SQUATTERS WILL BE EVICTED.

Notices to Vacate Will Be Served on Them

The health authorities have made up their

minds that the only way to dispose of the

squatter question is to take some decisive

action, and in accordance with their view of

the matter heroic measures will be inaugu-

rated Monday morning. On that cecasion

the city forces will move upon Shantytown

ried their point and every squatter has been

The notices to the squatters to remove

within thirty days have been prepared by

Dr. Somers and will be ready for delivery

into Chief Seavey's hands Monday morning.

the time the notices to remove are served upon the squatters, the authorities will pro-

will follow up the same with whatever steps are necessary to evict the squatters. It is

thought that a large number of them will take the one from the notices and vacate and not delay to court forcible ejectment. There are undoubtedly some who will not

budge until compelled to, and they will probably resort to all sorts of practices to outwit the officials and cause delay. The officers are preparing for just those sort of persons.

and will be loaded with legal advice, and will move cautiously and in conformity to

law, in order that no complications will

Lumber Contract Approved.

Mayor Bemis has approved of the lumber

contract with C. L. Chaffee. The contract

was vetoed by the mayor recently for the

reason that it did not specify the quality of the lumber the city is to receive. At first Mr. Chaffee refused to insert the quality of

the lumber, but later thought better of it

Condition of the Economite Society

was made at the request of Trustee Duss.

of a Dakota Variety Show.

riors for the opening of his house, and

the hundreds of "tenderfeet" who had

never yet seen a real Indian in war

Sitting Bull and his warriors were on

hand early, gaudily arrayed in feathers, head-dress and beaded blankets and wampum. They were seated at the end

of the center aisle in the space between

the orchestra railing and the front row

of parquet. The red men preserved

their monumental stoicism and through-

out the entertainment not a smile

wrinkled their faces. Each one of them

carried a short painted stick, one end of

which was split. Into the split was thrust a small piece of lookingglass. Oc-

casionally the Indians held the mirror

up before their eyes and took a careful

survey of the audience behind them. This enabled them to see what

was going on all over the house without

shifting their position. The closing

feature of the program was an act per-

formed by a female trapeze performer,

who was advertised to possess wonderful strength in her paws. The stage manager announced that she would hang

suspended from the trapeze bar by her

knees and support a heavy cannon with her teeth while it was discharged. At

sight of the cannon Sitting Bull and his

men began to show signs of uneasiness.

They shifted about in their seats ner-

left it dangling from the woman's jaws.

The muzzle of the weapon swung on a

ime had become extremely nervous.

They looked at each other inquiringly,

as if they suspected that they had been

drawn into a trap and were to be de-liberately slaughtered. They jabbered to each other excitedly and two or three

irres so far forgot their stoicism as to

look over their shoulders. Finally, everything was in readiness; the stage

manager stepped back, gave the string

that he held a jork, there was a flash and a roar, and out of the cloud of smoke

that shot into the parquet, Sitting Bull

ing as they made their way down the

aisle, striking madly right and left with the long-stemmed stone pipes which

they carried. No attempt was made by the audience to stop the Indians, who made their way outside and didn't stop

running until they reached the hotel. For once the fearless chief of the Sioux

Firemen Organize.

There was a meeting of stationary fire-

men in Green's hall last night for the pur-

pose of forming an ogganization. Enough

ing of a charter and a nageting will be held

Chinese Actors for the Fair.

TACOMA, Wash., April 15 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BEEF The steamship

Mogul of the Northern Pacific line ar

rived yesterday from China and Japan.

Among the passengers were forty Chinese actors enroute for Chicago.

Included in the cargo were a Japanese

tea house and a number of exhibits for

It is well known that opaque globes absor a very large amount of the light of ab lamps, and whatever present style of glob

is used a dark shadow is cast directly below

the lamp. To avoid these difficulties a new style of globe has been brought out in

France, made of transparent glass, with cir

cular depressions having such faces as to form lenses (similar to the well known light

house lenses), the curvatures of which are

made of pressed giass, and although more expensive, they diffuse light much more

economically than absorbing opal or ground

Such globes may be

emen were present to warrant the grant

April 18 for those interested to sign

shout

and his warriors sprang, wildly

was unnerved.

the charter roll.

the World's fair.

as to diffuse the light.

Sitting Bull and his warriors by this

level with the Indians' headdress.

Two men lifted the cannon and

paint paid fabulous prices for seats.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.-James Dixon.

to have everything in readiness, and

forced to move.

Tomogro

Mrs. Hime Says She Was Offered Money to Remain Silent.

STILL CLING TO THE MURDER THEORY

Clara Allen's Attorneys Will fry to Prove that She Saw Mayor Miller Killed-The State Rests Its Case-Court Notes.

17 The evidence of the state in the case against Clara Allen was completed yesterday and the defense will now have its inning. The woman is charged with having sworn falsely at the preliminary examination of Dick Berlin and Charles Hayes, who were accused of having murdered the late Mayor Miller of South Omaha, and the testimony introduced by the state has been for the most part a repetition of the evidence

at the preliminary examination. Immediately upon the convening of the court yesterday morning, Judge Keysor issued an order that the jury, accompanied by the bailiffs, the defendant and a deputy sheriff, should visit the spot where the body of Miller was found during the afternoon of October 4, 1892. The county attorney objected to the woman visiting the spot, but the objection was overruled and the usual exception filed. Quite a crowd followed, but kept at a respectable distance in the rear, dropping in and viewing the hole at the intersection of Eighth and Dodge streets after the jury had left the ground. Upon the convening of the court, Colonel Esmond, the agent for the Omaha Life association, was the first witness put on the stand by the defense. This witness had seen Miller at the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets at I o clock in the afternoon of the day when the body was found. He knew Miller and did not think that there was any-

thing peculiar about his appearance.

Lou Scott, the keeper of the house of which Clara Allen was an inmate, testified that she knew Miller. She had seen him at her house and had also seen him at his office in South Omaha. Witness testified that during the forenoon of the day on which the body of Miller was found he in company with two other men, called at her house. She did not know the other men, but from their conversation she thought they were gambiers. Witness had never seen Berlin or Hayes except in the court room. She was positive that they were not the men who ere with Miller the day his body was found in the weeds.

Mrs. Hime's Sensation.

Mrs. Kate Hime startled the jury by swear-ing that during the afternoon of October 4 she saw a man looking over the edge of the bank at the exact spot where Miler's body was found. This man were dark pants, coat and hat, a dark mustache and was without a beard. She was on her way down Eighth street, and as she passed him he appeared to be out of sorts and worried. As she passed him, she noticed that he had a dark scar upon the right side of his face, extending from the ear down to the chin. On the day of the Berlin and Hayes trial in police court, Mrs. Hime testified that a man came to her use and urged her not to go to the court

Replying, she said: "I will go and tell all that I know, as it can do no harm and it may do some good."

When this individual found that she was going to the court he pulled a large roll of bills and some gold from his pocket and told her that she could have the money if she would leave the city. She refused to accept the money and the man left the house, telling her that it would not be well for her to tell what she knew about the Miller affair. All that the witness knew about this man was that he was tall and slim. He wore a dark brown slouch hat, dark clothes and a beard of about four days growth.

Evidence of the Wife.

Just before the neon adjournment Mrs. Charles F. Miller was called as a witness by the defense. She testified that Miller was exceedingly handy with his left hand, but

that he always used his right.

The purpose of the testimony was to show that Miller did not commit suicide. When the body was found the pistol wound was in the left side of the head, showing that the gun was fired from that side. Following up this theory the defense argued that if Mil-Ier had committed suicide he would have held the gun in his right hand and that the wound would have been upon the right, in-stead of upon the left, side of the head.

When shown the slip of paper on which had been written "P. C. Rellim" found at the pawnbroker's and which it was claimed was the signature of C. P. Miller, written backwards and by himself, Mrs. Miller denled that it was the handwriting of her usband. It bore none of the characteristics of her husband's writing and was not like it

building, heard the shot which caused Miller's leath, but paid no attention to it, shooting in that vicinity being of frequent occurrence Officer Edguill was called to the beat at Eighth and Dodge street on the day follow-ing the finding of Miller's body. He looked the ground over and found tracks leading Dodge street and toward the spot where Miller was lying.

Testimony of an Expert.

John C. Thompson of the American did not think that there was a possibility of there having been a case of suicide. He had given the case a great deal of attention. The next morning after the finding of the body he spent several hours in the vicinity of Eighth and Dodge streets making observations and taking measurements. He saw the footprints leading down the bank to the where Miller's body had been lying. seemed to have been made by a man who were a tree shoe. The witness went upon the por h where Clara Alien stood when she claimed to have seen the man in the act of firing the shot that killed Miller, and looked over into the weeds where the body was found. From that point on the porch he could have seen a man if he was standing. In fact, he could have seen down as far as his hips. Thompson's brother, who was doing some work upon the case, had sent a hack to Clara Allen at one time and had conveyed her to Douglas street, where she identified a man as being one of those who were with Miller at the house of Lou Scott on the day of the finding of the body.

Upon being objected to by the state, this

testimony was taken from the jury on the ground that it was hearsay, having been told to the witness, Thompson, by his brother who was doing the detective work.

After being out thirty-six hours the jury in

the case of Phillip Rousch against Jens and Christ Hansen last night returned a verdict finding for the defendants.

In this case the plaintiff was seeking to recover the sum of \$1,000 damages. He alleged that a year ago he was going up North Nineteenth street looking for a person whom he knew. He stopped at the home of the Hansens to make some inquiries and the door was shut in his face. Then he went around to the back door and went through the same performances, knocking and looking in the windows. Starting back to the front door he was met by the men of the touse, who pitched him over a high embankment, breaking some ribs and otherwise dis-figuring his person. After that he sued for damages, but on the trial the defendants succeeded in proving that Mr Rousch was a trespasser and had no right to ask for anything more than he had received

District Court Notes.

William H. Kreidler has sued J. Herbert Van Closter to regain possession of nine horses which he claims Van Closter swindled him out of by trading an alleged farm for them which turned out to be worthless.

The courts have been called upon to decide

dispute over the mayoralty election in lorence. Frank M. King was declared the winner and is now performing the duties of the office. His late opponent, Robert W. Cowan, has decided that the fight was unfair and has appealed to the courts to oust

Another Thug Arrested. James J. Callahan was arrested yestertay morning in the Linton block on South Thirteenth street by Detective Dempsey and

FACTS IN THE MILLER CASE Officer Boyle, and is charged with highway robbery on the police blotter. Both Keyes and Calishan were identified by G. E. Dennis, the Red Oak stockman, as the men who

men tell conflicting stories about the affair, but Callahan admitted that he started with Mr. Dennis in the hack from a saloon close to the Tenth street viaduct. He denies, however, that he took part in the slug-ging of the victim, and says that he left the vehicle when it reached Farnam street. He claims to know nothing of the robbery. The prisoners will be taken to Council Bluffs for trial.

AT ANCHOR IN HAMPTON ROADS. America's Crack War Vessels Swinging at Anchor There.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 15.-The gayest resort in the country today is in a state of feverish excitement over the expected arrival of the British fleet on Monday, headed by the finest specimen of foreign marine architecture that will be at the review and upon which more interest is centered than will fall to any other war vessel in the Roads next week.

Admiral Gherardi expects that the Britishers will arrive early Monday morning and be followed next day by three Italian ships, and possibly the French and Brazilian vessels. The third Russian vessel, which has been due for some days, has not yet made her appearance, but may drop in unexpecterily at any moment. When the fashionable set and late risers looked out upon the fleet riding to a stiff northwest wind this morning, with the surf lashing the shore and the waves high enough to toss the steam launches about in a reckless manner, there were murmurs of regret at the apparently hopeless prospects of comfortably visiting the fleet during the morning, but by the time those who had engaged to go aboard with the officers arrived the fierce, caric clouds in the east broke away, the sun shone warmly and the wind moderated to a gentle breeze, making an ideal day for a marine picture

Inspector General Breckinridge, in full regalia, and accompanied by two staff officers, started the guns to firing on the Philadei-phia, when at 10 o'clock he paid an official call upon Admiral Gherardi and an hour later they again believed forth the number due his rank when he departed over the ship's side

Following the general's launch were any number of others from the fleet taking visitors out to see the ships and inspect them from spar deck to engine room. Barges and gigs, whale boots and cutters propelled by vigor-ous tars were conveying persons all the morning, and now and then a gig would come ashore with the captain of some ship, when the government wharf would immediately be the scene of animated activity to which the the scene of animated activity to which the pretty sight of ten or twelve jack tars tossing as many oars to a perpendicular, jetting them drop quickly in the boat before landing the commander with poinp and care. Sixty young women at the Hygea hotel gave a handsome german tomight to as many officers from the ships, the invitations being exclusively to the navy men, the army officers here and a few civilians having been

officers here and a few civilians having been ostracised in connection with it entirely. The latter feel slighted, but they comfort themselves with the thought that the ships cannot remain here always. The ladies are making rapid progress in understanding the broken dialect of French, Russian and English combined spoken by

their foreign friends. Favors will be ap-propriate for the occasion and will consist of flags of all nations, conspicuous among them being our own colors and those of the czar. Newcomers continue to pour in. This morning's steamer brought many people from the north, who will be unable to secure quarters and who will take their departure on tonight's vessel. The hotel people can promise rooms to no one, and even as far away as Newport, News and Hampton there is little room left. Tonight the search lights of the fleet will be placed over the Roads for

the benefit of those ashore. GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Their Issue Suspended Upon Order from the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, April 15 .- An order was reeived at the subtreasury at New York today for the suspension of the issue of gold certificates, in accordance with the provisions by the act of congress of July 12, 1882, which says that when the gold coin or bullion held in the treasury for the redemption of United States notes falls below \$100,000,-000 the issue of the certificates shall cease.

Speaking of the law, a well informed bank president said: "The treasurer of the United Soates appears to be bound by the provisions of the act of 1882, authorizing the issue of gold certificates, always to retain in the treasury for the redemption of these certificates the specific gold coin deposited at the time of their issue. Any failure to do this would be a violation of the statute and the treasurer has no right to substitute gold bars or bullion for the gold coin deposited and ordered to be retained. It is true that the gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863, could be issued on deposit of ither gold or bullion and that certificates inder this act might be issued to the extent of 20 per cent in excess of actual deposits.

but there are probably none of these cer-tificates now in use." Maurice Muchiman the acting assistant Maurice Muchinian, the acting assistant treasurer in charge of the subtreasury said: 'This step on the part of the secretary of the treasury simply means that he is carry-ing out the provisions of the law. It does not mean that the government will receive deposits of gold coin and refuse to pay back in kind. Any one who deposits gold coin here will receive legal tender notes. For these, if legal tender or gold is demanded, gold will be paid out. In other words, instead of issuing for gold deposits a certificate, which is necessarily redeemable in gold, the treasury will issue legal tender notes for which gold will always be paid if demanded. The only difference which the stopping of these certificates makes is that the Treasury department will not issue them for gold as it has been doing. The secretary is marries anticipating the withdrawal of is merely anticipating the withdrawal of gold which will probably be made fer shipnent for next Tuesday's German steamer What these withdrawals will amount to of course we don't know, but they may reduce the treasury gold to the \$100,000,000 reserve. According to today's report the free gold in the treasury amounts to about \$3,109,000 report does not show the withdrawals ring, which amounted to \$1.250,000. logay's statement shows the gross amount f gold in the treasury to be \$213,300,000. Certificates issued amount to \$116,490,000. \$6,300,000 being in the treasury. There is no reason for uneasiness because of the step taken by the department. It is the first time the issues of certificates have been suspended, because it is the first time the re-serve has almost reached the \$100,000,000 point, with immediate exports expected. Under the provisions of the act of 1863 the ssue was suspended by Secretary Sherman in 1879. The treasury statement March is showed the free gold, or the gold above the \$100,000,000 reserve, to be \$3,052,000, which was practically the gold supply left by the ast administration. The lowest point afterlast administration. wards reached was \$982,000. From that time the amount increased until the heavy ship-ments were made during the past two

For Cheaper Paving.

Yesterday afternoon Councilman Wheeler. City Engineer Rosewater and Majors Birkhauser and Balcombe met in the office of the Board of Public Works for the purpose of revising the asphalt paving specifications C. E. Squires was also present and partici-pated in the discussion. The onlyschanges in the specifications was to call for a con-crete base of five inches in thickness and a surface of two inches of asphalt, instead of the base being four and one-half inches and the surface two inches, as the specifications

ave provided Mr. Squires said that by doing this it would bring the price of bids on asphalt down from 15 to 15 cents per square yard, and he could lay a pavement that would be as durable as under the other specifications

The following permits to build were issued yesterday by the inspector of buildings: E Morse, Forty-second and Grant, \$ 1,500 dwelling. Frite Mulbro, 1702-1704 Vinton, brick

Seven minor permits Nine permits, aggregating

WELCOMED BISHOP BOWMAN

Omaha Methodists Give the Noted Clergyman a Warm Greeting.

REV. CRANE'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

An Elegant Supper with Speaking and Music Adds to the Enjoyment of the Occasion-Wesley Church Dediention Today.

The members of the Wesley Methodist church at Walnut Hill, assisted by leading ministers and lay members from the other Methodist churches of the city, tendered Bishop Bowman a very pleasant reception last night at the edifice which is to be dedicated today. The church building was the gift of the Hanscom park congregation, but the brick masons, carpenters and decorators have done the work of repairing and renovating the building so well that it looks like a brand new church. The building was brilliantly lighted and the interior decorations were especially admired.

A large congregation assembled at an early hour and the church was well filled when Rev. W. K. Beans, who had been asked to preside, introduced Rev. Frank Crane to deliver an address of welcome. In a well timed speech of twenty minutes Rev. Crane welcomed the senior bishop of the church to Omaha, to the Methodist homes and churches of the city, and particularly to the Wesley church. The speaker took occasion to present some excellent thoughts upon the meaning of the welcome, what the bishop represented, what Methodism was and what it had done for the world. He held that Methodism was a great deal wider than the Mothodist church.
Since the time of John Wesley many other

denominations had absorbed a great deal of the doctrines and the church policy that Wesley had promulgated. The old Metho-distic idea of holding revivals had blossomed out in modern times in many other churches. The meetings of the various young people's societies of the present day were nothing more or less than class meetings for young people. All these things sprang from Methodism. Bishop Bowman represented Methodism and he also represented the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the senior bishop, beloved by all who knew him because he was an approachable, devoted, Christian regulators. Par Came France. Christian gentleman. Rev. Crane remem-bered with pleasure the first time he had seen Bishop Bowman. The speaker was a mere boy, but he had remembered all his life what the bishop had said to him and that one experience had taught him that there was rare talent in knowing how to

Bishop Bowman, whose locks are as white as snow, responded in a very entertaining talk of fifteen or twenty minutes. He was giad that he had the privilege of represent-ing Methodism and he wanted every Methodist in the house to remember that he also represented Methodism. The bishop had many pleasant things to say about Omaha, and referred inconically to the weather that prevailed here during the conference last May. The bishep said he had done one thing that no other living Methodist, and probably no other living man had done. He had dedi cated at least one church in every state and territory in the union. His great grandmother was the first of a long line of Methodists in the family from which the bishop sprang.
"She was converted when a mere girl," said
the speaker, "and from that conversion
there have come at least fifty Methodist
ministers or Methodist ministers' wives. So you see what one Christian woman can do.

Turning to the children who were present in large numbers the bishop said he had sometimes been called the childrens' bishop because he so much enjoyed talking to them. He never refused to talk to children no matter how tired he was or how his work was pressing upon him. In closing he said a few words of encouragement for all the Methodist congregations in the city, and particu-larly to the Wesley church people, and wished them all abuniant success in the

work of the Master.

The ladies of the church served a supper in the lecture room, to which a large number of the people paid special attention. There were some very enjoyable selections of music furnished during the evening and the sociability that prevailed was of the most genial and spontaneous character. Rev. T. K. Tin dall, Rev. Alfred Hodgetts, Elder Clenden-ning and other well known workers in the Methodist church were present. The dedica-tion will take place at 10:30 today.

MANY WILL BE PRESENT.

Twenty-Two States Will Send Delegates to the Transmississippi Congress

OGDEN, U. T., April 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The unusual interest taken in the approaching session of the Transmississippi congress to meet here on Monday, the 24th inst., continues and indicates a very large attendance. The executive committee has had offices open here for the last three weeks. and the work begun in other places is now mostly centered here with W. H. Harvey chairman of the committee in charge. Let-ters and telegrams are coming in from all portions of the transmississippi and the committee is in active co-operation with the feeling on the outside.

Over fifty of the 132 congressmen that ren resent the transmississippi states in the national congress write that they will be here and all express themselves in hearty sympathy with the movement. Governor Rickards of Montana writes that he will be here with his full delegation. Also Governor McConnell of Idaho, and the delegation from that state promises to be a very lively one. Governor Waite of Colorado and Governor Prince of New Mexico will both arrive in a special train from the east. The number of governors that will be present will be be tween ten and twelve. Two special trains will come from Colorado and Denver alon-promises 150 delegates from that city, the navor and commercial bodies having ap-

Delegates are appointed, by each governor ten; county commissioners, one each mayors, one for each 5,000 of their popula tion, and all commercial organizations as nany as their mayors, and railroad companies, one each.

All questions of western importance that may be the subject of national legislation is the business of this congress, and the whole territory west of the Mississippi is included Telegrams from Texas indicate thirty

delegates from that state. The commercial bodies of New Orleans are active in the matter, and a telegram from the Merchants exchange of St. Louis says there will be a dele-gation from there. Governor Stone's dele-gates from Missouri will be here also. All of the governors have appointed deleof the governors have appointed delegates, and the chairman of the executive mmittee says he is now satisfied that all he twenty-two states and territories will

be represented. For Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and California, on all the ines of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific Rio Grande and Midland railroads one fare has been fixed for the round trip. Outside of that territory the fare is one and one-third, except south of Fort Worth and east of Omana and Kansas City, where it is tied up in the World's fair rate tangle, but is ex-pected to be fixed this week. If not delegates in the territory named should buy to

the point where tickets are on sale

Telephone Improvements. The Nebraska Telephone company of this city has commenced the work of rebuilding the line from Lincoln to York, and will have it completed and in operation at an early date. The new line will be a complete metallic circuit. During the present season the company will build from York to Grand Island, by way of Hastings, or Aurora. Just now the company is engaged in building a metallic circuit line from Bestrice to Lincoln. and has nearly completed the work.

Memorial Church of St. Philip. The pretty little stone and brick edifice of St. Philip, the deacon, situated on Twentyfirst between Nicholas and Paul streets is to be consecrated by Bishop Worthington on Friday morning, April 21 at 10:30 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Richard F. Sweet, D.D., of Rock Island. The other clergy taking part in the services will be the POWER

rector, Rev. John Atbert Williams, Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh of Minnespolis, who organised the mission, and Rev. John Wiklams of St. Barnabas' church, who fostered the work in the day of adversity. Several clergy from outside the city will be present. Architect Ledebrink's Opinion of the Gothen-The church milding and lot cost nearly \$15,000. A debt of \$1,500 remains on the rectory lot. This the consecration is trying to raise before Friday so that they can begin worship in their new Church entirely free from debt. burg Canal and Reservoir.

HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THAT CITY

TALK

Says There is no Boom There-But There is Nothing That Can Prevent Its Rapid Growth Now-The Big Factory Starts Soon.

Fred C. Ledebrink, the architect, has ust returned from Gothenberg, and as he has been there several times and has looked up the water power plant more thoroughly than most visitors to the and remain on the field until they have carcity he is able to speak with more authority on the city and its prospects He was seen in his office in the Life building yesterday Asked in regard to the water power, Mr. Ledebrink replied that the rewas no

juestion at all about the water supply

All the electric lighting throughout The chief will detail two of his trusty men the city and all other power which is at present needed is easily furnished from the reservoir and there is water going to serve the notices upon each resident of the river front colony. In this matter it is necessary to proceed individually until the city has opened up the streets and alleys in that territory, and until this is done it is impossible to cause a collective removal. By opening up the streets it will make trespassers of the occupants of the shantics situated upon the streets, and their excitors can then easily be brought about to waste. The company is making pro-vision for the future, and the canal is being enlarged. This enlargement will give enough water to supply all the power that ever will be deeded 'Is there a boom in Gothenburg?" eviction can then easily be brought about. As a number of the squatters are on land owned by individuals it will be necessary to "No, there is no boom. There is some building. , I have two stores and one residence to creet for parties out there. As soon as the large factory which has secure the co-operation of the owners, and it is said by Dr. Somers that this has been ust been completed starts up, and their promised and that they are ready to pro-ceed with the city in this matter. During the thirty days intervening from large force of employes from the east arrive, there will be a boom similar to

> everything points to the rapid and healthy growth of Gothenburg gensleman from Boston was in my office only vesterday to have me figure on several cottages he proposes to erect on lots which he has purchased

what Kearney had. I consider the water

power superior to that in Kearney, and

'In addition to the water power, which of course, is the basis of the city, the other natural advantages are many. The land has an easy slope toward the river, the soil is rich, the rainfall good and there is the finest clay for brick that I have ever seen.

The water power of the Platte is a ettled fact and Gothenburg is the place where the advantages to a city may be seen, for it is being built up almost wholly upon its canal and power.

UNPROFESSIONAL HUMOR.

Prosecutor Cochran Rebuked for Indulging His Funny Side. That there are two sides to every story

the expert accountant, has just completed an was shown when Father Jackimowicz of audit of the accounts of the Economite sothe Polish Catholic church appeared in ciety, showing the society to be solvent by a police court yesterday to defend himself on small margin. He pays a personal tribute to First Trustee John Duss. The society's holdings are valued at \$5,000,000. The audit the charge preferred against him by Stanislaus Swiniorski for cruelly beating the latter's son. In speaking of the matter yesterday W. J. Clair, the priest's attorney, SITTING BULL'S FIRST-NIGHT.

"You can say for me that Prosecutor How He and His Warriers Were Scared Out Cochran acted unfairly when he endorsed Fifteen years ago times were lively in upon the complaint the words Ringmas-Dakota, and Fargo was a booming town of 12,000 people. Half a dozen theat-rical enterprises were in full blast, and ter of the Polish Catholic church, Of course the word 'ring' has been erased since the complaint was first filed, a seventh manager opened a new house, but I am credibly informed that it was there, and you can see yet," pointing to the paper, "where the word was scratched out." the magnificence of which far outshone those of its competitors. The theater Mr. Cochran, when interrogated about the matter, replied that no insult was intended was to be opened Monday evening, and that morning, says a writer in Kate by the term; the word, in this instance, was used in the sense of meaning one who had the supervision of children and authority to Field's Washington, the train from the west brought the great Sioux chief, Sit-ting Bull, with a small party of Indians correct them by chastisement. who were enroute to Washington to interview the great father. The new manager secured the attendance of the war-

Father Jackimowicz, the defendant in the case, has returned from the east and on reading of the case against him, as exclusively published in the evening edition of nor on Anvil 18 presented himself i court this morning. He stated to BEE representative that there THE was hardly any truth in the charges. The boy, Frank Swipiarski, who, as his father claims, was cruelly beaten and punished for some slight offense, was a wild one and very hard to correct, according to the priest's statement. The parents had been given notice of this and had been asked to take their son out of the parochial school but the latter disliked to do this and send the lad to the public schools on account his disobedience to teachers. The sist had been unable to control him; he had ever applied epithets and profune language to them on more than one occasion, but they had not punished him because they were forbidden to do such things under the rules. He was the only one to inflict punish-ment and he had refrained from doing so until it became absolutely necessary and then not to any such extent as had been stated. For more than a year the boy had been a source of trouble to him and the sis-In January last he even assaulted his

Referring to the charge of chastisement by him, the deferdant said it was absurd to ciaim that it was inflicted because the boy ald not furnish a sponge for his slate, only could not furnish a sponge for his state, only a rabbit's foot, because such things were furnished free of charge by the paro-chial schools, and if he was as severely bruised and beaten as charged he would not immediately afterwards have assaulted another boy for saying, it serves him right to receive the punishment. He said the Swiniarski family stood entirely alone in this prosecution and had no follow-ing, as reported, while all the church memes upheld him in what he had done The case was set for trial next Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

JUG-HANDLED DECISIONS.

Capital May Boycott Men, but Labor May Not Boycott Property.

Commenting on recent decisions by ederal courts, the New Nation says: It is a cold day in these times when he courts do not give some new decision against the labor unions. The United Garment Workers of America, a New York union, demanded an increase of pay from their employers, the Clothing Manufacturers association. This the association refused to grant, at the same time notifying the garment workers that unless they withdrew their demands they would lock out all the cutters in the union. The demand not being withdrawn, the cutters were locked out to the number of 1,000. The union retaliated by declaring a boycott on the product of the manufacturers and sent circulars to all the clothing dealers relating the facts and appealing to them not to deal in these goods. Upon manufacturers summoned the leaders of the union into the supreme court of New York and demanded of Judge Lawrence an injunction to prevent the locked-out men from interfering with their business. The judge reserved his decision in consideration o a stipulation by the representatives of the union that no more circulars should be sent out, saying that if the stipulabe sent out, saying that if the stipula-tion were broken he would at once grant the injunction. His action thus amounts to an injunction on the use of This is precisely the meaning also of the Ricks and Taft decisions when boiled down. The railroads of the country are engaged in a systematic rolley openly arowed by many of them.

policy, openly avowed by many of them, secretly pursued by most, of boycotting members of labor unions and refusing them employment, and there is no help for the men from the judges. But let the men in resistance to this policy of the railroads undertake to oyoott'a freight car, and United States judges hasten on telegraphic summons by special train to declare them in contempt of law. Is it any wonder that

such injustice as this makes the workingman desperate? Let us state the case again and careFor only 50C

And for tomorrow only you can buy all wool mixtures that have been 75c in our Dress Goods Department.

Fauntleroy Sets,

White and colors, 25c. Silk Ties, new styles. New Veilings, new Laces, new Ruches, new Belts.

of the finest Capes ever shown in Omaha, worth from \$15 to \$50, 50 of the finest Capes ever shown in Omaha, worth from \$15 to \$50, on sale tomorrow at from \$10 to \$30. Styles exclusively our own. Prices lower than any other house in Omaha.

Gorsets Our new Corset department, 2nd floor, Invites your inspection.
This week Corsets worth 75c only 50c; \$1.50 Corsets, \$1.

Waists | \$1 percale waists only 60c. Ladies' wash suits, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00. Less than cost of material.

Linens, Linens, Linens.

We have made a special effort to make it interesting for our patrons in this department for Monday. We will sell all day long bleached table damask 50c, worth 75c; bleached table damask 65c, worth 85c; bleached table damask 90c, worth \$1.25. Dinner napkins from 50c up to \$5 per dozen. Equal bargains in towels of all kinds.

Silk Umbrellas.

You may have your choice of our \$2 and \$2.50 all silk \$1.29

Don't miss our sale Monday in this department.

For Monday Ladies' Hose.

umbrellas in natural and metal handles, Paragon frame, for

Buy our famous Linworth hose at 33 1-3c. One pair of these linen heel and toe will outwear two of any other kind.

Our leader in men's furnishings goods department tomorrow is our \$1 unlaundered shirt, all hand made, 2,100 linea set in bosom, reinforced back and front and every improve-

Jewelry.

All silverware one-half price Monday. Silver picture frames 25c, worth 50c. Silver trays 25c, worth 50c. Silver hair and clothes brushes, 25c, worth 50c. Silver paper weights 25c, worth 50c. Silver eard receivers \$1.15, worth \$2.30. Silver comb tray and brush \$1.15, worth \$2.30. Roll plate ear drops 25c.

Roll plate hair pins 1c to \$1 each. Stick pins two for 15c.

ment, tomorrow only

Millinery Department.

83 AND 85 TRIMMED HATS.

Cannot be duplicated elsewhere for a cent less than \$6 to \$9. Correct styles, too.

Shoe Department.

Ladies' Omaha cloth top patent leather, always \$3.50, Monday \$2.50. Ladies' ooze cali, tan canvass, and bright gondola turn Oxfords, in all the latest styles, would be cheap at \$2, our price Monday \$1.50,

Child's colored Oxfords from 49c up. Misses' colored Oxfords from 75c up. Men's plow shoes 83c.

HE BELL.

DODGE AND FIFTEENTH.

fully, for this is the real underlying issue of the fight that is now on: Organized capital and organized labor have in which neither side is always right or always wrong. Each one finds the most effective weapon to crush the other to be the boycott. Organized labor seeks to conquer capital by boycotting its goods or property. Organized capital in re-turn boycotts organized labor by blacklisting its members and driving them out of employment. Now the question here is not whether it is right for either party to use the boycott, but whether if it is wrong for one it is not equally wrong for the other; whatever the law is, should it not be an equal law and not a one-sided one? If organizations have no right to boyeott corporations, have corporations any right to boycott organizations? In other words are, or are not, the rights of men in these United States as sacred as freight cars and manufactured clothing? Shall it be law in America that the boycott on things is illegal and the boycott on men

The shortest and easist way for a po liceman to stop a fight is no doubt to side with the strongest man and help him knock the weakest man out. much easier than to separate them and bring them before the court. Nevertheess the latter is agreed by common conent to be the better way. This perpet ual quarrel between capital and labor is no doubt a great nuisance, but we respectfully submit that the proper way to settle it is not for the state join with capital in ing on labor, but to bring both par-ties before the court of public opinion to near arguments, to balance claims and judicially to determine how a rational

just and conclusive settlement of the age-long controversy may be reached. We have that confidence in the fairnindedness of the American people fully to believe that this is the way the industrial problem will be settled in this country, and we have not the slightest question as to the basis of that settle-ment. Nationalism will be found to be the only way out and as such agreed on

at last by all. Meanwhile, sharply as we are elled to criticize and condemn the unfairness and partiality of the judicial rulings and decisions which are now startling the country, we recognize in them and the discussion and the resistance they are provoking and will yet provoke, a most potent influence in hastening the consummation for which we work and hope.

Will Erect a New Plant.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 15 .- A Pittsburg syndicate has purchased property ad-joining the city to the extent of \$125,000, and closed a contract for erection of a large malleable iron works. The new syndicate controls 40,000 acres of gas territory, and will fight the Chicago Pipe Line people, as well as all foreign produce.

The production of beet sugar in the United States has more than doubled during the past year, aithough there has been no increase in the number of factories. The total production of the six factories was 27,083,322 pounds, against a total of 12,004,838 pounds last year. Experiments in growing sugar beets have been tried in a number of the western states, and the success has been so great that the number of factories will be increased.

The proposed British railroad, to be be built from Vancouver to the northern-most limits of British Columbia, will open up a timber belt exceeding in area the timber beits of Washington and Oregon. This road may at no distant date, become a part of a system extending to Alaska and eventu-ally to Bering straits and Siberia. The route to Alaska has been traveled over and found to contain few serious obstacles to the building of a rallroad.



Nention Omaha Bee.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued by Frank E. Moores, clerk of the district court with an and for long as county, Nebraska, apon indigments reniered and entered in said coart on the 5th day of April. A. D. 1853, in favor of Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing company and Egainst the Omaha Rubber company and Egainst the Omaha Rubber company and also in favor of the Commercial National hand of Omaha and against the Omaha Rubber company. I have levied upon the following goods and chattels as the property of the said Omaha Rubber company, to-wit All of the general stock of rabber, gatta percha, leather, oiled, cotton, linea, horn, ivory, from, Brass, nickel, wooden, paper and silk goods, tollet articles, and all other merchandise; and all the disses, tables, counters, partitions, shelving, show-cises, sample cases, trunks, scales, trucks, wood and glass office work, sales, letter press, inter these, hooks and book actionals. Bills receivable, office stationery, wall decorations, signs inside and outside of building, was faxtures and all other store and office furnitures fixtures, tools and implements, chartels and property of every description, and all robusting in or pertaining to bust part of the sixtory brick store building known as No. 1828 farman street, and also in basements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in basements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1528 farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings known as Nos. 1518 and 1229 Farman street, and also in busements of store buildings county. Nebraska.

And I will, commencing on th

GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Dourlas County, Neb. Omaba, Neb., April 13th, 1853. A 130131 thereon.

"What Do You Want?

Colonel D. Pat Dyer of St. Louis is ne of the distinguished Missourians who came to Washington yesterday. He is a man of portly, prosperous and imposing presence, well groomed and happy. He has been his life long a bitter and uncompromising republican To him came one of the reporters of an afternoon paper with the buoyant in-

Well, colonel, what do you want?" The colonel slowly raised the shining lug from his nude and soaring dome o thought and gazed around upon the army of office seekers who crowd the Ebbitt morning, noon and night and use

up all the toothpicks.
"My God, young man," he said, "do look like one of these?"