ONE ATTE DATES

Results of the Recent Survey of the Eikhorn and Platte Rivers-The Scheme Thoroughty Discussed-Final Disposition Next Friday.

Next Friday morning the county commissioners will hold a special session, at which time they will decide the question of whether or not they will submit the proposition allowing the voters of the country precincts to cast their ballots for or against the issuing of bonds in the sum of \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Platte river canal from a point near Fremont to Seymour park, just southwest of this city.

Yesterday the members of the board met to receive the reports of the engineers appointed to make the survey of the Elkhorn and the Platte rivers, and also to hear what they had to say with reference to the volume of water, but before any action was taken they listened to a communication from Curtis C. Turner, in which he asked that if the canal was built the city of Omaha be compelled to maintain a roadway along the banks and over the dams crossing the streams County Surveyor Smith, in submitting his reports of measurements, said that in measuring the Elkhorn at a point three-feurths of a mile above the Arlington bridge be had found a flow of 512 cubic feet of water per

found a flow of 512 cubic feet of water per second, and that the Platte, a short distance below Fremont, discharged 1,094 cubic feet per second, making a total of 1,606 cubic feet per second for the two streams. Engineer Howell, in his report, stated that he found 400 cubic feet per second in the Elkhorn and 2,200 in the Platte, which would give 61 000 horse power as the maxiwould give 61,000 horse power as the maximum capacity of the canal. City Engineer Rosewater's Report.

In submitting his report upon the same subject City Engineer Rosewater said: "In deference to your request, seconded by that of the mayor and city council of Omaha. I have made such investigations relative to the essential features of the proposed Platte and Eikhorn river canal for the develop-ment of water power and water supply as are pertinent to the main questions at issue.

"The essential features are, first, the available water supply; second, the attainable head at the point of application; third, the practicability of transmission of the powers developed to the city; fourth, the adaptability of the water for domestic purposes.

"To meet the first proposition I have made "To meet the first proposition I have made gaugings of the Elkhorn river at Arington and the Platte river at Fremont. Careful cross sections of the Elkhorn channel at six points on each of two sections 100 feet apart, and gaugings of the mean flow on Friday, October 6, gave results as follows: Mean area, 23.9 square feet; mean velocity, 2 feet per second; discharge, 449.3 feet per second. The Platteriver is divided into two main channels and several smaller ones. For the purpose of safety as to results only the two pose of safety as to results only the two main channels were measured, with results as follows: North channel-Mean area, as follows: North channel—Mean area, 245.5 square feet; mean velocity, 2.81 feet per second; discharge, 689.3 cubic feet per second. South channel—Mean area, 529.25 square feet; mean velocity, 2.85 feet per second; discharge, 1,508.4 cubic feet per second.

Cubic feet Total flow.
 Total flow.
 per second

 Platte river.
 2.198.

 Eikhorn river.
 449.

Head of Water Obtainable.

"Taking the datum levels of the low water mark of the Missouri at Omaha the Elkhorn river at Arlington has an altitude of 191 feet. The table land at Seymour park has elevations varying from 177 to 181. The Papillion creek is 27.3 at the present flow line and 38 feet at its banks. Without the detailed plans of the projected line before me it is sufficiently evident that with a dam of the Elkhorn at Arlington below its proposed confluence with the Platte a fall of one foot per mile can be secured with a one foot per mile can be secured with a ater level at the power station of 165 feet. This, with a proper enlargement of the Pa-pillion to the necessary width for an outlet, will give a clear available fall of 130 feet for

power purposes, "We thus have on the basis of the present discharge of the Elkhorn and the Platte rivers as available 2,648 cubic feet per sec-ond, with a fall of 130 feet.

ond, with a fall of 130 feet.

"The Platte river at the present gauging is at its lowest, whilst the Elkhorn will probably attain to its minimum flow in December or January. Doubtless the same will be the case with the Loup Fork, which supplies the greater portion of the Platte river flow at this time. It may, therefore, be assumed for safety that the present discharge of the Loup and Elkhorn rivers will be assumed for safety that the present dis-charge of the Loup and Elkhorn rivers will supply only one-half of the present dis-charge, which would leave 1,324 cubic feet per-second. The increased flow of the Platte in-duced by snow in the mountains will more than double this loss. Ignoring this almost certain compensating feature and allowing 25 per cent for other possible losses through evaporation, seepage, etc., I assume as a basis as absolutely certain a flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second—with a head of 125 feet. With this safe assumption we have the following result:

Horse Power Obtainable.

"Theoretical horse power for turbines—14,380, based on twenty-four hours run, and
34,526, based on ten hours run per day, and
storage. Of this the water wheels can
safely be counted to deliver 80 per contready
for use at the grounds for transmission.
This would leave as actual horse power developed by ithe wheel of 11,500 on a twentyfour hour basis, and 27,620 on a ten-hour
basis. These figures are based upon the
most conservative assumptions as resultants

basis. These figures are based upon the most conservative assumptions as resultants during the most unfavorable periods and under most adverse conditions. I am satisfied that under average conditions double these results can be depended on.

"We now come to the question of transmission. There are two feasible methods of doing this. By compressed air through pneumatic tubes or over wires by electricity. Each of these methods have their special and peculiar advantages. The compressed air method dispenses with the necessity of any expenditure on the part of the power users, the compressed air being available at all times by being simply turned on in the place of steam, doing away with fires, boilers, etc., the exhaust air serving as a cooling and ventilating medium. cooling and ventilating medium.

Compressed Air Considered. "Messrs, Popp and Piedler of Paris and Berlin, who have the most extensive com-pressed air plant in the world in operation in Paris, offered to transmit 75,000 horse power Paris, effered to transmit 75,000 horse power from the Niagara fails to Buffalo in two pipe mains, twenty-four laches diameter each, with a guaranteed efficiency of 85 per cent—this including loss in compressor and tubes. The transmission of power by compressed air over such a distance, fourteen miles, has not yet been tried, whilst that of electric transmission has. The Niagara Falls Power company has provided for transmission of 5,000 horse power by this method; its practical efficiency will therefore be known before the question of transmission can possibly become a factor for consideration here. Its applicability to both power and refrigeration will doubtless make it most desirable for the South Omaha packing houses. In either the application of electrical or compressed air for transmission it will be safe to assume a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent between the turbine and the point of application.

Available for Use in Omaha. "Assuming a net loss of 25 per cent. through this source we will secure at Omaha, on the basis of a twenty-four hour run as heretofore assumed, a net minimum delivery of 8,6% horse power and 20,718 horse power on a ten hours continuous run and storage. The storage of 1,000 cubic feet per second flow during fourteen hours run is a matter of easy attainment, requiring less than 300 acres of four-foot depth storage area.

area.

"We now come to the question of adaptability to domestic use. With a 1,000 cubic feet per second flow the daily discharge at the wheels will be 640,972,000 gallons. Assuming a future population of 300,000 and 150 gallons per capita, we would need 43,000,000 pallons daily, or less than 7 per cent of this

flow. This can readily be diverted into settling basins or otherwise filtered, if found necessary, and delivered into high distributing reservoirs on the hills west of the city, ready for use either for direct pressure or through the medium of a standpipe. The latter would not be needed to exceed 150 feet in height to deliver direct to the city.

Some Insurmountable Difficulties.

HER WERNESTAY OFFICE

"One more feature in connection with the "One more feature in connection with the proposed canal may be here appropriately referred to, ionsmuch as it is daily questioned in connection with this project. Why not bring this power directly into Omaha or above Omaha at Florence, in place of a point seven miles from the city? A canal cannot be made to run up hill. With a fall of one foot per mile the canal at Seymour park is 163 feet above the Missouri river. To continue this canal would necessitate To continue this canal would necessitate over railway lines at a height of 125 feet or more with a supporting capacity of not less than 500 points per square foos for half a mile or more, involving an enormous expense, and after that continuous very heavy cuts for six miles at another enormous expense. In addition to this the right of way would add another very large amount. These in the aggregate would involve several mil-lion more dollars expenditure without any compensating feature to commend them. To carry the line northward would involve still heavier and much more extended excavations, and fifteen miles to the length of the canal and incur difficulties in connection with crossings over and under railway lines. which, like the former projects, would double the cost of the canal. For these reasons I

regard the main project as outlined by the canal company as the most practical.

Feasibility of the Enterprise. "In my opinion, from the data furnished by the company's engineers and that obtained independently by myself, the canal project for power purposes is a feasible and com-mendable one. For water works purposes it is practicable to secure a water supply from the canal or to use the power transit is practicable to secure a water supply from the canal or to use the power transmitted by the Missouri river and pump from the present source. The details at the works for development of power and its transmission will require thorough consideration by boards of competent engineers, the same as has been done at the Niagara falls. These questions are not, however, confronting us. The proposed canal project can be successfully carried out under proper management and direction." management and direction.

Colonel Carpenter Was Off. After listening to the reports Stephen Carpenter, one of the residents of Valley, said that the county of Douglas was opposed to the building of the canal, as the farmers had been contributing annually the sum of \$200,000 to help maintain the city of Omaha.

Chairman Stenberg of the board wanted to know how the gentleman figured that the country was contributing such a large sum each year. He was informed that the country people paid \$100,000 into the Omaha saloons each year and that that went into the city school fund, that the county had to

support the city hospitals and poor farm, and that without getting any return. and that without getting any return.

Mr. Stenberg pleasantly denied the statement and showed that the country precincts had received more taxes during the past ten pears than they had paid. In these country precincts the money expended on the roads aggregated much more than the entire payments made by all of the precincts. Besides this the lands in the county which were worth from \$50 to \$60 were assessed at only \$4 per acre. If the canal was built, it would \$4 per acre. If the canal was built it would enhance the value of the land, placing it in a condition where the revenue would be more than double the amount of the in-

creased tax. In opposing the canal scheme County Survoyor Smith contended that it meant a dump for Fremont and all of the towns along the line of the ditch, and that the water would become so impregnated with filth that when it reached Omaha it would not be fit for domestic nurroses. fit for domestic purposes.

Isaac Hascall, a member of the council committee, opined that when once constructed the canal would be much more valuable for furnishing power than for furnish-ing water to drink or to use in the houses.

Smith Opposes the Scheme. Again Mr. Smith opposed the scheme by saying that the fall at Seymour park was not what had been represented, and that a drop of 150 feet could not be obtained unless the lower end of the canal was built in the air. So far as he was concerned, he said that he was of the opinion that the whole scheme was in the air, for if it was a good thing it would have been constructed by the original promoters, instead of being farmed out to the city and county. Another thing, he said, was in the way. During the past year the city had been unable to dispose of its paying bonds, and wit another debt of \$2,500,000 saddled upon the city and county the situa-tion would be even worse.

City Engineer Rosewater thought that

City Engineer Rosewater thought that that was dodging the real issue. Mr. Smith was ready to find fault with the plan and was trying to get out of a hole into which he had fallen. In the first place he opposed the statement that there was a sufficient quantity of water to develop the necessary power, but by his own figures, and allowing 600 cubic feet per second for losses, there would be 21,000 horse power available at the lower end of the canal for a ten-hour run each day in the year.

TESTED THE PRESSURE.

Insurance Men Witness a Second Display

of Water Power. The insurance men, together with Mayor Bemis and Commissioners Hartman, Strickler and Smith, witnessed a test of the water pressure at Fourteenth and Farnam streets at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Eight streams were laid and according to the judgment of the mayor and other interested spectators the average height of the

streams was not over 70 feet. City Engineer Rosewater had his assist-ants stationed on the roof of the Board of Trade building with their instruments, and according to their measurements each of the eight streams reached the 110 feet required by the contract of the water works system with the city.

The calculations of the engineers were far

more favorable to the company than the views of the spectators. The highest estimate of the height of the streams was ninety feet, and from a ground view it looked as though some of the streams would but little

though some of the streams would but little more than reach to the top of the three-story block opposite the Parton hotel.

City Engineer Rosewater explained the seeming difference of opinion by saying that it was impossible to correctly estimate the heighth reached by the water from the ground. The engineers on the Board of Trade building adjusted their instruments to the exact level of 110 feet, and their calculations were necessarily accurate, although whether the water reached that height in sufficient volume to be of practical utility in case of fire was another question. fire was another question.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Transaction of Regular Routine Business

at Last Evening's session.

The regular meeting of the city council last evening was entirely of a routine nature. The resolution regarding the water works investigation was not reported. Sevworks investigation was not reported. Several minor ordinances were considered. The mayor submitted his veto of the contract of Samuel Katz for filling certain lots in Kirkwood addition. The veto was sustained. The appointment of John T. Flock, W. H. Gates and George W. Holbrook as appraisers of the widening of Twenty-fourth street between Cass and Cuming streets was approved. Chairman Winspear of the Board of Public Works was granted a ten days leave of absence. Several contracts were approved. Mrs. Nora Kuhn submitted a claim for damages for personal injuries susclaim for damages for personal injuries sus-tained by a defective sidewalk. A resolu-tion was introduced setting uside \$5,000 for the use of the street commissioner's depart-ment. Several paving ordinances were introduced and referred.

Closed by the Sheriff. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.-The works of the

Birdsall company, manufacturers of traction engines, grain threshers and portable sawmills here, have been closed by the sheriff on an execution of \$165,000. The judgment, was in favor of Henry H. Cook of New York city and is for money loaned to the concern.

Cure indigestion and billousness with De Witt's Little Fariy Risers. Twenty-Two Passengers Drowned. San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Advices brought by the steamer Rio de Janeiro state that the sailing vessel Synou Maru was wrecked off the coast of Japan on the 4th inst. Twenty-two of the passengers were drowned.

DODGE COUNTY MURDER CASE

Trial of Charles Carleton for the Killing of August Gothman Near Fremont.

STORIES OF THE PRISONER'S NEIGHBORS

lestimony to the Effect that the Accused Concealed Many Facts in the Case and Wanted to Dispose of His Victim Secretly.

FREMONT. Oct. 10 .- [Special to THE BEE.] -The jury in the case of Charles Carleton for the murder of August Gothman on June , as finally agreed upon, is as follows: A. F. Mitchill, F. J. W. Smith, H. Wallace, J. A. Drils, H. A. Burch, A. J. Hale, Ellis Doane, E. W. Harker, E. A. Wagner, J. G. Gamble, George W. Sultivan, Thomas Johnson. It is recognized as a jury of more than ordinary intelligence, to be selected from a county in which the case has received such general publicity. The case was called at 9 a. m. this morning. Judge William Marshall was on the bench, Couty Attorney Hollenbeck

and ex-County Attorney Loomis represented the state and Frick and Dolezal the defense. Attorney Hollenbeck presented the case to the jury on the part of the state. He related the incidents connected with the tragedy and dwell on the statement made by the defendant when he are the other than the statement of the statement of the defendant when he are the other than the statement of the statement of the defendant when he are the other than the statement of the st the defendant when he came to the city for the purpose of giving himself up, and which was about as follows: A tramp had come to him while alone and had asked for some-thing to cat, which he refused, whereupon the tramp had seized a revolver, which was lying on the table, and attempted to shoot him, but in a scuffle Carleton wrested

the weapon from him and killed him.

This, the attorney claimed, would be entirely disproved by the evidence and it would be shown that Carieton knew at the time that the man he had killed was the time that the man he had killed was the husband of the woman he had recently married and that he had laid his plans by sending off the family and the hired man to perform the dead alone and unwitnessed. The form the deed alone and unwitnessed. The evidence would show that Carleton had first intended to bury his victim in the corn field, but that while attempting to wash up the blood stains his heart seemed to fail him and he determined upon the story he told concerning the tramp.

Other Side of the Case. Mr. Frick opened for the defense. He hoped the jurymen would remain unprejudiced and keep their minds clear so that they would be able to give careful and attentive consideration and a just and unbitsed remains the consideration and a just and unbitsed remains the consideration and a just and unbitsed remains the consideration and a just and the consideration and the cons

unbiased verdict. The plea, he stated, would be self-defense.

The county attorney then read a list of fifty witnesses in behalf of the state, which were duly sworn and excluded from the room until called. A circumstance occurred here that is pronounced remarkable. Sheriff Milliken's name was announced as a witness and he was expelled from the room, not-withstanding he has charge of the prisoner and is responsible for him.

The first witness called was James J. Maloy, a neighbor of the Carletons, residing about four miles west of Fremont. He stated that he lived about one-half mile northeast of the Carleton place. He saw northeast of the Carleton place. He saw the defendant about noon on the day of the murder at his own place in the presence of his family. Carleton called him to the door from the dinner table and asked to go up to his house as he had killed a man. He stated that the man had tried to make him give him something to eat and had drawn a pistol on him, which he snatched away and killed him.

How the Body Was Found.

The witness started up to the Carleton place and the defendant started for town. At the house the witness found James Kimmell and went into the house with him. On entering the kitchen they found that the floor had been wet, as if some one had endeavowed to make some the carriers of the carriers and the some one had endeavowed to make some the carriers of the carriers and the carriers are the carriers of the deavored to wash something up. In the bed room, near the bed, they found the dead man, whose face they uncovered. The room was darkened by a bed quilt hung at the window. The covering over the body consisted of a gray blanket. The head was bloody and a pool of blood had oozed out on the floor. On cross-examination the witness stated that as he entered the house he noticed a hammer with a long handle and drops of blood near it.

There was blood on Carleton's shirt front when he appeared at the door. He had seen him that morning about 8 o'clock coming up from toward Fremont driving fast.

Testimony of a Neighbor. James Kimmell resides near the Carleton place. He saw Carleton the day of the killing. He was in the cornfield when Carleton came to him and told him that he had shot a tramp who drew a gun on him and demanded something to eat. The gun went off in the scuille, but witness wrested it from the tramp and shot him several times. Carleton wanted the witness to go to the house, which he did after eating his dinner and putting up his team. Carleton went toward putting up his team. Carleton went toward Fremont. He corroborated the testimony of the former witness as to the surroundings at the house and stated that he took the body by the shoulder and turned it over to ascertain if his was extinct. The first blood he noticed was near the kitchen door. There was blood on the walls of the kitchen and on the wash boiler sitting on the stove. He saw what he supposed to be a piece of the dead man's brain on the floor. In the sitting room there were indications of blood, but it appeared that efforts had been made

sitting room there were indications of blood, but it appeared that efforts had been made to remove it. Under the dead man's head there was a pool of blood about a foot and a half in diameter.

He noticed dirt on the man's face, especially on his forehead. Looked like dust had been thrown upon it. He was in and out of the house several times, but made no further examination. When the coroner came they examined the body and clothing and turned it over to the undertakers. and turned it over to the undertakers.

Carleton Wanted to Bury His Victim.

J. C. Middaugh testified that he had lived in the present neighborhood of the Carletons for twenty years. He was at the Carletons for twenty years. He was at the Carleton residence on the day of the kiling. He approached him and gave the same story of the "tramp" as related to the other witnesses. He examined the revolver produced in court and pronounced it the same showed him by Carleton on that day. There were at that time three empty chambers. Carleton was excited and wanted to know what to do. Thought it better to bury the man and say nothing about it. Witness advised him to go and give himself up if it was in self defense. Carleton said that he had burned the dead man's hat and mopped up the blood on the floor; that he had shot the man twice, once after he tell. Carleton Wanted to Bury His Victim.

The witness asked Carleton what the man's name was and was told that it was Gatleman, that he had written it on a piece of paper before he killed him. The witness corroborated the other wit-nesses as to the appearance of the room and body and the blood on the floor and walls.

Suing Doctor Mercer. PLATISMOUTH, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—The somewhat famous suit of the Plattsmouth Street railway against Dr. S. D. Mercer of Omaha was called in district court this morning, and the trial was commenced before a jury. The amount sued for is some \$5,000, which the plaintiff seeks to receiver for assessments levied upon Dr. Mercer's stock. In defense it is alleged that fraud was resorted to with the intent of wrecking the railway company, in the interest of certain stockholders and at the expense of the defendant.

The defendant for two years kept outside trict court this morning, and the trial was

of Cass county to avoid service being made upon him, but was finally intercepted at Greenwood, in the extreme northwest corner of the county, while enfoute from Lincoln to his home in Omsha on a B.-&. M. train. The trial is being warmly contested and will require a two or three days hearing before its conclusion.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF NEGLECT.

State Officials Were Not Tried on All Possi-

ble Charges. Lincoln, Oct. 10. - [Special to Tun Ban.] - In a painful effort to score a point against Auditor Moore the Omaha World-Herald unwittingly uncovers another piece of fine work accomplished by the impeached state officials. It is true that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings rejected the claim of the Lincoin furniture man for brass bedthe Lincoln furniture man for brass bed-steads, etc. The claim was rejected on Feb-ruarys 6, but on April 3; a few days before they were temporarily deprived of their offices bending their trial for malfeasance in office, Messrs, Humphrey and Allen ap-proved the same claim and it was sent to the auditor from the office of the secretary of state, together with a buge stack of other claims which the impeached officials railroaded through as soon as it was morally certain that which the impeached officials railroaded through as soon as it was morally certain that they were to stand trial for their neglect of public duty. Instead of "discovering their mistake a few days later" they did not "discover" it until after they were acquitted and met with the board early in July. And even then they begged the auditor to keep the matter quiet for their sakes. The bill should not have been paid, but the responsibility for its final payment must rost where it properly belongs, upon the men who are it properly belongs, upon the men who ap-

ROBBERS' BOLD WORK

Masked Men Enter a Nebraska City Residence and Hold Up the Proprietor. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 10 .- [Special Telegram to Tuz Brg.]-Charles Schmidt, an aged German, was aroused last night by a knock at his door. On opening it he was confronted by two masked men, who thrust revolvers into his face and demanded that he show where his money was hidden. Schmidt protested that he had no money, but the burgiars compelled him to pilot them through the house while they ransacked every nook. After some search they found \$28 tied up in an old stocking, which they appropriated. While the thieves were busy with their search Schmidt made his escape and gave the alarm. When assistance armine the search sear rived the burglars had fled. Schmidt has a large vineyard and makes a living by sell-ing grapes and wine. As he is miserly in his habits the thievessupposed he had a large sum of money hidden about the house. He says he would be able to identify the men.

Not Yet Identified. GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 10 .- | Special to THE BEE. -The remains of the dead burglar will probably be held for the rest of the week. The police authorities are still in doubt as to the identity of the burglar, who was at first supposed to be Charley Fisher of Omaha. Since this identi-fication has been knocked out a man has called to see the remains and stated that the dead man was none other than his brother. But the police do not credit him with average intelligence. His name is E. C. Bonner and he said he came from Beatrice. He said the dead man's name was Arthur Bonner. The Beatrice authorities say that Bonner is from that city, but that he is not always in possession of a sane mind, and his statement is not, therefore, fully refled upon. Owing to his appearance the remains were not interred yesterday, as was intended.

Bonner gave the name of another brother in Stanberry, Mo., who, he said, was worth \$40,000. This party has been telegraphed and the authorities are waiting for an analysis.

Affairs at Gering.

Oct. 10.-[Special GERING, THE BEE. |- The greater portion of the cases on the docket of the October term of district court just closed were continued. The most important civil case was that of McDonald et al vs Peters, involving \$10,000

McDonald et al vs Peters, involving \$10,000 worth of property, which went over to next term on a motion.

The independents held their nominating convention Saturday, and had a high old time considering a proposition from the democrats to make a fusion ticket. Finally a middle-of-the-road ticket was nominated, viz: L. A. Christian, clerk; F. M. Sands, treasurer: J. M. King county judge, W. J. treasurer; J. M. King, county judge; W. J. Senteney, sheriff; Agnes Moomaw, superintendent; J. L. Gilmore, surveyor; J. H. Stevens, coroner. The nominees, with a single exception, are all from the east half of the county.

Dodge County Republicans Caucus. FREMONT, Oct. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The republican caucuses of the county were held tonight for the county conrention that will meet in this city tomorrow for the nomination of county officers. The caucuses in this city were exceedingly quiet and harmonious, the railroad bosses having nothing at stake in the deal. Even Boss Richards did not show his hand only through his man Hammond. The only interest displayed in the city caucuses was for the office of sheriff, and ex-Mayor Cleland seem to have the inside track. The wards did not all in-struct for him, but most of them expressed a proference for him

Logan Democrats Meet. GANDY, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special to THE BEE. |-The democrats of Logan county, to the number of sixteen, met in convention Saturday and placed in nomination James H. Crawford for sheriff, and Charles W. Brooks for coroner

George Warren Not Guilty. Hastings, Oct. 10.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The jury in the case of the State against George Warren, charged with hav-ing assaulted Hetty Belle Reynard, brought in a verdict of not guilty today.

HENRY DE WOLF DEAD.

Illinois Central's Treasurer Had a Fatal Attack of Heart Disease This Morning. CHICAGO, .Oct 10 .- Henry de Wolf, the reasurer of the Illinois Central Railway company, died suddenly this morning. For some time he had been a sufferer from angina pectoris. He was stricken this morning with the fatal attack as he was standing on the outer steps of the Illinois Contral terminal station at Park Row. Friends carried him to his office on an upper floor and medical aid was called, but the physicians were too late to check the vices. physicians were too late to check the vi dence of the attack.

Investigating a Mine Horror. CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Oct. 10.—The official investigation of the Mansfield mine disaster, in which twenty-seven lost their disaster, in which twenty-seven lost their lives on the night of September 28 as a result of the Michigamme river plunging into the underground workings of the mine, was instituted this morning by Prosecuting Attorney Moriarty, acting under direction of Judge Stone of the Twenty-lifth judicial circuit. The jury was taken to the scene of the disaster and there sworn in. They returned to Crystal Falls and the taking of testimony is now in progress. testimony is now in progress.

Gustemala and Her Border Bandittl. New York, Oct. 10 .- A special to a morning paper from Guatemala says; The government will take steps to put a stop to the depredations of the bandits on the borders. Ex-President Barillas came here and had a long conference with President Bar-ries, after which he returned to his country

estate. There is much smallpox on the northern

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



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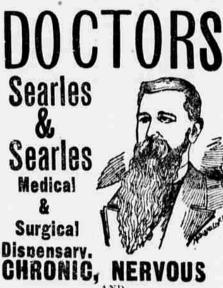
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PRICE 25c PER BOX.

Ask Your Druggist MANUFACTURED BY

SHERMAN & McCONNELL OMAHA, - NEB.

WE ARE

FORCING

Our stock on the market to raise money. It will pay you to at-

Liquidating Sale

Come in and examine our prices. Will do better than we advertise.

All wool cassimere sufts, never were sold for less than \$8.

LIQUIDATING PRICE \$5.00

All wool cheviot suits, in three shades, straight or round cut, worth \$10.

LIQUIDATING PRICE \$5.00 All wool cheviot overcoats worth

up as high as \$8. LIQUIDATING PRICE \$3.75

Examine these goods and be your own judge. We don't care who you are or where you go, you can't duplicate these goods for the price.

IN THE SHOW WINDOWS.

COLUMBIA CLOTHING CO., 13th and Farnam.

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New Quarters

desirable because we have room to show goods: room to show a much largerline; so we have opened up all the new patterns of

ARPETS

AND NEW

Curtains and Drapings.

You are invited to see our new store and new stock. Our opening of

Oriental and Fur Rugs

is a desirable feature at this We intend to make this an attractive department.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.,