

Full of Forgiveness.

Clinton E. Dixon, the condemned soldier nurderer who is to pay the penalty of his prime on the scaffold next Friday, has completed the history of his army life and experiences on the frontier, together with his story of the crime for which he is to die and the subsequent proceedings in which he has figured. While his orthography is something frightful and his grammar not always above criticism, the story is set forth by the pancultured author with remarkable vividess. Although the story is too long for ablication in its entirety, much of it being distory of general knowledge, a part of it is worthy of reproduction and is given here: "My dear follow cittzons as i have but i ow days more to live I thought i would give you a history of my cituation and the cur-kemstances that brought me to it. But i am most curtee that brought me to it. But I am most curtee that most of you know the case and how i was convicted Without me telling you. But to give you a good and true idea of how a poor buck private is treated and what show he stands amongs the officers of the army who may choos to call them such will ust give you a few colum of my exthe army who may choos to call them such a will just give you a few colsm of my ex-pearances and outrages. I allways got along first class in the armey, and to tell you the truth i allways liked soldiering I had some yerry good times and some horrible tuff times to. But these at pressant are the worst i even same and i somes thay are worst i ever seen and i suppose thay are as tuff as a man cares to see.

as tuff as a man cares to see. "I tell you this is worse then fighting indians. A fellow in an indian fight some-times has a show to get away from getting purdered or slaughtered when they get the best of you But it is differend in the U.S. Dis. court of the united states.

No Hope of Escape.

"Here when they get a poor unfortunated buck private under thair hands without any buck private under thair hands without any means or friends to defond himself with they have smooth sailing and no matter whether he is guilty or not they will shurely find him guilty if it is possible to do so and thair is no posibility at all when they have the hole army to sware aganced you and the hole coirt prejust of you so thay take and try you and convicted you Whare thay might as well saved the truble of all this unnesity and sentanced me without a trile. I would had just as much show. But they concitered to give me a trile to make things a little justas like and convince the people that i had a fair and just trile. But it was nothing but a matter of form. They were bound to make an excample of me hey were bound to make an excample of m and so thair was no show for a poor unfortu-nated fool like me to buck aganced the hole armey and the court to. So i am now patently waiting for the clemoney of the President to decide one way or the other. But I truely and sincerely hope that he the President and farther of the united states and superior of all his pupils will not see one of his soldier boys that surved his contry so facefull for five long years suffer such a horible and unjust sentance that is stateing me in the face this very minute. I am positive that if he reads over my case he shurely a Loyer himselve cant heip but ese that it is all a quesided and unjust trile see that it is all a one-sided and unjust trile and a put up skeme. And if i had the means to carry it to the supream court 1 would proved it so and surpliced some of these smart people. But that i did not have. So i have to suffer the consequances like every man has to in this unjust forsakened world."

His Army History.

'Then follows the story of his soldier life from his enlistment in Baltimore November 23, 1886, at the age of 18 years, including his initiation into the mysteries of army life at Jofferson Barracks, at Fort Lewis, Colo., Armija, N. M., Fort Apache, Fort Win-gate, and the move from the latter Deat to Dakota to participate in the Wand post to Dakota, to participate in the Wounded Knee campaign. The author also hands down some hitherto unwritten history of the

It was a most stiffing hot in the bole but I didn't make any kick and was to glad to get in such a place because I knew that no one would expect me to be in such a place as that. It was horrible sufficiently the pres-purtation was comming out of me like if i was in a swet box. But I tell you my dear was in a swet box. But I tell you my dear reader a man can stand it most any place when thay get that close on a fellows trail. Thair was then twelve men purmitted to go through the jail and look for there men but could not find them. So thay concented that they were not in the jail, and all busted up in squads and went home. I was obliged to stay in my swet box for three or fore hours but the time digent seam have that loop to but the time dident seam have that long to me and about 1 o'clock I was again taken up to my lonely cage and after Neal's cage was again prepared 1 was then put into that unfortunated and felons cell. I did not like to go into the place, but of corse they had me under there thumbes, and I had to do as 1 was told and saw wood and this is the

place that 1 have been ocupying for the last six months and will remane in it untill thay take me out and murder me."

Pleading for His Life,

bis experiences with his lawyer and former friends. Ho touches on his early home life before he enlisted and was sent to the frontier to fight indians. He concludes as follows: "I surved my time within a few days of five years without much trouble or difficulties and now 1 am waiting for in a few days to be mur-dered because I tried to defend myselve from getting eaten up from one of my soldier comrades which I had the misfortune to shoot in my struckel and excitement. It is putty hard to be butchered up like this un-justly, but a poor man has no show in this world aspecially a poor buck private whan he has to buck against the hole armey for your life and then not get a have a show on

your life and then not get a have a show on your trile. It is miserable how things are running in this world. money and influence is the only show for a mans life and happy-niss in this world. Now if I happent to have a few hundred doltars to defend mysolve with I wouldent be in this place today, but been as free as any ona. But no. I am a poor unfortunate fooi with-out money or friends and so I have to suffer the consequences which I truly can and with a good heart and clear concions. I know that I have the sympethy from a good menny of peaple in this citty, and all over where thay know me So I am satisfyed but it is aufful hard to see peaple so hard hearted as to sware a mans life away just to satisfy the revenge of those who are past and gone. At-

sware a mans life away just to satisfy the revenge of those who are past and gone. At-torney Baker seems to be aufful proud of his conviction. He is so pleased with it that he cant help from putting his name in tho papers every day and informing the peaple of his wonderful outragest criminal case he won. He came up to see me one day but more for information than anything else. He seamed if wanting to show very much sympathy for me but at the same time he would in his heart liked to see me murdered. I was on to his grame and so I inst gave it to I was on to his game and so I just gave it to him strate and told him what I thought about

matters. "Ho seamed to be awful surprised at my remarks & innocents but he at the same time that I was not guilty of the charge that he clames to be the author of winning on a fair and just decision. He seen that I was fair and just decision. He seen that I was on to him and wouldent give him muct satis-faction or information so he started of wish-ing me success & telling me to keep up a good curage. I think that is a horrible nurve of a man that clames to be the author of such a most horrible exsaturating outrage as this is to come and give me such sympithy and advice as he was trying to give me after him clameing and bracing to give me after him clameing and braging to be the auther of my conviction and murderer. When I am about on the verge of stepping into eturnity I have very little comphedence or respect for a man that has such a immac-ulated gaul and nurve as to come up to me and give me such a contemptabel lot of guff as this

Philosophy and Farewell.

porter or whoever he was that he was up to

"I don't see what a man games at makeing up a lot of lies & exsaturating things a thousand times worse than it realy is like thousand times worse than it realy is like. I have the oppertunity to know what Mr. Baker is trying to do, but of course a man can't expect any more from some of these would-be politions and newspaper sports. The day Baker was up to see me to try & get some information out of me and dident cucceed he then went to his office and made up a story of his own or probly to the printing office for fere he wouldent see a reporter so as to get his grate wouldent see a reporter so as to get his grate name into the papers. He then told the re-

WHAT IS THE COST OF LIVING? reason, as be understood it. why the board had not advised the city council to condemn park lands. He was opposed to the motion. It would be very pressimptuous, he thought, to pass such a motion. The city council could act upon the matter without the interference of the board. Judge Lake thought that such a motion would be very much out of place on the part of the board. He favored the plan of con-domning land, because by that means the city could get lands right where they were wanted and would not have to pay two

white and would not not be possible of the second second by the board were worth all the the board by the board were worth all the the board had agreed to pay for them. He thought it very poor policy and very unfair to property owners to condemn property when the same could be purchased at a fair price. He also thought that the plan of assessing benefits could not be equitably adjusted. The fact that a park had been inid out adjoining a piece of farm land, Dr. Miller thought, would be of no benefit to the owner of the farm. For this reason he thought it would be unfair to assess benefits.

thought it would be unfair to assess benefits against acre property even though it might Then follows Dixon's version of the trial adjoin a park. and attending circumstances, together with

Judge Lake took issue with Dr. Miller on that proposition. He said that the law would hold that owners of acre property ad-joining or adjacent to a park or any other public improvement where benefits were public improvement where benefits were being assessed would have to bear a propor-tionate share of the assessments put upon the property in that vicinity by reason of the fact that the property had been benefited by such improvement. It would be unfair, he said, to assess all the benefits against the property that had been lotted and none against the acre property. The owner of acre property could lay off his land in lots and realize the benefit of the improvement if he so desired. If he failed to do this it was his own fault and he ought to bear his share his own fault and he ought to bear his th was bis own fault and he ought to bear his share of the benefit assessments. Mr. Pratt was in favor of purchasing the lands rather than to condemn. He thought that the lands selected by the board had

been offered at reasonable prices. Judge Lake then spoke of the Distin tract, saying that he did not believe that Mr.

The provide the set of the set o get it by condemnation we would not have to pay so much by a good deal." Dr. Miller held that the Distin land had

been offered at a much lower price than ad-joining lands could be bought for. After a long discussion in which Judge Lake and Mr. Lininger argued in favor of condemnation proceedings and Dr. Miller, Mr. Millard and Mr. Pratt stood out for the purchasing plan the vote on Mr. Millard's motion was taken and stood as follows: Yeas, Millard, Pratt and Miller; mays, Lake and Laninger

CHARITY'S WORK.

What the Omaha Associations Have Accomplished-For the Boys. Secretary Clark of the Omaha City mis-

ion and co-operative charities has made the following report of their work during the past winter:

past winter: Three hundred and six families with 797 children were supplied with dinners, provis-ions and clothing at Christmas. Eighteen families were supplied with 500 pounds of coal each at Christmas. Five families were supplied with provisions donated since then. Ninoty-seven families, comprising 431 Indi-viduals, supplied with 276 provision orders to the value of \$420.50. Loans were granted to nincteen parties, amounting to \$234.75, of which \$16.25 has been repaid.

Thirty-three families were referred to churches and taken charge of by them. Twenty-one families were referred to the St. Vincent de Paul society. Fifty families were referred to the county commissioners, one case to the Old Ladies' home and three cases referred to the Woman's Units Temperance union.

home and three cases referred to the Woman's Christian Temperance union. Secured transportation for eight persons to Chicago, Freeport, Denver, Ainsley, Colum-bus and Kansas City. Arranged for the co-operation of the churches. Young Men's Christian association, po-lice, Swedish, Danish and Soldiers' Bellef so-tice, Swedish, Danish and Soldiers' Bellef soictles and county commissioners with our

cictles and county commissioners and society. Found employment for thirty-six men and women and fifteen boys and girs. Wood Yard-One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one meals and 7x2 lodgings to single men who cut and split wood; lit pro-vision orders given to married men with fam-lies, who worked 1.672 hours cutting and splitting wood. County commissioners sent seven married men, who worked ninety-three hours for coal and pro-visions supplied by them. Sales of kindling visions supplied by them. Sales of kindling visions supplied by them. Sales of kindling and stove wood since end of December, \$73. Ladies' relief committee supplied 12 fami-lies, consisting of 540 individuals, with eloth-ing, shoes, etc., which had been donated, and with new material and provisions parchased at a cost of \$258.00, also secured transporta-tion to four families to New York. Chicago, Wisconsin and Denver. Ten families were also reterred to the county commissioner for ald and one man sent to the Keeley cure at Blair. ald and one man sent to the Keeley cure at Binir. G.ris Sewing School-Three hundred and twenty-five pupils enrolized from October, 1891, to April, 1892; 695 garments made; 401.55 expended in purchasing material. Collection taken up from pupils, \$10.51. Visitation-Seventy-two friendly visitors connected with our work who have gone about and visited the poor and sick in the various districts of the city. Special Relief Work-Forty-five persons were assisted to the extent of \$41.30. Cases receiving aid were carefully investi-Cases receiving ald were carefully investi-gated. Many unworthy people have been discovered and reported. We are now bet-ter prepared for the work than when we pegan last December. Plans for the provident dispensary are completed and we hope soon to announce the opening. A. W. CLARK, Secretary.

An Instructive Analysis_of an Important Problem,

STUDY OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS 107 Investigations of Workingmen's Budgets by

State, National and Foreign Bureaus and Compared til an Attractive Manfier.

The Charities Review for April contains the following interesting paper by Mr. Vic tor Rosewater

What is the cost of living? This question presents one of the most difficult problems in statistics - a problem which lies at the base of the whole labor controversy. The answer must embrace at least three distinct parts. First, we must know the income of the labor-r as snown by his wares and whatever er, as shown by his wages, and whatever other earnings he may receive. Secondly, we must have the prices which he is required we must have the prices which he is required to pay for the articles and services which he consumes; for it is not mere money that the laborar desires, but rather that which the money will enable him to procure. Then, thirdly, this information will be almost use-less for our purposes unless we know the quantities of different articles and services required, and the proportion of absolute nec-cessaries to comforts and conveniences. That required, and the proportion of absolute nec-essaries to comforts and conveniences. That any one particular sum can ever be estab-lished as the average cost of living, is as lit-tle to be expected as that the physiologist will be able to determine the invariable mini-mum quantity and quality of food necessary to sustain human life; there are so many modifying circumstances—age, sex, race, habits, climate, etc.,—that cortain limits are set to every investigation, allbough within habits, climate, etc., --that certain limits are set to every investigation, although within those limits valuable results may be ob-tained. But in applying these results the limitations must not be overlooked.

There have been numerous attempts to ar-rive at the cost of living of the laborer, ranging from the wildest guesswork to the most careful statistical study. One of the rough-est forms comes to light in the administration of the income tax. The theory here is that expediency advises the exemption from taxation of the minimum cost of subsistence taxation of the minimum cost of subsistence for the reason that, if anything is subtracted from such a minimum, the state will be compelled to restore an equivalent amount in the form of poor re-lief. In actual practice, however, the limit of exemption has been highly arbitrary. The United States federal income tax ex-empted \$600 at the outset and the burden, consecuently foll upon those in commargaconsequently, fell upon those in compare tively good circumstances. Innumerable tables of wages paid in differ-

ent industries have been collected, but they ent industries have been collected, but they are only to be used with great care in this branch of statistics. They often represent mere rates of wages; and even where actual money wages are given, the wages of skilled and unskilled laborers, male and female, adult and minor, are usually hopelessly con-glomerated, vitiating any inference which might be drawn. It is an open question whether wage statistics ought to be obtained might be drawn. It is an open question whether wage statistics ought to be obtained from employer or employers alone keep the necessary figures and records from year to year, but the claim that they are also less likely to be influenced by personal feel-ing or class prejudice to make false or misteading returns, may well be dis-puted, and when it comes to statistics of expenditure, these must becessarily be ob-tained from the laborer. It is not the whole-sale prices which come into play, but rather tained from the laborer. At is not the whole-sale prices which come into play, but rather the prices charged by the corner druggist and green grocer which the laborer actually pays. The United States densus of 1880 asked all manufactorers to give the total sum ex-pended for wages during the year, and also the number of laborers employed. The fig-ures published are: Wages, \$947,953,795; employes, 2,732,695. The census went no further, but many imagined the remainder of the problem to be a margo_matter of diviof the problem to be a mare matter of divi-sion. They performed the mathematical op-eration and obtained the figure \$346 as the average wage. That this assumption is wholly unwarranted will be evident to everyone who reflect that the statistics are merely ap-proximate that the number of laborers includes all who worked any part of the year, and that the labor of men, women, and chil-

in his essay upon "What Makes the Rate of Wages!" Mr. Edward Atkinson has

dren is confounded.

GRAND BARGAIN SALE THIS WEEK.

Continental Clothing

Three Styles Men's Suits, \$9.75, \$9.75, \$9.75.

\$9.75. Double breasted cheviot sack suits, \$9.75.

\$9.75. Plymouth silk striped cheviot sack suits, \$9.75.

\$9.75. Plymouth silk striped cheviot frock suits, \$9.75.

This line of suits connot be duplicated anywhere for less than Fifteen Dollars. If you want a suit of clothes this week, come in and see them.

Jersey Suits, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Grand Clearing Sale,

10 styles of Jersey Suits this week for

\$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

You ought to see this line of Suits before purchasing as they are the bargains of the season.

We shall have our line of 50 cent Hats this week.

In fact this is going to be a bargain week in all lines at the

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

son laboring stands for a group of 2.3 persons and not for a group of three as commonly assumed. In eight cases, the

wife was compelled to assist in supporting the family, without which the husband's

earnings would not have sufficed. And more

important, nearly 10 per cent of the income came from sources other than wages; statis

tics obtained from employers would have

To use these results, except in the most

general way, for comparing the condition of Swiss laborers with those of laborers in

other countries, would be manifestly incor-

rect. What Herr Landolt has given us is the service of statistics compiled upon a sci-

outific basis. He has shown us how to set

about the problem and corresponding inves-tigations in other countries will probably be only a matter of time. Victor Rosewater.

Disease never successfully attacks a system with pure blood DeWitt's Sarsaparilla

makes pure, new blood and enriches the old.

Wrecked His Bellef.

"Then thou mayest work two hours

TO BOYS AND GIRLS

BICYCLE WILL BE

FREE to any boy or girl se-YOU HEED HOT PAY ONE CENT. 11 you

NOTHING - Cut

TO-DAY and

GET IT FREE

WARRANTED

g-large enough hay boy or girl 18. The best boy's girl's hisyels made Write to-day for

deress A. Cortis & Co. West Van Bures St.

ander 18 years of as

'Verily." answered Omar.

Mention The Omaha Bee

Mahomet.

en deficient to that amount.

sufficiently reliable purposes. The most were found for statistical purposes. The most recent investigation seems to have succeeded in its aim of avoiding these difficulties by securing accurate statistics from the laborers themselves. It is the work of Carl Landolt, and is embodied in his paper on 'Zehn Basler Arbeiterhaushaltun-gen," but lately published in the Zeitschrift fur Schweizerische Statistik.



actions of the troops in the field during that outbreak. He touches on his life at Fort Niobrara, and then comes to the visits to the post of the colored prostitutes who were the cause of the murder for which he is condemed to die. He claums that he unsuccess fully tried to keep them away from his place and was in trouble several times on their account.

After detailing the story of the murder and of his arrest, incarceration in the guard house and trip to Omaha, he tells of his waiver of preliminary examination and his commital to the Douglas county jail. The tory continues: "I was then taken to jail und orders was

given to have me put into a private cell and let no one speck to me and let me wright no letters or receive any. that horified me and I then began to feel kind of nurvis because I hew they had put up a job on mo and ex-pected to get the worst of it which I shurely got right in the neck from the deceased on up to the Judge. I was put in a cage next to Murderer Neal and in a few days he was taken out and hung. I seen him when he was taken down to be exicuted. I felt kind of sorry for him, allthough I thought he de-curved his punishment if he was guilty of the charge he was convicted by. But at the same time I dudent have any ideas of ever haveing the misfortune to be murdered like that, that knight there was a niggro put into the vakent Neals cell for committing an outrage on a little girl. So about eight o'clock a mob of men came to the fail and the consequences was that they broke in the jail and took possession of the place. It was but a few minutes untill thay got up to my cage. One of the fellows lit a match and looked into my cage he then shouted out Here is the black _____,

boys. that scared the life out of me and shurely thought my time had come. Just then one of the boys looked in and said That ant him he is a white man. That made me feel a little better again and you can just bet that I was auffel thankful that I was not black or else I would have shurely been a goner.

Getting Into Coe's Cage.

"The mob then asked my name and I told them, so they asked me if 1 knew where the nigger was. I asked them what nigger they wanted, and told them there was lots of nig-gers down stairs. So they asked me if there was a nigger put in Neal's cell. I told them there was some one put in there but I didn't take notice what color he was. So it was

take notice what color he was. So it was but a few minutes until they had the door burst in and found their man. The place was just packed with the mob. They asked me all kinds of questions and I answered them as fair as possibility would let me. "I mot one of my discharged soldier com-rades in the mob, so I had quite a little con-versation with him. The mob had a putty hard time breaking into the cage, but there was a few good maccanics in the gang, so they knew how to go about it and got into it in a few hours. When they got the little nigger out he never so they knew how to go about it and got into it in a few hours. When they got the little nigger out he never tutched high places and when thay got him out doors amongs the mob it sounded just like so mency wolves and kyutes. Thay used him so ruff that his neck was broke before thay got a rope on him. It was a horible mob of about two thousand men and kids. The mob broke up about midnight and went to there homes. to there homes

"The next day I was told by turn kee Pat Horrigan that the mob was makeing a talk of comming after me that knight and shure enough that knight there was another mob at the jail. I thought my time had shurely come now But I couldent hear them mention my name. All I could hear was that thay wanted tow men I thought that i was shure good for it this time, and was looking for them to rush in on me every minute. So when the mob got putty blood thursty and noisey Pat Horrigan the turn kee came up to my cage and anlocked it and said For God sakes, Dick, there is a lot of soldiers out here to mob you, get out and follow me down stairs and I will put you in a safe place. His words shocked me so bad that when I was oring down stairs I felt so weak in my legs that I aimest fell down the steps. I felt shure that I was in for it this time and that they would collow me when 1 got into the hall, but I pulled through all wright out I was ex-pecting to see a hand fall on my shoulder eyery second. Put Into a Hot Place. So when the mob got putty blood thursty and

Put Into a Hot Place.

"I was then taken down into the cellar and told to crail up over the engen boyler and get in under the jam floor where the heating pipes were.

see me and had quite a conversation with me and that I told him I wanted to be executed in a full dress soldier uniform with my sharpshooting badge on, etc. Well, now, I never made any remarks like that to him or anyone elce. Most all the papers state that I asked to be shot and die like a soldier that is all a lot of got up taik. I never made any such remarks to anyone, I know that I have to die so it is verry little diffrends to me in what or how I get murdered just so that they make a quick job of it. It is putty hard but it is no use for me to give away because when the apointed day comes for my depargure and saw good by to in a full dress soldier uniform with m

comes for my depargure and say good by to all in this world I will be taken out and murdered like a dog and that is all anyone can call it because I am not guilty of the charge am convicted by and do not decerve this horible and upjust penelty.

horible and unjust penelty. "But of corse my loyer tryed all in the world and his power to save my life but everything was aganced us and I did not get the least bit of a show for my life. Some of these peaple that had me condemned dont think of there god or a horeafter and that thay will all some day have to atone for the unstant that indicated area me wrongs and unjustest thay inflicted apon me They dont think of that now and laugh into my face for thair satisfaction of my misfortune. But my dear reader the day will come when thay will suffer for thair misdeeds before the grate Judge who will see us

all a fair gudgment. "Now I dont want any one to have any hard feelings aganced me for some of the re-marks that i have made in this my soldier life and expearance because I mean no harm or have any grudge aganced any boddy in the world. But I am just giving you a true information of my soldier life and also an apinyon of the trial in my case in the U. S. Dis. court. So I dont want any one to think hard of this and if I should happen to burt any one feallings her my anglengtier. hurt any one feelings by my explanation. I will humbly and sincerely beg pardon be-cause I have but a few more days to stay in this world so I would like to leave it in seace and happyness and the good will from

every one "I know that some of my enimes think I decerve this penelty wich I am about to pay for the satisfaction of the law, but my dear friend it is not because God in his grate murcy and goodness is takeing me out of this miserable world to pay the penelty and sufferings of my misfortunated deed, but for his omniscent and compassionated satisfac-tion of rewarding me in heaven for the out-rages misfortune and unjust designon of my every one rages misfortune and unjust desision of my rights and innocents. "I go to meet my Judge yours Respect-

fully

"CLINTON E. DIXON, good by. WILL PURCHASE PARKS.

Park Commissioners Resolve Formally Against Condomnation Proceedings. The Board of Park Co.nmissioners met esterday afternoon and discussed several matters. Superintendent Adams reported that some of the trees that the commission ordered to be set out in Eimwood park to be cultivated for future use had arrived. The board decided to take steps toward the

preliminary improvement of the tract of ground in Himebaugh and Saunders' addition, which was accepted by the city as a park some time ago. The board decided to name it Himebaugh, park in nonor of the late Mr. P. C. Himebaugh. Then the question of condemning lands for

park purposes came up for a lengthy dis-cussion. Mr. Millard moved that it be ex-pressed as the sense of the board that the pressed as the sense of the board that the iands selected and recommended to the city council to be purchased for public parks should be purchased rather than condemned. He said that the newspapers had represented to the public that the board was in favor of condemning rather than purchasing these lands, and the only reason they had not con-demned was the fact that they thought the city had no power to condemn. This fice, he said, was a misfake. The board had never been in favor of condemning lands so long as they could be secured by purchase. Ho wanted this motion passed simply to show to the public that the board had not been properly represented.

properly represented. This brought out a rather lively discus-sion. Mr. Lininger said it had been his im-pression all along that the board was in favor of condomning lands for park purposes, but it was the opinion that the law was very in-definite on that subject, and it was doubtful if the city had the power to condemn lands under the present law. This was the only Home for Boys.

Омана, April 13.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Our Home for Boys is now well BEE: Our Home for Boys is now well started. At present we have five children there. We are sending some out nearly every doy. Our plan is to have the nome only a temporary shelter and to send the boys out to work as fast as possible. Mr. James Kellar, the manager of the home, has already proved himself a very efficient man. Mrs. C. P. Neph, a woman of experience, is our matron and is doing most excellent ser vice. We recommend to all persons to send ail tramping boys to the Boys Home, 2511 Caidweil street. Here they will be cared for and given work. Do not give money to boys or help of any

kind, but send them to the home and let the case be looked into thoroughly. And those needing boys, either on farms or in the city, vi l please communicate with us. Some articles of furniture are still needed -carpets for a couple of rooms, sheets, comforters and pillows. We are looking to God for money to carry on the work from day to

ay. Some, perhaps, can give provisions better than money. CHARLES W. SAVIDGE, Leavenworth and Twenty-fifth avenue,

President Hogeland's Work. President Hogeland of the Boys and Girls President Hogenand of the Boys and Griss National Home and Employment associa-tion addressed the Girls Industrial school at the Tenth street mission yesterday. He will speak at the Second Presbyterian church, Twenty-fourth and Nicholas, at 10:30 a.m. today, and at 7:30 tonight he will be at the First Presbyterian church at South (Jmens First Presbyterian church at South Omana.

"BEN HUR." Unique Presentation of This Popular Story

in Pantomime. Those who were present at the institute for the deaf last night witnessed the presentation of the famous story of "Ben Hur" by General Lew Wallace, in pantomime. Not a word was spoken, yet with the aid of the full and complete program the spectator was able to understand each scone as presented.

The acting was in every way good, show-ing the ability of deaf persons and those drilled in the language of pantomime to express their feelings and emotions in this most impressive manner. This play will be presented at Boyd's theater on the 27th of this month and those who fail feeing it will miss a treat. It is the universal testimony of all who have witnessed the rehears als that it is a complete, well arranged and will be a most interesting rendition of this familiar

most interesting rendition of this familiar story. The program will show how carefully it has been prepared. The meeting of the wise men, the first scene, impresses one that the program is to be good. In the meeting of Messela and Hur in the pars the scorn for the Jew by the Roman is brought out in a vividness which admits of no mistake as to what is meant. The scene of the lepers is one of the most pathetic imaginable. The parting quarrel of Hur and Iras is a display of the passions which one rarely witnesses. of the passions which one rarely witnesses. The old shies of the desert shows the pos-subilities of pantomime in representing the

passions of men Dr Birney cures catarrh. BEE bidg

treated one side of the subject-chiefly from an apriori standpoint. After estimating the total annual product of industry in the United States, he tries to determine what share goes to the laborers and then, by divisand to gote to the indorers and then, by divis-ion, reaches the figure \$433 as the average annual rate of wages upon which each labor-er is to support 2.9 persons. He maintains that the laborers secure 40 per cent of the product, while, with increasing competition, the returns to capitalists diminish relatively to the wages of laborers. More valuable, however, are the statistics of the cost of subsistence which Mr. Atkinson gathered dur-ing his investigation. From the accounts of a large factory boarding-house in Maryland, a large factory boarding-house in Maryland, he found that adult women were boarded at a cost of slightly less than 20 cents per day. Prisoners in Massachusotts jails have been fed for an expenditure as low as 13 cents per day. Again, in a central Massachusetts boarding-house in which converte accounts word heat the board of an accurate accounts were kept, the board of an adult man was computed to cost 28 cents per day. From these data, Mr. Atkinson as-sumed that 20 cents per day might represent the average cost of necessary food for the average inhabitant of the entire United States; a result put forward as a possibility, not as a fact not as a fact.

Dr. Frederick Engels of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics, applied himself long ago to work at this problem inductively. He was workingmen's budgets, and from his investi-gations derived a principle now termed Engels' law, regarding the approximate variations in proportions of the income re-quired for subsistence, rent, etc., according to the anount of the carrings. He found to the amount of the earnings. He found that an average German workingman receiving annually an income of from \$325 to \$300 must spend 95 per cent for the necessar-ics of life; and one releiving from \$450 to \$600. 90 per cent; and one receiving from \$750 to \$1,100, 85 per cent. The rule enunciated, then, is that the greater the income, the smaller the relative outlay for subsistence and the greater the outlay for sundries; the percentage of outlay for clothing remains approximately the same; for rent and fuel, invariably the same, whatever the income.

Following the same method, Carroll D. Wright, in the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics for 1875, corroborated the law by an analysis of 397 budgets which he had secured. Ten years later, his report for 1884 presented fresh material which he subjected to a comparative study. Analyti-cal tables of nineteen Massachusetts budgets are placed alongside of sixteen British gets are placed alongside of sixteen British budgets. On averaging day results, he finds that, in those cases, the Alassachusetts work-ingman's family consists of 5.12 persons, of whom 3.16 are employed "at remunerativo labor bringing total anthus earnings of \$803.47, from which a samplus of \$40.05 re-mained after deducting \$364.43 as total ex-enditores. Licewise the family of the mained after deducting \$506.43 as total ex-penditures. Likewiso the family of the British workingman englances 6.06 persons, of whom 2.56 are employed at remunerative labor with total carbings of -\$571.47, a total expenditure of \$508.35 and a surplus of \$9.12. Following Encels' law, the Massachusetts expenditure of \$754.42 allows 10.73 per cent for sundries, while the British expenditure of \$508.35 allows 15.54 per cent expenditure of \$508.35 allows 13.54 per cent for sundries. Comparing Mais with tables of price statistics, Mr. Wright reaches the conclusion that in 1883 5.8 pervoont was indica-tive of the higher cost of living in Massa-

chussetts as against Great Britain, while the standard of living of workingmen in Massa-chussetts was to that of workingmen in Great Britain as 1.42 is to 1. Since 1884 a number of similar investiga-

tions of workingmen's budgets have been conducted in this country by va-rious state bureaus of labor statistics, usually following the meth-ods adopted by Mr. Wright. Variations in results represent variations in the conditions

results represent variations in the conditions and in the accuracy of the materials. The work of Mr. Report Giffen in this field has been concerned with a comparison of the present condition of the working classes with that of fifty years ago Many obstacles are mot in attempting to secure statistics relating to wages and cost of living. Figures from employers represent

only the money wages haid by those employ-ers, and omit any supplemental income. On the other hand, it is only with great difficul-ty that the laborer can be induced to keep the proper record, and the mere distribution of second the subtraction can be induced to of account books seldom results in strict ac-curacy. In the work of the Massachusetts bureau for 1874, of over 1,000 books, only

The method pursued is interesting. Herr Landolt began his study in November, 1888, when he persuaded three reliable laborers to conduct household accounts according to prescribed rules. One was soon forced to prescribed rules. One was soon forced to choose between giving up his bookkeeping and giving up his situation, nor did the work of the others proceed satisfactorily. The Basler Arbeiterbund was therefore appealed to, and with its assistance eighty members were induced to participate in the scheme They were required, first of all, to take an inventory of their entire property, and then neet regularly from time for inspection and correction of accounts. The number of laborers who persisted in the under-taking gradually fell off to sevtaking gradually fell off to sev enteen, and Herr Landolt fically secured fif teen reliable accounts covering a period of one year. Owing to lack of time, only ten of these have been complied. The books give a chronological record of income and expend purchased article. Unaccounted expenditure was so controlled by means of semi-monthly or monthly balances that this item, usually quite large, was reduced to an average of .0 per cent of the total expenditure. This adds greatly to the reliability and accuracy of the resulting computations. We may glance briefly at the summary, always keeping in mind that the discussion turns upon the household relations of the families of ten Swiss laborers hving in Basie, and that the unit of value is invariably the franc. The ten families under consideration com

prise fifty-four members, of whom twenty three are wholly or in part self-sustaining and occupied mostly with work requiring some small degree of skill. The wife, in some small degree of skill. The wife, in eight out of ten instances, is engaged in re-munerative employment. The family is made up, on the average, of two adults and three minors. Their dwellings are not what would be desired, failing generally to afford suffi-cient air space per person. As a result of this, the health of the occupants is more or less affected, though not at all bad considering the circumstances. The invent-ory of property is closely connected with the ory of property is closely connected with the earning capacity of the family. Herr Landolt has classified two households as very poor three as poor, three as moderate, and two as comparatively well fixed.

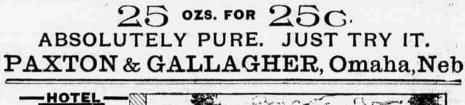
The average total annual income per fam-ily was 1835.71 francs. Of this the average earnings of the husband constitute 73.8 per cent; of the wife, 10 8 per cent; of the children 6 per cent, while 9.4 per cent is obtained from other sources. While the average cash on hand at the commencement of the account was 68.7 francs, only 68 frances remained at the end. The laborers, with one exception, were not able to save anything, much less to be able to make adequate provision for the future. Any slight emergency might bring them within the bounds of pauperism.

was determined for the most part by stern necessity. Arranged according to amount, the summary of accounted expenditures is as amount,

an albert (Frank) (Albert (Frank)) (Albert (Frank)) (Albert (Frank)) (Frank) (F	Members of family	Total expendi- tures-frames.	Percentage for food	Percentage for subdries Percentage for necessaries.
Family G Family E Family L Family I Family D Family D Family D Family C Family C Family R Family R Family R		2491 43 2101 68 1500 45 1500 62 1736 01 1487 57 1405 25 1495 82 1184 95	46 9 35 2 41,9 34 2 34 2 34 2 35 3 42 5 35 2 42 5 42 5 42 5 42 5 42 5 42 5 42 5 4	$\begin{array}{c} 80. & 10.4 \\ 10.5 & 20.5 \\ 86.7 & 10.8 \\ 86.7 & 10.8 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 12.6 \\ 87.4 & 11.2 \\ 81.5 & 11.2 \\ 81.5 & 11.2 \\ 88.5 & 11.$
Average	5.4	10,8,91	44.5	1-53.1 16.19

White not controverting Engels' law, yet we see that this table does not strictly con-form to it. Neither has the family with the largest income the smallest percentage of exponditures for necessaries, nor has the family with the smallest income the largest percentage of expenditures for necessaries The average sum per family spent for meat during the year, was slightly over 130 francs, and it is shown that in more than one case, suffering from luck of sufficient food was actually experienced.

The main points to be noticed may be re-apitulated. In these ton families, each per-







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