WORKED THE TALKING KEY.

Patriotic Fervices of the United States Military Telegraphers.

HOW THE GREAT CORPS WAS ORGANIZED.

A Tribute to the Bravery, Fidelity and Skill With Which They Discharged the Dangerous Duties of Their Calling.

The following interesting and valuable address on the formation and services of the United States Military Telegraph Corps was

delivered before the organization at the annual meeting in Washington on the 19th inst. by the worthy president, Mr. W. R. Pium, of It will be found full of information and

read with interest by both civilians and the hardy veterans to whom the corps are such a valuable auxiliary.
Comrades—Having held our reunions in Niagara Falls Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Louisville and Kansas City, we now meet at the great civic and military headquarters of the nation, in many respects the most beautiful city on the continent.

From this standpoint it behooves us to take cursory view of the rise and dismissal of our corps, whose splendid example in war caused all the governments of civilization to engraft a like service as a part of their army

engraft a like service as a part of their army systems.

When, on April 12, 1861, the cannon in Merieston harbor cemented the confederacy and unwittingly scaled the death warrant of disunion and the only potent object for it, the telegraph resonated the echo northward beyond the great lakes and westward beyond the plains.

In three days after the call for 75,000 union troops, fully 100,000 were prepared to respond.

In three days after the call for 55,000 union troops, fully 100,000 were prepared to respond.

Boston commons contained troops from various parts of the state the night of the first day, and Pennsylvania forces reached this city at 7:30 p. m. April 17 Baitlmore was in the hands of a secession mob. Harper's Ferry was captured the 19th. The same day the Richmond wires were cut, thus severing all southern connection except via Kentucky, whose lines were intact until September. April 21 Philadelphia was cut off, and the nation's capital became the object of intense solicitude.

The enemy having destroyed portions of the

April 21 Philadelphia was cut off, and the nation's capital became the object of intense solicitude.

The enemy having destroyed portions of the railroad and telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, Thomas A. Scott called to his gid Aufrew Carnezie first, and shortly after it was strouge, D. H. Bates, Samuel M. Brown at Richard O Brien, all from the Pennsylvania railway, for the purpose of operating the railroad from Baltimore to Washington.

These telegraph experts were the first in the federal service, and unwittingly, by mera development, formed the nucleus, in this vicinity, of the army telegraph corps which, during the war, constructed 15,389 miles of military telegraphs and sent 6,500,00 telegrams.

The first military line ever constructed on the American continent was built in April, 1851, connecting the war department with the navy yard, and though new lines were constantly being built hereabouts, yet for the first seven months of the war the American Telegraph company, under the presidency of E. S. Sanford, advanced nearly every dollar expended in their construction and operation in eastern Virginia, Maryjand and the District. The other nucleuses were organizing about Wheeling and St. Louis also, without warrant of law.

Nor is this surprising, for except, perhaps, an untried corps in Germany, no army system in the world embraced a telegraphic department. Even our signal service employed but one man, who did not reach Washington from the Indian country until June.

Thus was the great civil war inaugurated, and McDowell moved to defeat at Bull Run, leaving his nearest telegraph nices at Fairfax court house and Burke's station. At the sum etime General Patterson was near Winchester with no telegraph nearer than Harchester with no telegraph nearer than Harchester with no telegraph nearer than Harchester with no telegraph and mar than Harchester with no telegraph nearer than Harchester with no telegraph nearer than Har-

same time General Patterson was near Win-chester with no telegraph nearer than Harper's Ferry, Had Generals Scott, McDowell and Patter-

Had Generals Scott, McDowell and Patterson been in constant telegraphic touch as they might east y have been, the battle of Buil Run would not have occurred in the absence of Patterson's forces.

This first great disaster of the war strikingly demonstrated the necessity of constant telegraphic access to advancing armies, and was in sharp contrast with the example previously set in western Virginia where McClellan was in constant telegraphic communication as his army moved to victory at Rich Mountain.

Mountain.

In Missouri, General Lyons' army was defeated by superior forces at Wilson's Creek, about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the nearest telegraph office, to which courier after courier was dispatched without courier after courier was dispatched without avail for succor, although troops were at band Heve far less exposed points in the department.

when General Frement took command of this department one of his first moves was to or-ganize a telegraph battalion and three companies were partially or anized armed and drilled for this special service, under the plan of Major George H. Smith, the commander, of Major George H. Smith, the commander, contemplating the "use of the telegraph in an emergency, so that time and expense may be saved, each operator to be furnished with a pocket instrument, to open communication from the field of battle or the marching army to headquarters, or elsewhere instantly; but under the civic plan of Anson Stager, who in the meantime had been appointed superintendent of all United States military telegraphs, which the rank of captain, by order of the secretary of war the batallion was dishanded after having constructed several hundred miles of line.

Henceforth, the telegraph became an indispensable adjunct to each of our armies, and every post, and in its fuller development a so of every army corps and frequently of lesser bodies.

The operators accompanied the troops in every campaign and numbered, all told during the war, about 1,200. They were sworn into the service, taking an oats substantially

every campaign and numbered, all told during the war, about 1,200. They were sworn into the service, taking an oath substantially as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will support and sustain the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in any state constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. That I will not take up arms against the United States, or give aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, ar to any authority or pretended authority that is or may hereafter be ongazed in armed hostility thereto; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the 50-called confederate states and confederate armies. I do further swear that I will not reveal to any person or persons the contents of any dispatch, report or other communication, either directly or indirectly, that may come to my knowledge through my connection with the telegraph, in any manner whatever. That I will not reveal or divuge to any person or persons may cipher that may be given me for United States miditary purposes; and that I will faithfully keep and observe tals my solem onth of secrecy and allegiance to the government of the United States of America." The telegraphers in the various departments were under the millitary orders of the commissioned officers, who were given rank in the army solem on the fewer had any other duties assigned to them. The officers were Captains Bruch, Smith, Buikley, David, Whitney, Van Duzer, Fuller, Gross, Gümore, Clowry and Lynch, Major Eckert and Colonel States.

Bruch ded of disease at Memphis; Smith, David and Bulkley resigned and were mustered out; the others, at the close of the war were "honorably mustered out of the service in the armies of the United States."

Bruch ded of disease at Memphis; Smith, David and Eckert, who were brevetted brizadeler generals, while the operators who had borne the brunt of the service were simply told to quit and go home. No discharge was granted them: not ev

nized as such, is as far as we have progressed in congress.

The house committee of the last congress, however, in its exceptional (I) wisdom, presented a substituted bill which declared that act should not be construed as recognizing us as part of the army.

The reasons the committee reported why the bill should pass clearly justify the former findings of the other military committees.

Among other things this committee reported were:

"The men of such service were of unusual intelligence and showed themselves possessed

The mean of such service were of unusual intelligence and showed themselves possessed of a courageous spirit and indomitable plack. No men who served with the army showed themselves possessed of these traits to a greater degree. They put up their instruments many times on the skirmish line and frequently almost by the lines of battle. They went with the advance and were often the last to leave an abandoned position even when it meant capture and imprisonment. Some were killed at their posts of duty, many were wounded and crippled for life. * * They were made prisoners of war and exchanged for important officers. They were to a certain extent subject to a military orders, but have never been able to claim a solder's reward, or bear an honorable title amon; the nation's defenders. Some held an assimilated rank, but not the roal rank of officers. Their duties were just as important and just as faithfully performed as though they had been sworn into the service of the United States. This committees of the three pre-eding congresses, conceding all that was said in them, except where they state that we were an intergal part of the true.

legal and defacto status should be preserved, and because justice was not done us during the war, it should be done now. Such parrowness is inexplicable in view of what they said, and of the further showing they made. They report Adjutant General Drum as saying: "The duties coaresponded with those of the signal men, the one class communicating intelligence by telegraph, and the other by signals with flags and lanterns or lights."

municating intelligence by telegraph, and the other by signals with flags and lanterns or lights."

Also they quote Quartermaster General Meigs annual report of 1881, that "the operators of the military telegraph"

have been conducted with fidelity and skill. The operators have shown great zeal intropidity and fidelity. Their duties are arduous, and the trust reposed in them is great. I have seen a telegraph operator in charge of a station in a tent pitched from necessity in a malarious locality, shivering with ague, lying upon his campeot, with his earnear the Instrument, listening for the movements of mighty armies. Night and day they are at their posts. Their duties constantly place them in exposed positions, and they are favorite objects of rebel surprise. It is much to be desired that some mode of recognizing and rewarding the bold, faithful and most important services of these gentleshould be provided."

The committees exhibit of the reports of the committees of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fift-th congresses show the following statements, approved by it: "The reports of the secretary of war and the commanding generals bear uniform testimony to their efficiency, intelligence and patriotism. Their outes were purely military and were performed with the same exposure to the dangers of the field and d sense as fell to the lot of the ordinary officer and soldier. * By the efforts of the personal friends, their history has been collected, and it is known that of the entire number 199 were either killed, died of disease or were captured while in the line of duty. It is estimated that more than one hunared others suffered from the casualities of the service.

"The services performed * were of such importance and efficiency that every European nation and our own government have since reorganized their army systems so as to include an electric telegraph corps to perform the savide of the United States military telegraph corps in a ciectric telegraph corps to perform the required of the United States military t

tary telegraph service, the operators were *

* * the custodians of all cipher keys, and required to put into cipher and translate all important dispatches, and thus they became, and contitue; throughout the war, most confidential and trusted aides engaged in the

gaired to put into cipher and translate all important dispatches, and thus they became, and contitue; throughout the war, most confidential and trusted aldes engaged in the courser service, transmitting about six million dispatches. Their 1,000 miles of field wires "were oft-times worked on the field of battle and under a heavy fire." Then follows the commendations of some of the most prominent officers of the army.

This bill was put upon its passage without thy reason of unforeseen events the knowledge of our committee on congressional action, notwithstanding our society at Kansas City had repudiated it, and so advised the house committee.

Theroupon I proceeded to this city, and being ably seconded by Comrade Safford, we had no difficulty in securing an adverse report on this bill, and a favorable one on our own from the senate committee, but by an oversight, consequent upon the pressure of an expiring congress, the house bill was presented with the report instead of the one actually approved by the senate committee.

Owing to this inistake, and the few remaining days of congress, it was evident that nothing could be accombished except the prevention of the passage of the house bill which Senator Hawley, for whose many kind offices we should ever feel deeply grateful, assured us of. Such is the present situation.

We have established the facts that we were sworn into the service; that we were exposed to the dangers incident to the army in war; that our service was the counterpart of that of the signal corps, which was honorably discharged and which lost far less in the casualties of war than we; that we alone of all the army were entrusted with the cipher keys; that we wore officers uniforms by general orders; that 175 enlisted telegraphers were permanently detailed or discharged from their regiments to enter our service; that the war department discouraged the calistment of telegraphers honer of our corps were entered upon the army rolls; that we operated our wires upon the field of battle in every importan or defeat, the need of troops, of munition of war, of quartermaster, commissary and medical supplies; which patrolled the sea coast and the whole army front, keeping every post and division in constant touch and, in one-regencies, beat the "long roli," to arms. We have shown that the history of the war was thus preserved on paper largely in the handwriting of the actors themselves; that its listory is the most authentic up to that time in the annais of war; that our people in the north were encouraged, stimulated and assured by hourly reports, thus minifying to the least degree the sad worthment that war brings to the lonely hearthstones where pirents, wives and others prayed and rejoiced or wept.

Ours was the mystic chord which alone enabled Grant to command a million men and brought assurance and repose to many a commander, during all hours of the day and night for its operatives kept vigils night and day in the fort, in the tent, in the ionely bivouae, on the ground, in the malaria of the Chickahom nies, or the Yazoos, in unprotected guerilla countries, and upon the battle fields; always in posts of danger, but as secretive of confidential trusts as are the bolts and bars of the federal treasury.

We have seen our congrades shot down in

fields; always in posts of danger, but as secretive of confidential trusts as are the bolts and bars of the federal treasury.

We have seen our contrades shot down in battle, torn to pieces by buried torpedoes, imprisoned in Libby, Andersonville, Cahaba and other bastles, where many died and others became helpiess wrecks. We have seen them in the deilriam of smallpox and other fever, seen them at work when weak and emaclated by chronic diarrhoes or other camp diseases until the hospital or the grave brought relief. We have seen them in later years in the county poor houses, absolute paupers, because there was no pension for them save what we donated, and we now know that one-half are in their graves unthanked and unhonored.

We propose to go there also undamned by invidious praise rather than accept a certificate of creditable service as camp followers.

The narrowness of the last house committee's bill is the more remarkable when we consider that the Grand Army of the Republic, representing 41 586 survivors of the army and as such should be recognized.

This was supplemented by the resolution of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and that of the Obio legislature.

There is no question of congressional power: it is purely one of legal recognition of an actual status. Nor is there any moneyed idea, for it is simply one of sentiment; of being placed in peace alougalde those who in war were and in peace alougalde those who in war were and in peace are glad to welcome us.

war were and in peace are glad to welcome us.

We solicit no pension, nor bounty, nor further compensation. Ours is not a raid upon the federal treasury, but an insistence upon a de jure recognition of a de facto status.

In the light of our services, exposures, deaths, wounds, capture and imprisonments, sufferings and deprivations, all voluntarity risked, solely from patriotic impulse, this governmental slience, for twenty-six years touching the value and dangers of the corps while justly heaping unpar-filed thanks-giving and thank offerings upon our comrades on the adjutant's rolls, is a striking illustration of the ingratitude of republies as represented in congresses where thanks originate so largely through a fear of individual loss, or hope of gain of constituent votes. Scattered all over the land of 60,000,000 we have no power but the influence of a just cause, reinforced by the testimony of nearly half a million surviving veterans, their great generals and the reports of the six military committees, themselves perhaps wholly composed of ex-officers of the war.

Death is reaping a rare harvest of our gallant witnesses. During the last year it removed General Sherman, who wrote that, "The greater number were distributed along the lines, had to work day and night, and were as much a part of the army as though armed with muskets in the ranks, for before the discovery of the magnetic telegraph the sending of messages back and forth, to and fro, was always done by armed cavalry messengers and escorts consuming a large portion of the active army. In fact there should have been in the civil war a regular corps of telegraph operators with regular muster rolls so that the wounded and disabled could be entitled to the same pension as other staff soldiers and officers."

It behooves us to take action upon his demise, as one of our staunchest friends and We solleit no pension, nor bounty, nor fur-

disabled could be entitled to the same pension as other staff sudders and officers."

It behooves us to take action upon his demise, as one of our staunchest friends and greatest commanders. Among other witnesses called hence we may note General Grant who declared that 'the telegraph and signal service, its co-ordinate, were as necessary to our success as the radiroad is to commerce. Nothing could be more complete than this body of brave and intelligent men.

* The operators were assigned to particular headquarters and never changed except by special orders. The moment the troops were put in position to go into camp, all the men connected with this branch of the service would proceed to put up their wires.

* Thus, in a few minutes longer than it took a mule to walk the length of its coil telegraphic communication would be effected between all headquarters of the army. No orders ever had to be given to establish the telegraph. Also General Sheridan, whose testimony was that, "In my own experience I found them (military telegraphers, invariably active, brave and honorable." Also General Logan who championed our cause in the senate, and who said: "No part of the army during the war discharged

Its duties more diligently and faithfully than the telegraph corps."

Also, General McClellan, who testified, "I do not think that anybody appreciates more highly than I do the value of those services and the loyal and invaluable devotion so constantly displayed by the men. I had ample occasion to recornize the devotion to duty which so often kept them at their posts in the midst of danger; the patience, intelligence and thorough honesty they displayed, and the great debt—still unpaid (1853) and too little recognized—due them by the Country. I sincerely trust that they may recive the recognition they so richly merit, and cannot doubt that upon a presentation of the case, congress will take favorato eaction."

Also, General Burnside, whose evidence was: "I have no hositation in saying that the telegraph corps was of infinite service during the late war, and I am free to say that I never know a body of men who possessed more integrity, industry and efficiency than the operators with whom I was thrown."

Also, General Warren, who wrote of an operator bringing his line and operating his instrument within musker range of the enemy under a heavy cannonade, and again, of another under a severe musketry fire, and added: "I don't want to see the telegraph operator in the war neglected, as far as I can have snything to say."

Also, General Franklin, who recalled that it was always a pleusant surprise to blim within an hour or two after a long day's march that the wres were brought to his quarters, thus saying the lives and time of courlers and horses, and giving a comfortable feeling of security which would otherwise have been wanting, adding that "The duties" were so well performed and the men themselves so modest and unobtravive that their merits have not received sufficient notice from the generals with whom they served. I know of no class of men in the army who were more faithful and energetic. I always found them alort, intelligent and course shown. Also, Secretary Stanton, who officially reported that: "The militar

ported that: "The military to serraph has been of inestimable value to the service, and no corps has surpassed, few have equaled the telegraph operators in diligence and devotion to their dutes."

General J. M. Schofie'd, at present in command of the army of the United States, wrote the chairman of the senate military committee that "thera's no question, in my judgment, that the persons engaged in the military telegraph service during the late war deserve recognition for the bravery, fidelity and skill with which they discharged their duties, and that they should at least receive a certificate of recognition and honorable discharge from the service. "There would, I think, be no objection to naming the assimilated rank in the certificate of discharge if it could be fairly ascertained. But, in view of the difficulty which must be encountered in any attempt to do this at this late day, it would probably be better for the members of the military telegraph department to be content with a certificate of honorable, discharge in which should be mentioned the grade of the service in which should be mentioned the grade of the war department could readily prepare a form of certificate which would contain all that can reasonably be desired, without attempting to determine relative rank."

If to this convincing evidence we add that of Generals Hayes, Rosserans, Banks, Sanbern, Haupt, compte de Paris, Grand Army Commanders Warner and Venzey and the occuration of 40,00 other living veterins. Unit the corps "constituted, in fact, a part of the union army, and partook largely of its hardships and dangers while rendering invainable aid," and the congress "should promptly recognize the status and service of the corps," which it has totally ignored, though many "were killed, wounded, or died at their posts of duty," do we not make a case that should shame every congressman who fails to do what he can to secure for us an honorable discharge from the army, and should we be content with anything less?

No, a thouse all times no. Bett

The only radical cure for rheumatism is to eliminate from the blood the acid that causes the disease. This is thoroughly effected by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Persist until cured. The process may be

The St. Clair Tunnel.

The St. Clair tunnel has been constructed under the river of that name. at the foot of Lake Huron for the purpose of superseding the ferry boats which have hitherto conveyed the trains of the Grand Trunk route across that river. It will afford immense advantages to passengers, and for freight traffic, in avoiding the inconveniences of a ferry, in saving two hours of time, and in shortening the distance by about six

miles. The actual tunnel itself under the river is 6,026 feet long. It is fined throughout with solid cast-iron plates, bolted together in segments-each segment being five feet long, eighteen inches wide and two inches thick, with flanges five inches deep, the whole lining weighing 28,000 tons. The bolts and nuts for connecting the segments together weigh 2,000,000 pounds. The permanent way through the tunnel is laid with steel rails weighing 100 pounds to the lineal yard. The interior diameter of the tunnel is twenty feet, and ample means have been provided for thorough ventilation, and for lighting it throughout when required by the electric light. The road is tically level under the river, with approaches at each end on gradients of 1 in 50. The total length of the tunnel and approaches is 11,553 feet. At the ends of the approaches are junctions with the Grand Trunk railway on the Canadian side and the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad on the American side of the river. In connection with these junctions ample ground has been leveled and prepared, and shunting sidings to the extent of ten miles have already

been laid on each side of the river. The tunnel was constructed by means of heavy wrought iron shields, with sharp edges, fifteen feet three inches long and twenty-one feet six inches in diameter. Each shield was pushed forward by 24 hydraulic rams, the barrel of each ram being eight inches in diameter, with a stroke of little more than eighteen inches. Each ram exercised a

force of 125 tons. It is believed that the route as thus improved will offer facilities for through communication between Chicago and all points in the east, which will be appreciated by passengers and freight-There will be no more trouble from ice-blocks or other obstructions in the river, and the best time will be made for traffic of all descriptions.

From the date when the shields were first lowered in position at the portals, to the meeting of the shields in the tunuel, the time occupied in constructing the tunnel was twelve months, The cost of the tunnel proper was

General Manager Holdrege's Reply to Mr. Affred Clark. OMARIA, Aug. 29.-To the Editor of THE BEE: In your Issue of the 28th I notice a reply from Mr. Alfred Clark, of Grand

Mr. Clark quotes my statement that the railroads of this state bave not for several years carned a reasonable rate of interest on actual vatue, and asks "would Mr. Holdrege, being a gentleman of strict truth and veracity, dare to leave out the word 'value' and substitute the word net 'cost' to the builders

I can prove my assertion on either basis.

what it would cost to duplicate them today, Manifestly Mr. Clark's idea is that because "railways are declared by the laws and courts to be public highways? they become public property to the extent that the state has the right to determine their net cost to the original builders or owners, and fix the revenue they may earn on that cost, regardfactories, mills and the numerous incorpor ated industries in Nebraska! Can Mr. Clark give any valid reason why a farmer should be allowed to carn legal interest on the present value of a farm given him by the present worth of its plant without regard to

will grant you a land and money subsidy you will locate and operate there a bee can earn only a fair return on the money you

two parallel roads which could be duplicated for \$30,030 per mile, one of which has cost its present owners nothing and the other (its im mediate competitor) has cost its owners \$30, 000 per mile to construct. The first line would not, according to Mr. Clark, be en-titled to interest on its actual value, and, therefore, could only charge such rates as would pay for cost of maintenance and operation, while the second line would be compelled to meet these rates or retire from competition. If it met them it would earn no interest on its cost, but if it abandoned its competitive business it would be compelled to tax its local traffic enough more to cover its ex-penses and pay interest on \$40,000 per mile. In other words, a palpable discrimination, unjust and unnecessary, would be made against the people on the latter line by forcing its rates as much too high as the others were too low. So much for the practical ap-plication of one of the theories for solving this vexed problem. It was not long ago that the agitators against reilroads in this state repudiated the doctrine that they should be allowed to earn fair interest on cost and de-manded that they be limited to interest on such sum as their properties could be dupli-

anxious to be instructed in their duties, but they must be pardoned if they continue in the light of their own experience till such time as the new party "doctors" can agree.
G. W. Holdrege.

Merchants of Norfolk, dissatisfied with the result of the sitting of the State Board of Transportion at that place have sent the following communication to the board at Lin-

TO THE STATE BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION To the State Board of Transportation Lincoln. Neb.—At a meeting held by the State Board of Transportation at Norfolk, Neb., August 25, 1891, it was shown by Charles II, Johnson that the following discriminations existed and the figures were undisputed by the railroad company: RATES PROM CHICAGO TO— RESERVED CHICAGO TO— RESERVE

1		100		4	30
Stoux City Omaha, Fremont Norfolk Verdigris O'Nelli Ewing Hartington Randolph Beatrice Piere, South Dakota Mitchell, Yankton, Lincoln Wayne Columbus	504 584 638 637 580 586 608 781 621 556 556	\$ 75 80 1 20 1 20 1 28 1 20 1 13 1 01 1 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 10	232555555555727255555	42 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	89 80 83 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 55 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48
SIOUX CITY OR SOUTH SIOUX CITY—LOCAL RATES TO— Hartington Randolph Wayne	72	138 186 332 45	34 32 20	2525	16

J. P. SWAYNIE, Gro er. Fued Schenly, Wholesvie Liquers, George E. Sea, Fruit Dealer,

DRPRICE'S Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

C. C. Voormes, South Norfolk Water Works. C. E. Schuntz, General Merchandisc. August Kano, Meats. M. Schaffer, Meats. Stannahd & Co., Marble Works. Dow Clothing Company.

Co. at the Grand opera house. Popular

prices prevail at this house and its capacity is tested nightly. Reserved

J. J. Johnson & Co. will remove their

coal office on Sept. I to 220 S. 15th strest

Carriers' Picnic.

About twenty-five of the letter carriers, accompanied by their families, assembled at

Syndicate park yesterday afternoon, and en-

joyed the beauties of nature in that rustic re-

treat. A substantial dinner under the spread ing trees formed an interesting feature of the days' enjoyment, and the time until sun

down was spent in games of various sorts. Some of the horbs in Hall's Hair Renewer,

that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the nair,

Grand Entry Into Omaha.

On and after July 30, 1891, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company will run all of its trains in and

out of the union depot, Omaha. No more annoyance caused by transferring

and switching at Council Bluffs. Solid vestibuled trains, consisting of new Palace sleeping cars, free parlor chair cars, elegant conches, and the finest

dining cars in the world, all heated by

steam and lighted throughout by elec-tric lights. The new evening express

now leaves Omaha daily at 6.20 p. m. arriving at Chicago at 9:30 a. m. in time

tickets and sleeping car berths at 1501 Farnum street (Burber block), J. E. PRESTON, F. A. NASH,

Let every enfeebled woman

know it! There's a medicine

that'll cure her, and the proof's

Here's the proof — if it

doesn't do you good within

reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get

your money back without

a word-but you won't do it!

Favorite Prescription - and it

has proved itself the right

remedy in nearly every case

cure everything—but it has

done more to build-up tired,

enfeebled and broken - down

women than any other medi-

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that

we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine

to know it. Second to use

it. Third to be cured by it.

The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache

is not in the brain. Regulate

the stomach and you cure it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the

Conorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea

cured in 2 days by the French Remedy en-titled 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. Me-Cormick & Lund, Omaha.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL.

Corner 11th and Mason Streets: Half-block west of Union Pacific and B. & M. Depois.

New building, new furniture, every thing first class, coolest location in Omain, view of entire surrounding country, gas, bath electric call bells etc. Rates, 81.0 and 81.50. Every line of cable and motor care, pass within one block, except Sherman Avenus and Harseom Park line, 4 blocks away and you can transfer to those if you wish.

DOCTOR These Colchroted ENGLISH Pilis are a Positive Cure for Sick Headache, Billousness, and Constitution, Small, Mark

PURE Indice. Sold in England for is 15dd., in America for 25e. Get them from your Druggists, or PILLS. 46 West Broadway, New York.

For Sale by KUHN & CO., Omaha.

L Duc's Periodical Pills.

This Franch remedy acts directly upon the genera-tive organs and cures suppression of the mease-\$2 or three for \$5, and can be mailed. Should not be

used during preznancy. Jobbers, druggists and is be public supplied by Goodman Drug vo., Omaha.

DOCTOR :-: McGREW

Constitution. Small, pleas-ant and a favorite with the

It is not a miracle. It won't

of female weakness.

cine known.

will do the rest.

little regulators.

Wanted — Women.

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's

for all eastern connections,

C. Pass. Agt.

J. E. PRESTON.

positive!

"electric lights in every berth"

grow plentifully in New England.

sents at 25c, 35c and 50c.

FROM August 31 the price of THE

DAILY BEE, morning or evening edi-Island, to my brief note recently published in THE BEE. tion, delivered by carrier in Omaha and South Omaha, will be 10 cents a week. Visitors to the fair cannot spend the evening more enjoyable than listening to Gilbert & Sullivan's tuneful and comic Mikado as sung by the Garrow Opera

and managers of the lines!" If Mr. Clark means the net cost of the physical properties of railway companies in this state as originally built and the net cost of all permanent additions and betterments since made thereto, I should not hesitate to accept his amendment to my proposition, as

My object is to show the people of Ne-braska that under existing tariffs, which make the cost of carriage practically uni-form on all roads in the state under like con-ditions, the owners of these properties are not making reasonable interest either on their actual net cost, their actual value, or

less of present value, or the rights of their stockholders. Does the state undertake to establish the same rules in respect to farms, government, and a railway company not allowed to make the same earnings on the

its original cost! Few candid and fair-minded men would deny that every railroad in Nebraska should be allowed to earn upon its actual value a rate of interest equal to that authorized by the state for the use of money. It is a mis-guided and perverted public sentiment that singles out railroad property for abusive treatment, which would not be tolerated for a moment in respect to other property. If Grand Island and said to Mr Ownard "We sugar factory, but we shall reserve the right to regulate your prices for sugar so that you actually put into the plant, and if that money cost you nothing, but came to you by inheritance, you are to work without profit and pay taxes on the assessed valuation of the property," Mr. Oxnard might have subscribed berally for an idiot asylum for such a town, blut not a dollar for a sugar factory. If Mr. Clark's plan of ascertaining the

basis for railway carnings were equitable it

would not be of any practical use in the adjustment of rates.

Let us suppose for illustration that we have

Railway managers are not only willing but

Norfolk's Complaint.

	14.	5		4	300
Sloux City	. 517	\$ 75	60	42	320
Omaha,	100		60	46	30
Fremont	504		655	411	143
Norfolk	584	1 20	548	7.3	48
Verdigris	638	1.20	98	78	4.5
O'Nelli	659	1 28	1 03	62	57
Ewing	637	1 20	98	78	48
Ewing	580	1 13	94	71	40
Randolph	. bsd	1 07	40	677	43
Randolph Beatrice Piere, South Dakots	608		7-2	50	36
Place South Dakots	781		1 10	80	55
Mitchell, " Yankton, " Lincoln	621	1 00	HO	65	14
Varieton it is	560	00	75	50	55
Lingain	556	80	85	47	33
Warne	- HARD	1 07	83	67	43
Wayne Columbus	591	1 10	583	60	44
Commons	+1 555	4 40	169.1	0.045	• • •
SIOUX CITY OR SOUTH SIOU. CITY-LOCAL HATES TO-	X				
Hartington		1 118	34.1	101	16
Kandolph		196	32	28	15
Wayne,		32	20	25	
1 Nortolk	75	45	411	311	119

1 27 47 40 31 1 1 87 31 45 38

DOWNEY & LOGBMAN, Grocers,
F. J. GOODHICH, Grocer,
RUCHOLY & RECKARD, FURNITURE,
OSCAR UHLE, GROCE,
HENRY C. BRUGGERMAN, Farm Machinery,
FREELAND & WINTER, Wholesale Saddiery,
H. A. PASSAWALE, Wholesale Implements,
GEORGE WRITE, Chigar Factory,
F. A. BRYANT, Bruggist,
E. J. SCHOREGGE, GROCERY,
ALBERT WILDE, Chraf Factory,
JOHN MOURER, Hardware,
J. P. SWAYNIE, GROVE,
FRED SCHELLY, Wholesale Liquers,

PRIVATE DISEASES.

You Must Have the Stuff

Advertising alone, no matter how excellent, Cannot build up a large trade, or make a house great Yet vital importance hinges upon advertising, For very few concerns have ever reached colossal proportions, Without liberal and intelligent advertising, And when it is backed up with

Variety, Style, Quality Price.

Public confidence is at once assured.

Our Sack and Cutaway Suits

Endless VARIETY,

Correct STYLE,

Splendid or \$15 QUALITY, PRICE

Come in light and medium weight, For street or business wear, An absolutely perfect fit, And will hold their shape and wear you until next fall.

You can buy Some of our best \$13.50 and \$15 Suits for

Our handsome, dressy \$18 and \$20 Suits will go for

WORTH JUST TWICE AS MUCH.

We are now receiving a new line of hats, in the latest fall shapes and shades, and are able to offer you the best \$2 or \$3 hat in this

western country. Our fall and winter goods will soon arriva

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Reliable Clothiers, Southwest Corner 15th and Douglas Street.

NO GURE! NO PAY. 1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Many years' experience. A regular graduate in medicine as diplomas show. Is still treating with the greatest success all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases. A permanent cure guaranteed for Catarry Spermatorrhoea, Lost Manhood, Seminal Weakness, Night Losses, impotency, Sphills, Stricture, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. H. I guarantee 201 for every case I undertake and fail to cure. Consultation free. Book (Mysteries of Life) sent free. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

MOORE'S TREE OF LIFE



Leavenworth, Kan., 6-15-90. Dr. J. P. Moore—My Dear Sir: I have been subject to sick headache all my life. Over two years ago I began using Moore's Tree of Life for it, and I have never had a case of sick headache since, except when I was at one end of the road and the medicine at the other end. It is worth more than money to me. I heartily commend it to all suffering with sick headache. Yours truly, W. B. KILE,

Pastor First Baptist Church. Moore's Tree of Life, a positive cure for Kidner and Liver Compliant and all bood diseases. Does to pay to suffer when you can ured by using Moore's Tree of Life, the Great Life Hemesty?

INTEREST PAID ONDEPOSITS AT OMAHA LOAN & TRUST CO SAVINGS BANK SECUR. 1619 & DOUGLASSTS. CAPITAL: \$ 100.000.00 DIRECTORS: AUWYMAN-E.W. NASH JHMILLARD GUY-CHARTON-G.B. LAKE. JJ BROWN-THOS-L. KIMBALL.

NEBRASKA National Bank U. S. DEPOSITORY. - OMAHA NEB

Capital\$400,000 Surplus Jan. 1st, 1890. 62,500 Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yates, President, Lewis S. Reed, Vice President: James W. Sayare, W. V. Morse, John S. Collins, R. C. Cushing, J. N. H. Patrick, W. H. S. Huches, Cashine, THE, IRON BANK, Corner 12th and Farnam Sts. General Banking Business Transacted.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS. OMAHA Situations process for graduates. Write for circulars. SCHOOL OF SITUATION BUILDS. 419 New York Life Bid g. Omaha, Heb. TELEGRAPHY.

THE OMAHA MANUFACTURING CO.

OMAHA, NEB. Nos. 108, 110 and 112 N. 11th St. TELEPHONE 1772.

PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENTS.

Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Ribbon Yard and Lawn Fences, also Farm, Stock, Park and Cemetery Fences. The cheapest, most artistic and durable fence in the market. Manufacturers' agents for Architectural Iron work of all kinds, and for the celebrated Buckthorn Steel Ribbon Wire. Call at Factory and see samples. Send for Catalogues and Prices.



Teeth without plates, removable bridge work. 'Dr. Thredkmortra's patent.' No dropping down of plates; bite anything you like; teeth remain firm. Just the thing for ministers, lawyers and public speakers. Price a little more than rubber plates, within reach of all. Dr. Balley, Dentist, has the sole right to Ograha and Douglas County. Office, third floor Pexton block, Omahs.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. MICAGO FEMALE COLLEGIE Morgan Park (BoarChicago). Boarding Eschool for Giris and Young Ladies. For cathlogue address C. THAYER, Lil. D., Gorgan Park, Ill., or 26 State Street, Chicago, III.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

62st year. Preparatory, Collegiste, Music and Fine Am Courses First or Wellesley, Sept for identification and Fine Am Front Jacksonville, III.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y. SCHOOLS OF LEXINGTON, MO.

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE,
Lexington, Mo. (16th year) of an Sept. 16th. 15 in
leading, Linerature, Languages, Mathematics, Science,
Marile, Faining, Electuren, Boariers Course, etc. Location
lessing in Leading endarged, removated and refurnished;
steam heated and carriaghed. For catalogue address
W. A. WILSON, X. M., Press, LEXINGTON, MO. CENTRAL COLLEGE Young Ladies outd year begins September 9 (b). Regular Cutricula leading to degrees; Specializes, Mary, Art. Electrica, Gymnasium, free Lectric Course, etc. Beartiful Growns, Elegant

ARCHIBALD A. JONES, Pres, LEXINGTON, MO. ELIZABETH AULL SEMINARY. address J. D. BLANTON, Press, LEXINGTON, MG.

WENTWOMEN MILLIFARY ACADEMY
LEXIPOTON, Preparation for College,
few Middlings, Advantage and termination of Distances.
In Ma. Major S. SELLIARY, 19-000