GERBER SENT TO IRKUTSK.

Russia Affords Him Little Time to Prepare for the Journey.

FATE OF THE UNFORTUNATE ESTABLISHED.

Fear That His Son Also May Have Incurred the Anger of the Russian Tyrant - Modes of Relief.

The announcement in Tax Ban of the arrest and probable transportation to Siberia of S. Gerber of this city has, it is to be regretted, been verified by the latest accounts from the Russian Poland. At first some doubts were entertained as to whether even the Russian government could transport for life a man who had done nothing more than simply absent himself from his native land. Since that time, however, several letters have been received by parties throughout the state and from Mishenitza which leave no doubt as to the unfortunate man's fate.

One of the first letters on the subject told that preparatory to being transported to Siberia, Gerber would be confined for one year in the jail at Lomsha. This information was imparted in advance of the facts of the case. Gerber was confined temporarily in Ostralenka, in which place is situated the jail of the state of Lomsha. Thence he was taken without ceremony and sent almost immediately to Irkutsa, where the poor fellow now languishes. There is no of executive elemency save through the placed before the state department. The nost authentic intelligence is contained in the following letter, which is produced in the Hebrew characters, in which it was written:

been decreased by the fact that Gerber's son may meet the fate of his father.

The young man is about eighteen years of age, and, like his father, was a peddler. He traveled in this state and in response to a letter from his father, who was then at Rosack, returned home. Some of his friends here endeavored to dissitade him from his rash act, but without success. As the young man came to this country about the same time his father did and remained here as long as the latter, he has perhaps been considered as having committed the same crime alleged against his father. If the same punishment should be meted out to him, it would but in-tensify the shock which Gerber's friends have already sustained in the latter's imprisonment. The young man is said to be of onment. The young man is said to be of nerenienn proportions and it is believed here that either the dreaded conscript or the galleys await him. He was expected to arrive here some weeks ago but his not, as yet made his appearance. He is a man who greatly resembles his father in personal appearance. The latter is a man about six feet tall, heavy frame, rather stron shoulders long black but not heavy stoop shoulders, long, black, but not heavy beard, prominent nose, blue eyes and long black hair. He is a man about forty-one years of ago, and leaves a wife and four children. The accompanying picture is a very good likeness of the unfortunate.

Yesterday an old friend of Gerber's came to this city at the request of Tur Ber. His name is Henry Vengrovitch. He is a peddler and travels in lowa. He told Tur Ber man that he and Gerber had come to this country area. ountry seven years ago. They first settled a New York city, where they remained three conths. They then went to Pennsylvania, where they traveled in the vicinity of Clearfield, and where they remained about eight months. They then came to Neuraska and have always made their headquarters in Omaha. A son of Vengrovitch accompanied Gerber home. The lad was about nine years of age, and was returning to live with his grandmother. Vengrovitch says that Gerber did not remain more than a couple of days, if, indeed, he remained at all, in New York, his way back to the old country, and that he had never taken either second or first citizen papers in that state or Pennsylvania. The meditation of this government and unfortu-only p apers touching citizenship which Gernately at this writing the information is ber did take out, he said, were those declar-wanting to enable the matter to be accurately ing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which were taken Douglas county, and a copy of which Tim Bee has already printed. This statement, to a great extent,

of and de like gire, sut sin yours I no the week for fine des . Jesta 643 may con 1 good ashed & out of one four bod attel. The lest on anotes eas ell lines as bee ses for frances for ביותו בין היה הום שוום כלום זייבן פיף היוונן שלניה הים היה ביון יו בו נו בווו בו לבו ביין בשלווון בור בון בינין ביים ליונים ביים בוווים ביים ביון ביון " would find the cas on the tree his chies and has the con צון וואים היד הבו בונים בוק לובן נגיבון בום דע . אל בון בינות בבלין כון ווזראי שוב עות בעול נישופים עם בעום בל שבונותים שלב עונ ענים ger full 147 . poles out Per populato fel ses colerate men לשו לוכל בווכלשה בין פעוום לאת הים ענים בות בום פעומול To fall him on good to the for the to be he hear sing The Brus is fill state ofthe port of the to the grall or pretell ors few parts a fell regul all your sing rous

13 by Mrs. Schomberg, and translated reads as folisws:

Now, my dear husband. I have rather Now, my dear husband. I have rather sad news to impart and detail it to you to free myself from blame for not keeping you informed of all that is going on. In my previous letter, I told you what had happened to S. Gerber, how he was compelled to flee from Mishenitza to Rosak, Prussia, in order to escape arrest by the government. He then sent his father to Warsaw to secure the services of the best attorney at that place, agreeing to spend, if necessary, 50 roubles to enable him to remain in his native land. But the most distinguished attorney in Warsaw refused to accept the case. Before the decision of the dist nguished attorney in Warsuw refused to accept the case. Before the decision of the lawyer had been obtained. Russia made a demand upon Germany for the poor man and the authorities of the latter country delivered him into the hands of the Russian officers. This delivery on the Russian side took place Saturday, July II. Accompanied by a heavy guard, Gerber was dragged, shae ded and manacled, to Ostrolenka, where the next day his fate was sealed and he was sent to Irkutsk. Siberia, It is a heartrending sight and his fate is pit ed by all, had nothing can be done. I shall apprise you of further developments in the case.

Three-fourths of the inhabitants of Siberia

Three-fourths of the inhabitants of Siberia are Russians-mostly exiles and their de scendants. Since the eighteenth century the Russian government has sent its political dissenters to Siperia, sometimes incorpo rating them in the Siberian army, but often putting them to work in the mines with the meanest criminals. The greatest suffering European civilization has heard of is connected with these mines. At one time it was generally understood in Europe that more oble intellect and mental vigor were wasted in the subterranean galleries of the Siberian mines than were employed in the govern nental palaces at St. Petersburg. victs, when sentenced to banishment, are collected from all parts of the empire at Mcscow and sent off in weekly convoys to the number of about ten thousand per an num, one-fifth of whom die in ten years from fatigue of the journey and change of climate. In Siberia they are di-vided into three classes—those forced to work in the mines, nubile labor-ers and those destined for immediate colonization under the police. It is a life in which there can be no hope and the misery of which can not be accurately told because indeed few live to return to tell of the

rors of the place. The banishment of Gerber has attracted attention all over the country. The story has been published in and commented upon by every leading paper, and a deep-rooted sympathy has been expressed for the unfor tunate. In several places indignation meetings have been held and resolutions con-demning the cruelty of the Russian govern-

ment have been adopted. The matter is to be made the special order at a meeting of the Omaha branch of the Jewish alliance which meets in this city next Sunday. This association has branches throughout the country and is in a most presperous condition. It possesses a number of influential members and some of them have distinguished themselves in im-

shed themselves This diplomatic situations. This intended to ameliorate portant organization is intended to ameliorate The condition of the Jews expelled from Russia. It sims to take them on their arrival in this country, divert them from the large cities and colonize them upon farms. It also aims to secure to Jews the rights to which they are entitled and the first case which will, very probably, come under its attention will be that of the unfortunate man in ques

The representative of Omaha in the executive committee is Mr. Kohn of Kohn & Harris, who promises to immediately bring the matter to the attention of Simon Wolf the treasurer of the society, who formerly acted as minister from this country to Egpyt. He is a profound scholar and able diplomat and a man well versed in all the laws and treaties regarding the relations subsisting between Russian dependencies and th

United States.

A call is now being prepared for a citizen's meeting to be held shortly in this city in be-half of Gerber. The gathering will be at-tended by influential citizens and the object will be to adopt a series of resolutions requesting the government to ascertain the conditions under which Gerber was banished, the offense which he had committed, if any and what rights he is entitled to under the first "citizen papers" which he has already

Several gentlemen of this city have written to rabbis in Ostrolenka for all the facts in the case and some of them unfortunately in-closed their letters in envelopes containing on the outside the names of well known busi ness firms who might easily be suspected of making inquiry into the case. It is feared these letters will not reach their destination and that in passing through the postoffice will be seized by the government and de-

Such being done, there may be danger of the facts in the case being much longer con-cealed, if indeed they be not entirely sup-pressed, unless on official request from the

sramont at Washington Auxiety over the fate of Gerber has not

The above was written in Mishenitza July | disnels the hope that it was the exile who, in April last, took out a passport to Poland, the same place to which the Omaha Gerber was destined. It leaves the latter with only a "first paper" regarding citizenship to help him in securing the media tion and needed assistance of this country. As to the efficacy of such an instrument there is some doubt. Good lawyers hold that the first papers do protect men in semi-civilized countries and that Russia is than a semi-civilized country. Others hold that abroad pothing can secure for a man the

protection of this country save his full papers, upon which a passport may be issued. There is even a variety of views as to the nothed to be pursued to bring this matter before the state department, though it is generally admitted that the matter should be in vestigated and all needed information imparted, so that others who may contemplate visiting a foreign country may know whether



S. GERBER.

or not they are going into the hands of a power which may never relinquish its hold. Upon this feature of the subject, the followng communications will be of interest: Willing to Urge It.

Willing to Urge It.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—To the Editor of The Brr: Your favor of the 3d inst., has been this day received and placed on fire. I note that you request me to suggest the course to be best pursued in order to bring the case of S. Gerber before the proper authorities.

I note also that you say that you have by loday's mail sent forward to me a Sunday Ber. giving a description of the circumstance. The fire has not yet reached this office. It you will place before me all the facts connected with the circumstance, and also the information as to whether Gerber was a citizen of the United States, if naturalized, when, etc. I will without delay place the same in proper form and officially transmit them, to the honorable secretary of state of the United states and will take pleasure in presenting the case, and urging that it be examined at as early a date as possible.

e as possible have the honor to remain, yours sincerely, GEORGE H. HASTINGS, Attorney General.

Congressman Bryan Acts. Lincoln, Neb., Aug 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Dear Sir—The marked copy of The Bee, containing the account of the arrest of S. Gerber, thought to be a citizen of the United States, recently resident at Omina, was re-ceived this morning upon my return to the city.

I have mailed the clipping to the secretary Thave mailed the clipping to the secretary of state with the request that he inform me of the proper course to pursue in brinzing this matter before the attention of the department. As soon as I receive the information asked. I will communicate with you. Very truly yours.

W. J. BRYAN.

Completed Citizenship.

Completed Citizenship.

OMAHA, Aug. 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Replying to your letter of August 3, 1891, in relation to the mode of procedure to be best pursued in order to present the case of Solomon Gerber before the proper authorities of the United States and Russia, will say:

The question of citizenship has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this state since the fall election of 1991. I understand that Solomon Gerber has simply declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has taken no steps to perfect his citizenship, moreould he have become a citizen of the United States, since his declaration to become a citizen dates from Sentember 25th, 1891. This being the situation, the question arises, what are the legal rights of a person who has procured from the United States what is commonly termed, his "first papers?"

An alien having only declared his purpose to become a citizen, is not clothed with any right to protection from the United States while in the country of his origin, he simply returning to the country of his origin, he simply returns as a subject of that country; his declaration to become a citizen or subject of some country, either by birth or adoption. If he has not come within the purview of the naturalization laws of this country, so as to make him a citizan. then he is a citizen of his native land, or some other country. There is a dif-

ference when the applicant for citizenship departs, after filing his application, for the purpose of temporary absence, or making his absence of a permanent character. In the first instance the government may remonstrate with any foreign government for interfering with the person perfecting his naturalization. This can only be a remonstrance, not a legal demand in the sense of a claim upon him as a citizen of the United States, as azainst the povernment of his nativity, because he is a citizen of that country and not of this.

It is claimed as against a third, or disinterested government, the claim can be made of right, as that country can have so claim whatever upon him; he is simply a solourner. In the second instance, he absolved himself from our country.

rom our country.
In the case of Burnato, who was a Mexican In the case of Burnato, who was a Mexican by birth, who came to this country, procured his "first papers." as they are called, and 100k up his residence in this country; he afterwards returning to Mexico temporarily, where he was held by that government for military service; the government of the United States interfered and the government of Mexico released him. This I undertake to say is an exceptional case.

of Mexico released him. This I undertake to say is an exceptional case.

"In the case of Adbellan Saab, a native of Turkey, who declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, it was held that so far as his political rights were concerned, he could have no claim on the zovernment in case of his return to his native country."

In the case of Gerber, it seems to me there is but one course to pursue, and that would be for his friends to make application to the honorable secretary of state, and request, by a formal petition, that he negotiate with the Russian government to procure the release of

for his friends to make application to the honorable secretary of state, and request, by a formal petition, that he negotiate with the Russian government to procure the release of Solomon Gerber. This country cannot make a demand from a legal standpoint, but only a request, and from the manner of do ng in that country, it may be of no avail; but his friends and all good citizens would feel a relief after baying done all that could be done for the release of Mr. Gerber. To say that the punishment that he has been sentenced to endure is cruel and beyond all reason, is to state what every intellgent person is aware of.

With the lim ted investigation that I have given the matter, there is nothing else that I could say that would either give light or assistance or confort to his friends, I am very thankful. Yours very truly.

B. S. Baker.

PLATTDEUTSCHERS RETURN. Omaha Secures the Treasurer of the

National Plattilentscher Verein. During the past week, the national convention of Plattdeutscher vereens of this country was held in Denver.

In it, Omaha was represented by Messes Henry Anderson, John Baumer, John J. Lund, Ch. Mohr, John Bursch, Theo Heuck and John Roschman. The president elected was Martin Bossen

of Kansas City, and treasurer, J. P. Lund of this city. The financial secretary of the association

will be elected by the Plattdeutscher vereens of this city

Next Sunday there will be another meeting of the representatives of the German societies of this city for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of German day. It has been concluded that it would be unwise to attempt a street parade embodying historical features because of the expense which would attend it. The celebration very likely will be fashioned after that of last year, consisting of a grand concert in the evening with an address by a prominent German orator of the east. Carl Schurz is in Europe now and no attempt, consequently, will be made to correspond with him regard will be made to correspond with him regarding the delivery of an oration on the day in question. If, however, he should return soon he will be invited to attend.

The Concordia. This long established society, has decided to dispense with its annual summer picture and devote itself to rehearsals for the celebration of its twenty third anniversary which occurs on the nineteenth of next month. The entertainment is in the hands of a committee consisting of Charles Herbertz, August Schaeffer, A. Siefken, Adolph Meyer and Richard Engleman. The selections will be rendered by the best voices in the organiza-tion under the direction of Prof. Peterson.

be Turners. The Omaha turnverein has not, as yet, selected a successor to Director Bennefeld, al-though it has received propositions from sev-eral athletes throughout the country. One of these came from Mr. Kestlein of Milwau-kee, and another from a young gentleman who has just graduated from the turners' seminary at Indianapolis. Both of these me are spoken of in most favorable terms, but it will not be determined as to which of them will be selected until the next meeting of the verein. In the meantime, the boys are work-ing under the direction of Fritz Fruenauf and Theo Blatter! the turnwares The permanent turner seminary has been ocated at Milwaukee. On it \$23,000 have al-

ready been expended, but at least \$7,000 or 8,000 more will be required to complete it. German Games. The Plattdeutscher verein will give its grand summer prople's fest today and tolight at Ruser's park in which a number of games peculiarly of German origin will be played. Some of these are designed for men others for women and others still for chil

dren. Some of them require skill while all of them are interesting and afford a great deal of entertainment,
A number of handsome prizes bave been purchased and donated and will be awarded to the successful competitors.

Trains on the Missouri Pacific will leave

the Webster street depot at 1:30 and 3 p. m. and the park at 8:30 p. m. and midnight. Liberty for 600 Years. By way of commemorating the 600th anniversary of Swiss independence, the Sweitzer gesang verein of this city will hold a grand celebration at Tietz park, on next Saturday, August 15. Target shooting, games and speeches and dancing will enable the Schweitzers to pass a most pleasant day.

Theater. The play at the German theater in Kessler's garden tenight will be "O Schivie-gemann" or "Madame Bontwiede,"

The Liederkranz. The Liederkranz society now meets in the hall at the southwest corner of Tenth and Farnam streets, having moved from their former hall in Festner's printing house.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Furniture of bleached oak is an oddity. Use white and gold wall papers for light parlors.

Sweet peas have been quite generally used for floral decorations at dinners this season Do not point the nails too sharply, and pear in mind that too high a polish is worse Ovator shells, finely pulverized and mixed

nto a thick paste with the white of an egg, will produce a good cement. Tubs will not warp or crack open if the orecaution is taken to put a pail of water nto each directly after using.

The odor of onlons may be much more readily removed from dishes by first wash ng them in cold water, then in not water. A pretty idea in house furnishing is to nang the pictures with ribbons of a color to harmonize with the decorative motif of the

Olive oil and calcined magnesia will polish up the handle of the big front door, if it be silver, and the family is willing to be known as in town. A new idea in decorations for a wedding

or a dance is to fix a temperary shelf all about the four sides of the room, heaping it with flowers and ferns. It is said that if the kerosene can is not kept tightly corked, both at neck and spout, especially if in a warm place, the oil will burn dull and cake on the wick.

Meat can be kept very nicely for a week or two by covering it with sour milk or butter-milk and placing it in a cool cellar. The bone or fat need not be removed. Rinse weil before using. The water tank or cooler in which the dringing water is kept should be lined with porcelain, and it should be emptied and thor-

ughly cleansed every morning before the fresh water and ice are put in. Never set your lamp upon a red table cover. If you have not a green lamp mat put a piece of green cardboard under the lamp, and you vill find the reflection upon your work more agreeable to the eyes than that from the red

This is one of those simple things which few people know of. If you are in a Pullman car, get a pillow from the porter, put it in your lap and place your writing materials on it. The elasticity of the pillow will insure smoothness. Where a pillow cannot be obtained use your cont.

If the eyes are tired and inflamed from loss sleep, by sitting up late or long travel, ply in the morning soft white linen dripping with hot water—as hot as you can bear t—laying the cloth upon the lids. You will feel the eyes strong and free from pain or distress in half an hour.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

Who Compose Its Counsel and How It Is Managed.

ABLE JURISTS, EXAMINERS AND EXPERTS.

Beneficial Effects on Claimants of Recent Congressional Action-How to Proscente Claims of All Kinds.

About sixty days ago a new departure was naugurated by the San Francisco Examiner, now the leading paper on the coast. Its proprietor, Mr. Hearst, son of the late Senator Hearst of California, who has a very large fortune at his command, conceived the idea of establishing a bureau of claims at Washington, manned by the ablest lawvers and specialists conversant with the routine work in the various departments and bureaus of the government.

When the announcement of this new departare was made negotiations were at once entered into between THE BEE and the proprietor of the Examiner to join hands and mu ually share in the enterprise. These arrangements have been perfected and agreements entered into by which Tue Bee is to prosecute all cisions arrising in the territory where THE BEE enjoys so extensive a subscription patronage.

Under this agreement all applications for claims, either for pensions, Indian depredations land or mining claums, natent or postal claims in the states of Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska, will be taken in hand by Tan Ben Beneare or Charms in Omaha and through it fowarded to hea ? quarters at Washington where they will be prosecuted to a final and speedy conclusion The Bes takes pleasure in offering to all its patrons and particularly to subscribers to THE WEEKLY BEE, the services of its new bureau which, we have no doubt, will prove of great advantage to them, both in prosecu-ting new claims to a successful issue and in expediting all claims entrasted to The Bee

The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMs has frequently teen referred to in these columns, but up to the present time, no reference has been made to the manner in which its important work is performed. This is one of the most interesting features connected with the enterprise.

The Bureau's Counsel.

To begin with, the services of three most eminent councilors have been retained. These are A. L. Hughes, O. E. Weller, and P. J. Butler. They are denominated "general counsel." They are men of mature years and learned in the law. They have made a specialty of practising in the the United States sucreme, circuit and district courts, the United States courted failure. trict courts, the United States court of claims and before all the departments and bureaus of the government. They are qualified to pass upon the general merits of any ciaim, as soon as it is presented. This saves a great deal of time, because, when a claim has been passed upon by them, it is generally one which is entitled to a standing in court. When a claim is rejected by them, it means that it is either outlawed or that it lacks cer-tain elements which would lead to its final approvat.

Examiners and Experts.

Besides these gentlemen there are also a rractising attorney, an examiner and expert n each department in which The Bes proposes to prosecute claims, namely, those of patents, pensions, postal and land claims and Indian depredations, in fact in any departnent in which a claim; may arise against the federal government. These attorneys pre-pare the petitions and tend to the claims before the several courts, while the examiners and experts make a specialty of searching the records and, arranging the evidence necessary to strongthen the claim.

The gentleman charged with this duty regarding Indian depresentions has been the assistant chief examiner of these claims in the Indian bureau of the interior department for many years. His comprehensive knowledge of details, facts, status of and evidence in the cases heretofore filed or the outbreaks out of which others yet to be filed have arisen, renders his services extremely valu-

Then there is a general manager, John Wedderburn. For years he was private secretary to Senator Hearst, the father of Hon. William Hearst, the projector of the present nterprise. He has also been for years the Washington correspondent of the San Fran-cisco Examiner, with which The Bee is no v o-operating. He is a man of universal in ormation and is especially adapted to the espensible position he now holds.

Than this force none more capable could be found in the country. Its services is been retained at great expense by bureau, the salaries alone reaching at the resent time \$1,800 per month. As has been stated, the San Francisco Examinor inaugurated the enterprise, and through it The Bee was allowed to establish its bureau for the accommodation of ciaimants in South Dakota, lowa, Nebraska and Kansas. This privilege was first, of all the papers in the country, extended to Tue Bre, because of its known pluck, enterprise and

undertaking, however, has attracted so much attention throughout the country and been so greatly appreciated by old soldiers, Indian victims, and defrauded government claimants, that leading papers elsewhere have asked to be admitted to enjoy the privileges of the bureau. Among these papers there is a leading one in Minne-sota and others in Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Atlanta and New Orleans, It is thought that Mr. Hearst, the proprietor of The Examiner, and the gentleman who inaugurated the system, will grant the applica-

Claims Coming In.

THE BEE CLAIM BUREAU has not been in existence one month and yet it has listed Indian depridation claims aggregating \$82,000 and the amount is being constantly added to. This is a remarkable showing, and yet it is but a fraction of the claims which remain unrecorded and unpaid in the states controlled by The Bre Breeze or Claims, harvely, South Dakota, Nebrassa, Iowa and Kansas. On March 3, of this year, an act for the payment of Indian depredation claims was

approved. To this act, it is neces-sary to direct the attention of every claimant who has suffered at the hands of Indians. This refers to those victims whose claims have already been filed as well as to those who still contemplate fling them. Up to the date in dissilon, thousands of sufferers had filed their claims with attorneys in all parts of the constry and were in most uses charged excessive fees. Many of the claims, too, had been bending for years. claims, too, had been pending for years. Satisfied that, in many cases, the claimants had contracted with the attorneys in ques-tion and, without fear of prosecution for annulment, could not iransfer their claims to other agents or attorneys who might dite the collection, congress uncertook to afford the desired religit. This it did in the act in question.

To Recover for Tidian Depreditions Parties desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the Tact in question regarding the reacevery of claims growing out of Indian depredations should forward to The Bes Bussau or CLAIMS power of attoracy, granting author ity to appear in theirarase in the court of claims. They should also furnish a detailed statement of loss, including each specific article lost, its value, date, county and state, band or tribe of Indians committing depredations, names and present addresses of witnesses whose testimony they expect to use in substantia-tion of their claim, and such other informa-tion bearing upon the case as they may

Upon receipt of this simple information. THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS WIll immediately attend to the more intricate or difficult porion of the preparation.
The claims must not be based on depreda-

ions extending back beyond 1860. Readers of THE BEE or those who may file claims for collection, are respectfully requested to furnish THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS with the names and addresses of any other parties who have suffered similar losses at the hands of Indians. Many people are as yet unaware of the recent favorable legislation by which these claims can now, if properly prepared and presented be collected.

But Indian depredation claims are not the only ones which THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS proposes to handle. In brief, it will

look after any claim which any citizen has against the government or any department of the government. It will be specially service-

while to soldiers of the late war Pensions for Aged Soldiers. Strange as it may appear, there are thou-sands of veterans of the rebellion, who are old, weary, infirm and beyond the skill of physician or surgeon to restore to health. Many of these are incapacitated because of exposure or injuries sustained in the late war. and yot, many of these are unprovided with

Pensions for Infirm Soldiers. There are thousands of poor fellows who are permanently disabled, having served at least ninety days in the war. They were also honorably discharged. These are entitled to a pension even though the infirmity from which they suffer was not the result of exposure in the war. The only condition is that their prestration is not the result of

Pensions for Soldiers' Widows. There are thousands of soluters' and sail-ors' widows in this country who do not know that they are entitled to pensions. And yet, by writing Tue Bee Bereat of Claims, when their case is just, they will be able to secure those pensions. All that is required is that each widow show that she is without other means of support than her daily labor and that her husband served at least ninety days in the army and was honorably discharged; that she married the soldier prior to June 27, 1890. Proof of his death must also be advanced, but his demise need not have been the result of army service.

Securing Patent Rights.

There are thousands of inventive men and voicen in this country who have inventions which are known only to their friends. Yet in those inventions there are sometimes for-tunes to be found. Yet, comparatively speaking, but few of these inventors ever eck a patent. They do not know how to do BEE BUREAU OF CLADES has reduced these

l'ensions for "oldiers' Parents. There are thousands of soldiers' pavents who are also ignorant of the fact that they are entitled to pensions. These must prove that their son died from a wound, injury or disease which, under prior laws, would have given him a pension; that he left no wife or minor child; that the mother or father is at present dependent upon his or her own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for his or her support.

Besides these claims, The Ber Bureau will prosecute land claims growing out of disputes or appeals from local land offices to the general land office of the United States.

Appeals I rom Local Land Offices. These appeals are frequently most annoving to both parties. The local attorney can-not personally prosecute the case in Washington. It would cost to support him there frequently more than the land in question is worth, to say nothing of his fees, which, as has been shown, are generally as high as may be collected, lie is, therefore, compelled to trust the claim into the hands fa man whom she does not know, whose first move is to bleed the ciaimant and the attorney who refers the claim to him. Between these men the appellant hangs in un-certainty until the final adjudication has

been made In THE BER BUREAU OF CLAIMS these would be placed in the hands of well known and re-sponsible people, pushed with the greatest energy and at the minimum of cost. The Ben Burkey of CLAIMS therefore is the medium through which these appeal cases should

3 ining and Postal Claims. The same is true of mining and postal claims. These would go immediately to competent hands. They would not be delayed. If unwortny, they would never be filed in court, but the claimant would be notlined of the fact. He would thus be relieved of all anxiety within a few months, whereas, as it is now, he does not know what kind of a claim he has until after it has been passed upon by the courts or the departments.

The Bee Busiesu can tell a good claim from a bast claim. It never presents the lat-ter. It does not wish to rob the treasury. It collects only claims that are just.

Encouraging Inventors. There are a great many inventors who believe the moment they place the secret of their discovery in the hands of any other person, from that very moment an intrigue is formed to dispossess them of their discovery. The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS TAKES occasion to say to this worthy but unrequited class of its patrons that it will treat all such business intrusted to its care in the most confidential manner, thus assurir inventions the utmost secrecy from the beginning to the end of the transaction.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of The Bes Bureau of Claims in the matter of securing patent rights, trade marks, prints lacels and copyrights, should make known their wants in this direction, when written instructions will be furnished as to the mod f procedure required under the pa tent law

Patent Rights a Specialty. THE BUREAU OF CLAIMS announces that it will make this branch of its work a specialty and one that can be relied upon as being beyond the power of expects even to criti-This announcement is made because the fact has already been offi-cially promulgated by the United States patient office that the territory embraced in the states of South Dakota, Nebraska, lowa and Kansas enjoys a world-wide reputation as possessing more inventive genius, strange as it may appear, than any

similar extent of territory in the United States at the present time. Applicants for patents should understand that THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS lays great stress upon the fact that it can advise its patrons, almost at the outset, whether their nvention is new and patentable, thus saying hem the exorbitant fee charged by the or-

dinary patent attorney.

These claims will be presecuted not as a means of making money, but simply as an accommodation to claimants living in the states above enumerated. The work will be done at about what it costs The Ber Bureau or Claims, so that claimants need have no fear of exception trates nor the bleeding delays to which they have heretofore been subjected. Address all letters to Manager, Ber Bureau of Claims, Onana, Neb.

The Terms.

The terms under which claims will be prosecuted will depend entirely upon the amount of service rendered in each case. We can safely assure all patrons of the bureau that the charges will be very much lower than rates charged by the regular claims lawyors and claims agents at Washington It go without saying that the Examiner It go without saying that the Examiner and Ing Ber are in position conjointly to ex-pedite business and do service at more lib-eral rates than any other medium for the prosecution of claims.

In the matter of fees and charges THE BEE desires only to clear expenses. The bureau is intended for the relief of the people from the rapacity of legal sharks. In many cases fees allowed attorneys are irrevocably fixed by law, and in such the question is decided. In other claims such a charge will be made as seems to cover the actual expenses involved

We make no effort to solicit your patronage, as does the ordinary agent who seeks your claim for a financia consideration. Such is not our pur-pose. We offer to one and all the services of a well equipped bureau, where a claim of any nature can be sent, or information in regard thereto be obtained. If your claim is worth less or illegitimate you will be so notified without fear or favor. If the ciaim is genuine it will receive prompt attention and efficient prosecution. If unsuccessful, no charge will be made; provided, however that claimants must defray their own ex penses in the preparation of uffidavits, depo sitions, and other evidence outside of Wash ington. We will furnish the necessary legia papers and are the Washington expenses only in unsuccessful claims. When claims are allowed, a reasonable fee will be charged

to cover actual cost.
All letters will be promptly answered and All letters will be promptly answered and all information concerning form of applications for claims, terms, etc., will be given with as little delay as practicable. No letter will be answered unless the sender encloses requisite stamps for reply. No information concerning any particular claim will be imparted until the applicant has become a member of The Bee Claims Burcau association. Addres + all letters relating to claims to

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Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipa-tion, best for ick hoalache, best for sour

THE ARMY.

headquarters.

Fort McKinney.

Scout Gruard has returned. Five men dropped from the heat at the monthly inspection, Saturday, the lst. Lieutenant Ruthers, assigned to Company E, vice J. A. Hutton, is soon expected at the

The leading percentage for one run of skir-mish firing is 46.3 and was made by Com-

pany A. Private George Scott has been appointed eneral service messenger at department

Captain J. A. Hutton, relieved from duty, has gone to Fort Robinson, where he takes command of D company, Eighth infantry. Sergeant Shannon, who had made prepara-tions to go on the retired list, has been or-dered before a board of officers for an examination as ordnauce sergeant.

Troop D has turned out nine sharpshooters and twenty-four marasmen. The following are the names of the sharpshooters: Sorgeant Swanson, Corporals Gallagher, Parker and Coppoc, Blacksmith Leva, Farrier, Troike, Privates Hoffman, Foley and Rett

Sherman commandery No. 1, Society of Veterans, has been organized with the following officers: Jetmoro, Troop C, captain; Set-grant Crosby, Company H, first lieutenant; Sergeant Kimball, Troop H, second lieuten-ant; Sorgeant Saladin, quartermaster; Ser-geant Drener, commissary surgeon; Private Bruller, second sergeant. The commandery has twenty-six charter members.

Lieutenaut Mercer, quartermaster, is temporarily filling the position of regimental and post adjutant, pending the arrival of First Lieutenant Wilson, Eighth infantry, who has been assigned to that duty. Lieutenant Wilson was recently relieved from the in-fantry and cavalry school at Fort Leaven-worth. The commanding officer commends the work of the retiring adjutant as follows "Lieutent Richardson has given evidence of his ability, zeal and efficiency, in the per-formance of all duties intrusted to him, and it is with regret the regimental commander is compelled to give up the valuable services of one to whom he has in so brief a time be-come attached. On leaving the regiment for his new station, and the new duties imposed thereby. Lieutenant Richardson carries with bim the best wishes of the colonel commanding.

Fort Sidney.

Major W. H. Comegys, paymaster, came lown from Cheyenne on Tuesday and paid his command. Musician Wilfred B. Rader, company E, I wenty-first infantry, was appointed corporal on the 3rd.

Lieutenant H. L. Bailey, Twenty-first infantry, left here on a two months' leave of thsence on the 30th. Private William Williams, company A. I wenty-first infantry, has been granted a furlough for ten days.

Private Otto Glein has at his own request been transferred from company B to company E, Twenty-first infantry at this post. Major and Mrs. McClintock of Omaha have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Lieutenant E. H. Brooke of this post. Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of our enterorising canteen officer, gave a delightful party to the children of the post on Wednes-

Private George W. Warfel, company E. Twenty-first infantry, bas, on account of the serious illness of his father, been granted a furlough for three months and has left for

his home in Cleveland, O. Colonel John S. Poland, who, until quite recently, has been lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry stationed here, has received notification from the war department of his promotion to the colonelcy of the Sev-enteenth infantry and is busily packing up preparatory to joining his new station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for which place he expects to leave next week. Lieutenant Cold nel William J. Leister, promoted from Major of the Sixth infantry to fill Colonel Poland's place, has been granted a two month's leave of absence. It is not known whether he will come here or go to Fort Randall, S. D., to take command of that post.

RELIGIOUS.

The Baptists of Mississippi have resolved to use their influence against all fairs that encourage gambling. The next missionary council of the Domes-tic and Foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United

States will be held at Detroit, Mich., beginning Tuesday, October 20. CA Boston clergyman preached a sermon assailing chattel mortgage sharks on a recent Sunday. It is said a large fund was

by the congregation the next day to send him away on a large vacation. While 200 people were assembled at Lower Hightower church, in Towns county, Ga., on last Sunday, a stroke of lightning fell near the church, and glancing from the ground where it struck, proceeded to play

navor with the congregation, leaving a mark on 200 persons. General Booth's industrial colony is taking shape. Two farms on the Thames, compris-ing about one thousand acres have been nurchased, and buildings are to be erected to ac commodate five thousand people. Dairy and truck farming, cattle raising and some forms of manufacturing are to be among the indus-tries. The colonists will be of three grades; those who get food and clothing for their work: a second class who will ng six pence a week for their work; and the highest class, called orderlies, who will receive three shillings six pence. The order receive three shillings six pence. The order-ly is the graduate of the system, ready for

transportation to a foreign colony, The receipts of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for the first ten months of its financial year are \$583,151.36, or an increase over last year of \$94,523,73 for the same period. Because of this increase the committee has already ap propriated an extra \$25,000 for the relief of iome of the more urgent appeals from the board will be held this year at Pittsburg Mass, and the annual meeting of the Ameri can Missionary association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, both in the month of Octo

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, New York, has done extraordinary work the past year. It has opened a free dispensary, an employment bureau, a wood and coal yard; fed on bread and coffee the hungry; held special services for the 'army of despair,' as the unemployed are called, and given open air preaching to thousands upon thousands o

The cruel programme of expelling Protest ant pastors from the Baltic provinces for imaginary violation of the religious laws of Russia, is being ruthlessly and unrelent-ingly carried out. So many have been banished, that at least 100,000 Protestants are ow without pastors and spiritual guidance. Aitho Bayaria has a population of only about five millions; it has no fewer than 17,982 endowments of various kinds, the sums amounting to 421,995,935 marks. Of Of these 202,878,887 marks are for charitable institutions and purposes, 159,757,236 for re-ligious purposes, about 60,000,000 for educa-tional purposes. Of the sum total devoted to religious purposes, 140,056,054 are for the Catholic church and 18,242,767 for the Protestant. The former has 8,474 endowments, the latter 1,174. This is about in pro-portion to the population,

Lightning Photography.

A young man took refuge in a thunder storm, at Warren, O., the other day, under a large maple tree. Lightning struck the tree and killed the man. When his clothes were removed perfect images of the branches, bows and leave were found pictured on his breast and ther parts of his body with the minute ness of photography. One of the witlesses of this surprising phenomenon in uires: "If electricity will transmit such impressions thirty feet upon a no more sensitive surface than the human skin, why may it not do it for an indefinite

Constipation poisons the blood; DaWitt's Little Early Risers cure constination. The cause removed, the disease is gone.

When the Narragansett and Pequot Indian hald tribal sway over the good portion of southern Rhode Island, 100 years ago, Mrs. Alcey Chase Whitman Vaughn was born. She was a century old on July 21.

TO WEAK MEN the effects of party decay, wasting weakness, lost manifeed, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, Phich of clungs a splendid medical work; about be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. POWLER, Moodus, Cons

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Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrho e cured in 2 days by the French Remedy entitled the KING. It dissolves against and is absorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure or causes stricture, Gentiemen, here is a reliable article. \$3 a package or 2 for \$5 per man prepaid. Metormick & Lund, Omaha.

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ff Hang It All." Funniest puzzle out. Brand new. Placed on sale overywhere, August 5, 1891. Advance orders reached 500, 6000! Selis liself. Pleases Papa, Mamma laughs, Tommy tries it, Kittle can do it. Schwoott of pure fun for 15c. Agents wanted sell hundreds daily. Malled postpaid on receipt of price.

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