mercial club; Rev. Martin of Kearney, and Investigated. He favored agitation of the L. Bristow of Salina, Kan., secretary of the association

CUSTOMARY OPENING COURTESIES. W. N. Nason, chairman of the local ex-nutive committee, opened the program with a few brief remarks, in which he said that the assemblage was called to discuss a subendeared to the Bearts of all western. He continued that the eyes of the "great plains people" were upon Omaha this week, and hoped the convention would be productive of good results to this glorious

transmissouri country.
President Moses said that the success of the convention was assured from the fact that it was held in Omaha amid all the magnetic influences of prosperity which had built up this great city. After briefly re-viewing the object of the convention, Mr. Moses introduced Rev. Martin of Kearney, who invoked divine blessing upon the de-liberations of the convention.

liberations of the convention.

Colonel Champion S. Chase moved that all residents of the arid region or great plains country, whether they were delegates or not, be admitted to the convention and allowed to participate in its proceedings. The motion prevailed unanimously.

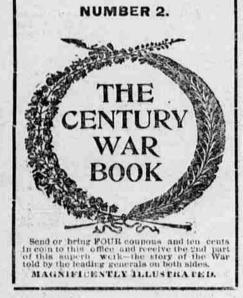
WELCOME BY MAYOR BEMIS Mayor Bemis was heartily applauded a he stepped to the front and delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city He extended the freedom that while he was not thoroughly posted on irrigation, he had appointed a delegation that was and would leave that subject to the delegation for a more extended dis the delegation for a more extended dis-cussion. The mayor gave some commer-cial, financial and industrial statistics, showing the growth of Omaha since 1856. He said that notwithstanding the misrepresentations of some preachers and other people, Omaha was one of the best governed cities in the country, and while not perfect in its morals, it was not the rampant hot bed of vice that it had been painted. He haid that the slums of Omaha were well watered by the irrigating ditches of law, hotwithstanding the fact that Roy. Frank Crane, Judge Scott and other local Park-hursts would have the neonle believe that hursts would have the people believe hursts would have the people believe that they couldn't raise anything but h—I down there. The mayor concluded by stating that the golden key to the gates of Omaha was at the disposal of the delegates and they could, metaphorically speaking, own the town while they were here, as he knew they were good people and would not abuse the privilege.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WEST. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan., delivered a splendid address on the magnitude of the Western empire in which he pictured, in words of eloquence, its marvelous growth. He looked into the future and predicted that through the reclamation of the semi-arid regions, the west would have its rethat through the reclamation of the semi-arid regions, the west would have its re-sources developed still greater. Omaha would naturally be the great city of the west, and would not then have to ask for factories or industrial plants, because they would come within her gates in a wild scramble to locate on the soil of the me-tropolis of the new industrial empire. With proper surveys, proper tests and encourag-ing legislation, coupled with the energy of business of the west, the subject of irriga-tion would be crowned with success and its

marvelous results manifested. W. A. L. Gibbon of the Commercial club made one of his characteristic speeches in which he convinced them that "Omaha was He placed the metropolis of Nebraska upon a pyramid of natural re sources, of which agriculture was the foundation. The speaker heartily commended the object for which the convention was called and believed that it was a subject which should appeal to the popular interest of all westerners in general and Nebraskans

In conclusion, Mr. Gibbon extended a cor dial welcome to the delegates to attend a reception to be tendered by the Commercial club at the headquarters of that organization, Sixteenth and Farnam streets, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

HOPE OF WESTERN STATES. Secretary Bristow of Salina, Kan., followed with a splendid address, in which he said that the great hopes of the western plains was irrigation, otherwise the vast area would be turned over permanently to the cowboy. In Kansas the subject was one of general interest. Some portions of the Sunflower state were unproductive unless irrigation was resorted to. The speaker dwelt upon the pumping process of irrigation and hoped that congress would encourage experiments of lifting water by that process and he thought the underground water resources of the semi-arid regions should be



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announced that the Krug Brewing company desired to have the delegates experiment with tonsil irrigation, and tendered the freedom of the brewery, an announcement which nearly caused a stampede for adjournment, but the advocates of cold water cocktails triumphed and, while the invitation was accepted, it was decided to listen to

several short speeches before the noon re-WANTS CONGRESS PRODDED. George W. Clement, president of the Wich-ita Board of Trade and a clever rustler with two sound lungs, who knows how to make an excellent speech, then proceeded to arouse the convention to a pitch of enthusiasm by stating that the attention of congress should be vividly called to the fact that the best part of the United States did not lie east of the Alleghenies. The rising generation of the west would soon secure control of the reins of political power; the march of civil-

Mr. Bristow said that in a dry year the

farmers all yelled for irrigation, but when a

good crop year came along interest was not

ent at the morning session in time to de liver his address according to arrangements

COLONEL CODY'S RINGING SPEECH

and stepped to the front. He made an in-

teresting talk on "The Plains, Past and Present." The colonel said that the soil

of the great plains, like the Indian, had to be civilized, and fed and watered. It didn't

always make a good Indian to adopt this procedure, but he felt sure that irrigation would reclaim the great area with magni-

ficent results. It would be a crop winner. The colonel then spoke exhaustively on the

subject of crops. He said that thousands of people in the east and Europe were ready

o come west and settle on the great Ameri-

can desert, as it was once called, as soon as the problem of Irrigation was success-

fully solved. Colonel Cody said that the

federal government should take the subject

up and spare neither pains nor cost to trans-

form the semi-arid regions of the progressive occident into a beautiful and productive

agricultural garden apot, with prosperous cities, a net work of railroads and a per-petual picnic for the happy farmer who

would have nothing to do in the winter except to "pop corn, dance and have a good

the North Platte delegation grew red in the

Mr. Hildebrand was, at this juncture

made assistant secretary of the convention.

A telegram was read from W. E. Smythe, president of the International Irrigation

convention, conveying regrets at his in-ability to attend, but sending words of cheer

for the noble work of rescuing the arid

on lines similar to the speakers who pro-

made on an average two irrigation speeches a week and was furnishing the

wind cheerfully in a good cause. He said that the great trouble in some portions of

Nebraska was that rain dampened the irrigation sentiment, but the people of the west-

ern portion of the state had tested the merits

f irrigation with gratifying results.

W. N. Nason of the executive committee

Rev. Martin of Kearney made a brief talk

I. N. Fort of North Platte said that he

face with yells of applause.

The colonel made a decided hit,

Colonel Cody was vociferously called for,

out will be on the program today

Governor Crounse was unable to be pres-

ization, progress and prosperity had been from the orient to the occident; the men in Washington and even the man in the white house did not properly recognize the west, but bowed to Wall street and the east, Through a fever of fanaticism Kansas had elegated Senator Ingalls to private life, and death had deprived the west of Senator Plumb, but Kansas would yet recover from this shock and shine more brightly at the nation's capital; Kansas was not made up entirely of cranks and fanatics, and the day was not far distant when efforts for irrigation legislation would be a product of a return to power of statesmen who would uphold its interests in the councils of a great nation; Kansas and Nebraska were twin sisters once, linked together in a struggle for freedom; the soil of these states had been bathed in freeman's blood; they now stood hand in hand for greater development and were in favor of irrigation as one means of obtaining it; they would lend their energies for a development of forces native to their soil. Wichita, said the speaker, was not dead. It was like a centipede—the body was alive and all the legs were kicking The heel of the boom had not out, as some people imagined. vigorously.

At 12 o'clock the convention took a recess. AFTERNOON SESSION. Hon. Francis E. Warren of Wyoming was the first speaker at the afternoon session. He spoke briefly and to the point. The exsenator echoed the general sentiment of western men, that congress was too indifferent to the needs of the west, and that time was rapidly approaching when the reclamation of the great plains would force

ongressional recognition.

Major Powell of Washington gave the delegates a panoramic as well as rhetorical treat at the afternoon session. By a series of pictorial maps he exhaustively reviewed the question of rainfall, humidity, surfaces, soils, dry farming, vacant public lands, of improved land to total area. The major's remarks commanded close attention and were exceedingly instructive. The major referred to the agricultural resources west of the ninety-seventh meridian, including Nebraska, which is a subhumid region, where the crops are better some years than others. Successful agriculture in western Nebraska is in intensive agriculture sald the venerable irrigation advocate. Dr. farming, he thought, was a feast and famin idea. It was best to develop small tracts of lands here and there until a large acreage was redeemed and made a permanent success. Careful cultivation and valuable crops were essential to a judicious investment. Lie said there might be a vatie said there might be a va-riety of methods of irrigation. They might utilize pumps, under-ground waters or other devices of irrigation.

even the "well water" system of Russia, but it would not be fair, he continued, to recommend any particular method. That remained a problem to be solved according to choice. Flood planes, underflows and natural reservoirs came in for a share of the speaker's attention. European and American methods were compared. The

gravity system of the former country he re-garded as secondary in economy and satis-faction to the pumping system used in the United States.

Major Powell referred to the storage of storm waters, but said there were many conditions to success. Utah and California had made several experiments and they had proved successful. The speaker im-pressed upon his hearers that it was a poor policy to attempt to store water in a main channel on account of the ravines with many laterals. He favored storage of the storm waters in lateral basins. waters, he contended, were filled with mud, which would soon fill up the reservoirs in the main channel. The fertilizers carried

in storm waters were valuable to the soil.

The secret of success in intensive farming, he said, depended upon the quality of water which was given to the plant. Plants lived wholly upon water. Purity of water was necessary. A soil with 70 per cent of saturation gives the best result. There is such a thing as shaping the mouths of the plants by adjustment of water. It is destructive to crops to irrigate too much as it is to irrigate too fittle. The gentleman from Washington then gave some crop statistics and dissected irrigation in all its phases. He believed that the future results of irrigation would astonish the world. Its marvelous power had worked wonders in the past. The future had still greater surprises in store. The major predicted that within the next decade the hills on the outskirts of Omaha would all be covered with vines and the production of grapes would be on an extensive scale. In conclusion, the veteran irrigationist dwelt upon the subject of ownership of vacant lands, showing the progress made in the west by irrigation and the demand for government lands which can be irrigated. He said that he thought more of the cattage

home than he did of the mart of trade, he had a tender regard for the fireside, the cradle, and happy homes. Irrigation and successful agriculture would bring all of these pleasures of life in addition to otherwise pleasures of life in addition to otherwise bettering the condition of the farmer.

Prof. Hayes of Kansas made a brief talk.
He was followed by Donald Campbell of Den-ver, who cited instances of irrigation which he saw in India, where the "well water" method was in vogue. Water elevators came in for a portion of the speaker's arten-tion.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT. Judge J. S. Emery, national lecturer of the interstate Irrigation association, enter-tained the congress with an able address on

the "Duty of the General Government in the Reclamation of the Semi-Arid Plains." In subject of irrigation and trusted that the people of the great west would demand recognition in this respect from congress. substance he echoed the sentiments ex pressed by ex-Senator Warren, and further pore said that history proved that Anglo-Saxon race had never attempted to absolutely conquer an arid region. This idea seemed to have been handed down by our ancestors. The subject of irrigation was a new proposition that faced cur race. The speaker thought that Uncle Sam should ascertain all the economic facts with relation to irrigation. Private capital would to irrigation. Private capital would be rest. If the practibility of irrigation in arid America was assured, capital would soon take the courage to make extensive in vestments. The government should make

an irrigation survey.
"What is this convention for?" asked the speaker. "It is simply to punch up the con-

The delegates burst into applause and shouted a hearty approval of the speaker's statement. Judge Emery then suggested that the convention send a delegation to Wash-ington to work the congressmen with "a little shoe leather work like the Sugar trus He regarded trrigation as paramount question to arid America, regardess of the tariff and silver agitation.

The lecturer gave a clever pantomime whisker stroking, in which he referred to Senator Peffer without mentioning that dig nitary's name, and said that his follow Kan-san had written a book on "The Way Out," but the senator had not written the correct rigation. In conclusion, the judge advocated a general agitation for legislation favorable to pushing irrigation interests.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter of Colorado completed the afternoon's session with an admirable address on "The Duty of Water."
At 6 o'clock the convention took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning. The committee on resolutions held a session immediately after the adjournment of the afternoon session and will report this morning. An ex-ecutive session will be held at 9 o'clock. I is said upon good authority that as a result of the Omaha convention a strong lobby will be sent to Washington to agitate irrigation bills now pending in congress.

EASTERN CAPITAL FOR NEBRASKA.

Irrigation Enterprises of the State Attracting Moneyed Men's At ention. NEW YORK, March 21 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Parties here having the placing of money for eastern capitalists are awakening considerable interest in irrigation enterprises in the arid west, and particularly in western Nebraska. This fact, taken in connection with the earnest movement on the part of the people in Nebraska and else-where, seems to indicate the opening of a new era of prosperity for Nebraska and the west. Attorneys and irrigation specialists have interested some New York capitalists in the irrigation plant and water power at McCook, Neb., and a representative of the syndicate will investigate this canal and prospect in a few days. If this property proves satisfactory on examination, the same syndicate will be open to investment in other irrigation projects of similar character and promise.

THEY ARE NOT HAPPY YET. Chicago Roads Cannot Adjust the Little

Rate Matters of Difference. CHICAGO, March 21 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Complication may yet arise which will prevent the contemplated advance in transcontinental passenger rates. The Atchison attended today's meeting of Western Passenger association,

the Western Passenger association, but refused all requests to advance its \$10 rate between Chicago and Kansas City to the old \$12.50 rate. It gave as its reason that it was originally justified in making the reduction to meet the cut rates of competitors, made through brokers. At the time of the reduction the charge of rate cutting was made and substantiated. Since then no explanation has been made and the cut rate is still quoted by scalpers. Until this condition was changed the Atchison would not even consider a proposition to advance the Missouri river rate. Unexpected opposition to the proposed

the Missouri river rate. Unexpected opposition to the proposed advance in transmissouri rates materialized when the Northwestern declared it was not prepared to vote on the question. rnment was consequently taken until After adjournment the Burlington, Rock Island and Atchison sent a joint telegram to all transmissouri lines asking their opinion on an advance. Enough favorable answers were received tonight to make it practically certain the rates would be advanced.

REV. DR. ANDERSON DEAD.

Prominent Methodist Passed Away Yesterday-Funeral This Afternoon. Rev. Dr. J. W. D. Anderson, assistant editor of the Omaha Christian Advocate, died at his residence, 821 South Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon at 4:30. He was taken sick with the measles February 4, and this disease developed into enteritis, from which he died. He is survived by a wife and three children. The remains will be taken to Baldwin, Kan., for interment, after funeral services at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the First Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Frank Crane.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels March 21. At New York-Arrived-Thingvalla, from Stettin; Bovic, from Liverpool; Massachu-Halifax-Arrived-Laurentian, from Liver-

At Boston-Arrived-Catalonia, from Liv-At Naples - Arrived - Fuerst-Bismarck,

from New York. At Gibraltar—Arrived—Elisian, Naples to

New York. At San At San Francisco-Arrived-Germania, from Carrolton. Cleared-Gekre Schofield, for Prince Williams sound; Gleanore, Prince Williams sound; Gleanore, Prince Williams sound; Meromo, for Karlukud, Departed—Costa Rica, for Naniamo; Consuelo, for Kahulut.

At Walla Walla-Arrived-Victoria. At Astoria—Arrived — Pierre Corneille. Sailed—San Francisco, for Hawatian islands: Hoaquim and North Bend, for San Fran

At Port Townsend-Arrived-Launa Ala. At Naniamo-Sailed Parks Naniamo-Sailed-Rufus E. Wood, for San Francisco. At Rotterdam-Arrived-Masdam, from

New York. Southampton-Arrived-Trave, from

Injured in a Collision.

Quite an exciting collision occurred on North Twenty-fourth street near Bristol at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A buggy driven by two ladies was going south when a double team and another vehicle going north crashed into it. One of the women in the first buggy, a Mrs. of the women in the first buggy, a Mrs. Mary Johnson, residing at Thirty-seventh and Pinkney streets, is a paralytic. She and her daughter, with whom she lives, were thrown to the pavement and received several ugly scratches and the fact of her paralysis may be a cause for more serious injury. She was taken to the residence of Mr. Burke, Twenty-fourth and Bristol. The names of the other parties to the collision could not be learned as they went at a rapid speed north on Twenty-fourth street. It appears that the parties who escaped had been racing previous to the collision.

Short Police Stories, H. D. Cowan went to the Mercer hotel several days ago and after running his bill up to about \$15 left without paying it. The hotel authorities are now on his trail. He left no baggage and cannot be found in the city. Cowan represented a Chicago commission firm and it will be communi-cated with. A warrant is out for his

arrest.

William Noder, employed at the Omaha gas works, reports that while sleeping in a room in the Ainscow block yesterlay his gold watch and \$10 in cash were stolen from his pockets.

D. Sullivan, a railroad brakeman, was arrested last evening and charged with assaulting Jim Lee, a Chinaman, at 110 South Tenth street. The trouble was over a bill.

Will Never See Italy.

Antonia Fornia, the wealthy Italian enroute to Italy from the Pacific coast, who was taken from the train here a day or so ago because of an attack of delirium treago because of an attack of delirium tremens, died at the county jail at 3 o'clock
yesterday afternoon.

Coroner Maul was notified and took
charge of the body. Fornia being an entire
stranger in this city. In his possession was
als in United States coin, some Italian
pieces, a draft for 820 france and a through
ticket from San Francisco to Italy.

The Italian consul in this city was notined and he will communicate with the immigration agent at San Francisco from
whom Fornia purchased his ticket. THOUSANDS

Falconer's Store a Bower of Woven Loveliness Last Evening.

OPENING THAT WAS AN EXPOSITION

Novelties in Many Kinds of Dry Goods Seen in Omaha for the First Time-Description of the Chief Features.

Falconer had an opening last night and all the world, or at least all the fashionable world of Omaha, has some idea of what that A reporter who visited the store shortly after 8 o'clock, while pausing at the door to inspect a beautiful display of flowers, was met by Mr. Buchanan, the manager, who proposed a trip through the aisles and an inspection of the displays.

Falconer has had many an opening, but

on no former occasion has the store presented such an appearance of rich and oriental splendor as it did last night. A swarm of clerks stood behind the counters and an avalanche of sightseers poured through the aisles. The person who undertook to see the whole interior speedily became bewildered with the profusion o costly wares displayed. Every color of the rainbow and a good many which the rain-bow has never thought of were represented in the drapings and decorations which had transformed the store into a sort of Aladdin's palace. Turning to the right from the entrance the spectator came upon the para-sol department, with some of the most elaborate conceptions ever contrived to shelter the face of beauty from the too inquisitive gaze of the sun. These parasols were in all colors and shades and of a range of prices to conform to all purses. Adjoining were cases of laces, some of them as delicate as the thistle down, in the most beautiful designs and ranging in prices from small figures up to \$50 a yard. One point lace handkerchief was shown which retailed a \$75. Then there were collars of the most delicate lace work, every thread of which represents days of work for some toller in a far off country. Next came the embroideries. French and Suisse, which would deworkers. Following this came the muslin underwear, more delicate and artistic than the ordinary spectator could imagine. A large assortment of shell goods was also passed, presided over by clerks who had a name for everything.

In an adjoining case were pocket books and the clerk in charge explained that the latest novelties were made of the skins of the amphibians of Florida, lizards, snakes and alligators, and many of them were beautifully colored. A lot of small wares came next, among them being some garters, which were "perfect dreams." The ribbon department was as gorgeous and more multicolored than usual.

In the infant department were found all he vells, bonnets, dresses and filmy cradle lecorations and notions of the new arrival's wardrobe calculated to delight the heart of the mother.

The art department contains some beautiful specimens of art peedle work.

In the corset départment were some of these necessary articles of the ladies' toilet n most gorgeous colors, designated by the names of "P. D.," "C. B.," "R. & G.,"
"W. C. C.," and sether hieroglyphics. very elaborate line of satin goods is carried in this department is 3.t At the end of the store room is an assort-

ment of books, which would do credit to any book store in the city. A specialty is made here of monogram paper to order. The dress goods counter is 132 feet long. and on it were arrayed materials for all classes of customers from the poorest to the richest, all tastily arranged. Among the black goods the poyelites were the new "honey comb," "solell" and "granite," a most fashionable fabric. There were also novelties for evening wear—crepes, lailor checks in every color, chine, Scotch cheviots and the like and unlike at all prices and in all shades and designs. One feature here

was a sample of Priestley's serges which held On an 85-foot counter was an exhibition of silks including all the new and beautiful goods for ball and party dresses. In the linen department the attraction was a beautiful table spread with drawn work which was exhibited at the World's fair, and is said to be the finest specimen in the country. From this high standard the prices ranged down to the reach of all pocketbooks. Adjoining were French flannels and embroidered flannel goods and then came a long line of white goods, India goods, lace, striped organdles and the like, wash goods of every conceivable description and name, sateens, Scotch ginghams, calicos, domestic goods, challies and cretonnes, each class having its own department and its own clerk. Across the aisle was a bewilder-ing display of ladies' underwear and hosiery

and afterwards gents furnishings, containing a stock as well selected as any exclusive stock in the city.

On the second floor, reached by a stairway from the center of the store, the visitor was introduced to the drapery department, where the most costly products of the looms of both the occident and orient would lead him to believe that he had entered one of the palaces of the sultans. The floor was strewn with rugs supporting all the names of the countries of India, and the goods were the objects of admiration of all who

visited the department.

The cloak department is on the same floor, and contains, among other things, a large assortment of pattern goods, which means garments which have no duplicates in America, beautiful evening robes of Japanese silk and the like. Two remarkable conceptions in the cloak department are "The Paddock," made of one piece, and "The Brunswick," with sleeves which, with-out the pleats, would be fifty-three inches in circumference, both exclusively the property

of the house. In the millinery room, entered from the cloak department, the visitor found half a dozen young ladies, whose faces would grace any product of the modiste's art, ready to show some of the most astonishing com-binations of straw and color for midsummer wear, spring wear, opera, church and stree wear. The show cases were arranged in all the fashionable colors and the depart ment was one of the most interesting in

the display. SAYS THE COLONEL WAS CRUEL.

Mrs. Margaret A. Robinson Becomes a Member of South Dakota's Divorce Colony. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 21.—(Special to The Bee.)-Mrs.: Margaret A. Robinson who came to this city in July, 1893, has sued for a divorce from Colonel George P. Robinson. The couple were married in St. Louis, but have resided in many of the larger cities of the west, where Colonel Robinson has been engaged in mining properties. He has several times found himself a millionaire and as many times found himself a pauper. He, however, has money enough left to se-eure a prominent firm of attorneys to fight the case brought by his wife. The plaintiff, who has lived in style since her arrival here. alleges cruelty in that he called her harsh names and charged hers with infidelity. The defendant was a colonel in the confederate army, and is quite generally known through the country.

The citizens of DeSiffet are already busy arranging the details for the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Re-public, Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief corns, which is to be held there June 5, and 7. There have been committees ap-pointed for every branch of the work of planning for a big time. Several hundred members of each of these three organizations are expected to attend the encampment.

Cottage and Barn Scorched. A one and one-half story frame barn, 1437 North Twentieth street, the property of Dr. Neville, and used by William Gar neau, was damaged by fire at 19 o'clock last night. The loss will be \$100.

A frame residence in the next yard was fired by sparks from the barn and was damaged to the extent of \$75. It was owned by E. Eitner and occupied by William Rance.

Levied on "White Squadron" Property. Fifteen men employed as "supera" by the "White Squadron" company, which closed an engagement at the Fifteenth Street theater last evening, levied on the property

of the company early this morning to satisfy WEATHER FORECASTS.

It Will Be Fair and Slightly Colder Through-

out Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Forecast for

Thursday: For Nebraska and Kansas-Gen-

erally fair; slightly colder in eastern por-

For Iowa-Generally fair, preceded by

snow flurries in extreme northern portion;

moderate cold wave; winds becoming south. For South Dakota—Snow flurries; slightly

warmer in extreme western portion; colder in extreme eastern portion; north winds. For Missouri—Fair; moderate cold wave;

Miners Under Arrest.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 21 .- The

eventeen Bull Hill miners arrested yester-

day were arraigned before Judge Campbell

this afternoon upon charges of assault with

intent to murder. There were six charges against each. Bail was fixed at \$1,500 in each case. In default the men were re-

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Domestic.

Senator Colquitt's condition remains un-

The Society of Christian Endeavor will ake an active part in the next campaign in

Kansas will have four women candidates

The New York senate has passed a bill

appropriating \$300,000 for the improvement

The first through train from the Pacific

oast over the Union Pacific reached St.

The net gold in the treasury at the close f business yesterday was \$107,064,473, and

The marriage of Ferdinand Ward to the wealthy Miss Bell Stover of Staten Island occurred at Greensboro, N. Y., yesterday.

Howard Gould denies the story which has been given currency recently that he is en-gaged to marry Odette Tyler, the actress.

The dispute between the members of the

San Francisco Produce exchange and the pool striving to corner wheat is still unset-

The sugar bounties paid Tuesday and ves-

terday by the Treasury department aggre-

gated \$533,162, all of which went to Louis-

Fire yesterday destroyed about a third of

the business district of the town of

Hueneme, Cal. Loss, \$75,000; insurance,

prominent merchant in Indian Territory,

nade a general assignment of his large store

Secretary Smith has approved the applica-

tion of "Pawnee Bill" for a loan of thirty-five Sioux Indians, to be exhibited at the

An old feud between the King and Cobb

families at Three Notch, Ala., has cul-minated in the death of John Cobb at the

The jury in the case of ex-Cashier Langan

of the defunct Lima, O., National bank, who

is charged with embezzlement, returned a

All the bondsmen of the eighteen indicted election inspectors of Gravesend have noti-

fied the men that new bondsmen must be found, as they intend to withdraw their

The national bank notes received for re

demption yesterday at the treasury, \$249,671.

\$353,081; customs, \$405,730; miscellaneous,

Guy Gurney, who was on trial at New

Orleans before the criminal court charged by the American Express company with steal-

ing \$22,500 from a package of \$50,000, has

The New Jersey supreme court has de-

cided that the state senate, as organized by

Werts and other democrats have accepted

The residence of Eli Clark, seven miles south of Hartford City, Ind., was destroyed

by an explosion of natural gas yesterday A child was burned to death and six others were dangerously injured.

At Fort Logan, Colo., four young men, non-

commissioned officers of the United States army, and sons of army officers, are under-

going examinations for promotions to the grade of second lieutenants.

W. G. Dye, one of the oldest residents of Winona, Minn., and one of the best known

Odd Fellows in the state and United States, committed suicide by shooting him-

The Kansas homeopathic medical college

dissension, which was referred to the State Board of Health, was referred back to Dr.

J. W. Carlish, the complainant, as the board decided it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The coroner's jury in the case of Robert Ross, who was killed in the riot at the polls

on election day at Troy, N. Y., rendered a verdict yesterday to the effect that the murder was committed by Bartholomew

**096000000000** 

means world-tried.

The high reputation

and enormous sale of Beecham's

reflect the wisdom of

25 cents a box.

BLOOD POISONING

And every Humor of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, whether simple, scrofulous, ulcerative, or hereditary, speedily, permanently, and economically cured by Curicona IEEMENIES, when the best physicians and all other remedies fall. Complete home treatment for every humor. Sold everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS

BOYD'S THURS., FRI., AND SAT.

CONRIED-FERENCZY Comic Opera Company.

Repertoires

Thursday, Friday C"The TYROLEAN'

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TONIGHT.

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THOM: S.E. MURRAY.
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Beighter, Breezler than ever.
e Smarday.

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THE MILLIONALBEA OF FUN

HENSHAW AND TEN BROECK

"NABOBS."

and Saturda, Mat.

two generations.

**Pills** 

self through the head yesterday.

World-wide,

the republicans, is the legal body. Governo

Government receipts from internal revenue

local political offices at elections to be

tion; northwest winds.

vinds becoming northwest.

intent to murder.

changed.

Denver.

held shortly.

of state canals.

Paul last night.

yesterday.

\$4,875.

been acquitted.

the decision as final.

Antwerp exposition.

hands of Brag King.

verdict of not guilty.

the cash balances \$135,279,101.

THEOSOPHISTS FALL OUT

Serious Complication that Has Arisen in the Esoteric Brotherhood.

OLCOTT PREFERS CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE

Two Most Prominent Exponents of the Occult Science Disagree on a Matter of Creed-Head of the Society Asked to Resign.

NEW YORK, March 21.-The adherents t theosophy are in commotion over the action of Colonel H. S. Olcott, the recognized leader of the sect, in preferring charges against William Q. Judge, the head of the American society, of "misuse of the names and handwriting of the mahatmas" or "masters," and of teaching tenets of theosophy not accepted by the "adepts." In the letter which conveyed the news of the accusations two alternatives were of fered to Mr. Judge-first, to retire from all offices held in the theosophical society and permit the publication of a general ex-planation; and, second, to have the charges investigated by a judicial committee, con-vened according to the rules governing the

first alternative Mr. Judge has declined to accept because he does not think a committee of the society ought to pass upon a doctrinal association hitherto been left to the individual to set-tle with his own conscience.

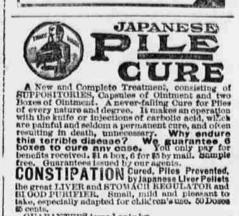
"These charges are all bosh, nonsense and rubbish," Mr. Judge said. "There is not a word of truth in them. I believe in the existence of the perfected mahatmas, but it is ridiculous to say that I have made use of their alleged influence in my correspondence. As for performing miracles, there are no such things as miracles. The charges are flimsy and foolish, but I am very sorry they have been made.

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do so as it has invariably produced beneficial

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