CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Session Devoted to Discussion of Differences with Water Works Company.

PAYMENT OF BILLS AGREED ON

Understanding is that Promised Improvements Are to Be Made—Report of the Finance Committee—Taxpayers for Street Cleaning Work.

The water works controversy had the right of way at the city council meeting last night and the greater part of the session was occupied with half a dozen committee reports bearing upon various phases of the matter. The proposition to pay the back bills of the water works company on condition that it proceed to carry out its contemplated improvements went through after a hard fight.

The finance committee presented a spirited report on the communication of Prince and Jacobsen, in which it urged the council to take action to relieve it of the "odium" which it had incurred because the council had kept the laboring men out of employment by refusing to pay the bills of the water works company. After referring to the fact that on January 22 a special committee had been appointed to confer with the water works company to see if an agreement could be reached by which the water mains in the business district might be enlarged, it said:

It was evidently the expectation and the hope of the city council that this special committee would at once take up the questions in dispute between the city and the water works company and endeavor to reach a settlement. So far as we are advised no report has been made by this committee. The matter has been in the hands of the members of the fire and water committee, together with its associates, as a special committee, since January 22, and we respectfully suggest that such committee have a joint meeting at its early convenience with the receivers of the water works company and ascertain whether an agreement can be reached as contemplated by the report of the special committee in January.

It seems as though the whole delay lies with the American Water Works company. This company is not rendering the service called for in the contract with the city. Its water pressure is deficient, its water mains too small and it is depending upon one pipe line to its main reservoirs, and the reservoir system has not yet succeeded in providing clear water. The plain provisions of the contract are deficient in many particulars, which we believe is admitted by everybody.

COMING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

So far as we know the sentiment of the city council is to treat this question as a business proposition. The water works company should deal with the city the same as with an individual. The disputed points should be submitted by the American Water Works company to the committee appointed by this council at its meetings in January. The delay cannot be charged to the city council. It took prompt action in placing the interests of the city in the hands of a special committee. Why the receivers of the water company have not met that committee and made an honest effort to adjust the differences we do not know.

The resolution gives the fire and water committee and associates full power to consider all these questions and report their findings to the city council for action. There has been no attempt at delay on the part of the council in adjusting the controversy with the water company. The latter's apparent effort to create public sentiment and bring a pressure to bear upon the city council, evidently for the purpose of forcing action contrary to the business judgment of its members, should not influence this body. The city is surely anxious to have this work completed, and we believe the city council would be justified, if it had the legal power, in authorizing these new mains to be laid under the direction of the city engineer at the expense of the water works company. The people have some rights which this corporation is bound to respect. The receivers of the water works company have it in their power to begin work within twenty-four hours on the enlargement of mains and other necessary work which the contract calls for, and which should have been done years ago, without any controversy. They owe it to a long suffering public, to the business interests of the city, to the honest and faithful performance of a written contract, and the attempt to place the responsibility for any delay in any other place than upon the water works company itself is uncalled for and is a perversion of the facts bearing upon the situation.

It is better for the city and the water works company to adjust these questions from a business standpoint and abandon all attempts to accomplish the object through communications in the press or otherwise.

CONDEMNATION SUGGESTED.

Perhaps the best plan to settle the controversy is for the city attorney to move for appraisers, as provided in the contract, and proceed to take charge of the plant by condemnation. Unless the receivers show a disposition to comply with the contract it is evident that the city will be forced to take this action. Such action would save many thousand dollars annually to the city, and the indirect saving in the way of increased insurance premiums, now levied by reason of the inefficiency of the water service, would undoubtedly represent a very large amount of money to the business interests of Omaha.

We do not for a moment believe that the receivers for the water works company expect a deliberative body like the city council to act upon the mere statement of contemplated improvements. Any proposition submitted should be a clear exhibit in detail of the actual work proposed, where it is to be done, the size and length of pipes, etc., so that any competent person can approximately verify it.

The taxpayers and citizens generally demand and have a right to exact on the part of their servants the same scrupulous care in the execution of their public trust as they should in affairs of their own. In connection with this matter your committee deems it not amiss to call attention to the reports of the attempted enforcement of meters in all private service in this city and the supply of water at meter rates. The franchise of the company gives it no such authority, but, on the contrary, establishes maximum house and yard service rates, which the company cannot evade. Under these rates the service for an ordinary five or six-room house will not exceed $10, and with a yard hydrant $15 per year, whereas under the meter rate of 55 cents for water under 1,000 gallons per day the cost will exceed $50, beside the expense of the meter.

No action was taken on the report.

PAYMENT OF OLD BILLS.

The proposition to settle the disputed bills of the water works company came up in the shape of a report signed by Prince, Jacobsen and Bechel of the special committee, which was appointed in January to consider that portion of the mayor's message relating to water works. They represented that the water company was contemplating improvements involving an expenditure of $150,000 to $200,000. In order that this work might be facilitated and employment afforded to the laboring men of the city, they recommended that the bill for the last six months of 1894 be paid.

Mercer asked whether the water works company had made any definite agreement in regard to the improvements which were to be made if the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Kennard opposed the report as an unbusiness-like proposition. The simple word of no corporation should be taken where so great an amount was concerned.

Howell supported the report. The city attorney had assured the council that the water works company was fulfilling its contract, and therefore there was no good reason for further refusal to pay the bill. He contended, however, that the voucher for the amount should not be approved until the water works company had filed a written agreement stating the improvements that it was willing to bind itself to make.

City Attorney Connell stated the position of the city in the suit in the United States court, but was unable to prophesy what the outcome would be. He advised the council that the proposition as submitted was one-sided, and a more definite agreement should be demanded from the water company. If such an arrangement was considered advisable it should be made through the medium of the court, as the authority of the receivers was not final while their affairs were in the hands of the court.

Prince explained that all this had been prepared for and would be in evidence in due time. In fact, the water company had already begun the preliminary work for the improvements in question.

Howell urged that in case the water company should fail in carrying out its part of the agreement it would be time then to hold back the bill for the first six months of 1895.

Prince moved the adoption of the report and the previous question was called on Kennard's motion to lay on the table. This was lost, only six members voting to table.

Mercer then moved a recommittal of the report for the purpose of obtaining a definite written proposition from the water works company.

Cahn said that if the proposition was carried out the same wranggle would occur every six months. The case was now in court to test the validity of the contract and that question should be settled once for all.

WILL PAY THE BILLS.

On the final roll call the amendment to recommit was lost and the committee report was adopted as follows: Yeas—Back, Gordon, Holmes, Howell, Jacobsen, Jaynes, Prince, Saunders, Thomas, Edwards—10. Nays—Burkley, Cahn, Kennard, Kment, Lemly, Mercer, Taylor—7.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the statements of the mayor in his veto of the ordinance locating additional hydrants on Half Howard street reported a resolution which provided that hereafter no hydrant ordinance should be presented for final passage unless it was accompanied by a statement showing the size and character of the mains with which connections should be made. The report was unanimous and was adopted without dissent.

In regard to the complaint of the water works company relative to waste of water at flush tanks the majority of the committee reported that such waste existed and presented a resolution by which the request of the company to put two of its men at work to assist in regulating the flush tanks was granted, with the restriction that these men should be subordinate to the sewer commissioner.

City Engineer Rosewater presented a minority report in which he stated that an actual measurement of the flow taken at all tanks in the system showed the total flow was 1,800,000 gallons. The requirements of the system necessitated a flow of 630,000 gallons daily. The waste was consequently 1,170,000 gallons instead of 4,818,000, as claimed by the water company. The loss to the company was the cost of the coal used in pumping the amount wasted. This, according to his figures, was $3,416 per year instead of $150,000 as stated in the complaint.

The minority report and the resolution were adopted.

TAXPAYERS FOR STREET CLEANERS.

Howell, Back and Jacobsen signed a resolution providing that the influence of the council should be exerted to induce James Stephenson to employ only taxpayers in the street cleaning department. It was declared adopted.

A resolution by Holmes represented that there were numerous property owners who were refusing to pay their taxes on the plea that some of the city employes had not paid theirs. Therefore it provided that the comptroller be directed to hold back one-half of the salary of each employe until his taxes were liquidated. A question being raised as to the legality of the resolution, it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Permission was granted to property owners on Woolworth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, to grade the block without cost to the city.

L. Woodworth was arrested and fined in police court the other day for hauling garbage without a license. He submitted a communication, in which he represented that his only offense consisted in hauling manure from his place in the city to his farm, as he had done for ten years. The complaint will be investigated by the judiciary committee.

A communication from Dr. Saville, commissioner of health, relative to the refusal of the county authorities to care for cases of sickness, was referred for investigation.

A request from the Associated Charities for the use of the council chamber Thursday evening to hold a public meeting in the interests of the Detroit plan of providing work for the deserving was granted.

The petition from D. W. Van Cott and other business men asking for the flushing of streets in the down town district was referred to the committee on fire and water.

The resolution appropriating $1,000 out of the road fund for the use of the park commission in boulevard improvements was adopted. It provides that only men with families, who are residents of Omaha, shall be employed. Back's resolution appropriating a similar sum for use on the southeast boulevard between Bancroft street and Riverview park was also passed. In this case the work will be done under the direction of the Board of Public Works.

The committee to which was referred the communication of the comptroller, charging that the county treasurer refused to pay to the city the amount due from the road fund, reported a resolution which provided that a settlement should be called for at the end of each month.

Kment's resolution relative to sanitary inspection by the mounted police was referred to the Board of Health and the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners with a request that it should be carried out. The resolution provided that two detectives be discharged and the salaries thus saved be applied to pay two additional mounted officers, whose time should be exclusively given to sanitary inspection.

The finance committee reported adversely on the request of the clerk of the police court to employ an assistant. On its recommendation the present clerk was granted sixty days leave of absence on account of sickness and Charles J. Brown was appointed by the mayor to serve during his absence. The appointment was confirmed without dissent.

RETRENCHMENT ORDINANCES.

The finance committee recommended the amended Board of Health ordinance for passage. In this connection it submitted a lengthy document, in which was discussed the issue between the centralization of power in the city council and its distribution among the various boards to which the management of municipal affairs is delegated. The committee took the ground that since the council had to pay the bills it should have something to say as to how the funds should be expended. It declared that the opinions of the city attorney were colored by his leaning toward the idea of the distribution of authority. The report concluded that it was time the law was laid down that no expenditures on the part of the various boards should be approved unless they had previously been sanctioned by the council. It was adopted.

The committee then recommended for passage the other ordinances carrying out its previous recommendations in the way of retrenchment. The reports were adopted in each case, but with the understanding that the ordinances should be subject to discussion and amendment before they were put on their passage.

After passing the regular salary ordinance an adjournment was taken, with a batch of routine business left over for another meeting. The item in the ordinance for the salary of Chief of Police Seavey was knocked out on account of his temporary suspension from duty.

The Evolution.

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

A Few Advantages.

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train, made up and started from Omaha. Baggage checked from residence to destination. Elegant train service and courteous employes. Entire train lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car service in the west, with meals served "a la carte." The Flyer leaves at 6 p. m. daily from Union Depot.

City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam street. C. S. Carrier, city ticket agent.

What a Record is This!

The Burlington's "Denver Limited," which leaves Omaha at 4:35 p. m. daily, is due in Denver at 7:30 the next morning.

In other words, it is scheduled to cover, in a single night, the 538 miles between the Missouri river and the Rockies. AND IT DOES IT. During the month of March, the "Limited" has never failed to reach its destination on time to the second.

If you are going to Denver, or Chicago, or Kansas City or any other place, and want to GET THERE, you will take the Burlington.

City ticket office, 1324 Farnam street.

Attention, Traveling Men!

The rates at the Lincoln hotel, Lincoln, have been reduced to $2 to $3.50.

BECAME DIVIDED QUICKLY

Religious People of Florence Fail to Execute a Union Church Enterprise.

ALREADY QUARRELING ABOUT THE LOT

Church of Christ Wants the Title and is Opposed by the Evangelical Association—Allegations in Its Answer Filed Yesterday.

A religious war has broken out, in a small way, among the citizens of Florence, and a lively contest is promised to take place in the district court in a few days over the title and possession to a plat of land in Florence.

The matter has progressed so far that the contestants are beginning to get decidedly warm, and are bandying allegations of fraud and misrepresentations. The latest development is the filing of an answer by the Evangelical association as a reply to the petition of the Church of Christ. The latter, some months ago, appealed to the court for the purpose of getting a clear title to lot 1, block 25, in the city of Florence, which it alleged Robert W. Cowin and his wife had secured title to in their own names, although the funds for making the purchase had been advanced by liberal hearted subscribers.

It is alleged that in the spring of last year the Church of Christ was a church full of religious zeal, but rather weak in numbers. Propositions were exchanged by the members of the various religious sects to build an edifice for general use. Meetings were called and the matter talked over until the requisite degree of enthusiasm was attained, whereupon subscriptions were started, so it is claimed. Cowin made a deal with Victor G. Langtry for the purchase of the lot. The price was fixed at $450, one-half of which was advanced by the seller as soon as he learned of the object of the purchase. Cowin claims he carried the whole transaction through himself, however, paying funds out of his own pocket to make the purchase. The Church of Christ claims that Cowin was the treasurer, which he denies, and that he used its money to buy the land. The story of Cowin and the Evangelical people is to the effect that Cowin, with several others, shortly after the purchase, organized the defendant corporation, and transferred the property to it. All subscriptions, it is further alleged, were procured with the distinct understanding that everybody in Florence was to share in the right to use the religious structure to be built. Regarding the plaintiff's account of the subscriptions, it is further alleged that the people who were induced to set their names down, in some cases were only prevailed to do so upon fraudulent representations as to what was the real object of the intended purchase.

Husband Against Wife.

The quarrel in the Werley family has proceeded another step forward, as Monroe E., the husband and defendant, has filed his showing respecting his wife. An unpleasant phase of their difficulties was recently aired in criminal court. Mrs. Sarah E. Werley appeared before Judge Scott and a jury and charged her husband and Fannie Wiedemann with committing adultery, producing their two hats as proof of the act and claiming that she had snatched them away while the two had been found by her in a compromising situation. The proof failed to convict.

Werley makes serious charges against his wife, and especially against her temper, which he declares is so vicious as to make his life sadly unhappy. He claims that he has steadily earned $45 per month and divided it with his wife and boy, but she in return has taunted him with being "too slow" for her and on some occasions has not hesitated to beat him. He asks for a divorce.

Found Armour Was Too Hasty.

The jury placed Armour's damages at $1, or $17,499 less than the sum asked in his suit against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway for being jammed up between a train of cars a year ago. The jury in this suit had been out since Saturday morning. It did not reach a verdict until about 4 o'clock last evening. The question was one of contributory negligence. Armour had attempted to cross Grace street, where switching was being done. A break had been made in the train of about ten feet in width. He claimed that he supposed this break was made for his benefit and was caught in attempting to make use of it to cross the tracks.

Court is Asked to Decide.

One of the several suits in which the Prince family is interested was taken up for trial before Judge Ferguson. Last fall L. D. Morse sued to recover for about $800 of rents, due for the use made of the house at 122 and 124 North Fifteenth street by Sol Prince and his wife, Flora. A lien on the fixtures was also claimed and a receiver asked. Prince replevined part of the stuff, as did his brother and sister-in-law. The present contention is to determine whether Prince is entitled to the share he selected for his replevin suit.

Object to Paying Pavement Tax.

The city has been made defendant in two tax cases in which Charles Buecher and Charles W. Haller are plaintiffs, respectively. The objection to the tax is on account of the Sherman avenue paving, directed by ordinance in 1892 to be laid. It is claimed that a majority of property owners did not sign the petition, that there is no equality in the assessment and that the work done was done against the protest of the property owners. Buecher alleges some of the signers were induced to sign through fear.

Wants the City to Pay.

The city of Omaha has been asked by Frank J. Hromadko to pay $2,000 for injuries which he says that he received. On December 2 of last year Hromadko was crossing the Sixteenth street viaduct. He had reached the first span from the north end, and was walking along the east side, when he stepped on a plank, so rotten that he says that he was thrown violently down and severely bruised. He alleges neglect in keeping the structure in sound shape.

Minor Court Matters.

In the matter of the suit over one piano, alleged to be worth $175, for which Eva C. Thompson brought a replevin action against Constable D. C. Dailey, the jury found in the plaintiff's favor. As it cannot be found, having already passed through several replevin suits, the jury awarded damages to the amount of the full value.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Joseph Garramoni, who was convicted of an assault on a young girl. Garramoni bases his request largely on alleged errors of the court.

Ludwig and Mary Frank are seeking a divorce. Ludwig claims his wife was a perpetual scold, her loquacious tongue being a constant annoyance to him. They were married in December, 1894.

The jury in the damage suit of Charles Suhl against B. Oft disagreed and was discharged. After forty-one ballots the twelve men failed to agree as to the amount of damages due for an alleged appropriation of a harness store.

Judge Ambrose has had prepared in pamphlet form the opinion rendered by him recently in the much contested Polish church cases and filed it in the district court. This case is still waiting in court for an adjustment of the question of costs.

Douglas county has filed a motion for a rehearing of the famous poor farm cases. The county desires to be again heard on the question. It means, according to various estimates made by the commissioners, all the way from $250,000 to $300,000 to the county.

Receiver F. J. Griffith, who has been running the affairs of the Forrest saloon as a court officer in the case of Andrew Riley against Thomas A. Bell, has made application to the court to pay him his compensation and allow him to turn all money into the clerk's hands.

Paul Johnson gave a $500 bond for his appearance at court. He has been charged with selling liquor without a license. Johnson claims that the liquor, if any was sold, was dispensed in East Omaha, but will make the defense that nothing strong or forbidden by law was dealt out by himself.

The street railway company has filed its showing in two small suits for damages. In one Thomas Hart asks $1,000, claiming that he was misused, a transfer not being properly honored at Thirteenth and Farnam streets, February 5. The company shows that the plaintiff has got the wrong date; that he was not going the way he claims he was, and that his transfer was not punched. In the Werner Fedden suit, brought for $3,000 damages, the company disclaims all negligence.

The sheriff has reported to the court an account of his doings in the case of Whiteman & Barnes Manufacturing company against the Walter A. Wood Harvester company. An attachment was recently levied by him and goods of the company were found in this city worth $18,525, under the charge of T. G. Northwell. There is $13,000 of insurance on the property. Aside from two attachments which have been levied, the property has passed into the hands of the three Minnesota receivers for preservation.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

MAKES THE QUARTERLY REPORT

Chief Redell Shows What the Fire Department Has Been Doing.

Chief Redell of the Omaha fire department has prepared his first quarterly report. Several changes have been introduced under his administration in the method of keeping the records of the department and they now contain a very complete showing of the business of the department.

During the first three months of 1895 there were 120 alarms responded to. Of these 103 were regular and fifteen were still alarms. The second alarm and the combined second and third alarms were turned once. Eighty-nine of the fires were in frame, twenty-three in brick buildings and two in freight cars standing on side tracks. In 113 cases the fire was confined to the point of origin; in three cases it extended to two buildings and in only one case to three buildings.

The report also designates the manner in which all fires were extinguished. Twenty-four small blazes were extinguished by the occupants of the buildings before the department arrived. Seven were extinguished by the chemical engines without opening a hydrant. The others were extinguished as follows: Chemical and one hydrant, 16; chemical and two or more hydrants, 6; by one hydrant, 23; by two or more hydrants, 8; by steamers, 5 and by portable chemicals, axes and pails, 8.

The causes of fires were distributed as follows: Burning rubbish, 2; careless distribution of hot ashes and metal, 10; children, 4; defective and burning chimneys, 8; electric wires, 2; gasoline stove explosion, 5; lamp explosions, 6; other explosions, 3; gasoline taking fire, 4; supposed incendiary, 10; malicious mischief, 3; burning cigar stub, 1; mice and matches, 1; from stoves and stove-pipes, 11; sparks, 9; various other causes, 16; unknown, 21.

The total value of the buildings involved was $557,629; value of contents, $541,110; total, $1,098,739. The losses on buildings aggregated $33,008; on contents, $32,793; total, $65,801. The total insurance was $731,566; insurance on losses, $683,114, leaving a loss over insurance of $17,349.

At these fires five persons were burned to death; three were badly burned, and twenty-one were rescued by the firemen from burning buildings.

Pleasant to Take

The Northwestern line fast vestibuled Chicago train that glides east from the Union Depot every afternoon at 5:45 and into Chicago at 8:45 next morning, with supper and la carte breakfast. Every part of the train is RIGHT.

Other eastern trains at 11:05 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily—good, too.

City ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

HEARING FOR ARSON TODAY.

Further Arrests for St. Paul's Fire Yesterday—Some Gave Bail.

Yesterday the remainder of the men against whom warrants for arson in setting fire to St. Paul's church had been issued, were arrested. All were taken before Judge Berka and pleaded not guilty. The amount of bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case. An effort was made to have Karminski released on his own recognizance, in view of the fact that he is now under $2,000 bail for other charges in connection with the church troubles. Assistant County Attorney Winters, who was present, was willing to consent to this, but Judge Berka did not think that he had the power, as the priest was arrested on an entirely different charge from the previous ones lodged against him.

Joseph Inda, a prominent member of the Karminski faction, was present in police court and immediately started out on a hunt for bondsmen. He brought in W. P. Deverell, a brother of Building Inspector Deverell, who bailed out John Dargatzewski and Joseph Tysarczik, two men who are working for him. An effort was made to have him go on a bond of Karminski, but he refused. Karminski and two others were released later. The preliminary hearing of the case has been set for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Assistant County Attorney Winters will look after the interests of the state, while the prisoners will be defended by Attorney Baldwin.

It was stated yesterday that one of the men who is under arrest is known to have purchased a quantity of kerosene, or coal oil, shortly prior to the fire. The police refuse to disclose the name, but it is stated from a reliable source that such evidence has been discovered. It is also claimed that it will be shown that at the time when the church was burned an effort was made to burn the parsonage across the street. Two-thirds of the sidewalk that connected the church and the parsonage was burned, although at the time of the fire the wind was blowing in the opposite direction. It is claimed that this sidewalk was also saturated with kerosene.

Another strong point in the evidence is said to be the absence of Frank Cherok, a cousin of Nicholas Cherok, the man who filed the complaints against the imprisoned men. He left Sheeley last Friday night and has not returned since. Before he left, it is claimed that he told a woman that he intended to leave the city, as there would be a good deal of future trouble over the burned church and that he already had had enough of it. Joseph Inda yesterday said that Cherok was in St. Louis, but the police claim that this is not so. They say that they have traced him to Chicago and know his present street address. It is understood that he will be brought back to this city, but this is another point on which the police are not inclined to say much.

What a Blessing.

It is to have strong nerves, and how many are denied it. They to whom nature has been niggard in this respect can enjoy nerve vigor and quietude if they use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the finest nervines and tonics in existence. Dyspepsia, a prolific source of nerve inquietude, is invariably overcome by this genial medicine, which is also potent as a remedy for malarial and kidney trouble and constipation.

LEACH TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Soldier at Fort Omaha Blows Off the Top of His Head.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning Robert Leach, a member of the Second Infantry band, committed suicide by blowing the entire top of his head off with a shotgun. The deed was committed on the steps in front of the band headquarters at Fort Omaha. The suicide was deliberate and premeditated. Leach had taken one of the shoe strings out of his shoes. One end he fastened in an eyelet of his right shoe and the other to the trigger of the gun. He then placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and by pushing out his foot discharged the weapon. The entire top part of his head was blown off. The body was guarded where it had fallen until daylight, when it was prepared for burial. The funeral will probably take place this afternoon, with interment in Forest Lawn cemetery.

What caused Leach to commit the deed is a mystery. He had intimated to several of his friends that he intended to end his life and Monday night he bid goodby to several of his comrades. Nothing was thought of it, however, as he had spoken of committing suicide so often before. He was a man between 35 and 40 years old. It is said by some of his friends that he was slightly demented. So far as is known he had no relatives in this part of the country.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25 cents. Children love it. Sold by druggists.

THE DIRECT SOUTHERN ROUTE

Via Rock Island, Shortest Line and Fastest Time.

To all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and all points in southern California. Only one night out to all points of Texas. "The Texas Limited" leaves Omaha at 5:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday, landing passengers at all points in Texas 12 hours in advance of all other lines. Through tourist cars via Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles. For full particulars, maps, folders, etc., call at or address Rock Island ticket office, 1602 Farnam st.

CHAS. KENNEDY, G. N. W. P. A.

EQUITY
CLOTHING and SHOE HOUSE
—13th AND FARNAM.—

SURE to give satisfaction with the goods of our own make. *We guarantee it.* We keep your suit in repair for six months after you buy it. We show as fine a stock as there is in Omaha, and the balance of the week and during the Lenten Holidays we are holding a special sale on Black Goods

Boys' Confirmation Suits..... $3.75

Men's black Clay Chiviot and Worsted Suits..... $6.75

Men's Prince Albert Suits, regent cut..... $10.00

Of course we have other styles in abundance, which we will be glad to show and guarantee for six months. **Spring Overcoats and Furnishing Goods.**

Equity Clothing and Shoe House

13th and Farnam.

There's a vast difference in dogs as well as pianos. When you get the new scale Kimball you have a piano that is as much better than others as the sun is more brilliant than the moon. No improvements can be added, for it has them all.

A. HOSPE, Jr.

Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.

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CHEAPER THAN STEAM.

No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.

BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

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Stationary or Portable.

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Send for Catalogue, Prices, etc., describing work to be done.

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THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS

33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROFIT OR NO PROFIT

Matters not, we enjoy emptying a whole lot of underwear boxes. Whew! Don't they stack up when the season rol's 'round?

As a manufacturer inquired of our Furnishing buyer, whether the dead and the quick about Omaha all buy underwear of The Nebraska.

It looks that way—indeed. We undoubtedly sell the larger half of all men's underwear shipped into Omaha.

The prices stipulated for this ½ year will surely bring larger results still, or someone will have to give away underwear to check it.

Remember the balbriggan we used to sell at 35c is now 25c—that's the way it worked through all previous prices.

Other Furnishings designated for Spring '95—like—stylish neckwear, light street gloves, dress shirts, silk and linen wipers—are all here—and plenty of 'em.

One thing certain. They're designed for Spring '95, and they must be sold before the leaves begin to turn, or else we'll give 'em away.

We carry nothing over to another season.

Nebraska Clothing Co

Cor. DOUGLAS & 14th Sts.

Can't come at Daytime

Come evenings till 8 o'clock.

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