLeansboro, Ill His name is William Newby and this is the story he tells:

"I was taken from the battle field by the rebels and placed in one of their hospitals, where my wounds were treated by Dr. Glen of the rebei army. The doctor told me when I had recovered enough to be taken away, that he had put a piece of silver in my skull to take the place of the section of skull torn away by the shell at Shiloh. I was then taken to Andersonville, where I suffered untold torture from hunger and my wounds. When I was taken from prison I only weighed forty-five pounds. I was then put mained about one year.

"A man claiming to be my uncle, Charles Newby, took me to his plantation at Key West, Fla., and kept me as a slave until he died, in 1869. During this time I tried to get him and others to give me money to com north or publish my name in some norther. papers. They refused to assist me in any way, claiming that I was crazy and had no way, cashing that I was crazy and that he relations, and that it served me right to keep me there, for I was only a Yank. One day I saw a captain of a vessel that was going to New Orleans and I told him who I was and asked him to have my name put in the papers of the north. My uncle heard of it and had me waipped, telling the captain that I was crazy and not worthy of notice. After a uncle died I was put into the poor-house Fallanassee county, where I remained unti 1877. I then escaped and made my way north, but as I am subject to fits when the moon fulls, I would be taken up and put intakes and poor houses. I drifted about until I reached Shreveport, La. There the negroe

raised money and sent me to Shawncetown Ill., where I arrived on Christmas day, 1881 "I drifted about until I believe that I have been in nearly every poor-house in Southern Illinois. I knew my people lived in Southern lilinois, but I got afraid to talk to strong able bodied men, for when my fits would come on they would arrest me and put me into some poor-house, and they would not be-lieve me when I was rational. I got to Kankakee, Ill., and was put into the poorhouse there during one of my spells. When I got better they shipped me to McLeansboro, where I met a crippled man by the name of Lay, and because he was crippled talked to him. He told me he was a member of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteers. I told him who I was, and he then recognized me and took me up into the town, and called u other members of the Fortieth, and the recognized me. They then insisted that apply for a pension, and raised money and sent me to the commander of the post at Carmi, Ill., and told me to get him to find my people, as they lived in this county. I went to Carmi and they sent me to the poor-house, and I heard them talking about getting the papers and sending me to the soldiers' home. Well, I was not going to any soldiers' home. and I ran away from the poor house after staying there a couple of days, and was try ing to get over into Indiana when my so Heseklah captured me and brought me here. I am new the happlest man in the world, but I am now the happlest man in the world, but they will have to watch me when the moon fulls, for I will have fits and raise jack."

Comrates of Newby have made affidavit that they buried him at Shiloh, but his brothers and sisters have recognized him by scars and moles. His mother, aged ninety-eight, came to see him and recognized him. His wife is in Texas, and has been telegraphed that the dead has come to life and that she is no longer a widow.

Story of Bull Run.

A noteworthy contribution to war history, and one that will not fall to excite attention and comment, is Leslie J. Perry's article in the National Tribune on the first battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Perry, now a resident of Washington, where he is employed in the board of publication of the war office records, participated in the battle of Bull Run as a private of the Second Wisconsin infantry. Mr. Perry has given to his subject a close and careful study, and speaks as an authority, comments the Washington Post. His description of the battle is interesting alike to the soldier and the general reader. Mr. Perry has gathered a store of data and unpublished minutes, and a the light of these the story of the eventful disaster at Bull Run is graphically and clearly teld.

In the estimation of Mr. Perry the loss of time in vaciliating counsels between July 18 and 21 accounts for the union defeat; sec-onaly, that the troops actually won the battle, notwithstanding this loss of time, but that it was then lost through the mailadroit-ness of the leaders; thirdly, that the manner in which the officers—particularly General Daniel Tyler—conducted the fight was fatai to ultimate success. This is a startling view. but Mr. Perry furnishes some new ideas and quotes several official reports to sustain his

Mr. Perry compiled these interesting sta-tistics for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Of the commissioned officers—some of them only licutements—who participated in the battle of Bull Run, on the union side, twenty-one became major generals and twenty-three rose to the rank of brigadier-general before the war ended. Of the twenty-one major gen-erals only six are living. Richardson was

cilled at Antietam Berry and Whipple at killed at Antietam Berry and Whipple at Chancellorsville, Strong in the assault on Fort Wagner, Sherman, McDowell, Burnside, Schenck, Hunter, Heintzelman, Griffin, Ricketts, Sykes and Terry have all died since the war, three of them within the present year. Three of the six surviving major generals are in the army—Howard and McCool in active service and Wright on the retired list. Of the forty-three who became brigadiers after Bull Run only seventeen are living. Wheaton, Brishm and Hawkins are still in active service, Fry. Willeox, Whipple. living. "Wheaton, Brisbin and Hawkins are still in active service. Fry, Willcox, Whipple, Palmer, Baird and Averell are on the retired list. Hawley is in the United States senate. Ames, Webb, Barriett, Davies, Ward, Pratt and Quiuby are in civil life. The others are dead. Wadsworth was killed in the Wilderness, Kirby at Chancellorsville and Taylor at the sweet light. Bure the second Bull Run.

Pensions for Confederates.

Georgia's confederate pension system, under which disabled veterans receive from \$2 to \$15 per month, according to the disability, is highly creditable to our state, but it should accept and maintain the home near this city in order to complete the good work, says the Atlanta constitution. It will be of interest to review the situation in other southern states. Virginia led the movement and established a confederate home at Richmond, for the support of which the state expends \$10,000 a year. Pensions to the amount f \$5,000 ununally are also paid. Alabama has no home, but pays \$25,000 a

Arkansas has a home at Little Rock, built y private subscription, supported by state

Florida has no home, but pays \$10,000 a year to disabled confederates who have reyear to disabled confederates who have re-sided in the state fifteen years.

Mississippi is without a home but has made liberal provision for her indigent and disabled confederates.

Missouri pays no pensions, but a movement is on foot to raise \$100,000 to endow a home Maryland has a \$10,000 home near Balti-more, aided by the state to the extent of \$10,-300) annually.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans, and the state grants it \$10,000 a year. North Carolina not only pays pensions, but has appropriated \$41,000 for a home. South Carolina pays about \$50,000 in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscrip

tion. It costs about \$,500 a year, and state Tempesco has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, "the Hermitage," the state donating 475 acres of land, and giving \$10,000 for improvements in 1889. The logislature which recently adjourned, appropriated \$25,000 for a building, and \$5,000 a year for its support, and in addition \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$2.30 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 per year will cover the

Of all the southern states Kentucky alonhas made no provision for her ex-confed

Don't Pess Around the flat for Me. The movement, started in New York, toward soliciting subscriptions for a monument to General William Tecumseh Sher man, brings Governor Routt forward with an emphatic protest against the methods by which the object is sought to be accomplished. Governor Routt explained his position thus o the Denver Sun:

"About three years ago myself, Mrs. Routt, General Sherman and his unmarried daughter, Lizzie, were sitting in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city We had just come from the diningroom and were chatting, when the conversation turned upon the subscription that was then being aised for Mrs. General Hancock. We were dso speaking of the death of Logan and the ndifference of the United States govern-ment toward the old soldiers. He believed that the government should erect the mon-uments and look after the families of the dead heres, and not have saldied upon the veterans the expense of doing them honor. As he warmed to the subject he became intensely excited and jumped to in a poor house. I think it was the same his feet and began pacing the floor. Finally county that Andersonville is in. He I reway: Routt, if you outlive me I want you to promise u.e one thing. This he repeated several times, and seeing that he was deeply appressed with what was in his mind I promed, and he called my wife and his daughter

Lizzie to bear witness. "'If you outlive me" he slowly and with emphasis repeated, 'I want you to see that ach hat is circulated for me. I have plenty for Ellen (his wife) and the children. I have got my burying lot in St. Louis, the deed of which is up-stairs in my trunk, and I want you to promise that you will see that no hat is circulated for me or mine. I have already expressed myself to this effect to John (h) brother, Senator Sherman), and I have get a friend in New England who will do the say hing. And I want you to look after it it

"I promised," said Governor Routt, "and I am keeping that promise now, believing that the time has come.

No griping, no nausea, no pain when De Witt's Little Early Risers are taken, pill. Safe pill. Best pill.

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CONSUBIALITIES.

Christian Seller came home drunk while his wife was dying, near Goshen, Ind., drove out his daughters and other watchers, and then cursed his wife until she was dead.

A Chester, Pa., fellow locked his wife up in the house so that his spouse could not in-terfere with a little drinking bout he had arranged, but she called the turn on him by drawing the bolts from the inside and her tipsy lord sobered up on the step. Near Villa Rica, Ga., the other day, a mar

ried couple, who have had frequent quarrels were arrested and brought before the loca justice of the peace by his order. "After several days' careful hearing of the case the justice granted the wife a total divorce." There has just died at the monastery of La Grand Charireuse, under the name of Brother Anselm, Mons, de Bricourt, a man who at one time moved in the highest Parisian so-clety. He married two sisters, and eventu-

ally took for his third wife their mother. Mrs. Minnle Foster, the Newport, Ky., wife of Prof. Foster, the man arrested at Sioux Palls for bigainy, writes a letter in which she says she married Poster against the wishes of her parents, and that is th

reason why her father is so anxious to have Foster prosecus 1. She says that her hus band is not a bigamist, and that she will be rue to him as long as she lives. There is much talk in Brooklyn about the Jeuks-Littlejohn-Barre case. Albert Jenks, corporation counsel, loved Miss Leonora Barre, but for some reason not clear took as his wife the daughter of Bishou Littlejohn. Mrs. Jenks bore her husband no children. Years ago she sought to be divorced from him. Recently she was divorced. Now comes the news that Mr. Jenks and Miss Barre are to be married. "I am sorry," said the divorced wife at her father's house in Garden City, L. I., "I am awfully sorry that they were not married ten years ago.

Harry White, a negro, went to his home in Texarkana, Ark., the other morning at 4 o'clock and found his wife sweetly slumber-ing within the arms of a colored neighbor named Marion Harris. The latter beat a rapid retreat, but the angry and wronged husband made swift pursuit, firing from a revolver at the intruder as he ran. In all five shorts were fired, only one of which took effect, lodging in the back of Harris and producing a painful but not fatal wound. White waived a neelloniary bearing before a trawaived a preliminary hearing before a jus-tice, and in default of \$500 ball was locked ip to await the action of the next grand jury "Uncle Danny" Simpkins, for years a miliar figure about the Camden (N. J. ferry houses and depot, where he has been a watchman, was a witness in the orphans' court. His wife, Martha, who died after long suffering, left a will which "Uncle Danny" contested on the ground that his wife was of unsound mind when she made it. In testifying before Judge Hugg he said he had for a long time been in mortal terror of his life and went to sleep at night with

one eye open that he might watch her. Often, he said, he had been awakened by her springing upon him like a tigress and en-doavoring to throttle him. She seemed very angry because he would not die ahead of DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill over made. Cure constipution every time. None equal. Use them now.

Do you know about Haleyon Heights? Crary & Crary can tell you.

ILLUSIONS.

Robert Underwood Johnson in the Century. Go stand at night upon the ocean craft And watch the folds of its imperial train Catching in flowcy from a thousand glows— A miracle of fire unquenched by sea. There, in newildering turbulence of change, V hiris the whole firmament, till as you gaze, All else unseen, it is as heaven itself All else unseen, it is as heaven itself Had lost its poise, and each unanchored star In phantom haste flees to the horizon line.

What dupes are we of the deceiving eye? How many a light mon wonderingly acclaim Is but the phospher of the path Life makes With its own motion, while above, forgot, Sweep on screen the old unenvious stars!

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

We have just received the first volume of a very unique, but extremely useful publica-cation, entitled "Knowledge." It is intended to be a supplement to all cyclopedias and is published monthly. This work will be found invaluable to that targe class of busy people who have not the time to devote to a thorough study of the vacious achievements of our own times, but who desire at the same time some information with regard to a variety of subjects to which allusion is frequently made in the public press and elsewhere. It is enevelopedic in its nature, but with this advantage, that, while the regular encyclopedia gives the history of affairs and people of the past, even though it be the recent past, "Knowledge" treats of subjects of contem porary interest and importance and tells the story of those who are living and working now. It is indispensable to those who wish to keep well informed on the world's pro gress socially, industrially and scientifically Published by John B. Alden, New York,

"The Compounding of English Words," by F. Hornes Teals, published by John freiand New York, is a week that should find a large sale among literary people and all whose susiness requires them to do much writing To stenographers and typewriters, teacher and printers it will be found exceedingly helpful. It is well written in a style that can be readily uniferstood by all and will prove of inestimable value as a work of ref-

An admirable translation by E. P. Robins An admirable translation by E. P. Robins of Andre Theuriet's realistic work under the title of "Dangerous Dolights" has just been published. This master piece of fiction releases in the peculiarly bewitching style of the modern Prench novelists, the story of a young French artist who woos and happing marries one of the sweetest little women in all the world and their wedled life, is one all the world, and their wedded life is or all the world, and their wedded life is one unruffled sea of countried bliss, until, in an evil hour, the bappy counde visit Nice, that city of vanity and valuptuous pleasure. There the young artist, flattered by the attention of the great, invited into the sensual social swim of the "best society," in the griddy whim of "dangerous delights," loses his moral because, becomes intoxicated with the aweets of ferbidden fruit and deliver himself up, body and soul, a hopeless devoted to the got less of pleasure. Wife, home, purity everything that makes life worth twing, is sacrificed for the sake of a voluntious featily, who, when her triumph is complete throws him aside like a squeezed Published by Donohue, Hennebery

orange. Published by Donohue Heanenery & Co., Chicago.

"The Chaptain's Secret," by Walter Besant, the famous English novelist, is a story that will be read with avidity by all lovers of fiction. It is a high class novel and one that maintains the reader's keen interest from the opening chapter until the conclusion of the story, which whals up in the most fedicitions manner. Published by T. T. Neely, New York and Chicago.

"An lay of Way, Times," by Major W. C.

"An Idyl of War Times," by Major W. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., is a book that should find great favor with those who are interested in stories and incidents connected with the civil war. Published by Lew Vanderpoole Publishing company, New York,

It is now becoming quite a fact for all classes of people to visit Europe, and all such will find much that will interest and amuse them in the pages of "An American Girl in London," by Sara Jeannette Duncan. The book is profusely illustrated by F. H. Townson, and the writer who is evidently a base nd and the writer, who is evidently a kee observer, gives her general impressions are experiences while secondary in the grea metropolis, in a simple but truly graphi-manner. It is bristling with picturesqu-sketches taken from scenes of every-day oc currence in the English capital, Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Mr. Phillip Atkinson has written a very comprehensive work on "The Elements of Dynamic Electricity and Magnetism," which

should be read by every student of electricity and the more advanced electrician will find in its pages much caluable information. Pubished by D. Van Nostrand company, New "From Ocean to Ocean" is the title of the

latest production of Commissioner Balling ton Booth. It is a remarkable work and should be perused by everyone who is interested in schemes proposed for the amelioration of the condition of the poverty-stricker portion of humanity. There is no doub about the sincerity of the author, and the

about the sincerity of the author, and the book should have a wide circulation. Published by J. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York. Paper cover, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.

"Mauprat," by George Sand, is an admirable story charmingly told. There is a very strong plot and the characters are all excellently grawn. Any book written by this tallently grawn, cannot but be intensely interented author cannot but be intensely inter-esting. Published by Lee & Laird, Chicago. "If She Will, She Will," is the title of a very original story by Mary A. Denison, who gained no little popularity through "That Husband of Mine," and there is no doubt but that her blood moved will take her as a saidly that her latest novel will take just as readily with the public. The plot is well conceived, the delineations of the characters true to life and the reader's interest in the story neve flags. One is fascinated with the lovable dis position of Dalsy, and the thrilling experionces of Margy, from which arise most of the complications of the story, are truly dramatic. Andrew Temple, the accomplished enator, is made to play an intensely interesting role and the love scenes between him and Dalsy and other incidents connected with his career are depleted with telling effect. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston,

Alabel Jenness' work entitled "Comprehen-sive Physical Culture," should have a wide sale. It is something that is much needed in these days of case and luxurious living. As the writer remarks with truth. "It is time that a grand built was called in the mad rush our girls are making for diplomas whice testify only to one-sided culture, and are the price of wested force and lost vitality. This book should be in the hands of every girl in the country. Published by Charles T. Dillingham, New York. "Edward the Black Prince," an epic drama, by Douglas B.W. Siaden, the Austra-

lian poot, is attracting widespread attention among English speaking people. It is a literary gem, but one that, perhaps, will hardly be appreciated in this practical age. Those who will carefully peruse its 225 pages will, if they be possessed of a grain of poetry in their natures, be charmed and elevated no less by the beauty of the language than by the interesting narrative itseif. Published by Cassell Publishing company, New York. OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

"A Baffling Quest," by Richard Dowling, Paper cover 50 cents. United States Book ., New York. "Whom God Hath Joined," a novel, by

"Whom God Hath Joined," a novel, by Frank Cahoon. Laird & Lee, Chicago. "Best Selections for Readings and Recitations," compiled by Silas S. Neff, price cloth 50 cents, paper 30 cents. Published by the Penn Publishing Co., Philaseiphia. "Le Francais," a monthly review of French grammar and literature; price \$2 per annum and 20 cents a number. Published by Berlitz & Co., New York.

"Brooke's Daughter," by Adeline Sergeant. United States Book Co., New York.

"Three Months with the New York Herald, or Old News on Board a Homeward Herald, or Old News on Board a Homeward Bounder," by Captain A. Minott Wright. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Published by Wm. Beverley Harrison, 3 East Four-teeuth street, New York. "Cloister Wendhusen, by W. Heimburg. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. "A Poetry of Exiles," by Douglas B. W. Staden. Published by Cassell Publishing Co. New York.

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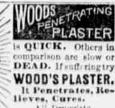
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