WITCHCRAFT IN NEBRASKA

Two Women at Jansen Accused of Being

Witches.

STRANGE SICKNESS OF FRIEDA PRUDER

A "Witch Doctor" Nearly Mobbed-Miraculous Cures of a Stranger from Missouri -Superstitious Foreigners - Astonishing Series of Circumstances.

A belief in witchcraft has prevailed at one time or another among every race, and it is not strange that remnants of this common superstition still linger here and there. A case in point came up in Nebraska only a few days ago, and it has not only the element of the curious, but incidentally some remarkable features that border on the marvelous.

When the Rock Island railroad built its line through southern Nebraska a few years ago it located a station house out on the broad, fertile prairie twenty miles west of Bentrice and named it Jansen, after Peter Jansen, a neighboring farmer. The lonely building soon attracted a grain shipper, who was joined by other settlers until Jansen is now a prosperous village of 200 or 300 souls.

Most of the inhabitants are Germans and Russians, simple folk who have brought with them many of the habits and superstitions of their old country life. Many of them understand but little English and talk even less, but in the main they are industrious, well meaning people. Among them lives John Pruder, a mild mannered old German who earns a scanty subsistence for himself and family by laboring on the sheep ranch of Peter Jansen. He lives with his wife and granddaughter in a humble cottage of three rooms. The only one of the three who understands English is little Frieda, a girl of 9, and this child has been the Involstary cause of a remarkable train of circumstances.

A Mysterious Malady.

' Just before the notidays Frieda was taken Ill and confined to her bed, and until ten days ago she was the victim of a most mysterious milment. She was subject to spasms which her fingers were cramped until nails were buried in her palms and the toes were turned under her feet. She lost sight, hearing and speech, and her little figure was racked with a variety of involuntary racked with a variety of involuntary con-tortions. She was entirely helpless for hours and days, and for one period of eight weeks life was sustained by pouring milk down her throat. At other times she imagined she saw visions. Sometimes it was an angel, then a rabbit and again a woman in a white skirt. One physician ventured the opinion that the child's liver was af-fected. Another at Fairbury said she was suffering from typhoid fever and chided the grandparents for bringing the sick child seven miles to him. A third physician frankly admitted that he did not understand Frieda's case. The circumstances of her sickness are vouched for by American neighbors of respectability who can have no mo tive to misrepresent the mater.

The little girl's strange case naturally be

came known to the whole conmunity, and after it had caffied several doctors one of the superstitious old women suggested that Frieda had been bewitched. In support of her theory she urged that the inside the bed upon which the child rested be ex-Pruders opened the tick from time to time and there, curiously enough, they found the feathers matted into peculiar shapes. Once it was a wreath. At other times there were flowers, a pigeon and balls. These were also seen by reliable witnesses. In one of the balls were some pellets resembling peas. Mr. Conrad Bruer cut one open with a knife and It gave off an extremely offensive odor, but he was unable to tell what it was.

Seeking the Witch.

The superstitious neighbor suggested that these feather objects be burned, saying that the witch would be the first person to visit the house after the burning. The first caller happened to be a Mrs. Miller, who came to borrow a pair of spectacles or to recover a pair she had left behind. Her husband had at one time made a vain attempt to sell Pruder a piece of property, and they readily accepted the conclusion that Mrs. Miller was bewitching the child in revenge. The story of witchcraft soon became a topic of every day conversation among the simple people and found many believers. The children of the town became affected, took fright at their shadows and dreaded to go out after

News of the affair reached a farmer named William Noltensmeyer, formerly of Missouri. He advised the Pruders to send for John Erinberg of Warrenton, Mo., and told wonderful tales of the cures wrought by him. Erinberg promised to come if his fare were paid, but the Pruders were too poor to raise even that small sum. Finally Bruer, out of pity for the suffering child, ad-

Mr. Erinberg arrived at Jansen Saturday morning, called for Mr. Bruer, and they went to the Pruder home. The stranger looked at the child, said he could cure her, and asked for a room in which he could be An adjoining room was given up to him, but what he did in there is unknown When he came out he was perspiring, as though he had undergone some great physithough he had undergone some great physi-cal exertion. Three times that day did he give the child this "treatment," as he called his private operation. He neither touched the child nor gave her medicine, and it is supposed that he devoted himself to

Mabbing the "Witch Doctor." During the day there were mutterings of ill will among the simple minded foreigners and at night a company of twenty-four, or-ganized with a leader, called at the Pruder ome and announced that they would not olerate the presence of a witch doctor. tolerate the presence of a witch doctor. They were not admitted to the house until they had threatened to burn it to the ground if the door were not opened. When crowde into the little room their spokesman notified Erinberg that he must leave the town the next morning or they would prosecute him. The stranger from Missouri was a peaceful white bearded man of 70 and was evidently frightened by these threats, but when Mr Bruce and other intelligent citizens, satisfied that he was at least doing no harm, prom-

ised to protect him, he agreed to stay.

Mr. Erinberg gave little Frieda three
"treatments" Sunday morning, and in the afternoon she was about playing with the other children of her age. Sunday night she was at the house of Mr. Bruer until 11 o'clock, romping merrify with his children, though she had not entirely recovered her.

Speech.

The sobof Saturday night held a meeting Sunda, and determined to tar and feather Erinberg that night. Their plotting was overheard by a boy, who notified Pruder's friends. These gathered in force to protect the old man, and his enemies were frightened from their purpose.

Another Wonderful Cure.

Among the business men of Jansen is Mr. J. W. Marshall, a grain buyer. He has a 10year-old son, Floyd, who suffered for eight years from two running sores, one on each side of his neck. These were so large that it was possible to stick a finger into the cavi-ties they had made in the flesh. Putrid pus oczed from the wounds at almost every breath and movement of the muscles and but for padding of cotton would have saturated ed from the wounds at almost every the boy's clothing to the walst, it was necessary to dress the sores several times a day; and the little fellow suffered great pain.

day; and the little fellow suffered great pain.

He had been treated by Omaha and other
physicians at an outlay of many hundred
dollars, but without much relief.

The cure of Frieda Pruder naturally became the talk of the town, and Floyd Marshall asked his father to take him to Mr.
Erinberg for treatment. The father had no
faith in the old man's powers just finally faith in the old man's powers, but finally consented to call on him just to satisfy the boy. Mr. Erinberg looked at the tad in-tently for a moment, chatted with him a few minutes, told him to be a good boy and said he would be cured. In this case the old man

did not retire to another room.

'This meeting occurred about 10 o'clock jast Tuesday morning. When Floyd came to his mother at 3 in the afternoon to have his neck dressed she was surprised to find that the sores had stopped running and the wounds seemed to be closed. A lump as large as a goose egg that had been gathering on one side of the neck for three weeks previous had also disappeared. Hardly able to believe her eyes and not wishing to raise

false hopes, Mra. Marshall said nothing to her husband about the wonderful change until the next day, when the sores and en-tirely closed and the discharges ceased.

The Evidence Indisputable.

These cures are close upon the miraculous, and yet the testimony is above suspicion. The condition of these two children was known to almost every person in the little village, and when examined last Friday by a representative of Tun Bun they were undoubtedly free from their former allments it the eyes are to be believed. Little Frieda's figure was somewhat thin and her voice was weak, but she walked about the house smartly, smiled cheerfully and conversed in English as intelligently as the average child of her are. Little Floyd was playing about his father's office and evidently was an exentionally bright and well mannered boy ceptionally bright and well mannered boy. In place of the sores there were two scars on his nock, each about as large as a silver quarter. The big lump had left no mark, and there was no sign of pus. The boy held his head as though the neck was stiff, but he said he felt no pain, and there was no other avidence of any allment.

other evidence of any allment. Mr. Erinberg gave no explanation of his powers further than to say that he should of be thanked, that the cares were effected y God working through him. When writen to at his home he said he could cure Frieda without coming to Jansen, but in that case her aliment would pass to some other member of the family. When he examined the called he said some persons have the power to afflict others in that manner by ing them something to eat. The believer witeheraft thereupon ecneluded that Mrs Richard Furleigh, the wife of the village lacksmith, was the witch because she had iven the child some sausage to eat. ceither Mrs. Miller nor Mrs. Furleigh, though suspected of being a witch, was

The Mysterious Healer.

Mr. Erinberg is a farmer at home. He apparently practices a faith or magnetic treatment and also has some peculiar superstitions. When Mr. Bruer offered to superstitions. When Mr. Bruer offered to pay him for his trouble he refused, saying h feared it might result in harm to himself if he used his powers to make money. It was only after much urging that he accepted was only after much urging that he accepted \$20 and a return ticket. From Mr. Marshall he received nothing because he had left town before that gentleman knew of the cure of his son. When asked to treat Mrs, Bruer for rheumatism Mr. Erinberg said he could not cure all diseases, and rheumatism was one of those which had buffled his powers. On leaving he said he would return to Jansen e nature of the ailment that he may etermine before starting whether he can

Bruer, to whose compassion this remarkable train of events is largely due, is a well-to-do man who owns several farms and now has a general store at Jansen. He formerly lived on a farm near the residence of Dr. George L. Miller, just west of Omaha. He is a man of intelligence and integrity and rifies the stories of the two children. me is almost next door to that of the Pruders, and he had personal knowledge of Frieda's case. He has no explanation of the manner of her cure.

Mr. Marshall is a business man whose manner inspires confidence at once. He was formerly in the grain business at Springfield, miles southwest of this city, and has any friends and acquaintances in Omaba. He is not superstitious and takes no stock in He even doubts that Mr "faith cure." He even doubts that Mr. Erinberg affected his son by the short conversation they had, but he knows that the boy is cured, and he is as much mystified as

beyond dispute that both children were suffering from serious allments before Erinberg visited Jansen. It is equally true that since his visit their diseases have left them and they are apparently in good health. The reader may make his own guesses at the mystery.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Discount Rates Were Quite Easy During the Past Week.

London, April 2.—Discount rates were easy during last week at 1) per cent for three months and 1% per cent for short. Stock exchange payments and holiday requirements brought about a brisk demand for money, borrowers having obtained assistance from the Bank of England to the extent of £3,000,000. All foreign gold demands are still met by arrivals in the open markets, while a fair amount continues to flow into the Bank of England. The silver market advanced throughout the week. The neavy curtailment in remittances eastward n the last few weeks has strengthened ex-

On the Stock exchange during the week remarkably firm tone prevailed in every department and prices generally were bet ter. Although this was chiefly due to the demands of operators for closing their accounts, it must be admitted that there is a very hopeful feeling that business will ma-terially improve after Easter. It is doubtful, however, whether the revival will come immediately. The change will probably

Consols rose one-half of 1 per cent, be-tween making-up day, March 27, and Fri-day, March 31. Foreign securities were well supported during the week, largely on account of the various loans pending. Argentine securities rose 115 per cent, Brazilian and Mexican, one-half of 1 per cent. English railway securities were greatly stimu-lated by favorable traffic returns and rich prospects arising from ideal holiday weather. outhwestern railway secured a gain of one ourth of 1 per cent and nortehrn deferred by per cent. American railway securities were steady, but the improvement is all that was desired. Canadian Pacific gained onefourth of 1 per cent and Grand Trunk guar-anteed one-half of 1 per cent. Mexican rail-way rose one-half of 1 per cent. Mine shares were active.

BERLIN, April 2.-The market was some what nervous throughout the week and many railway and coal shares showed a decline in the final quotations. The final quotations were: Prussian securities, 107.75; 6s. 68: Deutsche bank, 138.80 chumer shares, 136; Harpener shares, 134; Rubles, 131; short exchange on London 20.42½; long exchange on London, 20.83½; private discount, 2½; Vienna and Bueda-Pesth bourses, the upward movement of prices continues and many newspapers continue to warn investors.

On the Paris Bourse.

Pants, April 2.—Prices on the bourse during the last week have dragged. Railways have specially been weak on account of the sales made for savings banks. Three per cent rentes declined 25 centimes; Credit Fonciers, 11 francs 25 centimes; Rio Tinto rose 10 francs; Argentines, 11 francs 25 centimes; Brazilians, I franc 60 centimes.

On the Frankfort Bourse FRANKFORT, April 2.—Prices firm during

the past week. Final quotations: Italian 5s, 93.25; Russians, 99.60; short exchange on London, 20.42.

PLUCKY TOWA GIRLS.

They Ride an Objectionable Caller on a FORT DODGE, Ia., April 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee].—William Fritz, a young man living in the village of Clare, for some time has been urging his attentions on the pretty daughter of a well-to-do farmer. He was repeatedly given to understand that his visits were unwelcome but he persisted in forcing himself upon the family. Fritz called in the evening when the girl's parents were not at home and as he had been drinkng made himself especially obnoxious.

The girl ordered him out, but he refused to go. She then called her two sisters to her assistance. The three girls tied the young man's arms and secured a stout hick ory rail. Fritz was perched upon it and while two of the girls carried the rail one held their victim in position. Fritz was given a free ride toward town, while all who saw the strange procession applauded the

Struck a Vein of Coal.

Four Donge, Ia., April 2.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-Chicago & Northwestern employes white boring for water near Dayton struck a five-foot vein of coal at a depth of 180 feet. The vein is a very valu-able one and will be developed.

Drowned While Hunting. St. Paul, Minn., April 2.-At South St. Paul today Joseph Pattermack and his 13year-old son were drowned while out hunting. They and ventured out in a leaky boat which sank under them. Pattermack leaves a family in reduced circumstances.

OFFICE SEEKING MADE EASY

Suggestions as to How Best the Coveted Position May Be Cornered.

IT'S ALL IN THE WAY YOU GO AT IT

Your Papers and How to Prepare and Address Them-What They Should Contain-Soms Good Advice in a General Way.

Washington, D. C., April 1.- (Special Correspondence. - How shall I prepare my

This is a question every Nebraskan asks himself a dozen times or more when he makes up his mind to apply for an office at Washington. And it is the first thing an office seeker should know. It often occurs that the president or one of his cabinet officers gives a position to a seeker simply because he shows an aptness in preparing his application papers and arranging his endorsements, and it frequently occurs that a competent man or woman who is well endersed and deserving misses the position sought because there is no ability for order or arrangement shown in the presentation of

L In the first place every petition and letter should be type-written, if possible. This facilitates the work of reading and often insures their reading whereas if it were in manuscript a strong argument would be thrown aside.

How to Pick Your Job.

As a preacher prepares his sermon from a text, the applicant should first prepare his or her application, making formal applica-tion for the position sought. This would be more appropriate if written with ink and pen, as the officer who makes the appointment generally wants to see a sample of the applicant's handwriting, and if the applica-tion is type-written the natural suspicion is that the applicant is deficient in penman-ship. The application should be addressed ship. The application should be addressed to the president, if the position sought is filled directly by the president. If the office is given and controlled by a cabinet officer that officer should be addressed. For instance, if you are seeking a postoffice you should address your formal application to "Hon. Wilson Bissell, postmaster general, Washington, D. C."

If it is a position in the general land office he Indian service, or any other branch the Interior department, address yourself to Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the in-If you are anxious to get a position in the customs service, the internal revenue business, life saving, revenue marine or other branch of the Treasury department, don't forget that "Hon John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury," is the proper official to address. Or if you want a place in the consular or diplomatic service—you all want to go abroad, of course—"Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state," is the way you should write it out.

Do not be tedious in writing out your formal application, for the president or mem-

bers of the cabinet will not read lengthy at plications. Don't relate a tale of woe. I there are any "extenuating circumstances" which appeal for your preferment let your ongressman, senator, chairman of state or ounty committee do that part of it, and verbally, if possible, for all papers relating to applications for offices go upon the public files, and some day your enemy may get hold of your "tale of woe" and publish it in the county newspaper.

Write Ye After This Fashion.

I will suggest a crisp form for application: Omaha, April 3, 1893—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham Secretary of State. Washington, D. C: Dean Sir.—I respectfully apply for the position of consul to Jerusalem, Syria, now occupied by Selah Merrili of Massachusetts, who was commissioned February 27, 1891, and take pleasure in referring to accompanying endorsements, which I have scheduled for your convenience. The letter of Judge Joshua Jones (No. 13) will advise you of my life, character and capability. Very respectfully, Lucius L. Lucullus.

Don't write a lot of stuff about your father

Don't write a lot of stuff about your father having been a veteran, or your mother a relative of the Smith family of Pocahontas fame, or of having saved the day at Peach Tree Creek. Leave all these details, including your age, appearance, education, busi-ness experience and qualifications, and other facts which will argue in your favor, to your endorser, Judge Jones. It will ap-pear with much better grace, and then if your letter ever should turn up in your home paper or in a future campaign, when you are appealing to your constituents for their franchise, self-laudation will not embarrass you. Certainly anything which your friend may say in your behalf will not be charged to you, for you are not supposed to know any-thing about what he has written until you have received his letter of endorsement Don't get up petitions, for they are out of date, and petitions have little weight. Ask our friends to write letters.

Arrange your papers in a comprehensive and attractive manner. Make it possible, aye easy, for the president or the cabinet officer to get at the gist of your recommendations in a twinkling and not lose any of the good things which are said of you. An officer often picks up a pile of letters or a budget of petitions from the biggest man in the state and, glancing at one or two of the documents—great men nearly always write almost illegibly - throw them all down in disgust. Appointing officers have not the time or patience to read a tenth of the let-ters addressed to them in the interest of applicants for office. Generally the president or a cabinet officer seeks the letter in the udget of some man personally known to him. Arrange your papers so that at a glance he will see what you have and so he can pick out in a moment just what he wants

This Saves Lots of Time.

After you have written out your formal application and secured all of your endorse-ments, place them in envelopes of uniform size and number them one, two, three, four, etc. simply giving the number on the outside and placing the figure at a uniform point upon the end of each of the envelopes. Then fold your application in a way to be easily opened, and of the size of the envelopes. Place them all in a bunch and slip a rubber band or two around them all, keeping your application on the outside of the pack on the top of the bunch. Then brief them all, beginning with an inscription like this: Application and Endorsements of Lucuits L. Lucuills Of Omaha, Neb. Consul to Jerusalem.

Under this caption place in alphabetical order, making a paragraph of each name, a ist of your endorsers, and at the end of each name give the number of the envelope in which his letter can be found, thus: "Colonel Quintius A. Moran, No. 5."

The first thing which the officer to whom you have addressed yourself will do when he gots your documents. If he is ready to are

gets your documents, if he is ready to act, will be to open your application letter. He reads that quickly and saays to himself that you are to the point, and that you go right at business. He then opens the brief, which you have placed around the package like a jacket around a lawyer's pack of briefs. His eye giides down the list and he discovers the name of one of your endersers whom he knows, perhaps, or whose title attracts his attention, and he pulls it out of the package and reads. He has seen a list of all en-dorsers, comprehends all, has read those he wants to hear and your application is soon passed upon. Your case has been presented

in its best light. Don't Give Yourself Away.

It is frequently advisable in applying for a position, in the foreign service especially, to enclose a photograph of yourself—that is if ou are a well appearing person; but do not look as if you are too well satisfied with yourself. If you are cultivating a fancy moustache or beard or wear ultra fashions from the corner haberdasher or have one of those self-satisfied smiles, go don a business man's outfit and borrow a studious and carnest expression and have a new photo taken. There is a picture of nearly every man in the foreign service in the consula bureau of the Department of State. It is not necessary to file a photograph; it is simply a matter of taste. I would advise against the photograph plan in any other than the State department.

In applying for position in any branch of the government there are some things it is well to bear in mind. Always go right to the point in what you say verbally or on paper. Government officers like to keep up the appearance of being busy, if they are

really at leisure Cabinet officers and the president are niways busy, and no mistake. Learn all about the position you and the president are always busy, and no mistake. Learn all about the position you want before you make application; don't write or go to an officer "just to inquire." You queer yourself by displaying ignorance, for it is supposed you know what you want and how to get it. Ascertain what the position you want is, and where; who occupies it, and who he is, where appointed from, who got him the place, etc. Half the office seekers ask for places which have either just been filled by men in their own party, or which are occupied by men who are to be retained, or positions in the classified service. Learn whether there is likely to be a change. Busine you know what you are about, that you are right, then go ahead. are about, that you are right, then go ahead. Men often make so many blunders in applying for places that they stamp themselves as

ipnoramuses, when in fact they are bright, and have only overlooked the importance of being forearmed. How to Get Them There.

Shall I carry these papers to Washington send a friend, or trust them to the mails! the office seeker is almost sure to ask him self when he has prepared his application and endorsements and has made ready to entrust his future prosperity and happiness to the administration at the national capital it depends upon the office you seek, your lations with the man or men whom you pend upon to pull you through, and the gen pend upon to pull you through, and the general conditions. If you are seeking a postoffice, and there is not much opposition or
rivalry: If you are asking for a posttion abroad or away from home in
this country and do not personally know
your congressman or senator, send your papers by mail or by a friend. If you know your representative in congress, and are anxious for the place go in person. Your personality will often turn the scales in your direction. And then it often happens that ou become a burden to those who can con you become a burden to those who can con-trol the appointments and they will give them out to get rid of you. I would not, however, advise any one to hang around and try to become a bors. Many a good man gets that idea into his head and soon gets office out of it by being plainly told that he certainly hasn't much business at home, or he would not stay so long in Washington.

Some Good Advice. When you have your papers all ready it is much the wisest to forward them to your congressman and see what effect they have. The returns will indicate pretty well whether you are to be considered fairly. best to have a regard for your time and the comfort and intelligence as well as the unpositions upon your representative in

ongress. Office seeking requires skill and patience Yew are rewarded, many disappointed Office holding does not pay, and it is well not to stake too much upon your chances, and not feel lost if you fail in your efforts. Failure to get a federal office is generally a blessing in disguise. In seeking office don't forget that there is a civil service law which requires examinations for positions paying from \$100 to \$1,800 a year. In securing places worth \$9,00 to \$1,800 annual salary you must apply first through the civil service commission, and after examination wait till you are called, should you pass favorably. Once in these positions you are not apt to be put out for partisan causes, and after all it is the best thing in federal life if one intends to hold office for business. PERRY S. HEATH.

SLY COLONEL SMEAD.

How He Manipulates an Unfavorable School Board.

When it comes to fine work in controlling school boards Colonel Smead of Toledo does not have to take a back seat for anybody. It looked for a while as if the Kellom school would be the last work Colonel Smead would do in the line of heating and ventiiation for Omaha for many a day. But Colonel Smead is too old a fox to be scotched in his hole. The first move in his campaign to capture the school board's work for this year was to quietly inaugurate a pleasant junket early last fall He made up a select party of members of the school board under pretext of exhibiting the superiority of his system of ventilation. He extended his hospitatity to the select committee as far as Toledo and other places. Why the same instruction could not have been imparted at the Kellom school in this city is not down on the catalogue.

When the junketing trio returned home at Colonel Smead's expense, none were louder in the praise of the Smead furnace and the nead dry closet than the members who had taken the pleasure trip.

All might have gone well were it not for the fact that the repeated tests made at the Kellom school failed to verify the boasted claims of Colonel Smead that the Kellom school was perfectly ventilated. At least six tests have been made at that building and in each instance a number of the rooms have been found radically defective. The principal of the school has likewise testified that there are rooms in the Kellom building where the foul air was not removed as it should be by the Smead ventilating system. This state of affairs would give any other man but Colonel Smead and his friends a black eye in his endeavors to get the ten or twelve thousand dollars worth of furnace work still ne essary to be done in the unfinished school buildings. But Colonel Smead's resident agent and friends are men of resources. All along they have felt that the stumbling block to a favorable report on the Kellom school and Smead success was due to Architect of the Board Latenser, who so far has refused to endorse the ventilation of the Kellom school.

A still hunt was consequently inaugu-A still numer was consequency managerated and the architect was given to understand that his choice lay between endorsing Smead or waking up Tuesday morning to find his head in the basket and Architect Ellis occupying his shoes. At least this is the program of Smead and his friends on the poard mapped out at a private meeting held

Architect Ellis is willing, so it is said, to lo what work is necessary to finish the ten buildings under erection at a salary very much lower than that paid the present archi-tect. This is the bait offered to the board on the line of "economy," But as Colonel Smead and Architect Ellis are old friends of ong standing it follows as three follows two that Colonel Smead will have no difficulty in the future of satisfying the board of the ef fleacy of his heating and ventilating plant, should the program of the caucus be adouted by the honorable Board of Education.

Omaha as a Commercial Center. Omaha has made remarkably rapid strides of late years in the advancement of her commercial interests and today holds a very enviable position in the struggle for commercial supremacy. What has been done already and what ought to be done to still further our business interests will be discussed by prominent citizens at Monday evening's meeting of the Current Topic club, the leading speakers for the oc casion being Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick, head of the firm of the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company, and C. F. Weller, president of the Richardson Drug contany. Business men are especially invited to be present.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

esterday.

and wife, Clarks.

E. V. Clark of Genoa is in the city. George R. Colton of David City is in town. O. W. Crawford cante in from Gothenbury F. J Doran of North Platte was in the city

George H. Hastings, attorney general, and

A. R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. At the Mercer: William W. Munsell, W. Weinberg, New York: W. L. Conlay, Micheapolis: H. D. Kelly, Chicago; Howard Crill

the Murray: E. M. Murphy, New York; E. C. Peck, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Campbell, Lincoln; H. Phillips, Chicago; Heiniman and wife, Tempo, Ore.; F. Reimman and wite, Tembo, Ore.; F. A., Shufelt, Chicago; Ben Patterson, S. Frank, Clevelant; Charles J. Froebury, S. Trenne-wich, Duluth, Minn.; George E. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.; E. A. DeBlais, New York; D. H. Benjamin, Utica, S. Y.; R. Noel, Chicago; G. H. Robinson, St. Louis; E. J. Hanley, Chicago. Chicago.

Синсаво, Ill., April 2.—[Special Telegram o The Bee.]—Nebraska arrivals: Brevoort to The Bee. —Nebraska arrivals: Brevoort.

—T. J. White, Lincoln; James Ashton,
Omaha: J. K. May, Fremont. Grand Pacific.

—Ed McCormick, Omaha. Great Northern.

—A. A. Lee, Nebraska City, Richelieu—Ben.
Holmes, Omaha. Auditorium—Josoph Garneau, jr., and wife, E. S. Gatoh, J. B. Sheeau,
W. D. McHugh, Mrs. John L. Webster,
Omaba. Wellington—Will Collins, Omaha.
Palmer—E. E. Bonnell and son, Lincoln;
Samuel Katz, Omaha. Samuel Katz, Omaha.

Estimates of the Expense of a Modest Visit to the World's Fair.

TEN DAYS TRIP AT BED ROCK PRICES

Wonderful Telautograph to Be Among the Exhibits Director Burnham's Costly Cook Tremendous Motive Power-Notes of Exhibits and Buildings.

Cuicago, Ill., April 1.-[Special Correspondence. |-"What will it cost?" is undoubtedly a question of deep concern to a large number of pro_pective World's fair visitors.

Presuming the questioner to be intent only upon seeing the exhibition, getting a maximum of return for a minimum outlay, not over fastidious as to sleeping accommodations, except as to cleanliness, and not epicurean as to meals, the answer is \$15.83 for a ten days visit, to which must be added railroad fare. His bill of expense will be as fol-

Sleeping accommodations at \$1 per night \$
Admission to the grounds, at 50c.
Meals, 2 perday, outside grounds, at 25c.
Side slaws in Midway Plaisance
One ride on each pleasure scheme. ommodations at \$1 per night \$10.00

But he must be a stoic who, hopes to ac complish the feat; impervious to every form of seduction and allurement. He may tar tendered him by dark eyed houris of the Orient, the chic daughters of sunny France, the plump fraulens of the Fatheriand, the rosy-checked barmaids of merry England, or the embodied loveliness of the Columbian maid posed behind the sola fountain; he may like warm for a glass of water, but he may wise yearn for a glass of water, but he may not satisfy the yearning. So, too, of the ripening fruits of the tropics and epicurean viands spread in queer and quaint pavilions and served by a quainter race in their native garb and manner, and of the countless souvenirs from every clime—he may see, but he may not buy. He must be ever on the move, as to sit down involves an expense.

What There is to Look At.

In answering the question in the spirit is which it is asked, an exact understanding of the feat sought to be accomplished by the visitor must be had in order to approximate the time required. The enclosed portion of the exposition covers over 600 acres of ground and contains fifty-two exposition and state buildings, besides the buildings of many foreign nations, and the stock exhibit. ground floor acreage under roof is 161.6 This does not include the eighty acres om braced in Midway Plaisance, with its many attractions, for which extra charges are made. Ten days would possibly suffice for the ordinary visitor to get a fairly thorough view. Less time would involve weariness and discomfert.
The following is on the ten days basis:

Use of camp stool each day at 10 cents. If the visitor rooms beyond walking dis tance of the grounds he must consider transportation. From the business center the

ound trip can be made by cable or elevated lines, for 10 cents; by steam cars or steam-

boat, 25 cents. Elisha Gray's Wonderful Invention. Of all the wonders of invention to be seen

at the exposition, perhaps those in the de partment of electricity will present the most striking and interesting examples of the ingenuity of man. Ranking with the tele-phone in its importance to the business world and the general public is a little instrument called the telautograph, to be seen in a pa-vilion built expressly for it within the wails of the big electricity building. It is the invention of Prof. Elisha Gray, one of the greatest inventors of the age and the man who is entitled to the credit of inventing the telephone. This little instrument the novel act of writing over a wire, and has been proven a success. The arrangements for its workings are not unlike those in a telephone exchange Briefly, and without attempt at technical description, the telautograph is somewhat smaller than a typewriter. Two are neces-sary, a transmitter and a receiver, at each end of a line, the length of which may be from San Francisco to Boston. Thus a man may sit down at a transmitter at the Golder Gate and with an ordinary lead pencil write a note to a friend in the Hub, and simultane ously another pencil at the distant station reproduces the words in exact fac-simile on another piece of paper. The second pencil i not touched by human hand, but is operated by electrical mechanism. The handwriting this marvelous mechanism reproduces is that of the sender of the message, so accur-ate is the working of the little machine. That is the long and short of the telauto-

graph. Director Burnham's Educated Appetite. One among many of the causes which le. up to the existing differences between the national and local exposition directories, dif ferences which not only threaten the success of the fair, but which have already delayed and hindered its completion, may be found in the epicurean taste and patrician's appetite of Director of Works Daniel H. Burnham Besides being an excellent architect Mr Burnham is an excellent feeder. Besides hav ing conceived the White City, Mr. Burnhan conceived a refectory, both conceptions being on a scale of unsurpassed splendor. Th execution in both instances followed closupon the heels of conception, and had the same energy been displayed in carrying for ward the one as the other, the White City would be completed. But the refectory got the start early in the race. The refectory was completed months ago, the White City is to be completed—some time.

This refectory is a model in its way, as are This reflectory is a model in its way, as are all of Mr. Burnham's creations. It is pre-sided over by a "chef"—an ordinary cook would not do—who was transplanted from a crack down town hotel, where his sthound was \$2,500 a year. Assistant cooks and bakers, with a full complement of waiters and scullions of irreproachable pedigree and style, were secured and the establishment was duly installed in a cheerful section of the public service building. Here the direc-tor of works fed in state, and with him such of the greatest of the fair autocrats and distinguished guests as he may invite, mere ordinary department director. tant director, commissioner or clerk ever crosses the sacred threshold. Five thousand dollars a mouth is the sum

required to maintain this unique feature of a World's fair. The bills are duly audited and pald out of the treasury of the Exposi-

on company. Last November when Director General Dayis removed his headquarters from his down town office into the administration building on the grounds he was invited by Director of Works Burnham to take his meals in the refectory. This he declined to do, choosing rather to pay for his meals at an ordinary table where his associates and immediate assistants take theirs—and pay

for them.
Out of this refusal sprang a coolness—a break which has never been healed. Tremendous Motive Power.

The Allis engine, the teviathan of ma-chinery hall, the power that will set in motion the countless wheels and shafts and which will be started by the president of the United States, is being set in place, and it will require five weeks of constant work

to finish the job.
The great Corliss engine of the Philadel-The great Corliss engine of the Philadelphia exposition, the wonder of that age, was of 1,400 horse power. The Allis engine can develop 3,000 horse power. The engine alone weighs \$25 tons. From fifteen to twenty cars will be required to bring it from Milwaukee, where it was built. A man six feet tall can walk into one of the cylinders.

Corea is the most exclusive of nationalities, the sent of the most despotic government on earth, where death follows the mere mention of the ruler's name by one of the masses. From this antithesis of the land of the free comes a full exhibit of products, fabrics and implements, the col-

products, fabrics and implements, the col-lection and ariangement of which was di-rected and supervised by the monarch per-

WHAT THE BIG SHOW COSTS sonally, who contributes from his own palcostumes, weapons, shields, pipes and

Notes of the Show

Over 900 car loads of exhibits were re-ceived, unloaded and distributed to the buildings, last week. This work is all done at might. Sixty-three tracks lead up to the grounds. There are thirteen miles of track within the enclosure and 500 cars can be re-ceived and handled daily. Foreign exhibit-ors have been prompt, while American exabitors have been and are still dilatory The time for receiving exhibits expires

Nearly 700 paintings, comprising the German art exhibition, are now being hung in the art paince. The collection is the most

omplete ever sent out of Germany. England's art exhibit, comprising over 800 paintings by world-famed artists, is ready to be placed upon the walls. Many of the paintings are of immense size. The mainting progresses rapidly. With the exception of the transportation and fish-

the exception of the transportation and assertics buildings the exterior walls will be of a creamy white.

Over 500 cases of Belgium's magnificent exhibit have already been received.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Hazel Kirke" at the Boyd. That it was Eister evening was evident at the Boyd theater last evening from the small audience that had resembled to see "Hazel Kirke," but Miss Ense Ellster and her company played the good old drama as perfectly as if the house had been crowded to its capacity. It deserved to be, for the play is an excellent one and the company presenting it at the Boyd is a notably capae one, every member of it a tried actor. Miss Ellsler's Hazel has all of the old power to council the sympathies of her audience, and there is nothing new to note in the perform ance. And yet there is. Miss Ellsler last evening were for the first time several new gowns, creations of "Windsor" of New York,

narvels of the dress building art.
Mr. C. W. Couldock, the favorite actor of two generations, played his old part, which he created in this country. Dunston Kirke, and in his acting showed all the fine power his fame rests on. Mr. Robert Drouet, Mr. Frank Weston, Mr. Charles F. Bates and all the other members of the company acquitted themselves admirably. The play was well staged, the new scenery being a actable feature, and so staged and played 'Hazel Kirke' is a drama that can never ose its popularity

"The Voudoo" at the Farnam. The "Voodoo" is the somewhat enigmat-

cal title of a very clever facee comedy which pened a four nights engagement at the Farnam Street theater yesterday afternoon and evening. The performance varies in no essential particular from the usual entertalument of that sort, but is enlivened by exceptionally tresh and sparkling humor and some very pleasing singing and dancing. The cause of all the trouble is Mrs. Gilly Softsolder, an ultra-superstitious female who falls under the influence of Mme. Diable, a voedoo negress, and imbibes the belief that by means of seven hairs from Michael O'Brady's red whiskers she can win the capital prize in the Louisiana lettery. Her efforts to corral O Brady and scenie the succession of laughable situations, of which the members of the cast are clever enough to make the best use Mrs. Softsolder gets O'Brady and his friend, Michael McMahon, mixed and the result is no end of jealousy on the part of Mrs. Me-Mahon and Mr. Softsolder, Mr. Thomas E. Murray has abundant opportunity to display his inimitable powers in the character of McMahon, and he has a capable ally in John Sparks, who assumes the part of O'Brads The superstitious female is well acted by Miss Ada Bothner with marked success and ner dancing specialties also found favor with the audience. Miss Kitty Beck, as the "Baby," Jennie McManon, was very pleasng and her dancing in the first act captured The other characters are in ca puble hands, and an excellent mixed quartet endered a number of sough in a commenda-ple manner. The entire performance is extremely funny and affords a very pleasant

evening's entertainment. Court Calendar. LAW ROOM NO. 2-JUDGE SCOTT. 32-373—Wilson vs McFarland, 33-51—Terry vs Coffman, 33-397—McVey vs Swift & Co.

LAW HOOM NO. 3-JUDGE DAVIS. 31-336—Ross vs Darner, 32-27—Methodist Episcopal church vs maha. 32-42—Beindorff vs Omaha Brewing associa-31-383-Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime com-

any vs Pritchard. 32-121—Anderson vs Cartson. 32-136—Meyer vs Maggard. 32-184—Boylston National bank vs Wood-191-Chleago Sewing Machine company

s Fosler. 32-241 – Rafferty vs Lee. 32-248 – Krelle vs Yaeger. LAW ROOM NO. 4-JUDGE FERGUSON. 27-63-Midland Guaranty company vs Flan-

28-149—Ray vs Sackett, 28-172—American Water Works company vs

lohnson.
28-215 - Worley vs Faux.
28-245 - Grantham & Shoemaker vs McJoud Live Stock Commission company.
28-293 - McGuire vs Press.
24-193 - Sweesey vs Stuht.
27-365 - James Siddell vs F. B. Johnson. LAW ROOM NO. 5-JUDGE OGDEN.

29-363 Bernstine vs Kline. 30-10 Douglas vs Blanchard. 30-98 Pitts vs Travis. 30-110 Clements vs Westerholm. 30-110 Balin vs Johnson. 29-33 Hansen vs Missouri Pacific Railway

ompany. 25-197₌ Williams vs Specht. 27-263 - Horbach vs Shields 27-263—Horbach vs. Shields. 29-58—Darby vs. Knight. 33-237—A. D. Smith vs. Blue Valley Lumber mpany. 34-347—John Pray ve Omaha Street Rail-

EQUITY ROOM, NO. 7-JUDGE WALTON. 19-360 - Omaha National bank vs Freyhan. 31-149 - Union Stock Yards National bank

31-341—Piace vs McCague Investment company, 31-385 - Lee vs Johnson, 31-399 - McKell vs Paul, 32-15 - Smith vs Allen, 32-17 - Smith vs Kurtz, 32-81 - Wirirow vs Holtslander, 32-103 - Missouri Pacific Railway company vs Wert.

s Wort. 32-113—Traynor vs Kilborn. 32-120—Hanizhen vs Montgomery. 32-138—Hoagland vs Thompson. 31-56—Citizens Savings bank vs Cowin.

Spotting Street Car Conductors, The motor and cable car conductors are

reported to be on the anxious seat because they claim that there is a new spotter in town who is keeping cases on the men who operate the bell punches. Some of the conluctors claim that the stranger answers to the name of Matthews, although be goe under various allases. It is said he is the may who worked Sioux City, discovered alleged robberies there and caused the dis-charge of 100 street car employes. So far of the Omaha conductors have been discharged.

Arrested on Suspicion. Detectives Savage and Dempsey arrested Charles Austin and John Miller yesterday on suspicion. They are house cleaners, and after working at a residence near Seven-teenth and Clark streets Saturday a quan-tity of stuff was missing. The detectives



Lemon

Of great strength-

Orange Economy in their use

Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately

and deliciously as the fresh fruit

Lost Her Diamonds. Circago, Ill., April 2.- The wife of W. J.

Knight of Dubuque, Ia., general solicitor of the Illinois Central railroad, lost \$4,000 worth of diamonds today white walking on Michigan boulevard with her husband. She was afraid to leave the diamonas in her room and wrapping them up, placed them in the pocket of her cloak. When she returned to her room the diamonds were gone. It is sup-posed that in pulling her handkerchief from her tocket she pulled out the diamonds and propped them on the street.

Saved His Life

Scrofula-Impure Vaccination-Beyond Hope

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Effected a Perfect Cure.



Trenton, N. J.

"We are as sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved our son Joseph's life as that the son shines. Five years ago on board ship our three boys were vaccinated. Joseph had a very sore arm, so bad at one time that we were afraid it would have to be taken off. At length it seemed to get well, but about two months after, he began to complain of soreness and pain in the vaccinated arm. He had occasionally shown some signs of scrofula, but nothing serious. His arm, however, grew worse and worse and became swotten and covered with sores. The inflammation and sores also spread all over his body, and he was a mass of corruption,

Pitiable to Behold, A misery to himself and almost breaking our hearts with anguish over his dreadful condition Many a time did I wish he was dend and out of his misery.

"The eruption was especially severe back of his ears and over his head and the lower part of his face. We had to cut off all his hair we could, as it was impossible to comb through the mass of hard crust and matter. Physicians did him no good, and three specialists at the Eye and Ear Hospital said Nothing Could be Done.

They said it was a blood disease caused by impure vaccination. One night I happened to be reading in a paper about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try it. "While taking the first bottle, Joseph did not grow any worse; on the second, we noticed that he was improving, and, slowly but surely, the

medicine drove away the disease and wen a complete victory. The scales and scabs began to fall off; the sores gradually healed up, and Hood's sarsa. Cures

end of the year the disease had entirely disappeared, and Joseph stood a strong and healthy bey. He is at school and progressing "We and all the neighbors regard his cure as a

new, smooth and healthy skin formed in place

of the disease and corruption. Of course it took

time, but improvement was steady until at the

perfect miricle." JAMES HARPER, heater in Roebling & Son's Rolling Mill, residence, No. 814 Division Street, Trenton, N. J. HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipution by restor-

ing the peristaltic action of the alimentary caral. AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S THEATRE. | Efflic 4 NIGHTS Commonding APRIL 2

Wednesday Matince. Assisted by C. W. Couldock, EFFIE

ELLSLER Frank Weston And her own company.
Sunday and Westay Mat. HAZEL KIRKE Monday ECYPT ALLYN

Tuesday and Welnesday Eve DORIS First time in Omaha The sale of seats will open Saturday morning. Prices: First floor, 50c, 75c and 41; bal-conv. 50c and 75c; matinee prices, 50c for any seat in the theatre.

BOYD'S NEW Princes: 23c, 50° 770° 81.00 Three Nights Thursday, April 6.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
First appearance in Omeha of the wonderful
and only midget company, the LILIPUTIANS

The Pupil in Magic As presented for more than 1900 times in this country.

Grand Ballets, 150 People. Brilliant

Scenery. Gorgeous Costumes. Novel Effects, Franz Ebert and the Beer Song! The sale of seats will open Wednesday norming at 9 o'clock. FARNAM St. THEATER. PRIDERS 15c. 25c 35c, 50c and 75c.

THE VOODOO THOS, E. MURRAY.

Matinee Wednesday any seat 25 cents.

WONDERLAND and BIJOU THEATER THE PLOUS TO CALL T Austin's Australian Novelty Co.

Souvenirs Every Day for the Ladies.

The nly hotel in the city with hot and cold water and steam test in every rio a Table and dining robes service unsurpassed

RATES \$2.50 TO \$4.00. Special rates on application.

B. SILLOWAY, Prop.

The Mercer. Omaha's Newsst Hotel

COR. 12TH AND HOWARD STS. #0 Rooms at \$2.50 per day. It hooms at \$3.00 per day.
10 hooms with Bath at \$3.00 per lar.
10 Rooms with Bath at \$3.01 to \$1.21 per lay.

OPENED AUGUST 1st Modern in Every Respect. Newly Formshed Throughout

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