THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

CROSSED THE DARK RIVER

General Benjamin P. Butler Passes to His Eternal Best.

PEACEFULLY AND CALMLY CAME THE END

End of a Well Rounded Life -A Short Sketch of His Career as a Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman-Ilis Last

Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.-General Benjamin F. Butler, the lawyer, statesman, millionaire manufacturer and politician died at his Washington residence, 220 New Jersey avenue, at 1:30 this morning.

The general has always to a more or less extent made his residence in Washington, although many of the scenes of his successful ventures have been located elsewhere. Dur ing the present winter a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the state of Massachusetts and in which he took an appeal to the supreme court had demanded his almost constant residence in this city. Every Monday he was a familiar figure at the sessions of the court, when decisions were handed down. His age, as well as general impairment of health, while listening to the oral decisions and waiting for his own, was a matter of remark time and time again. Finally a few weeks ago the case was decided against him.

His death caused an immense surprise as it was not even known he was alling, any more than a man who had lived and labored so long was bound to be. The general was accompanied to Washington by his colored valet, who has attended him during the past fifteen or twenty years and who always went with him when he traveled. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the general was at-tacked by a fit of coughing which awakened the man servant, who occupied an adjoining room. He at once hastened to the general's bedside. The general, meanwhile, had gone to the bath room adjoining, to which his valet hastened and offered his assistance. The general mentioned that his expectora tion had been discolored with blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after his valet had assisted him to his bed, he said: "That's all, West. You need not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep.

When the End Came.

He had lain on his bed but a few moments. however, when his heavy breathing again caused alarm, and Mr. Lancier Dunn, his nephew by marriage, started out in search of medical assistance. It was fully fifteen minutes before he could secure aid and then when he returned with Dr. Luce, the assistant of Dr. Rayne, the physician of the fam-ily, it was seen the general was in extremis. The doctor informed the two nieces, Miss Stevens and Mrs. Dunn, who were at his bedside, and death followed almost immediately. The end was apparently painless. General Butler was at the War department yesterday afternoon after his appearance in court earlier in the day. Returning home he ate dinner, after which he sat pleasantly chatting with the members of the household. He retired about 11 o'clock, apparently

as well as ever. On his way here from New York last Friday, General Butler was taken sick on the train, but recovered. Yesterday he caught a very heavy cold which produced pneu-monia, and that in turn caused failure of the heart, which was the immediate cause of death. Strange to say he had only the day previously said at the dinner table that he would die like a flash, and that some morning they would find him dead on his bed. He had no dread of sudden death; on the contrary, he had frequently said he would prefer to go suddenly rather than to linger and suffer. He spoke of Mr. Blaine in this connection at dinner, and asked how he was. He remarked: "He will outlive us all yet." The interment will take place at Lowell, Mass, in the family plot, where lie the re-mains of his wife and his son Benjamin, the latter of whom died in 1876.

The general's daughter, Mrs. General Ames, is at Highlands, N. J., and his son Paul at Lowell, Mass.

His His Benjamin Franklin Butter figured in more characters than any other public man of this age. There have been several abler gen-erals, many more prominent statesmen, as many more eloquent attorneys, though very few as successful and perhaps fewer as adroit politicians. But no other man played so many parts as well, from the place of

consuls protested against this and the government ordered the return of the meney. On December 6, 1863, Butler was recalled, as he declared, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, who supposed the general to be hostile to his Mexican schemes.

Given Another Command Near the close of 1863 he was placed in command of the Department of Vir-ginia and North Carolina. He was after-wards called to the Army of the James. In 1864 he was sent to New York to ensure quiet during the election. In December of that can be conducted an includent error that year he conducted an inefficient expe-dition against Fort Fisher and was afterwards removed from command by General Grant. In 1866 he was elected to congress as a republican and retained his scat until 1879, with the exception of the years 1875-7. He was one of the most ac-tive men in 1898 in the house in conducting the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, He was the unsuccessful candi-date for governor of Massachusetts in 1871

and 1878-9 was the candidate of the in-dependent greenbackers and democrats for the same office and was again defeated. In 1882 he was elected by the democrats; was renominated in 1883 and defeated. He was the candidate of the greenbackers and anti-monopolists for president in 1884 and re-ceived 133,825 votes.

Ceived 132.855 votes. He was at the time of his death 75 years of age. The later years of his life he de-voted to the practice of law and brought many cases before the supreme court. His familiar face and broad brimmed hat were even in the supreme court in general term. seen in the supreme court in general term yesterday. The old contest over the will of Samuel Strong, heard by the general term on appeal from the circuit court was to have been tried this term. Judge E. O. D. Bar-rett asked the court to put the case down for learing this week to accommodate General Butter, as it might not be convenient for him to attend later in the term. The court wasobliged to refuse the request as other important cases had the preference.

DEATH OF SENATOR KENNA.

After a Lingering Illness He Succumbs to Heart Disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11,-The hand of

death has again been laid heavily on the senate. At 3 o'clock this morning when the keenest and bitterest gale of the winter swept through the streets and shook at the window casements, the end came to Senator John E. Kenna, and he passed quietly away after a long illness. His death was not unexpected, for he had been failing steadily since midnight, and when the last struggle came he was surrounded by the faces of those he loved best on earth, and everything that science could do to smooth the fatal pathway had been done.

His ailment was heart disease and his father had died before him from the fatal effection. For years he had been conscious that he was subject to a fatal termination of the disease any moment, and in consequence he had lived abstemiously and simply and had avoided any chance shock, although he was unable altogether to resist the at-tractions of the field and stream, for Senator Kenna was a born sportsman and loved to spend weeks at a time in the pine woods of his native state in pursuit of game and fish. He felt that these trips were beneficial to his health, but when he returned to Wash-

ington last fall he complained that he had not recuperated as usual in his summer His Fatal Illness.

vacation.

lapse.

Last October the stroke came, and he took to his bed. It was a narrow escape then from immediate death. The senator was a man of great strength and will power, and the consciousness that he would leave behind him so many helpless little ones and he was a poor man (he had six young chil-dren) nerved him to fight for his life with superhuman vigor. The result was that several times he rallied and escaped from the jaws of death to the surprise of the medical men. In one or two instances so marked was the improvement noted in his condition that it justified hopes of his ultimate recovery. As late as Saturday last he was cheerful, and yesterday he told a member of his state delegation that he was recovering. A fit of nausea yesterday greatly emphasized to the physicians the precarious condition of the patient. It marked the failure of the circulation, the breaking down of the over taxed

heart, and they looked for the worst. Still he rallied again and the end appeared to be still distant until about 8 o'clock last night when there were unmistakable signs of col-From that time the vital forces ebbed rapidly. The members of the family, except

FOREIGN LABOR IS NEEDED Reasons Why the Gates of America Should Not Olose on Toilers from Abroad.

WEBER ON IMMIGRATION COLO NEL

United States Commissioner for the Port of New York Tells Why There is Room Here for the Coming European Millions.

There should be a better guarding of the avenues of citizeuship, writes Colonel John W. Weber, United States commissioner of immigration at New York, to the Chicago News Record. I would extend the privileges of citizenship to no one who does not prove that he is mentally and morally fitted to receive such privileges. These things accomplished, the question of immigration will not be so serious a problem as many now believe. With the exception of the Jews of Russia it is not oppression that prompts emigration. bet rather the superior conditions which prevail here over those which exist in Europe. I may add that when investigating the subject of immigration in Europe in 1891 I found that wherever manufacturing was active emigration was singgish, and

that emigration came not from the activity of land companies and steamship lines, as many suppose, but because John, who has established himself here, writes to his brother Jim, who remains at home, to come here because of the better opportunities and superior conditions existing here.

Benefits of Immigration. And now comes the question. Has immi gration been beneficial to this country? I fancy there will be no one to dispute the advantages of immigration in the past. We owe to the toilers from abroad the building of our vast railroad system, the digging of our canats, the springing up of cities and the creation of new states, as well as some

acknowledgment for performing their full share in contending for the supremacy of the union during the late war. And another point-the manual labor has been hired by the native American. The native engineers the job; the foreigner does the shoveling. The foreigner plows and sows, the native reaps; the one builds railroads, the other runs them. In short, the American in every walk of life (politics hereabouts, perhaps, excepted) has been the "boss." I may go even further and venture to remark that, while the foreigner feeds the cattle on the farm, the native waters the stock on Wall street, and while one makes dividends possible, the other finds

them profitable.

Problem of the Present. So we see that immigration has been bene ficial in the past, and now we are confronted with the question, Is it now beneficial? It is true that of late years the stream has inreased from southern Europe in the influx of Italians and Slavs, who are more generally illiterate than the northern element. If this is so we should stop it, and can stop it, for we have the power, by prescribing an educa-tional test for arriving immigrants. Whether this is detrimental or not, we should at least diagnose the case carefully before laying down a heroic course of treatment, for immigration is a growth and not an explosion, and the volume is so strong and the momentum so great that you cannot suddenly apply the air brake without a shock which will dis-turb and disarrange existing conditions,

reaching all over the country, and once stopped you cannot resume at short notice. Is Competition Unhealthy?

Plans for Restriction.

It has been stated that the incoming of foreigners brings about an unhealthy com-petition in the labor market and reduces wages. I dispute this, however, for the tendency of wages for the last thirty years has been steadily upward. Others say that the foreigners contribute an abnormal proportion of inmates in our poorhouses and our prisons. This is probably true, but it is because the foreigner belongs to the poorer half of the community. The pathways lead-ing to crime too frequently branch off from the avenues of necessity. Others, again, say that we are becoming overcrowded. Those Taose who are regarded as good authorities, however, say we can accommodate seven times our present numbers without overcrowding,

tion abroad by American consuls. This plan I contend is the weakes?In good results, the strongest in disadvantages, the most expen-sive in its enforcement, and the most decep-tive and barren in its yield. Servant Question.

We are and have been for years feeling the lack of sufficient domestic help, and where the servant girl of the future will come from, if you close the gates, I don't know. Where are the American girls who are ready to go into the kitchen? They are found in novels or in the next country, but seldom, if ever, here. Indeed, it is all that we can do to keep the foreign girls in the kitchen after the Americanizing influences have caused them to discard the kerchief, around their heads upon landing and don the high hat with feathers and birds firstead. The Holland Dutch girl, who passes through Ellis island with wooden shoes upon her feet, kicks them off in less than a week and puts on plain leather ones instead. Within a month sho will wear high heeled shoes with pointed oes, squeeze herself into a corset, an article she perhaps never saw before her arrival here, flourish a bustle and sport a parasol, and the chances are that within a year some sensible fellow will have married her and

settled her in a cosy home. And, unfortunately, a natural increase in population will not supply the waste of time and the decay of brain and muscle. It is not the American fashion now to raise large families. There has been a great improvement in the sifting process of late, and it is now practically impossible for a pauper or a criminal to get within our gates. Symbol of Liberty.

At the entrance of our harbor, on a great granite pedestal, stands a statue, a figure of our national goddess, christened "Liberty Enlightening the World," bearing aloft in Enlightening the World," bearing aloft in outstretched hand a torch which up to this Wherever the spark of liberty has kindled hope in human breast, wherever hope has crystallized into effort, that torch has been the beacon light for persecuted human-ity, the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. If it means this no longer let us correct its reading as speedily as possible. Change the character of that symbolic figure; tear from its forehead its beautiful crown, and let it be considered a grim senti-nel forbidding approach, and let the light which dances over the waters of our beautiful bay mark a dead-line across which an alien immigrant will pass only at his peril.

TRAINMEN IN SESSION.

Conductors Busy at the Dellone-Brakemen Meet at the Barker.

Yesterday was a busy day for the grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, room 38 in the Dellone being constantly occupied by the committee. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as fellows: John S. Kissick of Fitty Years Settles It Denver, chairman; C. D. Roberts of Cheyenne, vice chairman; H. R. McBride, Secretary, Grand Island. One of the prominent members of the com-

mittee in talking to a BEE reporter about the meeting said: "While there are no serious grievances to require the attention of Mr Dickinson, still we have some matters which must be passed upon by the assistant gen-eral manager, who has charge of the operating department of the Union Pacific, Belated committeemen, as they come in, bring with them grievances which the committee will act upon and then refer to Mr. Dickin There is no ground for apprehension son. Labor organizations on the system are gen erally contented, but there are certain minor matters that require consideration, and we will stay here until they are settled, which, of course, will be just as soon as the committee gets through its business, and before

"It is hard to say when we will get through, certainly not this week. We are in session from 9 in the morning until 6 at night. This we have to do to get back on our runs. "The Order of Railway Couductors has

never been in so excellent a condition as now, and we attribute this condition to the conservative policy of our executive officers." What the O. R. T. Did.

Two sessions of the Order of Railway Trainmen's association were held yesterday, but no special business came before the convention. No ceremony was observed in seating the newly elected officers. The delegates expect to be in session two or three Yesterday's session was devoted days yet. mostly to discussing questions pertaining to improvements in and for the good of the In a day or so the committee will ask for

Best Cure For All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has no equal as a cough-cure.

Bronchitis

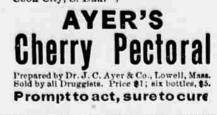
"When I was a boy, I had a brouchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. . I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering , it safe to be without it."-J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, 1 was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured." - Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

La Grippe

"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Aver's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."-W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak. 4



CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

More kinds of cheats

> In shoes than in anything eise that you buy. You can't detect them. Goodyear and Wardwell welts parade as hand sewed-split leather as full stock-oil cloth as patent leather-American calf as French and a late wrinkle adds the smell of Russia leather to a piece of calf tanned by some enterprising yankee down east. Your safety lies in buying of a house that you can trust-one that will give you new shoes or your money back if your shoes don't wear as they should. We do that very thing -pay back your money if your shoes go back on you too soon. We sell shoes for what they are. Wardwell welts are Wardwell welts; Goodyear welts are Goodyear welts and our hand sewed shoes are sewed by hand, every stitch. We sell shoes that wear. That's the first point we insist on from the men who make our shoes-wearitivity. It s done more to build up our shoe business to it's present magnitude than any other one thing. Our early spring purchases of shoes are here today-in the new shapes as well as the old standbys. The workingman's shoe at one twenty five, with solid leather insoles and counters. The solid American calf-made with genuine Goodyear welt at two dollars and fifty cents-the best shoe for the average man ever made. The dressy three

ninety shoe-made of the finest of selected stock-American calf-the equal of any six dollar shoe shop shoe; the genuine, every stitch by hand French calf at five dollars and a half (two dollars under the shoe stores). All these and many more kinds of shoes are here today in lace and congress-in all sizesin all widths-in all styles of lasts-in all toe shapes from the peaked point of the dude to the wide toe of a best girl's dad-in plain or tipped: Also swell shapes in enamels and patent leather tips. Of course you expect to save on your shoes by buying here, same as you do in your clothes and hats.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of Con-sumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved it-self through a record as old as our grand fath-ers, means just what it is-AND YOU WILL. Nebraska Clothing Co A Specific for Consumption and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treat-ment in the world can place so many perma-nent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of Consumption as OMAHA We close at 6:30 p. m. Saturdays 10 p. m. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup When all disc falls it comes to the rescue. Not until it falls, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throuchout the ages. Dr. Scienci's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Dis-cases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. REMOVAL SALE. VAN COTT JEWELRY COMPANY, for Thirty Days only we will offer our entire stock of Diamonds and Christmas Jewelry and Silverware at less than manufacturer's cost. Fourteenth and Farnam Streets-



small lawyer to that of proconsul in a cap-tured city in the most delicate era and diffi-cult situation of the civil war. As a child Butler was very sickly and irrit-able. He went on a long fishing voyage and got rid of all his troubles-except a tendency deed combative from the start. In college he was half the time engaged in controversy with the faculty, and barely escaped expul-sion; in politics he often bolted party lines, and in congress he was perpetually in hot water. He reached his maximum of great-ness about 1866-76, and after 1884 was practically withdrawn from the public view. Thus retired the most unique and versatile char-acter that ever appeared in American politics. Personally, a culogist of Butler said of him: "He is a thorough 'Yankee'-using that phrase in its most slangy as well as local and genealogical sense. Other men may be somewhat Yankee-he fills the bill. Like all intensely positive characters who possess ability, he has been much admired, more feared and most intensely hated; but it more feared and most intensely hated; but it cannot be thought that he was ever widely loved. Many have cursed him; no one ever said he was a fool. As to stock, it would be hard to find a purer blooded Yankee. The Butlers came to New England among the first, and Ben's grandfather. Captain Zep-haniah Butler, fought under Wolfe at Que-bec and gained fame in the Revolution, while his father. John was a captain in 1812-15. his father, John, was a captain in 1812-15. His mother came of the Cilleys, a Scotch-frish family, and the Cilley of New Hamp-shire who was killed in the noted duel was a

cousin of the general." He was born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818; was graduated from the Baptist col-lege at Waterville, Me., in 1838, and was in no long time admitted to practice at the bar; was married in 1843 to Miss Hildreth, and became a general of Massachusetts militia

As a Soldier.

It was in his capacity as officer of the Massachusetts Militia that he entered the service of the United States. April 18, 1861. On the 17th he started for Washington and his experience at Annapolis, Md., from which his troops repaired the railway and locomotives and ran the latter was one of the most interesting and encouraging inci-dents of the time. tents of the time.

May 13, 1861, General Butler took posses-sion of Baltimore, finding the late turbulent to be a submitted of the second secon mous order, or decision, that "as slaves are property in Virginia, fugitive slaves who enter our lines are contraband of war," and property enter our lines are contraband of war," and many a year passed before the freedmen ceased to be called "contrabands." The first movement ordered by him resulted in the repulse at Big Bethel, which at that time was thought a great disaster; but he soon regained prestige by aiding in the cap-ture of Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina.

His Rule at New Orleans.

March 23, 1862, the so called "Butler expe dition" reached and took possession of Ship island. In May, after Farragut had virtually captured New Orleans, Butler took

virtually captured New Orleans, Butler took possession of the city. His administration of affairs was marked with great vigor, and encountered much hos-tile comment the world over. He instituted tile comment the world over. He instituted the strictest sanitary regulations, which kept the city free from threatened yellow fever, armed the free negroes and compelled rich secessionists to contribute toward the poor of the city. One day William Munford hauled down the United States flag from the mint. For that Butler had him hanged. He issued "Order No. 28," to prevent women from insulting his soldiers, and for that Jefferson Davis proclaimed him an outlaw Butler seized about \$800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that arms for the confederates were to be house it with it. All the foreign claiming that arms for the confederates were to be bought with it. All the foreign

the youngest of his children, were all in attendance at the bedside soon after midnight, and they were present when the hus-band and father drew his last breath. Europe in density of population. Funeral Services.

The remains will be taken to the capitol the entire inflow of the last ten years with great advantage to her interests and have room to spare. Europe does not suffer so

tomorrow, and the funeral services will take place in the senate chamber. As the deceased was a Catholic the services will be impressive, and performed under the direction of Archbishop Gibbons much from overpopulation as from overtaxa-tion to support royalty, nobility and immense standing armies, with their continual reof Baltimore, to whom the senator was warmly attached. Tomorrow night the re-mains, escorted by the congressional com-mittee and attended by the members of the plenisment of weapons and munitions of war and naval equipments, making taxation so heavy as to almost obliterate that great heavy as to almost oblicerate that great middle class, which is the strength, as it is the pride and glory, of this land. And in speaking of overcrowding we must not for-get the available area of Canada. Her manifamily of the deceased and a few personal friends, will be placed on a Chesapeake & Ohio train and be taken to Charleston, W. Va., the home of the dead senator. The joint committee to conduct the funeral will consist of Messrs. Faulkner, Blackburn,

get the available area of Canexation. fest destiny is, I believe, annexation. Daniel, Walthall, Manderson and Squire on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Ander-I desire now to consider briefly the various plans for increasing the existing restrictions , Pendleton, Capchart, Wilson of West ginia, Tucker, Bingham, Henderson, of immigration by direct and indirect methods. To begin with, we can adopt any or all of the plans suggested. Congress has Virginia, Tucker, Bingham, Henderson, Dungan, Mansur and Outhwaite on the part of the house. the power to shut down altogether, to pre-

An honest pill is the noblest work of the apothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, billousness and sick headscribe an educational test or a money qualifi-cation, can exclude nationalities, as has been ache.

TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED.

Another Appalling Coal Mine Accident in

Colorado. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.-An order reached Denver late last night for twenty-seven coffins from Como, Colo., on the Denver & round numbers: round numbers: 289 Scandivavians out of. 890 Gernams out of. 1.016 Irish out of. 3.140 Austrians out of. 4.331 Russians out of. 6.265 Hungarians out of. 9.755 Poles out of. 28,279 Italians out of. If we had had the management of the second secon South Park division of the Union Pacific. An Associated Press agent immediately secured a wire to the latter place and at an early hour this morning succeeded in getting particulars of one of the most serious mining accidents that ever occurred in this

If we had had the money qualification from January 1 to November 1, 1892, for persons over 20 years of age, say \$100-which is the state. The Union Pacific railroad owns and operates coal mines at King, Colo., amount most commonly suggested-we w have shut out 194,000 out of 202,000. four miles from Como, where it four miles from Como, where it employs 200 miners. Yesterday after-noon a premature explosion occurred in one of the chambers where twenty-eight miners were at work. A terrific explosion immediately occurred—a "dust explosion," in miner's phraseology. The shock killed twenty seven of the men. One man who was near the entrance to the mine suc-ceeded in escaping. The bodies of those who were killed were not recovered until midwould have shut out: 28,955 Scandinavians out of 28,000 Germans out of 18,862 Irish out of 10,409 Austrians out of. 4,390 Russians out of 5,691 Hungarians out of . were killed were not recovered until mid-night and on account of their blackened con-dition only eleven of them were recognizable.

The names of the eleven are

ROBERT BLYTHE.
ANDREW ANDERSON.
JOE JAMES.
ANTONIO PREETL
JOHN DURACK.
MIKE ANTONETTL
STEPHEN CONTIE.
LOUIS MARINENO.
JOE DANA.
PETER ROSSIA.
A half dozen other miners a

A half dozen other miners are missing and may be in the ruins. Very little damage was done to the mine, but it will be kept closed until the state inspector arrives.

Los ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 11 .- Burglars blew open a safe in the office of Haywood Bros. & Co., furniture dealers, this morning. The explosion was a terrific one and wrecked the building. The safe door was blown twenty feet into the street. The explosion attracted everybody in the neighborhood to the place and the burglars were scared away. There was only a small amount of money in the safe

Constipation cured by DeWitt's Early Risers.

Retail Furniture Dealers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11 .- John H. Smythe of Chicago was today elected president of the national organization effected by the retail furniture dealers in convention here. Among the vice presidents elected is J. Shaubin, Butte, Mont.

If you have piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve will surely cure you.

son and present the few grievances which and even then fall below the countries of have been brought to the notice of the committee for consideration by the Union Pacific Plenty of Room in Texas. management. The state of Texas alone could have taken

Secretary Hogan of the order said last Secretary Hogan of the order said last night that the association was in a flourish-ing condition and had very few grievances, because, as a rule, the trainmen in the em-ploy of the Union Pacific were well treated and had very few complaints to make.

How to Save Doctor Bills.

Chicago Daily Calumet. Many a doctor's bill has been saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The name is a household word in many parts of the country. Chamberlain's medicines have an extensive sale in the World's Fair City any many people testify to the merits of their different remedies.

Will Exchange Signals.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 11 .- The officials of the United States coast and geodetic survey announce that they will begin operations about the middle of January for an interchange of longitude signals over telegraphic circuits between Austin, Tex., and New Orleans; Austin and Galveston; Aus-tin and El Paso; between Santa Fe and El Paso; Santa Fe and Needles, Cal. A representative of the United States coast done in the case of the Chinese. Or we can limit the number coming in any one year or from any one nationality, or place upon the traffic any restrictions desired—wise or fool-ish. If we had had in force from February and geodetic survey is expected to arrive here shortly to establish the service. It is probable that this move has some connection above the age of 15 years 57,000 out of 275,-000 arrivals. We would have shut out in with the re-establishment of the internandary line between the United States and Mexico. 42 000

Perfect action and perfect h ealth resul-from the use of DeWitt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill.

His First Official Act.

20,000 18,000 22,000 22,000 17,000 43,000DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.-Peter Augusto, inder sentence of death for killing Harry Sullivan was today granted a respite of ninety days.

This was the first official act of the popu-list governor, Davis D. Waite, who is opposed to capital punishment, and in his inaugural address yesterday recommended the abolishment of it and the substitution of 31,000 19,30010,700life imprisoment. The governor is deter-mined that there shall be no hanging one 5,000 15,904 during his administration and the respite is





To the owners of all lots and parts of lots on Fifth street, from Plerce street to Wool-

To the owners of all lots and parts of lots of Wool-Fifth street, from Pierce street to Wool-worth avenue: You are hereby notified that the under-signed, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duiy appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city coun-cit of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by grading of said street, declared necessary proved Dec 24, 1892 — You are further notified, that having ac-cepted said appointment, and duiy qualified as required by 12w, we will, on the ifth day of January, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Shriver & Obnomber, 1401 Farman street, within the proper of considering and making the assess-ment of damage to the owners respectively of said property, affected by said graning, taking into consideration special benefits, if any. You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid and make any objection to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper. W. G. SHILIVER

Proposals for Boundary Survey and Monuments. DEFAR THEFT OF THE INTERIOR Contrast Contrast of the Second State of Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont as a sont of the Second State of South Dakots which is sont awarded so the bidder that if he is not awarded the bidder that if he is not awarded so the Second State of Proposals for bound Second State of South Dakots, which is sont awarded so sonth Dakots, which is not awarded so the Second State of Proposals for bound Second Second State of Proposals for bound Second Second

W. M. STONE. [Signed] j34216

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