

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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PEOPLE AND CANAL

Entirement Expressed Respecting the Project at Last Night's Mass Meeting.

PRESENT PROPOSITION TOO INDEFINITE

General Plan Favored with Insistence Upon More Specific Promises from Company.

CITY ENGINEER POINTS OUT DEFECTS

His View Concurred in by a Majority of the Speakers.

MR. POPPLETON OPPOSED TO ANY BONUS

Mr. Kuntze's Reply to Pointed Questions from Mr. Howe—Resolution Favorable to a Modified Proposition Adopted with Little Dissent.

One of the most representative mass meetings of Omaha citizens ever held to discuss a matter of public importance was the gathering in the court house last evening. The large court room was crowded, the expressions of interested property owners on the proposition to vote bonds in the sum of \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed Platte river canal. They declared overwhelmingly that they favored it, but insisted on safeguards and restrictions that are not now embodied in the proposition.

The county commissioners were seated behind the judges' bench, Paddock being the only absentee. Chairman Stenberg presided, and as soon as the meeting was called to order asked Clerk Sackett to read the proposition that had been submitted by the canal company.

President Kuntze was called for, but in his absence Henry T. Clarke, one of the incorporators of the company, responded and told about the holes that had been dug by the men representing the company in a fruitless search for coal, oil and gas. He said they were interested in the development and upbuilding of Omaha, and had invested a great deal of money for that purpose without hope of personal reward.

Regarding this enterprise and his present connection with it, Mr. Clarke said he was a doubter at first, but after receiving positive assurances from those interested in the preliminary surveys he became satisfied that it was a practical undertaking and had put his money into it. He said that the canal company was not behind the canal proposition that was submitted last spring, as it was not then ready to declare itself, but others thought they saw a chance to raise the money and the company was ready to give them the benefit of the first surveys. It is now in shape to be subscribed, but it has been concluded that it would be necessary to have \$1,250,000 in sight before undertaking the great work that would make Omaha the greatest city in the Mississippi valley.

The speaker said the city is now scarcely holding its own, and that never before had there been so little doing in the way of improvement or growth. Here was a chance to bring in a practical proposition as any of the other would be a donation upon the proposition that would result even when it was known that the water power at Minneapolis had done for that city.

ENGINEER ROSEWATER'S VIEW. City Engineer Rosewater was next called for, and fully presented his views on this subject, as follows:

"I do not know nor do I understand that the question before this meeting is as to whether or not the development of this power is practical. I supposed that that question had been settled long ago, and that the question really before this meeting is whether or not the profits accruing from the development of a power canal within six or seven miles of this city are such that it will pay this community any, or in other words to make a donation upon the proposition that would result even when it was known that the water power at Minneapolis had done for that city.

"Now, I have not seen the proposition and know nothing of it until a few days ago, and I have just hurriedly read it. I believe that I am, perhaps, as familiar with the features of the canal proposition as any of the parties outside of this company. But so far as I am concerned, and from the cursory reading that I have made of that proposition, and much as I would like to see a canal developed in this community that would bring about the results that are expected, I would not endorse the proposition as now presented to this community. (Applauds.)

"A proposition that involves the issuance of \$1,000,000 is one of greater magnitude than has ever been presented to this community before, and one that certainly deserves careful attention. It ought to be treated with that degree of care by those who submit it that it deserves, and when they ask for \$1,000,000 they ought to make their proposition clear. I would like to see that proposition, if you have it here, for I think amendments can be made to it covering the various features that we may refer to in a cursory way. Then I should be in favor of the proposition.

"The very first proposition is that they define the outlet of the canal, and they say that it shall have an estimated capacity of about 20,000 hydraulic horse power. Now, to any engineer the term 20,000 estimated horse power is as indefinite as anything can possibly be; so indefinite that I can make a dozen interpretations of that proposition, and can build you a dozen canals, every one extremely different from the other, and yet they would all come within the definition of that proposition.

"Now, I presume what we want here is to get a canal one that will give us 20,000-horse power at some well defined point. If this 20,000-horse power is to be given to me, I want, in the first place, to know whether it is theoretically in front of the wheel, or 20,000-horse power after the resultant loss caused by the friction of the wheel. There are various kinds of wheels and you can get results all the way from 60 to 85 per cent of the theoretical power. But this does not say whether this 20,000-horse power shall be measured theoretically in front of the wheel or behind the wheel. Now an engineer would naturally want to define this way: He would want to see how much water per second you were going to deliver through this

canal with a given head, that is to say, that when you bring that water on top of a given hill that is known to have 120 or 140 feet head, how much water per second can you bring there, and any engineer can measure that from the definition without getting into a squabble. Without that you have an extremely indefinite proposition. I want to show you why it is indefinite. I have shown you that with reference to the wheel, I am going to go further than that. A horse power may be measured upon the basis of ten hours' work. It may be measured upon the basis of twelve hours' work, twenty or twenty-four hours' work. Now the question is, what is this 20,000-horse power they propose to give you? Is it upon a ten-hour basis or upon a twenty-four-hour basis? I can take seven hundred cubic feet per second with a given head that can be obtained, and with 700 cubic feet per second on the ten-hour basis, that is, letting the water run for ten hours, and operate the wheel and separate the flow of that 700 feet per second for a period of fourteen hours every night, and during the day I can increase the flow two and four-tenths times, and these results I can get from 700 hydraulic horse power. On the other hand, I can let that water run continuously for twenty-four hours and get 1,500 feet per second, and as much as 700 cubic feet per second, as much as 700 cubic feet per second, as started during the night.

"Now, then, when you propose to ask for \$1,000,000 and say you will give 20,000-horse power, this community wants to know upon what standard you are going to measure that power, whether on a ten or twenty-four-hour standard. I want this proposition made so plain that every man that hears it will feel safe and know what they are going to get when they get it. (Applauds.) This proposition says that we shall take the certificates of the engineers of this canal and power company as conclusive. Then the chairman of the commission here has written his certificate, and you deliver over to the company a certain amount of money. It strikes me that if that is the proposition, those investing in this enterprise ought to have some one to look after their side of the case. Some one ought to represent their interests and see that the proposition is properly carried out.

"Now, then, this provides that they shall obtain \$1,000,000, or at the rate of \$25,000 per mile for every mile of canal constructed. In other words, as soon as it is completed they shall be given \$25,000 a mile. It states that this canal can have a circuitous route, by which it will be about forty miles long, and they get \$25,000 a mile. In other words, they have finished the canal, and without one drop of water in it, without any power house, without any provision for transmission, without any one of those things having been provided for, the \$1,000,000 will have to be paid to this company.

"TOO MUCH AT STAKE. "I have perfect faith in some of the men identified with this company. They are honorable gentlemen, and they are honest in a few days, and this proposition is one that involves the community hereafter, and in carrying out a proposition of this kind, involving the people for the next twenty years, we want to look to the future as well as the present. You want to deal with that as if you were dealing with any mortgage proposition. You want to see that you have a clause with reference to the payment to be made that would afford ample protection in every particular. I say this community wants a proposition that will cover every item that pertains to this particular feature, and I question the advisability of surrendering \$1,000,000 for a power house that has not been developed, before having anything, and simply a canal. Of course, as I stated, if the canal has no defined dimensions, if there is an indefiniteness to the canal, it may be on a ten or twenty-four-hour basis. We do not know but that the canal might cost a great deal less than \$1,000,000. Now these are some of the things that need to be defined.

"Now we go further, and so far as I am concerned, I would like to be understood in this matter. I am not taking this position in a spirit of enmity, but am taking it from an analytical standpoint. Without any extra remuneration on the part of the city I have spent a vast amount of labor in analyzing the question from every possible standpoint, and made it a part of my annual report. Because I considered that the public was entitled to all the facts bearing on this case, I have done this as a public official, without being required to do it. I say I have no feeling of enmity towards these gentlemen who are associated with this enterprise. On the contrary, I have the most friendly feeling towards them. When they came before the community with this proposition, nearly a year ago, they talked about \$2,000,000. I say that they should be prepared to submit a proposition that will be ironclad in every respect. Now there is not a thing in this proposition that defines how much of that power you can require them to transfer into the city of Omaha. In hydraulic power, they can develop 20,000 horse power, and every dollar's worth of that power can be sold four miles out of the city limits. I do not suppose they intend anything of that kind. They may intend to bring half of that here. It strikes me that when you undertake to do something of that kind it should be clearly defined in the proposition, so that you can say how much of the power that they develop, and at what times and how, it shall be brought over here. Under this provision they are not required to put a dollar into electric machinery, nor a dollar into pneumatic machinery, nor in transmission machinery, but simply to build a canal. Now, what is there here showing that you will get so much power transferred to this place. It is immaterial to you whether it is by pneumatic machinery or by electric machinery, or wire rope, but you expect that the power will be transferred to the city of Omaha wherever you may want it for the promotion of manufactures and other interests in this city. If you want to get a smokeless city you have got to have that power here, where the smoke is being generated and put in the places where the engines are being run. Of course, as I stated before, the theoretical hydraulic power is that which would be possible at the end, or on top of the hill where you have your water stored. If the machinery was so perfect that there was no friction, the loss would be very trifling, but the average resultant would leave about 80 per cent of that theoretical power when you have it on the shaft of the water wheel. Now then, when you take the power from the shaft of the water wheel and transfer it into the city of Omaha, the transmission that must take place and retransmission when it gets here produces a loss of about 30 per cent. In other words, if you have 20,000 hydraulic horse power over there, that is theoretically back of the wheel, you get 16,000-horse power in front of the wheel, and you only get 70 per cent of that 16,000-horse power into the city of Omaha after it is transferred here. And it won't make much

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BOSS CROKER'S TRIP

Sudden Sailing for Europe by Tammany's Chief Schemer at Last Explained.

WANTS TO WATCH A PARIS HORSE RACE

He Says So Himself and Also Says He Will Come Back if Wanted.

DETERMINED TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

Has No Intention of Ever Again Assuming the Leadership in New York.

DR. PARKHURST EXPLAINS THE MATTER

He Says Croker is Fleeing from the Wrath to Come and that Other Prognosticators' Heads Will Yet Be Brought Low.

(Copyrighted 1894 by News Publishing Company.) LONDON, June 16.—(New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)—The Umbria, with Richard Croker on board, arrived in the outer harbor of Queenstown last night. Croker did not, as was anticipated, land on Irish soil, but was pushed on to Paris for the Grand Prix tomorrow. The Umbria delayed only long enough to transfer her mail. The World correspondent had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Croker, although his personal animus against newspapers was made very manifest. In response to a request for an interview he said: "I really don't see why I, a private citizen, should be interviewed. I don't think my doings interest any one. Still, as the World says, I have written for you, and I must say I consider it a great waste of time."

The correspondent said to Mr. Croker that his sudden and secret sailing from New York had been construed there as a flight from the perils of the Lexow committee. He then dictated with great deliberation the following statement:

"I made up my mind some time ago to see this year's great races in England and France. I intended leaving New York in time to stop over at Queenstown to see my uncle and visit other relatives, as well as to renew associations with my old homeland, but as the Grand Prix is only run once a year, and as there is now only just time to get to Paris, I will postpone my Irish sojourn for a few days. I intended to come across as far back as a month ago, but my mother was suddenly stricken with paralysis just as I was about to start, and I had to put off the trip."

When asked if the Lexow committee should summon him if he would return to New York, he said:

"WHAT CROKER WILL DO. "Of course I will. What's the use of papers wasting space in saying I won't when those who have anything to do with the committee know that I am at their disposal whenever they ask me?"

Croker was told that the day after his departure from New York a paper there published a statement from alleged Irish friends that he had said Tammany would be beaten this autumn, and that the organization would then be compelled to summon him again to the leadership, and he replied with much bitterness:

"Why should a man be called on to deny such stuff as that? Those people can make up stories faster than a man can count. However, I will say this, and I put it in words as plain and as strong as I know. If you can put it in stronger, do it. I am not only out of Tammany Hall, but I am out of politics. No circumstances, no event that I can foresee, or that any man can foresee, can induce me to take up that again. I will say this, and I assure my friends, as well as to show my enemies that this determination is irrevocable, that I made up my mind to come here about the time I gave up my place in Tammany. Now let me repeat, I am out and out for good, and those who know me know this."

"Then we are honestly to understand you are now more interested in horse racing than in politics?"

"Well, yes; I am interested. I like to see just such a race as this in Paris, and I like to see fine horses. If necessary to take a special train at Liverpool to get me over in time I shall see the great Paris race."

"And then where will you go?"

"I shall put right back for Ireland, where I want my boys to get some fresh air in their lungs and grow strong."

All this time Mr. Croker was walking up and down the deck, peering at times under the peak of his jaunty cap toward the dark outlines of the Irish headlands, beyond which lies Black Rock village, his birthplace. Among the passengers aboard he seems to have been very popular. He was invariably the highest bidder in the ship's pools and was generally winner. He spent his winnings in champagne for all who would come to the smoking room.

GERMANY KEEPS OUT

Will Take No Part in the Naval Demonstration in Morocco.

WILLIAM IS DISTRUSTFUL OF ENGLAND

British and Spanish Diplomacy in Africa the Moving Cause.

BOB KNEEBS IS STILL IN JAIL

Expects Conclusive Proof of His Innocence from America Early in July.

FORGERIES OF AMERICAN CURRENCY

Belief General that the Present Illness of Prince Bismarck is Serious—Weather at Berlin is Cold—American Arrivals Are Numerous.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, June 16.—The crisis in the affairs of Europe caused by the death of Sultan Muey Hassan, and the strong feeling aroused in certain quarters in regard to the succession to the sultanate of his son, Abdul Aziz, has served to focus the feeling of antagonism toward England, which has been especially noticeable and which has grown in strength ever since the conclusion of the Anglo-Congolese treaty. As evidence of the feeling against England it is believed it is the determination of the German government not to take part in any naval demonstration which the other powers may contemplate making upon the coast of Morocco. Of course, should German interests be menaced by any outcome of the disputes which have arisen since the death of the sultan, the emperor may be compelled to send a fleet to Morocco. But, according to the present indications, there will be no necessity for such a step, as the German diplomats are confident that the rival interests of the western powers will insure their neutrality. In this connection the Cologne Gazette semi-officially remarks: "Although Germany does not banker after territorial aggrandizement, she has important commercial interests and the security of numerous German subjects to defend."

WATCHING ENGLAND AND SPAIN. Then referring to the eventuality of the transfer of Morocco to an European power, the Gazette adds significantly: "After our recent experiences with English and Spanish diplomacy in connection with the Congo agreement and commercial treaty, neither of the countries can expect the same friendly cooperation and good will as might have confidently been hoped for otherwise. It is time that Germany should show that she is determined not to be treated as a 'quantite negligeable' in African questions." As though to show that political affairs do not affect the personal relations of the two courts, Emperor William, during the week, has been feeling the delegation of the royal dragons to which Queen Victoria, during her stay at Coburg, appointed him honorary colonel. The British dragons were treated in a most hospitable manner and left Berlin delighted with the emperor's hospitality.

R. F. Kneeb's, the American horse owner, who is accused of fraudulent practices on the turf in connection with trotting horses, is still in prison in Berlin, who came from the United States on purpose to try and be of service to the prisoner, has failed to induce the authorities to accept bail. Kneeb is confined in a decent room and is allowed to buy his own meals. His friends say new and conclusive evidence is on its way from the United States, and the prisoner, early in July, will be able to prove his innocence.

WHOLESALE COUNTERFEITING. The first reports of the wholesale forgeries of United States bills and Bank of England notes at Hamburg were directly due to the smartness of Edward Schwab, second officer of the Hamburg-American steamship Russia. Schwab, before his appointment to the Russia, became acquainted with a man named Thies, a partner in the bankrupt Hamburg firm of Thies & Meyerheim. Thies made mysterious proposals to Schwab, hinting at the possibility of the easy acquisition of a handsome income. Schwab became interested in Thies and visited the latter's domicile at Hamburg, where he noticed a printing press. Schwab thought very little about the matter for a long time afterward, but he would probably have allowed it to escape his memory entirely had it not been for the fact that a brother officer on the Russia happened to mention to him that Thies had made proposals to him to circulate forged United States bills in America. This proposition was indignantly rejected. Schwab thereupon decided to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the arrest of the culprits followed.

In spite of the reassuring statements emanating from Friedrichrich there is an uneasy feeling in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness, which is now believed to be of a serious nature. It is stated Count and Countess Herbert von Bismarck have returned from London on account of the condition of the ex-chancellor's health.

ANOTHER BULLET PROOF COAT. A blacksmith of Hamburg, named Weber, has invented a cuirass which has successfully resisted bullets fired from the German military rifle at twenty paces. The blacksmith intends to make a tour of Europe with the coat.

The inhabitants of Berlin during the past week have been suffering from continued cold and rain with frequent thunder storms. The number of arrivals of Americans in this city has been large, but there have been few prominent people registered. A party of thirty-eight young ladies, under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, is attracting attention. The young ladies arrived from Dresden on Wednesday last and leave tomorrow in order to continue their tour, which includes Morocco. The party travels in expensive special trains.

St. Johns Under Martial Law. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 16.—A mob of 2,000 persons collected about the wharves and tried to take goods without paying duty. The governor called upon the commander of her majesty's ship Buzzard for assistance. The marines were drawn up on the ship's deck ready to go on shore. Ultimately, by the advice of the cogler heads, the crowds dispersed. The city is now practically under martial law.

French and Belgian Quarters in Africa. BRUSSELS, June 16.—Unfavorable news has been received here from the African district of Oubanghi adjoining the Congo Free State. It is said the French and Belgian forces are already upon the march in regard to frontier disputes growing out of the occupation of Oubanghi and that there are six times more Belgians than French, whose position, it is believed, would be serious in the event of a conflict.

TRIED TO MURDER CRISPI. Desperate Attempt at the Assassination of Italy's Premier. ROME, June 16.—An attempt to assassinate Premier Crispi was made today. The premier was driving in his carriage to the Chamber of Deputies when a man suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at him. The premier was not wounded, and, springing from his carriage, seized the would-be murderer.

PREMIER CRISPI WAS DRIVING FROM HIS residence to the Chamber of Deputies in a closed carriage. As the vehicle was turning from the Via Gregoriana into the Via Cavour a man who was loitering on the sidewalk put his hand into his breast, drew a revolver, rushed into the street and up to the carriage. He lifted his revolver, took a short aim at the premier and fired. Sig. Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of people who were attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver. In a moment the neighborhood was crowded with excited people, yowing vengeance upon the man who had attempted to murder the premier. A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors near the premier's carriage, and he would undoubtedly have been beaten to death had it not been for the prompt arrival of the police.

Deputy Pugliese, who was one of the first to seize the would-be murderer, picked up the revolver when the prisoner was in safe hands and handed it to the premier, who examined it curiously and with great coolness. Sig. Crispi was warmly congratulated for the gallantry he displayed under such trying circumstances.

TO FIGHT CATHOLICS

Chicago Swedes Organize to Antagonize Irish Members of that Faith.

ARE SAID TO BE ONE HUNDRED STRONG

Provoked by Murderous Assaults of Policemen on Members of that Nationality.

STORY OF A VERY DISTRESSING TRAGEDY

Young Merchant Shot by Two Officers at Midnight.

ONE GRAND JURY FAILED TO INDICT

Funds Subscribed by Wealthy Swedes to Prosecute the Alleged Murderers—Likely to Result in Religious Warfare Before it is Ended.

CHICAGO, June 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—It seems very much as if there would be a serious religious war in Chicago between the Swedes, who number between 90,000 and 100,000, and the Catholics. During the past five years it is claimed that at least five Swedish citizens have been shot down in cold blood by Irish police officers, and the Swedes are up in arms. Every Swede in Chicago, servant girls, bankers, merchants and laborers, all alike are making regular contributions to a fund to fight what they consider a vicious element. The feeling has been smoldering in the breast of Swedes for several years, but not until the murder of Swan Nelson last Christmas eve did it break out in open warfare.

Twenty-two years ago there was born in a little village in Sweden a clear, blue-eyed boy who was named Swan Nelson. As the young man grew into manhood he learned the trade of a carpenter. About three years ago Swan had \$100 or \$200, which he had saved from his earnings as a carpenter, and decided to come to Chicago, where he resumed work at his trade. Swan saved the money that he earned, and with the next egg he brought from Sweden he quickly amassed \$1,000 or more. When the last Christmas eve he was in the city, he had saved \$2,000. He had not long been in the country when he caught Swan and he lost his job. Finding himself no longer able to get work, the young Swede bought a little cigar store at 325 Archer avenue. This was his last trade.

SWAN'S LAST CELEBRATION. About that time Swan made love to pretty Mary Benson, who also had been born in a small village in Sweden, and they became engaged. They were together much of the time and frequently called on Mrs. Josephine Bjorkman, who lived in a little cottage just back of Swan's store. Last Christmas eve, when Swan was in the city, he was with Mary Benson, and they were celebrating the anniversary of their marriage. The shop keeper was in a particularly good humor and thought he would call alone at the Bjorkmans. Mugs of beer went round the table, and with laughing and joking the evening passed. The booming of a bell in some distant cathedral told the merry-makers that the great day in all Christendom was about at hand. When Swan arose to go he buttoned his boots tightly about him, and after wishing all his friends a night of sound rest and a happy awakening, he left the cottage. Members of the household say that they saw Swan step steadily through the passageway, and that his legs and brain had not been twisted by the mugs of beer he had drunk. This was about 11 o'clock.

The whole story of Swan Nelson from this time forward is involved in mystery. The lamps in the little cottage had been out for an hour or more and the household was wrapped in slumber when Mrs. Bjorkman awoke and saw the door open. She hurriedly slipped on a gown, lighted a lantern and opened the back door. "The great benevolent" said the steps," said she, "and as I carried the lantern the light revealed the feet of a man who had crawled under the house. I took hold of his legs and dragged them with all my strength, and then I threw down like a dog because he would not buy them liquor."

Poor Swan lived but a few hours after he was shot. In the mere voice of a man's back near the spine. REPORT OF THE POLICE. Early on Christmas morning the following police report was made to headquarters at the city hall: "At 2 a. m. when Officers Michael Healy and Thomas Moran of this station (Seventh precinct) were on duty, they saw a man named Swan Nelson standing in front of Northwester's saloon at 317 Archer avenue. He was looking into the window. As the screen was opened Healy asked him what he was doing there. Nelson said he was all right, as it was Christmas night, and he asked them to take a drink. They took cigars. Northwester threw Nelson out, and Nelson struck Healy in the temple and knocked him down. Moran placed Nelson under arrest. Then Nelson refused to go to the patrol box. Moran called the wagon, while Healy stood guard over the prisoner. When Nelson heard the wagon coming he jumped up and ran away. Healy ordered him to halt, and he and Moran fired two shots each. Half an hour later the man was found lying under the house with a bullet in the small of his back. This brief report, which is signed by Lieutenant Enright of the Deering Street station, is the one handed to the officer by the two policemen who did the shooting, and a statement on the report, signed by Inspector Laughlin, reads:

"I have ordered those men suspended and placed under arrest. The coroner's jury held the prisoners to the grand jury, but the latter failed to find a true bill, and the men were released. This so inflamed influential Swedes in Chicago that they resolved to bring the two officers to justice. Even if they had to sacrifice time and money to accomplish their purpose. Through energetic efforts they succeeded in having the case reviewed by the next grand jury, and this time the officers were held over to the criminal court in \$5,000 bonds each. F. A. Lindstrand, editor of the Swedish American and president of the committee appointed to raise money for the prosecution of the officers, says:

"Nelson was not the only man these officers stopped that night and asked them to buy drinks. There are between 90,000 and 100,000 Swedes in this city, and it was an exceptional case in the history of the city. Within the past three or four years four or five of them have been killed."

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity. Fair. Variable Winds.

1. Platte Canal Mass Meeting.

2. How Croker on His Harried Trip.

3. Senator Bacon's Son Assassinated.

4. Senate Finishes the Wood Schedule.

5. China's Plague a Dreadful Scourge.

6. Society in the Incident 8 Age.

7. Local and General Musical Matters.

8. Omaha Sanitary Attractions.

9. Economy of a Nebraska Schoolboard.

10. Commonwealths Confined at Ft. Sidney.

11. Nebraska Fields Refreshed.

12. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

13. Maximum Rate Case Arguments.

14. Silver Democrats Declared Rebels.

15. Germans and Their Social Doings.

16. Kneeb's Week with the Social Orders.

17. Woman: Her Warts and Her World.

18. Recollections of the Mormon Pilgrimage.

19. Experience of the Sinaloa Society.

20. Discussing the Berliner Patents.

21. Editorial and Comment.

22. Justin McCarthy on English Issues.

23. About an Omaha Voting Machine.

24. Condition of Omaha's Local Trade.

25. Financial and Commercial Matters.

26. Love Stock Markets Reviewed.

27. College Pharmacy Discussed.

28. Wonders of a Walled City.

29. Psychic Wonder in Her Teens.

30. Local Coopers Fight Convict Goods.

31. "Lourdes," by Emile Zola.

32. Advance of the Specialist.

33. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

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