MANUFACTURERS' EXPOSITION

braska's Big Show Ready for Visitors on Monday Evening.

ME PATRONAGE HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

viewing the Movement that Has Given Manufacturing in Nebraska a Great Stimulus—Names of the Firms that Will Be Represented.

The second annual exposition of the Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska will open tomorrow (Monday) evening in the Coliseum building. No amount of money or pains has been spared to make it the crowning event of the whole year, so far as public entertainments are concerned. For the past three months the manufacturers not only of Omaha, but of the whole state, have been preparing for this annual showing of the progress made in the manufacturing industries of Nebraska. No position or entertainment of any kind has ever been held in the city in which so many prominent business houses have taken part as in the present exposition. Last year the number of exhibitors was large, but a good many staid out for fear that it would not be a success, but this year there were no fears to be overcome and the manufacturers were only too glad to get space.

Some idea of the extent of the exposition may be gained from the list of exhibitors, which will be found to contain the names of almost all the prominent manufacturers of the state. The exhibitors are as follows:

Lincoln—Lincoln Range and Furnace company, Lincoln Mantel and Cabinet company, Lincoln Suspender company, Farmers and Merchants Insurance company, Nebraska Soap company, W. B. Howard Medicine company, Cooper Radiator company, Lincoln Hosiery company, Purity Extract company, Newham Bros., Haish Manual Training school.

O'Neill—Germany Chicory company.

Kearney—Hub Printing company, Nebraska Broom company, Kearney Cotton mill.

Crete—C. C. White, flour mills.

Blair—Haller Proprietary company, Noble Diphtheria Remedy company.

Fremont—Henry Wolz, Creamery Package company, Mark & Mooney.

Indianola—Indianola Paint and Ochre company.

Weeping Water—Chase Manufacturing company.

Nebraska City—McElhiney Manufacturing company, Miller & Egan.

Omaha—Drummond Carriage company, South Omaha Ice company, Hayden Bros., A. W. Wells, High School manual training department, H. F. Cady Lumber company, Omaha Box factory, Woodman Linseed Oil works, M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha Silicon works, P. J. Quealey Soap company, Omaha Hydraulic Pressed Brick company, W. A. Page Soap company, Farrell & Co., American Biscuit and Manufacturing company, Krug Brewing company, Omaha Paper Box company, Kopp, Dreibus & Co., Davis & Cowgill Iron works, Consolidated Coffee company, Max Meyer & Bro., Omaha Milling company, Omaha Tent and Awning company, Omaha Mattress company, S. F. Gilman, Frost & Harris, Haarmann Vinegar works, Gedney Pickle company, Carter White Lead works, Billow & Doup, Industrial Iron works, John Power, Drexel Stone company, E. J. Refriger, Sherman & McConnell, Sutphen & Son, A. Rosenbery, Voegel & Dinning, Omaha Art Stained Glass company, Henry Grebe, E. M. Hulse company, Morse-Coe Shoe company, Paxton & Vierling Iron works.

The Opening Program.

As already noted the exposition will open on Monday evening, and there will be an appropriate program arranged for the occasion. The details, however, are not entirely completed as yet. It is definitely settled that there will be short addresses by Mayor Bemis of Omaha and Congressman Bryan of Lincoln. There will also be other speakers, but it is the intention to make the opening ceremonies very brief, so as to give the visitors the time to see the exhibits, the supposition being that the people who attend will be more desirious of seeing something than of listening to speechmaking.

The Manufacturers exposition differs in one very important feature at least from the great majority of public entertainments. It is not a scheme for making money, but is undertaken for the one purpose of instructing the people as to what kind and quality of goods are made in the state. In other words it is for the purpose of stimulating the home patronage movement and of showing the people where and how they can secure goods of home production. That being the object of the exposition only Nebraska manufacturers have been allowed to take part in it, and to all such as would join the association space has been allotted free of charge. Any surplus that may remain in the treasury from the gate receipts is used to still further stimulate the manufacturing industries by spreading the home patronage idea over the state.

As the exposition is under the management of the Manufacturers and Consumers association a brief review of that organization and of the so-called home patronage movement may not be out of place.

The Crop Failure.

The failure of the crop of 1890 and the consequent commercial depression succeeding it turned the attention of the people of Nebraska in the direction of the manufacturing industries. It seemed to dawn upon the people of a sudden that so long as the prosperity of this state was dependent solely upon agricultural interests so long business stagnation would follow upon the heels of crop failure. All over the state men were saying, "Our cities have become too large to live entirely from the trade furnished by the farm, and we must have large and diverse manufacturing industries, which will support our growing population, increase the amount of money in general circulation and create sufficient wealth to place the state on a more solid basis." But how to secure this much desired result was the problem seeking a solution. Some said we must raise bonuses and induce manufacturers to move here from other states, but to no purpose, poor men having no money and the wealthy being unwilling to part with it for that purpose. Others said we must advertise the resources of our state and by that means attract capital. After all the various opinions were discussed and weighed the problem of "How shall we secure manufacturing industries and make our state more than an agricultural community?" was no nearer a solution.

At this point THE BEE commenced an investigation among the manufacturers at Omaha and soon discovered that there were but a great variety of goods, but that the majority of these institutions were running very much below the full capacity of their plants. Again, inquiry into the cause of this condition, led to the discovery of another fact—the people had become accustomed, before the location of these factories, to the use of goods of eastern make and were loth to change over to goods of local manufacture, concerning the quality of which they were entirely ignorant.

It was still further noted that local manufacturers, disregarding the example of their eastern competitors, who annually spend vast sums of money in advertising their products to the consumer, thus creating a demand for them and compelling jobbers and retailers alike to carry them in stock, had wasted all their efforts in trying to coax dealers to handle goods for which there was no inquiry. It was found that even wide-awake and public spirited citizens did not know of the existence of some of the most important manufacturing plants in the city, and consequently had gone on asking their dealers for the old familiar brands, and merchants to supply the demands of their customers had continued handling those brands to the exclusion of home made goods. Local manufacturers, who were advised to try and create a demand for their goods by advertising them to the consumer, argued that they had to sell to the dealer, and that he was the man they must reach, although it was pointed out to them that eastern manufacturers had pursued a contrary policy.

Origin of Home Patronage.

Realizing the truth of the assertion in the mouths of citizens that something must be done to build up the manufacturing industries of the state, THE BEE decided to do this something and to do it in the only practicable way, namely, by commencing at the very foundation of all trade, that is by appealing directly to the consumer, the man who eats, drinks and wears the products of the factory. To do this it was necessary first that the people should be informed as to what kind of goods were made in their vicinity and, at the same time, to hold up to their view the necessity of purchasing these goods in preference to others if they wished to build up the manufacturing industries of their city. This was the origin of the so-called "home patronage movement" in Nebraska which has attracted so much attention and from which such favorable results have already been secured.

The first of a long series of articles, aggregating several hundred columns, was published on August 16, 1891. "If you wish your factories to grow and new ones to be started you must buy their products," said THE BEE. "We believe it," answered the consumer, "but where are the factories and what do they manufacture?" To answer this inquiry THE BEE published from week to week a description of the different factories, taking them up in order, showing the kind of goods made by them, comparing quality and price with similar goods from other states and showing how the transfer of the people's patronage from distant factories to those located at home would give employment to hundreds of additional men, would place hundreds of thousands of dollars in circulation and add untold wealth to the community. With each succeeding article the interest of the consumers increased and they commenced demanding of their dealers home made goods. The rapid increase in the demand for their products convinced the manufacturers that the right chord had been struck, and when THE BEE, in an article published August, 30, 1891, called upon them to organize for the purpose of stimulating the "home patronage movement," they were ready to act on the suggestion. "Let a few enterprising manufacturers," said THE BEE, and the call was issued, being signed by W. A. Page Soap company, Farrell & Co., Omaha Tin Can Manufacturing company, Rees Printing company, Quealey Soap company and Robinson Notion company.

Manufacturers Meet.

In response to this call 150 manufacturers met on September 20, 1891, in Omaha, and took the initial steps for the organization of what is now known as "The Manufacturers and Consumers Association of Nebraska."

A State Institution.

At this meeting of the manufacturers it was shown that the interests of the manufacturers of the whole state were identical and that by all combining they could work to much better advantage. It was argued that Omaha was sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to distant points, when the money might be kept within the state by patronizing factories located in the different Nebraska cities. Accordingly the manufacturers organized themselves into a state association. The object of the association was stated in article ii of the constitution as follows:

The object of this association shall be to promote home industry by encouraging the purchase of Nebraska products and manufactures.

In a very few weeks the association had grown to be by far the strongest commercial organization in the state, a position which it still retains.

The agitation in favor of home patronage was carried on with vigor by means of public meetings and by personal solicitation. Over 10,000 heads of families were visited and induced to sign an agreement to give Nebraska goods the preference. On May 11 the association opened its first exposition in the Coliseum building, and though there were plenty who predicted that it would be a failure it turned out to be the most successful enterprise of the kind ever held in this part of the country. In February last the manufacturers held a carnival in Lincoln, which gave home patronage a great boom in that city.

During the past winter the association has gained in strength very rapidly and is now in the most prosperous condition of any time since its organization.

The officers of the association at the present time are as follows: W. A. Page, president; L. L. E. Stewart, vice president; O. C. Holmes, secretary; A. J. Vierling, treasurer; directors: Beatrice, A. R. Dempster; Fremont, T. F. Hummels; Lincoln, C. W. Bryan, H. A. Warren, George D. Camp, C. J. Roman, W. B. Howard, A. J. Alexander, J. C. Harpham; Nebraska City, Theodore Beyschlag; Omaha, M. C. Peters, D. Farrell, jr., Samuel Rees, R. F. Hodgin, Adolf Meyer, M. J. Kibbe, W. A. Page, P. J. Quealey, Charles Coe, George M. Tibbs, C. W. Thompson, Charles Metz, W. R. Drummond, C. B. Gedney, E. P. Davis, A. H. Rawitzer, J. F. Murphy, A. J. Vierling, J. H. Evans, Aaron Chadwick, W. W. Cole, H. F. Cady.

AFTER POSTOFFICE CONTRACT.

Mr. Seerie of Denver, Just Back from Washington, Talks of His Bid.

David D. Seerie of the Denver firm of Geddes & Seerie, contractors, arrived in Omaha yesterday and registered at the Murray. Mr. Seerie came direct from Washington, D. C., where he has been looking after the interests of his firm in connection with the contract for the new Omaha postoffice building.

"We are the lowest bidders on granite, which the specifications exclusively called for," said Mr. Seerie to a BEE reporter. "We will know definitely in a few days who will get the contract. I have every reason to believe that if the award be made now the bid of Geddes & Seerie will be favorably considered. However, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, you know. If we get the contract work will be commenced at once and the building pushed to completion. Colorado granite will be used in that event.

"I met the ex-supervising architect in Chicago yesterday, and he says that under the specifications bids for granite exclusively should be considered. Some of the other bidders put in their bids for sandstone. That is what is causing the delay in the awarding at Washington. Possibly a result of the misunderstanding among bidders may lead to readvertising for bids, which would cause a delay of several months. I think, however, that the bids on granite only will be entertained and delay obviated by an early award under those specifications. The building will be an architectural gem, and we will give satisfactory results, if we get the contract. Our work at Kansas City will soon be finished. I found that the eastern bidders made a determined effort to get the contract.

"While in Washington I met President Cleveland. When I was introduced to him I casually remarked that I was not an office seeker. The president looked at me with a grateful twinkle in his eye, reached out his hand again and remarked, 'Well, I will just shake hands with you again on the strength of that.' He grasped my hand very cordially the second time."

Mr. Seerie left for Denver last evening. He will return to Omaha next week.

KILLED ON THE CROSSING.

Flagman Kelly Cut in Two at Fifteenth and Nicholas Streets Yesterday Afternoon.

John Kelly, a Missouri Pacific flagman, was run over by a train at Fifteenth and Nicholas streets yesterday afternoon and died while being taken to the hospital in the patrol wagon. Kelly was paying attention to the train he was flagging and did not notice a string of coal cars coming down the track he was standing on.

The first car knocked the flagman under the trucks and the train as it passed over him severed his legs above the knees. When found by Yard Fireman Kennedy the injured man was dying, but acting upon the advice of a physician, who had been called, an attempt was made to remove the patient to the hospital. He died on the way. The body was then taken to the morgue. An inquest will be held Monday.

Kelly was a married man and lived at 513 South Eleventh street. He had been employed as flagman on the Missouri Pacific for nine months, and well liked by all he came in contact with.

Sunday Concert at the Park.

Today's music at the park will be given by the Second Infantry band from the fort and Bandmaster Wedemeyer announces the following excellent program:

Overture—Rienzi	Wagner
Selection—Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Musical reminiscences—A Picture of the Past	Rollinson
March—East Indian	Selleatick
Overture—Guy Mannering	Bishop
Potpourri—A Night in Berlin	Hartman
Cornet Duet—Verwand te Seelen	Ellenberg
Messrs. Trusson and Clark.	
Patrol—Salvation Army	Herman
Selection—Der Freischutz	Weber
A Musician Astray in the Forest	Herman
Czardas—Last Love	Brahm
A theme on an old Hungarian air.	
Patrol—Yankee	Missud

BODY STOLEN FROM A GRAVE

Resurrectionists Remove the Remains of Mrs. Rudolph Huss from Forest Lawn.

DOCTORS WERE ANXIOUS FOR AN AUTOPSY

Medical Colleges Searched—A Perfect Charnel House of Human Fragments—No Trace of the Corpse Could Be Found.

The ghouls who gain a livelihood by grave robbing have again visited this city and once more they are pursuing their nefarious calling.

Out at 5304 North Twenty-fourth street, for more than ten years, Rudolph E. Huss has resided, his only companion being his wife, Julia. Both of these people had fought life's battle for more than thirty years together and had succeeded in laying away a goodly store of worldly goods for a rainy day, should one come during their declining years. They were well-to-do people, as the saying goes, but during the past two or three years the health of Mrs. Huss had been poor, she having been afflicted with an incurable disease, one that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the city. Gradually her condition grew worse until last Monday, when she died. The doctors urged that they should be allowed to perform a post mortem that the interests of medical science could be advanced, but the husband protested, saying that the knife of the surgeon should not mutilate the remains of his beloved wife. The preparations for the funeral were made and Wednesday the body was laid at rest beneath the green grass that grows so luxuriantly in Forest Lawn cemetery, but that was not to be a final resting place, as subsequent events have developed.

Found an Empty Grave.

Yesterday morning James Y. Craig, the superintendent of the cemetery, was walking about the grounds and as he passed the grave where Mrs. Huss had been buried he noticed that the loose earth had been thrown upon another grave near by, and also that the sodding did not look neat and clean. Calling the grave digger to the spot Mr. Craig reprimanded him for doing his work in so slovenly a manner. This gentleman insisted that the grave had been molested by some person and that it was not in the same condition as when sodded over a day or two before. Superintendent Craig could not believe that the grave had been tampered with, but to satisfy his own mind he secured two shovels and at once he and his assistant went to digging in the direction of the coffin. Scarcely had they thrown off the top soil before they found flowers mixed with the earth. These they knew had been on the coffin the day when the remains were interred. Even then they could not believe that any person would be so reckless as to visit Omaha's largest cemetery and steal a corpse.

Digging a short distance deeper, the men found a white slipper, one that had been placed upon one of the feet of the deceased. The finding of this satisfied them that the grave robber had been there and that he had completed his disreputable work. Anxious to know the worst, they hurriedly threw the remainder of the earth from the grave and a few moments later they came upon the box which encased the coffin. This had been crushed in, as with some heavy instrument, and upon taking out the loose pieces of board they soon learned that the rich casket had been treated in the same manner, but, what was still worse, the corpse was gone.

Work of Expert Resurrectionists.

That it was the work of skillful grave robbers is made apparent by the fact that they had worked in a systematic manner. Everything indicated that they had dug down at the head of the grave until they reached the box, which they crusned. Having succeeded in doing this the indications are that they simply split the lid of the head of the casket and drew the corpse out.

Upon making these discoveries Mr. Craig came to the city yesterday and at once closeted himself with Chief of Detectives Haze, to whom he detailed all of the facts which are in his possession. After that he swore out a couple of search warrants, which were placed in the hands of the detectives. Armed with these documents and with Chief Haze at their head, the men went to both of the medical colleges of the city and there made a rigid examination of the dissecting rooms, failing, however, to find the object of their search, though they found enough to convince them that the Board of Health of the city should at once take measures to abate several nuisances.

"To No Such Base Uses."

At the Omaha Medical college the officers found a regular charnel house, as corpses and portions of corpses were scattered about with the most reckless abandon. In the pickling vat they found the bodies of seven white men, two colored men and one woman, all packed in a box 7x8 feet square and partially filled with brine. Aside from this there were tubs and boxes filled with human flesh sitting in the corners and upon the tables in the dissecting room, while other boxes and barrels contained arms, legs and heads of subjects which had been partially dissected.

The officers estimate that they found the remains of at least twenty-five persons about the institution.

Dr. Coffman, the physician who attended Mrs. Huss during her lifetime, was greatly surprised yesterday when informed that her grave had been robbed. Her decease, he said, was not of such an uncommon character that a physician would care for the remains for the purpose of making a post mortem, and he could not see why the medical students should think of doing such a thing, as the county furnished all of the subjects needed at the colleges.

SQUATTERS DON'T BUDGE.

They Ignore the Order to Vacate and Hire a Lawyer to Fight for Them.

All of the hue and cry raised regarding the squatters down on the river front may count for naught. There was a time, some four or five weeks ago, when the utmost activity was manifested among the authorities of the city to bring about their removal from the territory now occupied by their shanties and hovels.

Health Commissioner Somers frequently alluded to the danger of permitting such a colony to thrive under such unsanitary conditions and as many times urged and recommended that steps be taken to cause their removal. The Board of Health took the initiatory steps, and on the 21st of April issued orders upon the squatters individually to either comply with the ordinances of the city or vacate the premises. The order simply meant that the squatters were to move, as it would be an impossibility for them to connect with the public sewers, and abandon the wells and vaults now used.

Tomorrow the thirty days notice expires, and the inhabitants of Shantytown have not made a move except to hire a lawyer and signify their intention of contesting the effort to oust them. Some of them have brushed up their door yards and made an effort to look clean. None of them are known to have taken up their abode elsewhere and they are are particularly pointed in saying they propose to do no such thing.

Here the matter rests. Dr. Somers is in Salt Lake City and will not return for ten days. He stated before departing yesterday that the Board of Health could proceed no further in the matter, as the council had taken no steps to open up the streets and alleys down there and that would have to be done before any legal steps could be taken to cause the removal of the squatters. As soon as the council acts the board will follow up the first orders and require the squatters to vacate.

Building Permits.

The following permits to build were issued yesterday by the inspector of buildings:

Woodworth, 1308 Douglas, repairs	$ 600
A. E. Ward, 2212 Ohio, dwelling	1,650
C. F. Broelle, 5820 North Twentieth, cottage	300
Seven permits	575
Ten permits, aggregating	$ 2,525

Dog Catcher Obstreperous.

J. W. Sparks, a colored man employed as dog catcher, was arrested by Officer Sullivan Friday evening for getting drunk and raising a disturbance at Goldsmith's saloon, corner of Ninth street and Capitol avenue, where he drew an old horse pistol with the intention of intimidating some person with whom he had a difference of opinion.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Quiet Convention in Omaha Preparing for Political Work This Fall.

A member of the Railway Employes club has prepared a report of a recent meeting and asks THE BEE to publish it:

On Tuesday, May 16, delegates representing thirty-five local branches of the Railway Employes club of Nebraska met in this city, in the second annual convention of the state executive board, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and a general review of the political situation from the employes standpoint. The following delegates were in attendance:

Omaha—D. L. Sturgis, F. P. Thornton, C. L. Smith, H. McCoy, S. S. Smith, C. R. Davidson, A. Gavin, F. C. Ferrin, H. Van Deusen, G. B. Johnson, Robert Larmer, E. P. Mullen, W. W. Conklin, H. Knodell and C. E. Coombs.
Norfolk—Robert Craft and P. Crotty.
Blair—Alexander Cox.
Plattsmouth—Joseph Lake and Charles Kinnamon.
Aurora—E. Sherlock.
Alliance—F. W. Smith.
Fremont—O. E. Lamberson.
Lincoln—W. C. Milligan.
Wymore—E. Ryan.
Columbus—S. W. W. Wilson.

The balance of local club representation was arranged for by proxy on account of the inability of many distant clubs to provide for the attendance of delegates.

A deep undercurrent of bitter resentment was expressed towards those politicians, who, after soliciting the support of the club, had deliberately broken faith with it, in both the senate and house during the past legislative session; and it was manifest that, so far as the employes were concerned, this duplicity would be made effective use of in future campaigns, and to the detriment of some very ambitious office seekers. To the newness of the railway employes organization, and the inexperience of many of the members in practical politics was ascribed much of the inefficiency of the work done in the last campaign, but no doubt was entertained that these disadvantages would be less and less perceptible in future work, and be more than offset by the knowledge of men and methods gained since the inception of the movement. Past campaigns had been fought out on the ground that danger threatened the interests of railway employes; future ones would recognize that it had been met, and was only to be overcome with the same weapon by which the blow had been struck—votes. Where before hesitation and doubt as to the policy to be pursued had characterised many of the employes, there was now a unanimity of sentiment that they had been treacherously dealt with, and that they would hesitate at nothing honorable to regain lost ground, and punish those who had been instrumental in foisting class legislation upon the statute books.

There was no doubt in the minds of the delegates that, so far as bringing any relief to the overburdened farmer was concerned, house roll 33 was already a dismal failure, before it had even been given effect, but its vicious results were being felt daily by the employes, many of whom were affected by the attempt of the managements to curtail expenses to meet the lessened income that could be expected after July 1.

There was no mincing of matters so far as knowing friends from enemies during the late session of the legislature was concerned, and it was unanimously resolved by the convention that the names of those men who had proven false to the confidence reposed in them by the employes should be sent to each local club to be by them placed in the hands of every employe in the state. The convention placed the brand of "Moral Coward" upon certain legislators who voted against their own honest convictions and expressed views prior to election, because of their unwillingness to face a single element of their constituency, who warned them that they would not be allowed to live and do business at their old homes if they voted against a radical rate measure. Such men were characterized as unworthy of the name and unfit for the duty of legislator in a free country. Some of these men had been elected by railway employe votes, and their futures were, therefore, easily taken care of.

The political honor of the governor was likewise touched up, and it was the unanimous sentiment that in so far as 22,000 indignant railway employes votes could dispose of his well known aspirations for further political preferment, he would be handled without gloves. The employes were a unit in the belief that they could not trust a man who before election had expressed himself as opposed to any Newberry bill legislation because prejudicial to the best interests of the state at large, but who had approved just such a rate measure on the weak ground of its being good politics to do so. Good faith was not a thing to be lightly broken and laughed off to suit the whim of party leaders.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. W. Conklin, Union Pacific, Omaha, president; F. W. Smith, B. & M., Alliance, first vice president; W. C. Milligan, B. & M., Lincoln, second vice president; Robert Craft, Elkhorn, Norfolk, third vice president; F. P. Thornton, Pacific Express, Omaha, fourth vice president; O. E. Coombs, B. & M., Omaha, general secretary; Robert Larmer, B. & M., Omaha, treasurer.

Executive committee: C. L. Smith, Union Pacific; D. L. Sturgis, Elkhorn; H. Knodell, Union Pacific, Omaha; H. Knodell, Union Pacific, Omaha, state organizer.

The state organizer reported the club to be in a healthy condition, and the prospects for a successful year's work very bright. The possibility of securing the next national convention for Omaha, should it be convened this year, was fully discussed, and the matter left in the hands of the executive committee.

After a very harmonious session of four hours, the convention adjourded subject to call.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Paddock Changes His Mind and Wants the Record to Follow Suit.

All of the members were present at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Major Paddock was not satisfied with the record of the last meeting as read by the clerk. He said that he had voted against certain culvert work, owing to a misapprehension of the facts, and he desired to have the record show that he voted yea on the question. He asked unanimous consent to have the record "corrected."

Mr. Livesey said that the major voted against it and the record as read was correct. He knew nothing about the gentleman's motives or what he intended to do. Inasmuch as the record was correct he was opposed to any change, and would therefore object to the granting of the major's request.

That queered the major's game, and although the dose was a nauseous one he swallowed it at a gulp, and not a ruffle disturbed his placid countenance.

The contract for grading on the Military road, calling for the moving of 5,000 yards of errth, was awarded to Henry Hall at 12 4-5 cents per yard.

Other grading bids, ranging from the price named to 19¾ cents, were referred, as was the bid of the Goodman Drug company of 25 cents for filling prescriptions.

Directories were ordered purchased for the various county offices.

A report recommending the payment of a few dollars out of the special cash fund to a witness who had looked up evidence against a saloonkeeper who was doing business in the county without contributing to public expense money, brought Major Paddock to his feet with another protest. He insisted that the fund was for the benefit of the employes of the county.

Mr. Livesey couldn't see it that way, and declared that the man was going to be paid paid if he had to pay it himself. He thought the talk about a special cash fund was all poppycock, and he didn't care what fund it came out of. He talked about stool pigeons, and insisted that a few employes created by the people had no business to arrogate special privileges to themselves to the exclusion of all others.

The claim was allowed as recommended.

The committee on poor farm was instructed to take the necessary steps to relieve the crowded condition of the insane ward of the county hospital by sending a number of patients to the state institutions, giving the county the number to which it is entitled.

The chairman was instructed to give some of his personal attention to supervision of the court house grounds, and see that the janitor was enabled to keep them in better condition.

Petitions were received from Augustus Lockner and Thomas Grocox for the position of paving inspector.

The certified check of Hayes & Son of Cleveland, the successful bidders for the paving bonds, was received. The contract was not awarded because it was stated that certain complications still remained to be disposed of before the award was made.

An order was received from the district judges allowing the assistants in the county attorney's office each $1,000 per annum, an increase of $100 each.

Two petitions from a majority of the foot front property owners on Center street asking the county board to sign with them for paving on that street were presented and read. They were conditioned on the extension of the street railway system, and one guaranteed the company exemption from prying for the paving.

The chairman was opposed to offering a bonus to the street railway company.

The committee on roads was instructed to sign for whatever material was desired by the majority of the property owners.

Mr. Livesey moved that the committee be instructed not to agree to pay for the street railway company's paving.

This was opposed by Mr. Paddock, who appeared as the champion of the street railway company. He thought it more prudent to lay it over and it was so ordered.

Adjournment was taken until next Saturday at 2 o'clock.

KILLED IN THE COURT ROOM.

Samuel Wesner, a Prominent Indiana Lawyer, Loses His Life in a Fight.

DANVILLE, Ind., May 20.—Colonel Brown, president of the Lebanon Natural Gas company, shot and killed Samuel Wesner, one of the most prominent lawyers in Indiana, at noon. The shooting occurred in the court room, directly in front of the judge's desk.

For several days a suit—Martin Hobe against the Lebanon Gas company for damages—has been on trial, and has been bitterly contested on both sides. The argument had been completed and the court had adjourned. Wesner was laughing and talking, pleased over the conduct of the case. Brown then came from the side of the room, where he had been standing, muttering threats against Wesner. They met and Brown said: "My reputation is as good as yours." One word led to another, and Wesner said: "If you have a gun, pull it; I dare you." Upon the word Brown drew his revolver and fired two shots. Almost instantly Wesner moved toward Brown and pulled a long dagger, and just as he laid hands on Brown the latter fell, averting a thrust. Wesner's strength began to fail and he died in a few minutes. Brown was taken to jail and is not disposed to talk, although he says Wesner provoked the quarrel. Brown was badly cut across the palm of his hand by the dagger which Wesner used.

Increase in the Bank Reserve.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The bank statement shows the reserve has increased $6,627,000 and loans have decreased $3,886,000. The banks now hold $22,422,000 in excess of legal requirements.

TO BOYS AND GIRLS Under 18 years of age

BICYCLE FREE

You need not pay one cent. We send it to you FREE. Every bicycle warranted, and equals those sold anywhere at from $45 to $50. Any boy or girl under 18 years of age, who wants a first class bicycle can get one free. We will give any boy or girl a bicycle on very easy conditions. Wheels are 26 in. with crescent steel rims and moulded rubber tires, and run on hardened steel cone bearings, adjustable to wear, geared to 46 in., with detachable cranks, 4 to 5 in. throw; frame finely enameled with nickel trimmings. Each machine is supplied with tool bag, wrench and oiler. We have either boy's or girl's style. If you want a Bicycle Free cut this advertisement out and send to us to-day. Address

A. Curtis & Co.
46 W. Quincy St. Chicago, Ill.

Mention Omaha Bee.

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Are those ignorant pretenders who without any qualifications, any ability, any experience, any skill, claim to possess the power to cure all the ills of the human race. But their want of worth soon becomes apparent to their would-be dupes, and these conscienceless quacks are soon consigned to the oblivion they so richly merit.

In strange and strong contrast with these miserable boasters is the quiet, dignified yet courteous demeanor of those noted leaders of their profession

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Who, during the past 27 years, have abundantly demonstrated their ability to effect speedy, perfect and permanent cures in all the worst forms of those delicate sexual maladies embraced within the general terms of

NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

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Treats all kinds of diseases, internal and external. Guarantees in every case. Money refunded in all cases where patient is dissatisfied. No regular fee charged. Patients pay whatever amount they can afford for treatment.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE LAST TIME

TODAY (Sunday) MAY 21.

Last Performance Of

THE CALHOUN COMIC OPERA COMPANY

Presenting the Most Popular of all Operas—BALFE'S MASTERPIECE,

"BOHEMIAN GIRL."

BIG ORCHESTRA—CHORUS OF 30 Well-Known Principals.

PRICES—First Floor, 50c and 75c; Balcony, 35c and 50c.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE

BUT ONE PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25

Here we are again, and everybody glad of it

Direct from their phenomenal success on the Pacific coast.

PRIMROSE & WEST'S

FAMOUS MINSTRELS

This is truly the greatest company we have ever owned and the most magnificent First Part ever given in the annals of minstrelsy.

Remember, EVERYTHING IS ENTIRELY NEW.

The sale of seats will open Wednesday at the following prices: First floor, $1; balcony, 75c.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE. WAINWRIGHT.

3 - GREAT PLAYS - 3

Friday and Saturday

MAY 26 and 27.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT

FRIDAY NIGHT--

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

Richard Brinsley Sheridan's Masterpiece.

SATURDAY MATINEE--

"THE SOCIAL SWIM."

(New.) By Clyde Fitch, Author of "Beau Brummel."

SATURDAY NIGHT--

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

Shakespeare's Immortal Comedy.

The Sale of seats will open Thursday morning at the following prices: First floor, $1; balcony 75c.

WONDERLAND AND BIJOU THEATER

Week Beginning MAY 22.

Miss Lisle Leigh

AND

Mr. Ralph E. Cumming

SUPPORTED BY

Bijou Stock Company

—IN—

Bartley Campbell's Greatest Success,

THE GALLEY SLAVE

A SUPERB PRODUCTION.

MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED

PRESENTED WITH

A GREAT CAST AND NEW SCENERY

Preceded by an Olio of

JEST, MIRTH AND MUSIC.

A THREE-HOUR SHOW.

POPULAR PRICES.

Matinee—To all parts of the house, 20c.

Evenings—Balcony, 20c; Parquet, 25c.

FARNAM ST. THEATER POPULAR PRICES

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

ALL WEEK commencing SUNDAY

The sublime scenic and dramatic production of

LEWIS MORRISON'S FAUST

Every Scene
Every Costume
Every Property
NEW.

Matinee as usual Wednesday and Saturday.

MANUFACTURERS' EXPOSITION

OPEN DAILY

MAY 22 TO JUNE 3

From 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Admission.....25c

BICYCLES FREE.

Write for Particulars And Catalogue TO Liberty Mfg. Co., Box 69, Council Bluffs, Ia.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Prof. Hirshberg,

The celebrated New York and St. Louis eye expert, BY SPECIAL REQUEST will again visit OMAHA, NEB., MAY 22 TO 27.

HOW ARE YOUR EYES?

Do They Ache, Burn, Itch, Water or Tire Upon Continual Use?

If they do they are defective and should be carefully fitted with glasses. Are you subject to chronic headaches, the kind that begins in the region back of and around the eyes, making the eyes feel heavy and dull? If so the eyes are at fault and a pair of glasses are needed.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES

When you can call and consult an eminent ophthamologist. Remember the dates,

MAY 22 TO 27

At the store of

MAX MEYER & BRO. CO.,

Sole Agents for Omaha, Neb.

READ TESTIMONIALS.

OMAHA, March 30, 1893.—Mr. H. Hirschberg, Dear Sir—I have been wearing my glasses now for several weeks, and so far they are perfectly satisfactory, relieving me of severe headaches, to which I was addicted. Respectfully, MISS M. LORMAN.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27, 1893.—Dr. H Hirschberg: Dear Sir—I have tried the glasses and spectacles which you made for me and take pleasure in recommending them as being the most easy upon my eyes of any I have ever worn, and in saying them I am unable to say whether I am looking through glasses at all. I wish you great success in your travels over this state. These glasses are such an improvement to my eyes that I can see as well as I could in my boyhood. I take great pleasure in recommending to any one who is afflicted like myself and has to wear glasses, as I can see better with them than I have been able to do in the last twelve years. Yours respectfully, T. K. SUDBOROUGH, Gen. Supt. Pacific Express, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, April 8, 1893.—Prof. H. Hirschberg: Dear Sir—I have been wearing the glasses you prescribed for me ever since I received them, and I am very much pleased. They are so easy on the eyes, the strain is entirely relieved, and at the same time I can see much better than before. Respectfully yours, CHARLES CONOVER.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., May 9, 1893.—Prof. H. Hirshberg, St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Sir—The two yairs of glasses you prescribed for me after you had my eyes examined. I have received, and must say that they are to my entire satisfaction. I have used glasses for the last twelve years, but never had any which gave my eyes as much relief as these do. Wishing you success, I am sir, Yours very truly, HENRY BOLLN.

BLISS.

Special Sale this week of Midsummer Pattern Hats, white and light colors.

The largest line of leghorn hats in the city. Visit our 2nd floor

For bargains in Children's Hats, Flowers and Millinery.

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DOUGLAS BLOCK, - OMAHA, NEB

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