NUMBER 358.

MAY BUILD THE NEW DEPOT

Fred L. Ames' Visit to Omaha in Capacity of a Peacemaker.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT SIDNEY DILLON

Life and Achievements of the Eminent Railroad Builder and Manager-What He Did for the Union Pacific-Notes and Personals.

The presence of Mr. F. L. Ames in Omaha means a great deal for the metropolis. It means, unless all signs fail, the settlement of the long and tiresome controversy over the union depot, and the determination of the depot company to hasten the work of

When Mr. S. H. H. Clark presented the ideas of the special committee of citizens appointed to confer with the president of the road to the meeting of the directors held some time ago, a resolution favoring a speedy settlement of the controversy was passed and empowered Mr. Clark to conclude the matter upon a fair basis, alike to the company as well as the city.

But Mr. Clark has falled to write the special committee of citizens to meet him for the reason that he has wanted the helpful assistance of Mr. Ames in arriving at the conclusions necessary to the resumption of work upon the present unsightly structure, which is the jest of every traveler who has to took upon it. As the largest stockholder in the Union Pacific, having \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 invested in its securities, and at the same time a large holder of city realty, Mr. Ames will meet the committee this week and will endeavor to bring the long deforred matter to a focus.

What the Citizens Proposed. Three propositions were made by the com-mittee to Mr. Clark, Mr. Kimball and others

interested with him in the company. First, that the indemnifying bonds which the city was to give to the Union Pacific be canceled; accond, that the bond to be given by the Union Pacific to the city covering the bridge arbitrary be suspended and the deeds be placed in escrow until the depot be far amough advanced that it may be occupied. The last proposition is the thorn in the side of the company and upon an amicatle settle-ment of this point will depend whether the building is to be resumed.

A prominent official who did not wish to be

"Persons contemplating the purchase of depot bonds will institute in-quiry as to the title vested in the depot company and should it be found that the title was clouded it would work a hardship upon the company in the sale of its bonds. If the citizens' committee will abate this proposition, I have not the least doubt about work being resumed upon the structure." And this official knew whereof he was talk-

ing.

In any event a few concessions upon the part of the citizens and the recognition of the city's right by the railcoad company to dictate certain things will build the denot and it looks now as if the concessions would be made while Mr. Ames is in the city.

DEATH OF SIDNEY DILLON.

The Ex-President of the Union Pacific Passes Away in New York. New York, June 9 .- Sidney Dillon diea this morning.

Sidney Ditton was born in Northampton, Montgomery county, N. Y. May 7, 1812, at which place his father was a well-to-do farmer. He came of sterling stock, his grandfather having been a revolutionary solgrandfather having been a revolutionary sol-dier. From early childhood his life was an active one. When a mere lad Mr. Dillon began his railroad life as an errand boy on the Mohawk & Hudson railroad, the first railroad built in his native state, running from Albany to Schenectady. He next entered the service of the Renssel-aer & Saratoga. Then he became overseer of contracts on the Boston & Providence of contracts on the Boston & Providence and other lines. In 1838 he took his first contract and completed it with profit in 1840, from which time his contracts became very numerous. Mr. Dillon next built twentysix miles of the Hartford & Springfield, six mics of the Cheshier and ten mile on the Vermont & Massachusetts, Be sides the acove he engaged in the construction of the Rutland & Burlington, Central of New Jersey, Morris canal, Boston & New York Central, Philadelphia & Eric, Eric & Cleveland, Morris & Essex, Boston, Hartford & Eric, the Iowa, the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga, the Canada Southern, Union Pacific and many others. Altogether he was engaged in over forty of the leading nublic works of sides the acove he engaged many others. Altogether he was engaged in over forty of the leading public works of the United States and the contracts amounted to over \$100,000,000. In person Mr. Dillon was tall, exceedingly

well built, and combined sauvity of manner with great promptness of decision in action

He was married in 1841.

At Mr. Gould's suggestion, Sidney Dilion was made president of the Union Pacific in March, 1874. Under his management the company began paying dividends in 1875 which it continued till April, 1884, in which time \$28,650,000 was returned to the stock-holders, the stock advancing meanwhile from

14 to 131% in July, 1881.

Mr. Didon then retired from the presidency of the road, but when Mr. Gould secured control of the Union Pacific again Mr. Dillon was once more chosen president. He held the office until the past spring, when, at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Boston, S. H. H. Clark was elected his sucpessor.

A Tribute to His Ability, "I formed Mr. Dillon's acquaintance long before I became connected with the Union Pacific system," said Mr. Thomas L. Kimball yesterday to a representative of The Bee. "His life was an exceptionally busy one and he may be said to have died in the harness of the road which owes to him, as much as to any one, its existence. Sidney Dirlon was a man of extraordinary natural attainments and had he been fortunate enough to have received the usual advantages youchsafed young men to-day in education, and if he had received a scientific training he would have been one of the big men of the nation. Kindly disposi-tioned, tender hearted and sympathetic, he attracted men, notwithstanding his somewhat rough exterior. Too much cannot be said in praise of the interest be took in said in praise of the interest he took in the men in his employ. In this he was far above the average. It is quite the com-mon thing with men of large means and great influence to overlook the human agen-cies they are compelled to emply, but Sidney Dillon did not belong to that school; he was above the meannesses and petty jealousies of life and was a man, every inch of him. When life and was a man, every inch of him. When an unbiased history of the Union Pacific railroad comes to be written the Ames family and Sidney Dillon will be honored for the work they did toward building this great railroad system. Even millionaires as they were, when the Union Pacific was started, they found money very scarce, the government bonds sold for a song and things had a very ominous look. I reand things had a very ominous look. I re-member Sidney Dillon once telling me that he drew his check for the last \$16,000 he had

he drew his check for the last \$16,000 he had in bank to tide him over a crisis that confronted the company founded by Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon and others.

"As a boy Mr. Dillon worked on the first railroad built on the continent, the road from Albany to Schenectady, and he followed the business of railroad building ever afterwards. He was a contractor on the Union Pacific and built much of the railway. He was a contractor upon a large scale and built, if I remember rightly, the water works at New York or Boston. He built the underground portion of the New York Central & Hudson York or Boston. He built the underground portion of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, and had a contract for build-ing the Lake Shore from Ashtabula to Cleve-

"In talking to Mr. Frederick L. Ames this morning, whose father. Oliver Ames, was associated with Mr. Dillon in building the Union Pacific, Mr. Ames stated that Mr. Dillon was about 84 years of age. I did not

suppose that he was that old. In the late crisis which threatened the financial standing of the Union Pacific, Mr. Dillon labored indefatigably to protect the share holders, feeling that his was a personal interest in trying to save the credit of the company and his services in behalf of the company were crowned with success. Then came the reaction and his death followed."

Railway Sidings. General Superintendent E. McNeill of the Pacific division of the Union Pacific sent his resignation to Mr. E. Dickinson June 1, but the fact was not made known until yesterday morning. Mr. R. W. Baxter is

ncting superintendent, with bright prospects of filling the place.

Mr. S. H. H. Clark, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. F. L. Ames inspected the shops and buildings yesterday and incidentally looked over the ground where the new boiler shops are to be erected on the line of the proposed Nebraska Central railway. It is thought that work will be commenced shortly on the contemplated improvements.

The Northwestern was able to see the Burlington's clayer steamers for the Names of

lington's cleven sleepers for the Samosets announced, and announced for itself that twelve sleepers had been already filled by the Jacksonian club and friends enroute to the Chicago convention June 19. The Northwestern people say that they will have to di-vide the train in three sections to accommo-date the crowds that want to go with the Jacksonians. From now on it is safe to predict that the rival lines will add a sleeper a ting excited over the outcome. Boxes of cigars, hats, etc., are being wagered hourly as to which road will carry the biggest

crowds.

Mr. J. R. Buchanan went to Chicago yesterday to interview Mr. Marvin Hughitt of the Northwestern system previous to de-ciding whether he will accept the chairmanship of the Western Passenger association.

Mr. Ben Barrow went to Chicago yesterday to look after printing for the Union

William P. Durkee, assistant auditor of the B. & M., will be appointed within a day or two to succeed the into Paul Heinrich as auditor. It is understood the departments of auditor and assistant auditor will be consolidated under Mr. Durkee and the force reduced, a number of the clerks having al-ready been notified that their services will terminate July 1.

MIKE M'DONALD'S EX-WIFE,

Two Iowa Burglars Send Their "Swag" to

Her in Chicago.

NEW ALBIN, Ia., June 9.—|Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The postoffice here was broken into the night of June 2, and robbed of \$100 worth of postage stamps. The next morning a package rated as fourth class mail matter, and addressed to Mrs. Mary Armstrong, No. 1235 Wabash avenue, Chicago was deposited in the postoffice at Houston. Minn., a small town fifty miles distant from New Albin. Conforming with the law, the postmaster opened the package to learn if it contained first class mail matter, and found it to contain postage stamps and a gold watch. The stamps were of the same denomination and amount as those stolen from the New Albin postoffice, of which the post-master at Houston had been informed, and he had the two men who mailed the package arrested. They were Mike Coleman, alias Collins, and Dan Ryan, alias Howard, a pair of crooks known to the police of this city as safe burglars. Investigation at Chicago disclosed glars. Investigation at Chicago disclosed the fact that Mrs. Armstrong, to whom the package containing the stelen stamps and watch was addressed, was the divorced wife of M. C. McDonald of Chicago. It is said that Coleman has recently been living at No. 1235 Wabash avenue reating a room from 1235 Wabash avenue, renting a room from

Federal Court Affairs.

J. W. Woods and T. Blackburn, the men arrested at Red Cloud, Neb., and thrown in jail because they would not take out a peddiers' license to enable them to canvass the town without fracturing the ordinance, were brought up in the United States court yesterday on a writ of habeas cor-They state that they were unlawfully imprisoned and claim the protection of the federal court on the ground that their imprisonment was a violation of section 8 article 1, of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The privil ege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be denied or suspended unless in case of rebel lion or invasion the public safety requires it and only then in such manner as shall be pre-scribed by law." The case of these two men will be called up some day soon and will be watched by the citizens of Red Cloud with considerable interest, for the force and effect-iveness of their peddlers license laws will be affected by the decision. They filed s stipulation agreeing to appear in court on June 13, and were released, The case of C. R. VanValkenburg of Min-

den against E. L. Merritt of Springfield, Ill. involving a dispute over the sale of some spoiled grain, was called up today in United States court.

Joe Pueblo and William Spitman were

brought in today from the Pine Ridge agency charged with selling liquor to the Indians. Exposition Notes.

Charles G. Steele, manager of the agricultural department of the Norfolk beet sugar factory, was at the Coliseum yesterday, pre paring an exhibit which will represent the beet sugar industry at the manufacturers' exposition.

A few days ago it looked as if the exhibits ould not all be in shape for the opening Saturday evening, but the past day or two has changed the situation very materially. Yesterday the work was pushed with a surprising rapidity, and many of the exhibits were almost finished. President Page, who has been doing a great deal of hard work in hurrying up the slow ones, got a report from every exhibitor yesterday. Every one de-clared that they would be ready in time and the great majority will be in readiness twenty-four hours in advance of the time for opening. The building will be swept out and put in order this afternoon. The machinry will also be tested today.

He'll Need it All Now. Christian J. Jorgensen of the defunct Omaha machine works, which were located at Twenty-first and Boulevard, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining money under faise pretenses. The com-plainant is Mrs. Minnie Michelson, who claims to have loaned Jorgensen \$1,500 with which to carry on his business just before he failed. Jorgensen asserts that there was nothing criminal in the matter. He claims to have much valuable property in Denmark and on the strength of his wealth in foreign and on the strength of his wealth in foreign lands he secured the loan. Mrs. Michelson now believes he has no such possessions. The warrant for Jorgensen's arrest was issued in South Omaha.

Louis Green of the Whisky Trust Arrested CINCINNATI, O., June 9.-Louis Green, acting president of the whisky trust, was arrested on the Boston indictment and required to give bond for his appearance. He refused to do so. The United States commissioner then put him in the custody of a United States marshal. His attorney sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was allowed in the United States court and the hearing set for Saturday. Green's object is to force a hearing on the indictment here instead of at Boston.

She's an Object of Pity. Mrs. John Fox is about 17 years old and has been married to John a little over two years. She is no brighter than the law allows, and John, who is a railroad man, lived with her a few months after marriage and then put her into the hands of May Moyer a disreputable woman, for safe keeping and as a means of increasing the family income. Now Mrs. Fox wants someone to find a way to sond her back to her home in Winterset, Is. Her family is said to be a respectable

Dr. Birney's Caturra Powder cure catarrh. For sale by all druggists, 50 cents

ENDORSED BY THE BUILDERS

Proposition of the Nebraska Central Railroad Heartily Favored.

HOW IT WILL BENEFIT DOUGLAS COUNTY

Many Indications That the Company's Success is of Great Commercial Importance to Omaha-Will Afford All Lines Entrance Into the City.

The regular monthly meeting of the Builders and Traders exchange was called to order at 11:30 by President Hussie, The members present were requested to occupy the front seats where they might be out of the way of the rush which was expected at noon. Their modesty was against them, however, and they froze to the rear rows. Rollcall did not bring out a very vigorous volley of "hears" and then the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The president addressed the meeting and said that if the attendance was any indication of the condition of the exchange he should feel discouraged, but this was not the case. The association was in a prosperous condition. It had within the past six months taken up and disposed of an immense amount of work of great moment to themselves and the public. When an association like this could get ten competent men to spend ten or fifteen nights in the revision of the building ordinance, as had been done, he thought the association was an important factor in the city's life. They were here to hear committees report on the organization of the supassociations composing it. Further it had been asked whether the exchange should discuss and express itself upon the question of voting bonds to the Nebraska Central. The exchange was not in politics but this was not a political question and the exchange ought to take up the subject and express itself pro or con. For the carpenters' association Mr. Bassett reported that the branch which he repre-sented was thoroughly organized. For the brick manufacturers the secretary made a report of progress. Mr. Drexel reported for the stone masons that on account of changes of various firms more time was required. Mr. Hart, chairman of the committee on revision of the building ordinance, reported that they had just got down to work and had a great deal of it to do. They would report

as soon as possible.

Its Great Importance. The Nebraska Central railway proposition was then brought up and Dr. Mercer, who was present, was called for and said that, was present, was called for and said that, though not a member, he was pleased with the exchange's progress. He wanted first to say to the builders that the interests they had in charge were much more farreaching than they thought, to the laborors, the occupants, the children living in the houses, the architects and the manufacturers of the material. These present were intimately material. Those present were intimately connected with the life of the city. His own impressions of the railway proposition were firm, fixed and unchangeable, and he would speak of them later, but just now he wanted to hear from some one else.

Mr. Epeneter wanted to hear from the outsiders interested in the railroad—not to

get up and talk and then have some one knock them down. They were builders and not talkers. Where was Mr. Dumont, for instance? Mr. Thomas McCague announced that Mr. Dumont would be sent for and in the meantime the following resolution was in-

Mr. Drexel: Resolved. That it is for the best interests of the city of Omaha and Dourlas county that the bond proposition now before our citizens in reference to the Nebraska Central Rairroad company and kindred subjects be carried. Mr. Dumont took the floor and explained he various provisions of the proposition. Maybe the proposition was too broad, but in order to secure success he believed that all the provisions should be included. He had had experience and had been criticised in a former proposition to build a bridge which the people did not want because there was no way of getting into South Omaha. At that time he had a syndicate to build that bridge, but he was left without a railroad to use it because of the agreement of the Rock Island and the Union Pacing. He wanted the exchange to understand that the buildng of this bridge would take down the bars and admit eastern railways most effectually and that the public was amply guarded in its interest since no bonds were to be paid until work was done.

How it Will Help Omaha.

The building of the road would open up connection with roads leading to the lake ports and to the northeast and another to Chicago. A railroad to the northwest had been wanted. Would not this open communication with the northeast? Omaha was comparatively at a standstill. The bridge would help it along, as the business men

present could see without difficulty. Dr. Mercer was called for and said that he had always voted for bonds for everything in the past. He had voted for \$250,000 for a Union Pacific depot and helped to secure a marnificent cowshed, which had been torn down; he had voted for \$150,000 for the Northwestern road and \$50,000 for the South-western bond and the people knew what had been done. He had voted \$250,000 bonds for the Nebraska Central bridge three years ago. They had not kept faith with the people. He had voted for the Union Pacific depot and the people had not got it. The guide was the lamp of experience. The newspapers had told only one side of the story; as to what was behind they were left in the dark.

He opposed the bonds because they were

wrong and \$759,000 was too much money, because he had no faith in thom, because the plan of improvements was not what Omaha wanted, because we did not want a bridge which would allow people to pass through which would allow people to pass through the city without a stop over the tops of the houses. Another question was the issuing of bonds which would hurt the credit of the

"The moment we vote \$750,000 the bond buyers of the east and in Europe will say look out for Omaha, and the bonds we sell in the future will be sold with great difficulty," be said. "We have hard times. What shall we do? We cannot own the railroads, so the papers say, but we can lease them the ground. There is something which can be done now which was on foot when this came up. It is this: Let us condemn a depot site on the river bank and a highway to reach it and lease it to a railroad for 100 teach and and lease it to a railroad for 100 years and let them pay for every car that rolls over the rails which they shall lay on our high-

way as a royalty. This will not be selling our birthright for a mess of pottage." Mr. Dumont is reply said that the trouble with old bond propositions was that the pro-ple had taken the word of railway companies and not looked after safeguards. can compei the Nebraska Central to comply with its agreement by mandamus proceed-ings. He did not feel that he owed the city an apology for what was done two years ago. He had made an honest and faithful effort to carry out his proposition. It could not be done. Dr. Mercer had never seen the plans of the present proposition and was not in a position to criticise them, but experienced railroad man had and approved them.

How it Will Be Arranged. "Our plans do not vross a single important "Our plans do not vross a single important street at grade but the road passes either under them or over them." he said. "Our union depot will not be up in the air either, but our passenger and freight depots are on grade. The line going through to South Omaha after crossing Leavenworth parallels the Belt line as a surface line. Dr. Mercer's criticisms are based upon lack of knowledge and information. About hurting the credit of the city. We are asking for Douglas county bonds. All the improvement bonds are assessed against the property on which they abut. Only \$250,000 of these bonds are a debt at ait. Now to show you how abourd his argument is: The last sale of park bonds was at a premium of \$75,000. was at a premium of \$75,000. 'As to his scheme to build a public high-

way, why was it not brought up! There was nothing to prevent those favoring it from putting it before the people. You are not asked to give these bonds because you think we ought to have them, but because you get value for your money and boom your own property far beyond the amount of your taxes."

own property far beyond the amount of your taxes."

At the close of Mr. Dument's speech Dr. Mercer shot off a bombardment of questions which were very promptly and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Dument.

Mr. Epaneter was opposed to the proposition because he had not read it and thought that there was not a maximum rate fixed. He had read it since and has come to the conclusion that the Nebraska Central was pretty well tied down. The company would not get a cent until it compiled with its agreement, and paying \$750,000 for a \$2,000,000 improvement was a pretty good speculation. He had been opposed to it and talked against it until he had found out what it was. Now he was in favor of it.

Mr. Dumont asked for the privilege of explaining his connection with the former bond proposition which had been carried two years ago and gave a complete history of the transaction of that time and the reasons for its failure. its failure.

Favored the Proposition. The following substitute to the motion be-fore the house was introduced and carried

with a whoop: Whereas, The prosperity of all who are engaged in the building business, whether as contractors, mechanics, laborers or in the handling of materials, is largely dependent upon the growth and prosperity of our city and county; and

handling of materials. Is largely dependent upon the growth and presperity of our city and county; and.

Whereas. The growth of our city is largely dependent upon the development of its commerce and manufactures, and the growth of the county upon the growth of the city; and.

Whereas, The extension of our railway facilities is necessary and must take place before any large growth can be expected in manufacturing or in commerce; and.

Whereas, We believe that the building of the bridge, union depot, terminal system and railroad proposed by the Nebraska Central Railway corr pany will not only add much needed fac littles at once, but being planned upon a scale large enough to meet the needs of the future, and the terms and conditions under which the subsidies are asked being such as to make the entire property forever open to the use of all trailroad companies upon fair and equal terms, and a standing invitation to the eatrance of additional railroads; therefore, beit Resolved, That the Builders and Traders exchange endorse and recommend to its members and to the public the propositions of the Nebraska Central Railroad company.

BRIDGE BONDS DISCUSSED.

North Omaha Citizens Consider the Ne braska Central's Proposition at Length. Enthusiastic citizens of the Sixth ward met Wednesday night at the corner of Thirty-second and Ames avenue for the purpose of discussing the Nebraska Central bond proposition, If the sentiment of the Sixth warders can be taken as an indication of how the general vote will be cast on election day the bonds will be voted by a large majority. The meeting was almost unanimously in favor of the

The meeting was presided over by W. H Stevens, and Councilman Specht opened the discussion in favor of the proposition. He said the proposed railroad and bridge would be a great benefit for Omaha. The project meant work for the laboring classes who needed work. The money would be expended here and it would make Cmaha a great city. The county commissioners and city council, he said, had carefully considered the propo-sition and all the necessary safeguards had been made in the interests of both the city

This Would Not Go Down.

A young attorney named Kaempfer was there with two or three others from the Fourth and Fifth wards to oppose the ques-tion. Kaempfer tried to show when he and a p riner were attorneys for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and that in 1887 property was condemned for the Nebraska Central, Mr. Specht-called him down of this and told him such proceedings as h claimed were unconstitutional. The young lawyer further tried to make the meetin believe that Mr. Millard and the Union Pa cific road were at the head of the schem He slso stated that two bridges could be built for \$750,000, and wanted to know if the projectors of the Nebraska Central had any money were at the back of the project. He

stated that those who were opposed to the bond proposition were either representing some corporation or paid no taxes. Mr. Kaempfer also made an attempt to analyze the proposition and to show the defects in it, but he made a lamentable failure, as Frank Patrick told him he was talking to an intelligent class of people, and it was not necessary for him to read the proposition, as a Mormon read the bible, by eliminating that which did not suit him.

A Square and Fair Proposition. Mr. Patrick said he believed the propos ion was square and fair. If the company did not do what it agreed to it would ge

nothing from the city. By voting the bonds men now idle would be given employment and thousands of dollars would be earned and spent in the city. The road would connect with a half dozen large roads in loware. that would come into Omaha. In every par-ticular the proposition was a good one. It was an opportunity of a life time to Omaha. The difficulty at was an oppo present with Omaha was that there were no inducements to capitalists to come to this It was an evidence of good faith on the part of the company paving out \$20,000 for the expense of the election. A man named Nelson opposed the propos tion by the argument that the \$750,000 coul be more benefically spent in inducing manu

facturing enterprises to locate here. I mitted, however, that there should bridge, but he could not understand how th proposition would benefit the city. He hedged somewhat on his ideas when William McCague, one of the interested parties in the company, explained the proposition Mr. McCague spoke of Omaha's great neces sity for a bridge and terminal facilities. said many Omaha capitalists would like to invest in the enterprise if it were not for the invest in the enterprise if it were not for the fact that they were domineered over by other roads. The breadth of the enterprise, he said, was its salvation. A bridge slone would not be a success. He didn't think that Judge John D. Howe would endorse the proposition if it were not in good faith and for the best interests of Omaha.

J. Grant was in favor of the proposition. He said that the citizens who favored the He said that the citizens who favored the bonds were surely not all boodlers and in the boodle ring as had been referred to. road was simply to advance the interests o)maha. The kickers, he said, were person who cared nothing about the prosperity of Omaha. He believed every working-man should vote for the bonds. He thought the Union Pacific robbery should be

Tue president, Mr. Stevens, asked who was president of the Nebraska Central and Mr. McCague informed him that John A. McSnane at present heid that position and that Mr. Dumont was vice president.

Union Pacific Opposing the Bonds. There was a general heated discussion podle and rings and the like, and Mr. Pat rick said while that subject was being talked about he desired to say that he knew the Union Pacific had offered \$10,000 to defeat

Union Pauric had offered \$10,000 to defeat the bond proposition.

Mr. Nelson was very arxious to stop the debate on the bond question and talk about sewers, but those who had met to discuss the proposition would not have it that way.

The debate was continued and became pretty warm and personal, after which a vote was taken and it showed that twenty eight favored the proposition, while teven kickers from the Fourth and Fifth wards voted against it.

The following permits were issued by the uperintendent of buildings yesterday: George W. Smith, three-story brick block, 1250 Farman street. Two mainor permits

Building Permits.

ON TO OMAHA IS THE CRY

Militia Boys from Every Direction Coming to the Great Drill.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS NOW PERFECT

Every Detail Has Been Provided for the Most Successful Competition Ever Held-Some of the soldiers Are Already Here.

The crowning military event of the year, the first grand annual encampment of the National Competitive Drill association, which commences at noon on Monday, June 13, and continues for eight days, is assuming proportions that are most flattering. Not one of the sixty companies which had

entered has withdrawn, and the interest in the affair seems to be increasing daily. Every mail brings to Secretary Attchison dozens of letters from companies already entered, making inquiries about the camp arrangements, etc. All of the leading papers have contained at intervals lengthy reports of the enthusiastic meetings of the militia companies which are daily being held throughout the country. "On to Omaha," is the camp cry, and it is being taken up and echoed by every large military organization through the entire land. The companies are now discussing what they will do, who they will take and what they will wear. Many of the crack drill teams have purchased complete new uniforms and have expended large sums of money for new equipments of the latest style and pattern.

There is no longer any question about coming. Everybody will be here. The central location of Omaha and the widespread fame of the hospitality of her citizens and the sights that are to be seen within her limits have caught the popular ear everywhere and now anxious, eager throngs, east, west, north and south, are looking forward to an eventa military gathering which has not been equalled since the war. Excursions from the large cities and from hundreds of little towns in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri are being made up, and if the weather clerk can only be compelled to remain on good behavior the soldier boys will turn out a show every day worth traveling many miles

Details All Provided For. The traveling passenger agents of the rail roads have taken time by the foretock and complete arrangements have been made so that the large crowds which will visit the

city will be safely carried.

Many of the honorary members of the companies entered for the drill will attend. and scores of the wealthy members will bring their families. Several of the swell companies have chartered trains, and they will pile on all the people the trains will carry.

Omaha has one of the finest parade grounds

in the country at the fair grounds, and work is being pushed in order to have everything ship shape by sunrise on Saturday morning The association managers have gone to heavy expense for the entertainment of the visitors, and everything possible has been done that will tend to the safety, comfort and convenience of the companies and their

friends.
Soldiers from the north, the west and the south will be here and Omaha will act as the acvil in which the liuks of brotherly love will be yet more firmly weided. The sturdy warrior of the north and the agile zouave of the south will meet on the field of peace and there engage in friendly bout for superiority in the manipu

lation of muskets, Saturday morning the troops will begin to arrive and from that time until the 21st the streets of Omaha will be filled with gaily dressed troopers, with their yellow trimmed uniforms, gallant artillerymen, resplendent in gold tace and red trimming, and last, but not least by any means, the mainstay of every army, the despised "doughboy" with his white plumes and stripes.

Hard Work to Train, Scarcety any one except a soldier can un derstand the immense amount of work, study and drilling that has to be done by a company in order to bring it up to the standard

and to the state of proficiency necessary to compete for the big prizes put up by the National Competitive Drill association. The companies entered have been drilling daily since April, and in some cases twice a day, morning and evening. As the time for the encampment drew nearer the work was increased and drill held three times in twenty-four hours.

For the past month the gatling section of

the Omaha Guards, which will compete for the machine gun prize, has been working hard and carnestly and its chances for keeping some of the prize money at home is very good. Most of the boys have been sleeping under their guns in order to accustom themselves to the work and so as to have a drill the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Captain William V. Richards, U. S. A., of the Sixteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, has been selected by the secretary of war as commandant of the camp, and has been ordered to Omaha. It is expected that Captain Richards will arrive Sunday and at once assume command. Yesterday the advance guard of the Sealy Rifles of Galveston, Tex., consisting of Sergeant H. S. Owen and E. K. Marrast, geant H. S. Owen and E. K. Marrast, arrived in the city and went to work at once to arrange the quarters for the command.

The Rifles will arrive over the
B. & M. at 6:40 p. m. Saturday and,
after reporting at neadquarters, will
proceed to the camp. Thirty-two tried and
true men constitute the drill team of the Galveston company, but almost every ber of the company is coming, besides number of ladies and friends. It is the intention of the Omaha Guards to meet every train bearing troops and act as an escort from the depot to the association offices in the Paxton block.

Coming in a Special Train. GALVESTON, Tex., June 9.—[Special Telegram to THE HEE.]—The Sealy Rifles departed in a gaily decorated special car over the Santa Fe railway this morning to attend the national drill at Omaho, where they will compete for the first prize. The team numbers forty members and is accompanied by number of citizens. They are scheduled to reach their destination at 6:40 Saturday morning.

SPURNED HER LOVE.

dillionaire Paige Made Defendant in Breach of Promise Case. CHICAGO, Ill .. June 9 .- A suit for breach of promise of marriage and \$950,000 damages ias been instituted in the superior court by Mrs. Jessie Hall, a former actress, whos stage name is Dora Thea Lewis, against James W. Paige of Hartford, Conn. Paige s the manufacturer of the Palge typesetting machine. Mrs. Hall's attorney says she made the

equaintance of Paige two years ago while playing in Hartford. He became infatuated with her, and upon his solicitations she quitted the stage and went to live with him under promise of marriage. Paige delayed the ceremony pending completions of negotiations with New York capitalists, under which his typesetting machine was to be put on the market with a capital of \$8,000,000. Finally he said the matter had been settled, and the date for the wedding was fixed for April 23, last, at Milwaukee. Paige came home one night and severely beat Mrs. Hall and her mother. A week later she and Paige left Hartford for Milwaukee, where they arrived on April 21. There Paige accused her of filtring with a good looking clerk, and finally declared he would not marry her. She claims that by threats he induced her to sign a contract releasing him. She returnd to with her, and upon his solicitations she a contract releasing him. She returnd to

Hartford, but by the advice of counsel came to Chicago and began a suit for breach of promise. She claims he promised to give her \$500,000 out of the royalties from the sale of

his typesetting machine.

It has developed today that Mrs. Hall had been in a justice court a few days ago on a charge of litegally living with Edwin M. Grant as his wife. On the 3ist day of May, Steven Rogers of Hartford swore out a warrant in Justice White's court for the arrost of Jessie M. Hall and Edwin M. Grant, charging them with living together as man an wife without having gone through the for-mailty of a marriage. The parties were arrested, and on the 3d of June arranged before the justice. A continuance granted until June 10.

Very little is so far known about the mat-ter, as every effort has been made to keep the proceedings quiet.

At the Continental hotel it is alleged the

At the Continental hotel it is alleged the accused parties registered on the night of May 24 as Charles Heimer, New York, and Mrs. L. Wigfal, Elizabeth, N. J. At the Cortland hotel the couple are said to have registered as G. B. Wilson and wife on the night of May 30. Mr. Paige denies all knowledge of the prosecution of Mrs. Hall, and Grant says he is in no way connected with it.

SOUTH AMERICAN GOSSIP.

Revolutionists in Brazil Defeated and the

Forces Utterly Routed.
[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO. Chiti (via Galveston Tex.), June 9.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, telegraphed vesterday that the sanitary poard refuses to raise quarantine on vesselsarriving from Brazil.

There is renewed activity in the ranks of the mitristas, and they are again organizing clubs for the purpose of opposing the adherents of General Roca. Senator Hannen has been named as minister of finance.

The Matte Grosse revolt appears to be ended. The rebeis all fied before the government troops arrived.
The Herald correspondent at La Paz,

Bolivia, telegraphs that congress met at Oruro to canvass the vote in the recent presi-dential election. The liberal party intends to compat the result if it is in Baptista's favor. It is alleged by the liberals that there was a great deal of illegal voting for him. Mendez, the liberal candidate, asserts that he was fraugulently defeated. There seems to be no doubt that Camacho and Pacheco, Baptista's rivals for the presidency, are fomenting revolution. Insulted a Bishop.

The bishop of Sucre, while walking in one of the principal streets of that city, was grossly insuited by a party of young men. When the authorities attempted to arrest them they resisted. The row ended with the routing of the police. Bolivia will make a poor showing at the

Chicago exposition.

The Herald correspondent at Santiago telegraphs that it was reported last night that Barros Luco had formed a new cabinet but the names are not announced.

All the papers congratulate Isidore Erraz-uriz upon his election as a member of the council of state. It is generally believed that Barros Luco can form a coalition capinet. It is doubtful whether the financial views con-tained in President Montt's message can be arried out if such a ministry is selected. An American ex-army officer named Woods who fought for Balmaceda and after woods who fought for Balmaceda and after the overthrow of the government escaped on board the Baltimore is now fighting on Palacio's side in Venezuela, The transport Spartan has arrived at Val-

paraiso with several heavy Krupp siege guns

for the forts. Minister Egan Scored. Senor Trumbull is out with his account of the Itata affair. He scores Minister Egan for his report on the matter to Mr. Blaine and claims that Mr. Egan, not only in the case of the itata, but throughout the Chilian war, sent unreliable data to the State depart-ment at Washington. Ex-Minister Manuel Matta, whose ill-tempered reply came so near getting the two countries into trouble, s also out with a book, in which he makes a similar attack upon the American minister. The Herald correspondent at Montevideo, Uruguay, telegraphs that the Italians refuse to allow the fiesta in honor of Christopher Columbus to partake of a religious char-

Cable dispatches from English sources state that Harrison is sure of a renomination

and that Blaine is nowhere in the race.

Ex-Premier Mercier Penniless, MONTREAL, June 9 .- Ex-Premier Mercier of Quebec has abandoned his private proporty and insurance policies to his creditors. His friends in the Quebec district will doubtless come to his aid. The liabilities amount to \$50,000. His property, it is understood, will only just cover his debts, so

President Polk's Condition Improved. Washington, D. C., June 9 .- The condition of president Polk of the farmers alliance s somewhat improved this morning.

LOCAL BREVITIES. Charles Davis and P. J. Byer got into a

fight late yesterday afternoon and were locked up. Rev. C. W. Savidge will baptize by immer sion at Cortlandt Beach Friday evening at clock. The party will meet at the People's

Meeting of Eighth Ward Republican club at Shroder's hall, Twenty-fourth and Cuming. Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present. By order of president. Joe Rogers, Minnie Lewis, Mary Miller,

Edna White and Celia Lee, colored courte-sans, were arrested this afternoon on a charge of robbing preferred by Julius Storz. Storz is a farmer of Butler county, Kansas, who found his way into the slums with \$150 in his pocket. When he wandered out his

pocket was empty. A mass meeting of Bohemian citizens will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 12, at 3 p. m., at the new Merz hall, South Thirteenth street, to discuss the question of vot-ing bonds for the Nebraska Central railroad. The question is whether the city is to go ahead, or let some Missouri town car ture the business that coperly belongs to

Omaha. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

C. W. Thomas left for Chicago yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thayer went to Chicago yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown left over the Northwestern yesterday for Chicago and the

Mr. and Mrs. John Duffy of South Omaha will sail Saturday for Liverpool via the Cunarder, Servia. C. A. Mitchell, ticket agent of the North western at the Webster street depot, left for

the east yesterday. George Swobada and wife sail for the fatherland July 5, on the steamship Lahn of the North German Lloyd. Dr. S. R. Patten and wife left vesterday for Helena, Mont., where the doctor will represent Nebraska in the Ancient Order of

United Workmen grand lodge meeting. Charles H. French, Dr. Paul Carpenter, Joseph Lomax and Prof. E. A. Leo of Cedar Rapids, who have been in attendance upon the State Firemen's tournament at Atlantic, were Omaha visitors yesterday. M. M. Hamlin of this city, general adjuster of the Phenix Insurance company of Brook lyn, has returned from Harper and Weiling

ton, Kan., where he has been adjusting the tornado losses of his company. He goes today to Jimtown, Colo., to look after losses in the recent fire at that place. Mosars. Hussey and Road, the On aha dele gates to the national plumbers' convention, leave tomorrow to attend the session of that body, which convenes this year in Wash-

New York, June 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-E. S. Snyder at the Hoffman house and V. A. Sonnescliffe at the Metropolitan, are from Omaha. H. F. Wymau of Omaha is at the Plaza notel.

ECLECTIC, TOP AND BOTTOM

Cotner University's Medical Paculty is Finally Provided For.

GENTLE PEACE SMILES ON THE DOCTORS

All the Bitterness of the Session Forgotten and Differences Adjusted So as to Satisfy Everybody-The New Officers.

Although fairly and squarely knocked out of the box, the Cotner university faculty folks did not propose to give up. Shortly after the meeting of the State Eclectic Medical association adjourned Wednesday night they held a conference and decided to try to force a reconsideration at the morning session, and to that end at once entered upon a course of lobbying that lasted until nearly daylight. They were at it again bright and early, anddid not let up until yesterday morning's session was called to

Dr. Conway was on hand again. He had a little speech full of catsup and peppersauce that he was anxious to unload, but the assoclation was a trifle too swift for him. The members anticipated his little scheme, and they set a killing pace that soon convinced they set a killing pace that soon convinced the doctor that he was outclassed, and he quit in the stretch. He was barely allowed to state that the records misrepresented the case, as he had resigned instead of being kicked out of the association. The records were ordered corrected in accordance with Dr. Conway's wishes, the president afterwards stating that there was no question but that Conway had read the handwriting on the wall and had resigned while he had a chance, instead of waiting to mandwriting on the wall and had resigned while he had a chance, instead of waiting to be expelled from the association. He further stated that Conway had been a perpetual eyesore to the association and they were giad to be thoroughly rid of him.

They rather had the bulge on Mr. Conway, as he was out of the association, and therefore not entitled to the floor, and the president refused to allow him to make any additional talegraph or any way to further the same any safety and the president refused to allow him to make any additional talegraph. statement or in any way to further take up the time of the association

The doctor finally picked up his hat in a race, declaring that he would go to a newspaper office and set himself right with the world, and incidentally relieve himself of a few things that he knew about the associa-The Cotner Trouble Again.

The Cotner trouble came up again under the head of medical colleges, and for two hours the faculty adherents skilfully en-deavored to get in their work, but without success. There was no reconsideration and the move to secure an endorsement of the faculty was a desmal failure. In order to carry out the intent of the committee report adopted Wednesday evening, a resolution was introduced providing

for the appointment of a new committee to thoroughly investigate the case, the course of study and methods of instruction followed by the faculty, and conferring on the committee power to act as it might see fit in the best interests of ec-lecticism, at any time between now and the

next annual meeting. Exceptions were taken to the resolution, and a committee, consisting of Dr. Howard of Harvard, Drs. Van Camp and Morton of Omaha, Dr. Lutgen of Brock and Dr. Johason of Province City, was appointed to draw up an instructing resolution to fill the case and to report at a circle to the

the case and to report at 2 o'clock, so that a committee could then be appointed that would have full swing. After the meeting adjourned Dr. Carriker professed to feel that it virtually amounted o a full reconsideration of all that was done ast night, and that the faculty was to re-main undisturbed for this year at least, He said that the whole trouble was kicked up by a few soreheads and malcontents, who were in the minority, but who wanted to rule or ruin. He admitted that he and his friends had done some tall lobbying, but he insisted that it had been successful and that

was the great beauty of it all.
On the other hand, the opposition denied that they had let up at all or that their cause was in any way weakened, and promised to drop the president so hard at the afternoon session as to make his teeth melt They claimed to have the committee on resolutions and that they would get the investigating committee, too, and then goodby anti-eclecticism at Cotner.

They stated that certain causes would be sufficient grounds for removal, and that seme members of the faculty would have to

go forthwith. Certain members of the faculty declared that they are there for the ensuing year and therefore could not be removed, but the opposition declared that they could be bounced immediately and they there laid the founda-

tion for another row to come on as soon as the present one is off.

Everything Adjusted Smoothly. The committee was ready with its report when the members reassembled in the after-noon, and recommended the appointment of a committee of five to exercise a general supervision over the medi-cal department of Cotner univer-sity during the next year; to examine into the present condition of affairs and to consult with the trustees regarding the faculty." It was declared to be the province of this committee to name the members of the faculty, subject to the approval of the trustees, and it was specifically provided that none but graduates of straight edectic col-leges should be thus honored.

The report was adopted and the same committee that formulated the resolution and instructions was reappointed to carry them The election of officers for the ensuing The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. Ira Van Camp of Omana; first vice president, Dr. S. D. Howard of Harvard; second vice president, Dr. R. B. Morton of Omana; secretary, Dr. A. Oppermann of Auburn; treasurer, Dr. Cameron of Palmyra; board of censors—Dr. J. M. Keys of Omana, Dr. C. S. Palmer of Holdrege, Dr. C. B. Stutzman of Davenport.

Stutzman of Davenport.
It was a noticeable fact that the opposition faction not only came out on top in the faculty fight, but elected all of the new officers as well. The faction that had been running things didn't get a smell.

Dr. W. S. Latta of Lincoln, the dean of the Cotner faculty, and the father of the eclectic association in this state, took the defeat very much to heart, and resigned his position, but the association wouldn't have it that way. Both sides insisted that he must stay, and tears filled many eyes at the pros-pect of an impending separation. In the face of such an unequivocal demonstration of

respect and esteem for him, Dr. Latta could not insist on the acceptance of his resigna-tion, and finally withdrew it. tion, and finally withdrew it.

Hastings was selected as the place of holding the next meeting, and after a short season of routine business the association adjourned until the third Tuesday in May, 1898. The utmost good nature and harmony prevailed at the afternoon session, and the bitter wrangle of the preceding evening was apparently forgotten. The members separated in the utmost good fellowship.

arated in the utmost good fellowship Dixon's Lamp Holds Out. The lamp of life now burning for the especial benefit of Mr. Clinton E. Dixon, the soldier condemned to be hanged some months ago by the United States court, will not be snuffed out until June 24. He has been

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1892.—Brad D. Slaughter, United States Marshal, Omaha, New: Dixon is again respited until Fridsy, June 24 Warrant mailed. W. H. H. Miller, Attorney General.

This respite was secured by Marshal Slaughter on account of the fact that the grand lodge of the Masonic order meets in Omaha next week, when the execution was to have taken place.

Dixon's attorney is still hopeful of securing a commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment.

granted another respite, as the following telegram will boar witness: