the contract an additional six years. All power is vested in the legislature where it is not restricted by the constitution.

In many of the older states it will be found, on examination, the legislatures thereof granted divorces, created corporations and extended their power, passed laws to organize certain cities and many other special laws on various subjects. The ends and aims of the constitutional convention of 1875 and of the people who adopted the constitution which that convention presented was to at once and forever deny all power and authority of the legislature of this state to confer by special act any special or exclusive privilege whatsoever upon corporation or individual or to pass any special act where a general law can be made applicable. You will observe that said section 15 contains upwards of twenty-five different subjects upon which the legislature is restricted in its power to pass special laws.

The act of February 23, 1879, and the act of March 2, 1887, assume to confer upon W. H. B. Stout, as well as upon Mosher, additional powers and privileges on certain prescribed conditions. The title of the 1879 act is "An Act Extending the Contract, etc., to W. H. B. Stout upon Certain Conditions." The act of 1887 is "An Act to Extend the Contract, etc., to C. W. Mosher, Assignee of W. H. B. Stout." There can be no question but what both of the above are special acts. There can be no question but what a general law could be made applicable in both cases. And I am of the opinion that both laws are unconstitutional and void.

Other Good and Valid Reasons.

There are many other reasons, strong in themselves, why the contract of lease should be annulled and the state take immediate possession of the penitentiary with the property thereunto belonging. Under the original contract with Mr. Stout the state delivered to him a large amount of personal property that was to be returned in time or the appraised value thereof was to be paid by the contractor. Since the date of said contract the state has expended large sums of money in purchase of other property and improving the penitentiary. All of such property, as well as all of the prisoners in the penitentiary, are now under the apparent control and management of W. H. Dorgan, who claims to have purchased the rights of C. W. Mosher and to the lease contract. Dorgan is now in possession of the penitentiary without color of authority. He is using the property of the state, hiring out the prisoners for his own benefit, and yet is under no obligation to the state.

Dorgan has never given a bond to secure the state from the loss of property, nor for the faithful performance of any duty imposed upon the contractor under the original contract; the salaries of the officers and guards must be paid by the contractor. He must board and clothe the convicts and pay all expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance of the penitentiary. Under the conditions existing at present there is great danger of the property of the state being lost or destroyed. And I am of the opinion that the safest and speediest way of protecting the interests of the state is to designate some officer recognized by law to take immediate possession of the penitentiary and all property therein or connected therewith. Authorize such officer to perform such duties under the supervision of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings as will keep the convicts at work, provide for their welfare and maintenance of the institution until the legislature can provide the necessary rules and regulations to govern the same.

Their Property Interest.

It is true that Stout, as well as Mosher, has at various times expended large sums of money in providing improved machinery, and such money as now invested therein. Still it is equally true that such investments so made will be surrounded by safeguards while in the possession of the state to a far greater extent than the property of the state will be in the hands of any person without a bond and holding without color of authority.

After the state has at once taken possession of the institution all the property can be appraised and any balance that might be found due to Mosher or Stout on final settlement can be paid him.

If any legal questions are to arise regarding the rights of Mosher or Dorgan, it is far better that such litigation should take place with the state in possession of its own property than it would be to have the state prison in the hands of an individual with the state litigating to recover its own property from him. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LEESE.

Records of the Assignments.

EXHIBIT B.

AUGUST 1, 1887—C. W. Mosher having entered into a bond with the state of Nebraska in the penal sum of $100,000 according to the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1887, and within contract is hereby extended to said Mosher for the period of ten years from the 1st day of October, 1889, according to the terms and provisions of said act. JOHN STEEN,

Committee Public Lands and Buildings.

G. L. LAWS,
Secretary of State.
WILLIAM LEESE,
Attorney General.
Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

EXHIBIT C.

For value received I hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over to W. H. Dorgan all my right, title and interest in and to a certain lease or contract with the state of Nebraska for the Nebraska state penitentiary and penitentiary grounds, mentioned in an act of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, entitled "An Act to Extend the Contract for the Leasing of the Penitentiary, Penitentiary Grounds and Convict Labor to C. W. Mosher Assignee of W. H. B. Stout," approved March 2, 1887. This assignment and transfer is made and accepted subject to all the terms of an agreement between the parties hereto of even date herewith.

Witness the signatures of the parties hereto this 1st day of February, 1892.

Witness: O. FUNKE. C. W. MOSHER.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE—Received and filed for record on this 8th day of February, A. D. 1892, and recorded in record book A at page 265. JOHN C. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—I, John C. Allen, secretary of state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of the extension of C. W. Mosher's contract for the Nebraska penitentiary, penitentiary grounds and convict labor; also assignment of C. W. Mosher to W. H. Dorgan of the contract for the penitentiary, penitentiary grounds and convict labor, with the original on file in this office and that the same is a true and perfect copy of said extention and assignment. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska, done at Lincoln this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth and of this state the twenty-seventh. JOHN C. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE.

Report on the Kearney Reformatory—The Prison Contract Considered.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate applied itself very industriously all forenoon to listening to reports from standing committees. These reports were very voluminous and consumed almost the entire time, to the exclusion of all other business. Among the bills advanced to third reading were senate files 420, 261, 115, 266, 459 and 233. Senate files 267, 268, 148, 172, 125, 230, and house rolls 83, 293 and 169 were placed on general file.

Shortly before noon the special committee appointed to investigate the condition and management of the State Industrial school at Kearney submitted its report. It was as follows:

Your committee appointed to investigate all state institutions not heretofore investigated by order of the house of representatives beg leave to report that we proceeded at once to examine into the financial affairs of the State Industrial school at Kearney, and to have the books and accounts of that institution for the last four years examined by an expert accountant. Many witnesses were called and all vouchers upon which warrants were drawn upon the state treasury during the period named were obtained from the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and examined as carefully as the shortness of the time allotted to the committee would permit. As a result of our investigations we find:

That it has been the custom of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to cause to be purchased under contract the articles of coal, flour and groceries for said institution. Estimates for said articles are prepared once each quarter by the superintendent and by him transmitted to the board, which advertises for bids. The bids, when received, are opened by the board of purchase and supplies at its first meeting after the commencement of the new quarter and are supposed to be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The item of coal was carefully examined into for the period of four years. The superintendent requires all coal to be weighed on the scales at the school and the coal is paid for on the basis of the school weights and not upon the basis of the weights of the coal dealers or the railroad company. The assistant superintendent, Mr. J. H. Silvernail, testified that it was a part of his duty to weigh the coal when it came to the institution and to enter the weights in a book kept for that purpose.

[A tabulated statement follows the above, showing the amounts of coal furnished the above institution for the three months ending the year 1891 and for the entire year 1892. The table shows the number of pounds claimed by the dealer, the number of pounds actually paid for, the amount claimed by the dealer and the amount actually paid. The totals are as follows: Pounds claimed, 4,278,620; pounds paid for, 4,233,238; amount claimed, $8,234.31; amount actually paid, $4,249.98.]

We further find that for the period of two years ending December 31, 1892, it cost the state to maintain the school an average of about 60 cents per day for each inmate. This includes all expenditures for the institution except specific appropriations for permanent improvements.

About Bunching Warrant.

An examination of the vouchers on file in the office of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings disclosed the fact that there was no uniform method at the institution of drawing vouchers in settlement of claims. Prior to June, 1891, it seems to have been the custom of drawing separate vouchers in favor of each person or firm to whom the institution was indebted, except in the case of employes, who signed a pay roll each month, upon which a warrant was drawn payable to the order of J. T. Mallalieu, agent, who drew the money upon such warrant and paid it to the employes by his personal check. Mr. John T. Mallalieu, the superintendent, testifies that on or about the above mentioned date he was requested by Mr. George E. Bowerman, then deputy auditor of public accounts, in the interests of economy, of time, labor and money, to discontinue drawing separate vouchers for each item of indebtedness, and, as far as possible, to bunch the claims in a single voucher drawn in favor of himself as agent. The reason given by Mr. Bowerman, as Mr. Mallalieu testifies, for this request was that it would save labor, time and expense in the auditor's office. After receiving this request from Mr. Bowerman Mr. Mallalieu seems to have had some communication with the secretary of state, Mr. John Allen, upon the subject, and on June 26, 1891, he addressed a letter to that official, who is also the secretary of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, in which he called attention to the fact that the old method of drawing a separate voucher for each claim was the most satisfactory to him, but expressed a willingness to follow the new method if the board insisted upon it. A copy of said letter is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this report. Since said date it has been the custom of the superintendent to bunch many claims in one voucher drawn in favor of himself as agent. The warrant would also be drawn in his favor and he would disburse the money by his personal check to the parties to whom it was owing. It is but fair to Mr. Mallalieu to state that your committee found that he acted in good faith throughout. We were not able to scrutinize every check drawn by him, but we called indiscriminately for those drawn in different months and by comparing them with the vouchers we found in each instance so examined that every dollar received by him from the state was actually paid out to the parties for whom it was intended. Your committee, however, does not fail to criticise in strongest terms this system as dangerous alike to the state and to the head of the institution. Honest officials are subjected to suspicion, and in case their checks should become lost or destroyed they would find it very difficult, if not indeed impossible, to prove that they had properly disbursed the money entrusted to them. This, however, is not the worst feature of the system. Strange as it may seem, the state has no receipt or other evidence of the payment of any claim where the money was sent to the head of the institution, and if that official should die or move out of the state it would be utterly impossible for the state to show actual payment of such claims.

One Instance of the Kind.

Your committee finds that in one instance, in July, 1891, the state auditor included in one warrant the amount due on several vouchers, notwithstanding they were drawn in favor of different persons. Vouchers were sent to his office in favor of John T. Mallalieu, agent, for $639.38; Raymond Bros. & Co., 243.77; Weaver & Bond, $367.94, and R. Cuddington & Son, $77.75; aggregating $1,328.84. These vouchers were approved separately by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, but the auditor, for some reason wholly beyond the comprehension of your committee, drew a warrant for the full amount, $1,328.84, in favor of R. Cuddington & Son. Your committee followed this warrant and found that it had been endorsed by R. Cuddington & Son and delivered to John T. Mallalieu, who gave his personal checks in payment of the claims mentioned in the four vouchers covered by said warrant. Other instances were found where vouchers were drawn in favor of the bookkeeper and assistant superintendent of the institution for money to be distributed by them to the persons to whom it was owing. These instances, however, seem to have occurred in cases where those officers had intimate personal knowledge of the claims to be paid.

Your committee further finds that the law requiring vouchers and warrants to be drawn in favor of the parties to whom the state owed the money, has been violated times too numerous to mention and that vouchers so drawn in violation of law have been uniformly approved by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Your committee deems it due to Mr. Mallalieu to state that they believe from the evidence, which is herewith returned and made a part hereof, and from the investigation caused by them to be made of the books, accounts, vouchers and official papers, belonging to the institution, that he has at all times been actuated by a desire to protect the financial interests of the state, to economically and faithfully conduct the affairs of the institution, and has endeavored at all times to use his official position to promote the best interests of the state and of the unfortunate persons committed to his care. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
F. J. HALE,
H. G. STEWART,
—Committee.

When the senate convened after recess the report on the Kearney industrial school was adopted.

Concerning Soldiers Home Accounts.

The following communication from Hon. Eugene Moore, auditor of public accounts, in answer to a resolution adopted by the senate last week:

Replying to your resolution of the 25th inst., I have the honor to report that the books of this office have been carefully checked with the warrant book of the commandant of the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Grand Island, and that they check together, except the books of this office show one warrant for putting in steam heat, amounting to $2,150, and one warrant for repairing pump, amounting to $116.62, that does not appear on the warrant book of the commandant. The warrant book of the commandant has one warrant for $539.50 charged to the maintenance and clothing account that should be charged to the accounts for fuel and lights. It is quite apparent that the discrepancies in the balances as shown by the books of the commandant and this office are due (except as above cited) to inaccuracies in the footing in the commandant's books. Very respectfully,

EUGENE MOORE,
Auditor Public Accounts.

Considering the Mosher Contract.

The resolution adopted early in the week by the house to the effect that the state should annul its contract with W. H. B. Stout, subsequently assigned to C. W. Mosher and now purported to be in the hands of W. H. Dorgan, and asking the concurrence of the senate, came up.

Senator Mattes moved that the resolution be returned to the senate without action.

Senator Dale offered an amendment, providing that the senate concur in the resolution.

In support of his motion Senator Mattes claimed that the senate could not act intelligently on the resolution and that it contemplated a leap in the dark.

Senator Everett didn't know exactly where the senate would land if it voted to annul the contract. He therefore moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Harris believed that the resolution should be adopted and the contract abrogated on the ground that the whole contract labor system was vicious and a detriment to the best interests of the state.

Senator Tefft believed that the senate should not act hastily in the matter and wanted the report referred to the penitentiary committee

Senator Pope opposed the resolution. He did not believe the legislature had the right to annul the prison contract, basing his argument on the bill of rights in the state constitution, which provides that the legislature cannot impair the obligation of contracts. He believed the matter should be referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Moore believed that the matter could only be settled by the courts.

Senator Stewart claimed that the state penitentiary, and the property and convicts are in the keeping of irresponsible parties, who are under no bonds to the state. He claimed that the resolution did not itself annul the contract, but that it merely expressed the sentiment of the legislature.

Senator Clarke believed that the resolution, if adopted and carried into effect, would save the state $50,000 a year. He knew by reports from other state penitentiaries where the contract system is in vogue, those institutions are self-supporting or nearly so. He believed that the legislature could in a day or so formulate a plan for the management of the penitentiary.

All motions were withdrawn, and the further consideration of the matter went over for one day.

Senator Clarke Has a Grievance.

Senator Clarke arose to a question of privilege. He called the attention of the senate to the fact that during the forenoon the committee had submitted a report recommending that senate file No. 115, introduced by himself be engrossed for third reading. His attention has been called to the fact that the committee had substituted after the enacting clause, or added to the bill, an old bill offered by some one several sessions ago relating to tolls and bridges. He did not know, he said, who was responsible for the outrage, but he wanted to say that he considered it dishonorable conduct to say the least.

This unusual breach of senatorial courtesy brought the lieutenant governor's gavel down on the desk with a resounding thump and that official warned the senator from Douglas to be careful. The matter was dropped in an instant, but to a number of senators who crowded around him, the member from Douglas explained the matter and all agreed that the action of the judiciary committee was reprehensible, to say the least.

Regular Order Continued.

It was 3:40 when the senate finished the regular order up to bills on third reading.

Senator Mattes then moved that the senate take a recess until five minutes of 4 o'clock.

Senator Dale called for the regular order.

On Mattes' motion the independents outvoted the senators who desired to take a recess, but one of the latter demanded a call of the house. This action saved the day for the men who wanted recess, but it was 4 o'clock before they could defeat the regular order. Then the senate adjourned to the house of representatives to consider the impeachment resolutions.

After the joint convention Mattes moved to adjourn, but Dale promptly amended by moving that the senate take a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The object was, of course, to force the order of bills on third reading as soon as the senate convened tomorrow morning. The amendment was lost, however, as Hale and Thomsen voted with their former associates. The senate will, therefore, commence the regular order at the beginning tomorrow morning.

Work of the House.

Consideration of the senate amendments to the general appropriation bill took up the time of the house during this morning's session. The various items of increase were knocked out with monotonous regularity, the big fight of the morning being over the $72,000 amendment for the completion of the new library building at the State university. It was knocked out, as was the appropriation of $80,000 for a new building at the Institution for the Deaf at Omaha.

The bill occupied the attention of the house all through the day, the session being prolonged a little later than usual in order to get through with it. When finished the senate amendments, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, had all been lopped off, with the excention of about $75,000, the cut being over $400,000. The largest of the amendments was the appropriation for the penitentiary, which was increased over what has been allowed by the senate This was due to the fact that the committee on finance, ways and means visited the prison yesterday afternoon and, after inspecting it thoroughly and ascertaining the deplorable condition in which it was, recommended an appropriation of $25,000. It was finally fixed at $23,000. This is to repair the sewerage system and make all necessary repairs, besides completing the cell house. The house concluded that the bill as it was finally fixed could stand and the senate might take it or nothing, just as it chose. After reaching this conclusion the body adjourned until morning.

AFTER HILL'S BONDSMEN.

Suit Commenced in Douglas County to Recover State Money.

The members of the judicial bench of Douglas county will be called upon to decide the question of whether or not ex-State Treasurer John E. Hill and his bondsmen owe the state of Nebraska the sum of $236,364.60, which has, so it is alleged, been collected but not turned over to his successor in office.

Yesterday a petition which bears the caption of the state of Nebraska against John E. Hill, ex-treasurer of state, and his bondsmen, was filed with Frank E. Moores, the clerk of the district court of this county.

In the opening paragraph of the petition the petitioner, George H. Hastings, alleges that he prosecutes the action of his own motion and by request of the governor of the state. Following this statement there are the allegations reciting the fact that at the general election of 1890 Hill was elected to the office of state treasurer for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in the month of January, 1891. Going into the details, the petitioner avers that on January 8, 1891, the vote of the state was canvassed, and that immediately thereafter Hill was declared elected, taking the oath of office, qualifying and filing his bond. That day he entered upon the discharge of his duties, receipting for the cash, which aggregated $1,524,554.74. During the term of his office, in addition to the above amount, he collected the sum of $4,200,834.50, making a total of $5,725,389.24.

When Hill's term expired on January 14, 1893, and when his successor appeared upon the scene, the petitioner avers that there was a shortage of $236,364.60, which defendant refuses to pay over as required by law.

While Hastings brings the suit in his own name, the real attorney is E. Wakeley of this city, who has been employed by the state. Hastings being the legal representative of the state, it is necessary that he should appear as the petitioner.

The bondsmen from whom it is sought to recover are as follows, each of whom qualified for the amounts set opposite their respective names when they signed Hill's bond:

V. B. Caldwell, $100,000; S. E. Rogers, $200,000; John F. Coad, $200,000; John H. Clay, $50,000; John B. Wright, $50,000; Charles W. Mosher, $300,000; D. E. Thompson, $150,000; J. D. McFarland, $200,000; Richard C. Outcalt, $150,000; John Fitzgerald, $400,000; J. E. Smith, $100,000; S. C. Smith, $100,000; John Ellis, $100,000; C. T. Boggs, $100,000; N. S. Harwood, $100,000; Frank Colpetzer $100,000.

The bond was approved upon the same day that it was filed, January 8, 1891, and is endorsed "approved," by both ex-Governor Boyd and ex-Governor Thayer.

A Modern Eden.

Up-north farmers toil, sweat and fertilize to eke the barest living from their wornout soil, while North Galveston fruit lands will yield from $225.00 to $1,000.00 per acre with half the labor. This gulf region offers to farmers, manufacturers and invalids everything to be desired.

The climate is mild and healthful twelve months in the year; the land bristles with manufacturing resources and is a farmer's paradise. If you've the slightest tinge of curiosity about this industrial spot, apply to D. D. Smeaton, room 17, Barker block, the local agent of the North Galveston association. The address of the general office is, Box 963, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILL RUSH THE WORK.

One Thousand Teams to Be Employed on a New Railroad.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Work on the grading of the Sioux Falls, Yankton & Southwestern road will commence next Monday, when the sub-contractors will put forces all along the line. Men and teams are being hired as fast as they can be had and it is the intention to put 1,000 teams on the line within a week. The plan is to have the line completed from Sioux Falls this summer.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Heavy Damage Suit.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lieutenant Olney has brought suit in the federal court in this city against the Chicago & Northwestern for $35,000 damages for injuries received while acting as fireman for the company.

Canes at Langstadter's, 1502 Dodge.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

FLASHED IN THE PAN.

Another Boodle Sensation Falls Rather Flat on Investigation.

The charges preferred upon the floor of the council chamber that Alvin Hensel had acted as a go-between for Charles E. Squires and the committee on paving, curbing and guttering, and that bribery was attempted to secure favorable action upon the claim of the Barber Asphalt company for street repairs during 1892, were investigated last night, the special committee, composed of Munro, Howell, Prince, Saunders and Steel, meeting for that purpose.

It was necessary to issue a capias for Frank Patrick, one of the most important witnesses, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent out for him.

As soon as the committee was ready to proceed Mr. Steel suggested that the witnesses be excluded from the room, but this was not done.

Councilman Saunders propounded questions for the committee and Attorney Rush for Mr. Hensel. The testimony was taken in shorthand.

Councilman Elsasser was the first man to face the fire of questions. Briefly, his testimony was to the effect that Frank Patrick had told him that Hensel had said that if the Barber company's bill for $16,515.71 for repairs went through the committee would get $515.71 and the company take the rest.

Frank Patrick said Hensel had told him that, and later intimated that he had consummated the deal, that is, he got all over $16,000 the council allowed the Barber company for repairs. Patrick, however, thought Hensel was talking through his hat.

Contractor Squires went on the stand and denied ever having given Hensel a cent for bribing the council committee. He said Hensel had asked for $300, after Squires had asked him to secure a favorable report on the company's bill. Squires told a lengthy story of how Councilman Back was elected in the First ward, but recounted nothing to that gentleman's discredit.

Chairman Back of the council committee on paving, curbing and guttering said Hensel had told him there was $300 in it if the bill was reported favorably. He thought Hensel was joking and not attempting to bribe him. He paid no attention to the matter. Back had not received a cent of money and none had been offered him.

Chris Specht, another member of the committee, denied any knowledge of any money passing in the transaction.

A report will be handed to the council Tuesday.

Canes at Langstadter's, 1502 Dodge.

For bouquet, purity and healthfulness Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has no rival. It is splendid with a dinner.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

What Their Failure of Enactment Would Mean to Omaha.

OMAHA, March 31.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A few questions to the Douglas county representatives, Omaha merchants and workingmen:

Do you know that if the charter bill does not pass and the legislature adjourns next Tuesday that the million dollars of proposed public improvements now advertised for must be abandoned?

Do you know that the bonds voted for last fall for sewers and pavements cannot be issued or sold if the charter bill fails of passage?

Do you know that if the charter fails you may have to wait two years for future public improvements?

If you don't, it is about time you awake to the truth. The responsibility of failure and its consequences must rest upon the representatives and the people. Why can't we get along under the old charter, some of you ask? The answer is that under technical errors in its provisions the city cannot sell the bonds heretofore or hereafter to be issued for any improvements. Some of the grading done last year under petitions cannot be paid for. The only parties who can be interested in seeing no charter bill passed are those, who, for vindictive reasons, would rather stop all improvements in the city and stagnate business or parties interested in projects for which they expect large subsidies, hoping if everything is dead their schemes will be more sure to succeed.

Immediate action must be taken or it will be too late.

This is a problem for our business men to meet at once. ANDREW ROSEWATER.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Preferred a Secret Marriage.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Helen Tittmore of this city and Carl R. Alsop of Chicago were secretly married in the latter city over a month ago after an acquaintance of less than two months and the fact has just become known to the families of the bride and groom. Miss Tittmore is a handsome girl of 20. She went to Chicago five months ago for a course of musical instruction and met Mr. Alsop, who is a bookkeeper. They both lived at the Hotel Quintette and promptly fell in love with each other and agreed to a secret marriage. It was only by accident that the marriage became known to the families. The bride is a sister of J. N. Tittmore, assistant to the president of the Sioux City & Northern road, and was a favorite in local society.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's witchhazel salve will cure them.

Are You Troubled With Rheumatism?

"After returning from the hospital last February I commenced using Chamberlain's Pain Balm and have never been without it since. I find it removes pain as soon as it is applied according to directions. For rheumatism I have found nothing to equal it."—Joseph W. Young, West Liberty, Ohio, County, West Virginia.

Cedar Rapids Hotel Destroyed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The depot hotel at Lowden was destroyed by fire this morning causing a loss of $5,000. The depot was saved with great difficulty.

No Apology Required.

From the Gordon, Neb., Journal.

The Journal this week commences the publication of the Chamberlain Medicine company advertisements. If it were the ads of any other medicine house we would feel that we owed our readers an apology. We have done business with this firm for years. The remedies are the best and our family medicine chest is never without them. We recommend the house and their remedies and it is this high regard for them that prompts us to run their advertisements. No other concern need apply.

Many of our readers are familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will agree with the editor of the Journal that it is the best medicine they have ever used for colds, croup and whooping cough.

Work of Iowa Grave Robbers.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It has been discovered at Hiteman that the grave of Frazer, the murderer who was hung by a mob there last week, has been robbed. Opinion differs as to whether the body was sold to Albia physicians or was sent to Iowa City.

Canes at Langstadter's, 1502 Dodge.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

NEBRASKA GRAIN INSPECTION.

Chief Inspector Resigns—Nebraska Grading Accepted in the East.

R. P. Thompson, chief grain inspector of Nebraska, has tendered his resignation to the governor to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed. It is understood that Mr. Thompson is preparing to engage in the grain business in St. Louis and that his resignation is the first step in that direction.

Mr. Thompson was made assistant inspector at the commencement of inspection in this state, and being a practical grain man the work of establishing Nebraska grades for grain was left almost entirely to him. In February, 1892, Governor Boyd appointed him chief inspector, which position he has filled up to the present time.

In this connection it might be added that the grain inspection department at Omaha is running along very smoothly, and both buyers and sellers appear to be well pleased. It was no easy matter to induce eastern buyers to take Nebraska grain on Nebraska inspection at first, but Nebraska grades are now recognized and accepted in all markets. At first there was the natural disposition to watch and criticise every act of the Nebraska grain inspection department, but, as it became apparent that the grades as established here were satisfactory and the inspection even, buyers all over the country came to accept grain inspected here without question, and during the past year many hundred thousand bushels of grain have been sold on Nebraska inspection.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Clerks Accused of Stealing.

Detective Vizard yesterday arrested H. S. Barton and F. W. Hoagland, both employes of Hayden Bros.

A charge of grand larceny was placed against them. It is claimed that the prisoners stole money and goods from the store, but it is not known just how long they have been working their scheme. A considerable quantity of the stolen goods has been recovered and the police are hunting up more.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Circulating Obscene Books.

Henry Schonfeld, proprietor of the "Antiquarian" book store on Farnam street near Sixteenth, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling obscene literature. Quite a number of vicious books were found in his store. The postal authorities are working up a case of illegal use of the mails, and there may also be a federal prosecution.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 31.

At New York—Arrived—Polaria, from Stettin; Gilbert, from Hamburg; La Normandie, from Havre.

At Kinsale—Passed—Kansas, from Liverpool.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh — nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. *Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Convenience and Economy

effected in every household by the use of

Leibig Company's Extract of Beef

The best way to improve and strengthen Soups and Sauces of all kinds is to add a little of this famous product.

If Your Cistern Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,

don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

and you'll never know the difference.

The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

HIRSCHBERG'S

The Celebrated Non-changeable Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale in Omaha by

Max Meyer & Bro. Co.

Sole Agents for Omaha.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

And all the train of EVILS, WEAKNESSES, DEBILITY, ETC., that accompany them in men QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY CURED. Full STRENGTH and tone given to every part of the body. I will send (securely packed) FREE to any sufferer the prescription that cured me of these troubles. Address, A. BRADLEY, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Mamie Adams
Waterbury, Vermont.

Wonderful and True

Totally Blind with Scrofulous Sore Eyes

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Back Her Sight, and Joy to Her Father's Heart.

"Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1892.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"In April, 1889, my little girl Mamie, who was then 3 years old, commenced having ulcerated eyes, also had sores back of her ears. Her sight began to grow dim, and I feared she

Might be Blind.

I then lived in Jericho, Vt. In the early days of June I went with her to the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington, and there she was treated four different times—a surgical operation each time, one of which left the scars now visible on the eye balls. She recovered from this treatment each time, a slight improvement for a few days, was soon **worse than ever.** She could discern daylight from darkness, but **could not see to walk across the room.**

"I next went to a large hospital in Hartford, Conn. At this hospital no surgical operations were performed, but medicine was dropped into her eyes and given her to take. She was at this hospital about ten weeks, **continually growing worse,** and when I took her in November

Was Totally Blind.

"I arrived at my station in Jericho with the child, sad in spirit and impoverished in pocket **completely discouraged.** On our way to the house from the station, we stopped at the store of Capt. McKinnan, who was an old sea captain, to warm ourselves. The captain had known the child before we went away. When we were warming ourselves Mamie said:

"'Papa, it's dark, where are you? I can't see you, come to me.'

"The captain's heart was touched, and with tears in his eyes he said:

"'Charley, you go and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and give it to her, and if it don't help her I will pay for it.'

"That very afternoon I got Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced giving it to her according to directions. The first beneficial result was a brightening of the eyes, which continued steadily improving until, under the treatment of Hood's Sarsaparilla, on the ninth day she **could see to pick up a pin** on the floor without its being pointed out to her, and before the first bottle was all used

Her Sight was Entirely Restored.

I keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house always, and when the child gets a little cold, if her eyes appear inflamed, a few doses settles it. I thank God first, Hood's Sarsaparilla second,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and Capt. McKinnan third. Many of the first families in Jericho can vouch for the facts given above. I am glad to give this testimonial of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me, which is good and lots of it." CHAS. A. ADAMS.

C. L. SMITH, C. M. GRIFFITH,
Witnesses to above signature.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S NEW THEATER. Davenport in Cleopatra

Every Night This Week but Saturday.

Matinee Saturday only, 2 p. m. Sharp.

FANNY DAVENPORT

Supported by MELBOURNE McDOWELL, and her own company, under the management of Marcus R. Mayer.

SARDOU'S CLEOPATRA

1st 6 rows parquet $2.00 | 1st 2 rows balcony $1.50
Balance 1st floor 1.50 | Next 4 rows " 1.00
Lower boxes 15.00 | Last 3 rows " .75
Balcony boxes 8.00 | Admission to " .50

Matinee prices same as night.

Next attraction—Effie Ellsler.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE. Effie Ellsler

4 NIGHTS Commencing Sunday APRIL 2

Wednesday Matinee.

EFFIE ELLSLER Assisted by C. W. Couldock, Frank Weston And her own company.

Sunday and Wed'day Mat. A grand scenic production HAZEL KIRKE

Monday EGYPT ALLYN

Tuesday and Wednesday Eve DORIS First time in Omaha

The sale of seats will open Saturday morning. Prices: First floor, 50c, 75c and $1; balcony, 50c and 75c; matinee prices, 50c for any seat in the theatre.

FARNAM St. THEATER. POPULAR PRICES

15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

TO-NIGHT.

—THE FUNMAKERS—

HENSHAW & TEN BROECK

In A HOWLING SUCCESS | THE NABOBS

Pretty Girls and Funny Comedians.

Matinee Saturday.

FARNAM St. THEATER. POPULAR PRICES

15c, 25c 35c, 50c and 75c.

4 Nights, commencing Sunday Matinee.

The latest Farce Comedy success, entitled

THE VOODOO

OR, A LUCKY CHARM!

The inimitable Irish Comedian,

THOS. E. MURRAY.

Supported by an Excellent Company.

Matinee Wednesday any seat 25 cents.

WONDERLAND and BIJOU THEATER

ALL THIS WEEK.

JOHN D'ORMOND AGNES FULLER

In the Spectacular Drama

THE SEA OF ICE,

OUR NEW COMPANY AND THE TAYLORS, NOVELTY COMEDIANS.

Beautiful Souvenir for Every Lady Visitor. Popular Prices. Daily Matinees.

MINSTRELS.

60 COMEDIANS 60 COMEDIANS

BOYD'S THEATRE

Saturday Ev'ng, April 1.

Lincoln Light Infantry and Omaha Guards.

New Songs! New Dances!
Musical and Acrobatic Specialties.
Exhibition Drill by Omaha Guards.

First floor $1, balcony 75c, gallery 25c.

STREET PARADE 5 P. M. SATURDAY.

OUR EMPLOYMENT DEP'T

while costing the employer and employee nothing, has enabled us to advance the interests of both, and also [illegible] by securing better results with the machine.

Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict

TELEPHONE 1731 1713 FARNAM ST

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Morse Dry Goods Co

Our Saturday Bargain Bulletin.

We Shall Commence at Special Time-Table Sale at 8:30—Prices Unapproachable.

From 8:30 to 9:30 We Offer—

Ladies' summer vests, not over 4 to a customer 5c

36-inch cheese cloth, not over 10 yards to a customer 1c

Linen towels, 14x28, not over 1 dozen to a customer, each 2c

36-inch bleached muslin, regular 6c quality, per yard 5c

From 9:30 to 12 We Offer—

Our $1.25 5-hook gloves at 98c. A beautiful Easter rose given away with each purchase of Reynier gloves from $1.50 up 98

22-inch China silks, good designs, regular price 50c, only 1 dress to a customer 25c

Our $3.50 chenille portieres $2.75

Our $10.00 Irish point curtains $4.75

A 32-inch printed sponge cotton dress goods, sold everywhere at 15c 5c

A 20c black organdy for 9c

30-inch fine French organdies, regular price 25c 8c

All linen doylies, 12½c goods not over 1 dozen to a customer 5c

Cloak Department.

Ladies' print wrappers, our $2.00 garment