PEACE TREAM IS GIVEN OUT

State Correspondence on Our Relations with Spain Made Public.

NO ALLIANCE WITH FILIPINO REBELS

Letters of United States Consuls Show Agoneillo Proceeded on False Premises-Text of Peace Document.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5,-The president's message and the letter of the secretary of state transmitting to the senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty, were made public

Accompanying the treaty is a great mass of correspondence making a printed volume of 675 pages. This includes among other things all of the credentials of the American commissioners to Paris and the protocols which are the records of the daily proceedings of the commissioners that fed up to the final treaty of peace, embodying necessarily all of the propositions and counter propositions of the past printed in both languages-English and Spanish. From an inspection of these it appears that the press reports from Paris during the proceedings of the commission set these out with a remarkable degree of accuracy, considering the secrecy which was supposed to overhang the proceedings.

There is also included all the correspondence that passed between the French embassy here and the State department which led up to the signature of the protocol, but the interesting feature, namely, the effort of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs to withdraw the sovereignty of the Philippines from question, has already been published unofficially.

Thiebaut's Letter.

Included in this correspondence is a letter from M. Thiebaut, the French charge, protesting against the continuance of the operations of the insurgents in the Philippines, which he assumed was with the knowledge and consent of the American commanders, and suggesting that the Spanish troops captured at Manila be allowed to fight the Filipinos. To this Mr. Moore replied on September 5, that upon investigation he had found that most of the statements were groundless. There was a sort of suggestion from the first charge to the effect that the families of the Spanish officers who were captured at Guam were suf-

There is included all the correspondence that passed between the Department of State and the United States consuls at Manila, Hong Kong and Singapore relative to the Philippines.

Consul Williams at Manila, before the actual outbreak of war, reported a series of most horrible ourages by the Spaniards upon the Filipinos. He declares that 5 per cent of the latter are loyal to Spain. He complains of being surrounded by spies everywhere, saying that even in his consular office he is not safe from them.

Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong, on November 3, telegraphed that General Agoncillo was coming to Washington. "e said: "He has power to make treaties with foreign governments and has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the United

Agoncillo asked for arms to aid the rebel-

Acting Secretary Cridler December 15 replied, telling Wildman to advise Agoncillo that the United States does not negotiate treaties and it is not possible to forward "You should not encourage any tendency on the part of Agoncillo to communicate with the department." A long letter of the date of July 18 from Consul Wildman defends Agoncillo as a man who has been systematically blackened. Says he: "According to his own statement he has been approached by Spain and Germany and

has tempting offers from the Catholic church. April 28 Consul Pratt telegraphed from Singapore: "Aguinaldo gone; my instance

Hong Kong; arrange with Dewey co-operation insurgents Manila." Warned to Avoid Negotiations.

June 20 Secretary Day telegraphed Pratt, among other things: "Avoid any negotiations with Philippine insurgents." Pratt replied that he had no intention of negotiating. Says he: "Left that to Dewey,

who desires Aguinaldo to come." Secretary Day again admonished Pratt to be cautious to create no impression that might embarrass the government and lead to misunderstanding in its future action. July 2 Pratt reported to the department

that the sultan of the Sulu islands was ne gotiating at Singapore for the annexation of his group to British Borneo, which he said should be watched. All the statements made by General Mer-

ritt before the American commission at Paris appear in the document. In substance he said the insurgents would fight if the attempt was made to surrender Luzon to Spain. Spain could not produce the islands unaided. Asked whether the insurgents were capable of government, he relied that it would take time; they would have to be educated up to it. Senator Frys asked if the natives would enlist under the American flag and if Aguinaldo could be given a command. He replied in the affirmative to both questions. Further, he said that Major Bell's report showed that the insurgents had 39,500 stands of arms. Aguinaldo had \$300,000 in the bank in Hong Kong and \$220,000 in public funds in Bacoor Major Bell expressed the opinion that if the United States should govern the islands for a year Aguinaldo would have no army left.

Greene's Advice. General Greene's estimate is also produced. He said there were 13,000 Spanish prisoners in the Philippines, including 400 officers, with 22,000 arms and 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition. He described Agutnaldo's character and said much tact would be required in dealing with Aguinaldo. In his opinion that chieftain did not command

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Then it must be remembered that the insurgents were all Tagalos, only one of the hirty races in the Philippines. At the time he spoke none of the 2,000,000 Visayas, a people of equal ability, had taken any He was asked what chance there would be for native government, to which he replied:

"No native government can maintain it self without the active support of a strong foreign government. It is difficult to see how any foreign government can give this protection without taking such an active part in the management of affairs as is practically equivalent to its own name."

There was a vast amount of other matter included in the papers, extracts from newspapers, long special reports on the mineral and other resources of the islands, historical treaties, statistical statements of the value comprise an encyclopedia of the Philippine islands.

Text of the Trenty.

Following is a copy of the document brought to the United States by the commissioners, with the letter transmitting it to

To the Senate of the United States: I United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris December 10, 1898, together with

the protocols and papers.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Executive Mansion. Washington, January

To the President: The undersigned sec-retary of state has the honor to lay before the president, with a view to its submission to the senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris December 10, 1898. between the United States and Spain. Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the Peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements

made before the United States commission-

ers and other papers indicated in the enclosed list. Respectfully submitted. JOHN HAY. Department of State.

Washington, January 3, 1899. The United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now exist ing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenaries:

The president of the United States, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citi-zens of the United States; and. Her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the senate: Don Buena Ventura de Abarazuza,

senator of the kingdom and minister of the Don Jose de Garnica, deputy to the Cortes and associate justice of the supreme court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerrero, general of division; Who, having assembled in Paris, and hav-

ing exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them agreed upon the following articles: Article I. Spain relinguishes all claim of

sovereignty over, and title to, Cuba, and as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article II. Spain cedes to the United States the international control of the control of

the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Mari-

anas or Ladrones. Article III. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundredth to the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude, east of Greenwich, to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude; thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude, to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north; thence along the parallel of latitude sever legrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, to its intersection with the one hundred and six eenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich: thence by a direc line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the

one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degre meridian of longitude east of Greenwich and sence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of reenwich to the point of beginning.

Payment of Twenty Million. The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of Article IV. The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of exhange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the

ports of the Philippine islands on th

rms as ships and merchandise of the United States. Article V. The United States will, upor the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question sha restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commis-sioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in th West Indies under the protocol of 12, 1898, which is to continue in force til its provisions are completely executed. time within which the evacuation of the Philippine islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two govern-ments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war essels, small arms, guns of all caliber, with their carriages and accessories, powder, am-munition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and am remain the property of Spain. of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artil lery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from th exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and the United States may in the meantime

chase such material from Spain, if a satisfac tory agreement between the two governments subject shall be reached Article VI. Spain will, upon the signature the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or impris oned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections of Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces and will undertake to obain the release of all Spanish prisoners to the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines. The government of the United States will at its own cost, return to Spain and the government of Spain will at its own cost, return to the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respect-ive homes, prisoners released or caused to

be released by them respectively, under this article.

Relinquish Claims of Indemnity. Article VII. The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government or of its citizens or sub-jects against the other government tha may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the presen treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this

Article VIII. In conformity with the pro isions of articles I. II and III of this Spain relinquishes in Cuba and a Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the sland of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, ings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable prop-

the support of a large body of Filipinos. erty which in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain. And it is hereby de-clared that the relinquishment or cession as the case may be to which the preceding paragraph refers cannot in any respect paragraph refers cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of prop-erty of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private, and estab shments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to ac quire and possess property in the aforesaid derritories renounced or ceded or of private individuals of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be. The aforesaid re-linquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively re-ferring to the sovereignty relinquished of ceded that may exist in the archives that may exist on the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands quested. above referred to. In the aforesaid re-linquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of transmit herewith, with a view to its rat-ification, a treaty of peace between the ores shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, etc., forming part of notarial protocols or be contained ecutive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Allegiance to the Crown. Article IX. Spanish subjects, natives of peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may retain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds, and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in the respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiances in default of which declaration they shall held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside. The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United Article X. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion. Article XI. The Spaniards residing in

the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil, as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country, wherein they reside pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII. Judicial proceedings pending

at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the follow

1. Judgments rendered either in civil suits matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law shall be deemed to be final and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.
2. Civil suits between private individuals which, on the date mentioned, may be undetermined, shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then

be pending, or in the court that may be sub-3. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been

the riace in which the case arose

Article XIII. The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Span-Rico, the Philippines and other ceded terri tories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the rate of exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. establish consular offices in the ports and

places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty. Article XV. The government of each country will for the term of ten years accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade. This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government

to the other. Article XVI. It is understood that any oligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are lim ted to its occupancy thereof, but it will upon the termination of such occupancy dvise any government established in the sland to assume the same obligations. Article XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her majesty the queen regent of Spain, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months of the date hereof or earlier if possible.

Therefore we, the respective plenipotentia-

ies, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day

of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. WILLIAM R. DAY, CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P. FRYE, GEORGE GRAY WHITELAW REID, EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, (Seal.) B. DE ABARAZUZA,
J. DE GARNICA,
W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA,

RAFAEL CERRERO Inspecting the Hospitals.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.-Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg of the army is here for the purpose of inspecting the army hospital now in course of construction at Savannah. He said this hospital would be for winter use only, that sick soldiers will be sent here from Cuba up to about April 1, and that after that time they will be sent further north. General Sternberg was very much displeased with the progress of the work, the hospital not being anywhere near completion. The chances seem to be that it will not be ready on contract time, and he was somewhat fearful that it would be of little use this season. General Sternberg leaves tonight for Tampa, from where he will go to Havana, there to make an inspection of the Spanish hospitals, look into the matter of establishing new hospitals and arranging for the care of the sick men who cannot be moved to the United States.

No One Killed in Wreck.

KANSAS CITY. Jan. 5 .- According to the statement from the office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad in this city, none of the passengers on the west bound train wrecked at Thayer. Mo., last night, were injured and that Engineer Ed Daugherty of Springfield, Mo., and his fire-man were but slightly hurt. The wreck was caused by the engine striking a spike placed on the rail. The passenger coaches did not

Body of Dead Soldier Found. EDGERTON. Wis., Jan. 5.—The body of an unknown man dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, has been pulled out of the Rock river a mile east of here. The body has been in the water several weeks and was weighted down with stones. The

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST

Employes of The Bee Pay a Token of Esteem to Their Business Manager.

FAREWELL DINNER TENDERED TO N. P. FEIL

Big Family Gathering Bids Goodby to One of Its Members-Shafts of Wit Enliven the Occasion.

As a fitting token of the esteem in which he is held, The Omaha Bee employes of every department of the paper gathered at the Her Grand last evening to tender a farewell dinner to the retiring business manager, N. P. Feil. It was a big family gathering and the goodby said to one of its most appreciated members was a typically hearty one.

Mr. Fell came to Omaha in the spring of 1883 from Cleveland, his native city, and rapidly climbed the business ladder of The Bee to the position of business manager. Save a few preliminary positions held at first he has been the chief of the business department for almost the entire sixteen years. He goes to Cleveland to engage in business with his brother in the management of the successful firm of S. R. Feil &

The tables were set banquet style in the cafe with covers laid for over 100 of his co-laborers. Edward Rosewater acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Fiel had the post of honor next to him and gathered around the head table were the men who have been identified with The Bee for the longest time. While every department of The Bee was represented, probably fully as many as were on hand to bid their pleasant farewells were by the exigencies of newspaper work prevented from participating. Nevertheless every seat had an occupant who had personal acquaintance with the promptitude exquisitely hand painted menu card contain-Bee employes as a memento of the occa-

Compliments to the Guest.

while at work, Mr. Rosewater began to call a shaft of wit flew across the tables mingled with the compliments paid to Mr. Feil. Of course there was a great deal of talking 'shop" because it could not be avoided on such an occasion, but it developed the happy relations which exist between all the departments of the paper. Each speaker made ers have contributed \$5 each to an attorney gether informal and what was said was in case the tax is held to be vold a much prompted by the heartfelt regard experienced larger sum shall be paid. Should the courts for the guest of honor.

E. W. Simeral recalled the earliest days of The Bee. He hoped the same success like \$100,000, will have to be paid by the would always attend Mr. Feil as had in the past, and that in his future chosen field his tends from A to Q street and in this disability, integrity and energy would win for tance there are sixteen cross streets eighty him the same regard as they have in Omaha. feet wide, one street 100 feet and another briefly and with feeling. He was con- tions are paid for by the city a large, the cost strained to express his appreciation of the of the paving proper being assessed at courteousness and kindness which he had \$487.72 per sixty-foot lot. ever experienced in his relations with other members of The Bee's great working force. behind.

Tributes followed thick and fast from J. D. Weaver, H. A. Haskell, Thomas J. Fitzmorris, George B. Tzschuck, Victor Rosewater, managing editor; Edward Rosewater, Major E. C. Hardy, C. C. Rosewater, F. M. Youngs, J. B. Haynes, formerly managing rendered, the execution thereof shall be editor; C. S. Young, Mogy Bernstein, M. J. committed to the competent authority of Buckley, Edward Augustine, M. B. Davenrt, M. S. Uhl, Frank Rosewater, R. B. Wallace, Dwight Williams, Robert Hunter, J. E. Glick, C. J. Best, A. C. Davenport, C. . Baumgardner, W. A. Runkles, F. M. oungs, Barney Harris, George Picht and leorge B. Eddy.

Large Family Party. Edward Rosewater said he was profoundly mpressed with the size of only a part of The Bee family. It was an evidence of what t required to make up a great newspaper. The business office is the vital part of a newspaper establishment-that which furnishes its life blood. The busines advancement of The Bee had been due in great degree to the many good qualities of Mr. Feil. He could predict for Mr. Feil a place in the front rank of Cleveland's business men be-

fore many years had passed. C. C. Rosewater enumerated the three leading points of Mr. Feil's character-absolute integrity, unfailing courtesy and western push.

Mr. Fitzmorris recalled the great change which had come about in the relations between the business and editorial ends of newspapers during the last two decades. The editorial end has ceased to be "the whole thing," for it is the business department which now commands. Major Hardy eloquently alluded to Mr. Fell's many successfinning characteristics. And Mogy, the 'King of the Newsboys," in his blunt, honest style, touchingly observed that the newsboys of Omaha would lose one of their very best friends. These were but samples of the numerous expressions of high apprecia-

An informal handshake by Mr. Fell all around brought the occasion to a close.

...AMUSEMENTS...

A fairly large audience was at the Boyd heater to greet Madame Scalchi and her company in one of her ever welcome evenings with the old fashioned operatic melo-"Scalchi in herself is a whole show,"

says the gallery boy, and the said boy touches the truth most accurately. It is unfortunate that Madame Scalchi does not find it advisable to surround herself with artists more nearly approaching her own rank than those who are usually selected. The result of having indifferent voices, or persons with but little experience, is bad enough in the first part of the program, but when the ensemble or concerted numbers are heard it is painfully uneven. The quartet from suffered as it did last year from an inadequate soprano and tenor. And, by the way ast year's weakness kept many seats from being filled last night and incidentally many dollars are now quietly reposing in

to the box office, if different conditions had prevailed. Mile. Noldl sang the somewhat well known aria from "Le Cid" (Massenet) entitled "Pleurez mes yeux," but the title on the program last night was "Pleurez nez yean." There may be a joke lurking somewhere between the "eyes" and the "nose," that must be left to some French wit to

which would willingly have been transferred

ascertain. Miss Noldi has a good soprano voice, of some training, and her operatic work was acceptable as a rule. In "Martha" she was on the stage as was also Signor Canzio, but no vocal evidence was there. The voice is very promising and with the exception of some very prodigal intonation in "Comin" Thro' the Rye," it showed pleasant poise. Signor Canzio appeared as the tenor and he did some very hard, earnest work at

least it appeared so to the audience. Of Signor Alberti it can be truthfully said that he offered magnificent support. Alberta man was apparently about 35 years of age. is an artist from the time he steps on the five members and each stock yards com- returned to port.

stage in his dress suit until he leaves it in costume. Whatever he essays he does well. His voice is rich, full, vigorous and replete with sympathy. While his tones are powerful, they are never loud and while hey are delicate, they are not effeminate. He apparently caught the audience with his encore, the "Toreador" song, which every baritone attempts and so few sing.

Old wine, they say, is best, and following the familiar adage it would seem that as years foll on the great voice of the great Scalcht becomes more mellow and more magnificent. Surely her tones are not dim, neither is her natural strength abated. Madame Scalchi was applauded to the echo on her double number in the first part of the program and she pleased the audience mensely by putting on the act from "Semiramide" at the close. Her work needs no praise, she has already won all the laurels that can be given.

Mr. Pick was an excellent accompanist and he opened the program well with a piano solo, whose effect, however, he weakened by his excited playing of the somewhat unworthy encore.

CHEROLOGICAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF **SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.**

the allegations it is asserted that the requisite number of signers to the petition were not furnished and that the pavement is

virtually worthless, This pavement cost the abutting property owners \$487.72 for each sixty-foot lot. In addition to this comes a curbing tax of \$49.85 for every sixty-foot lot.

According to the records on file, the property owners who signed for the paving represented 7.879 feet, while under the law at that time only 6,000 feet frontage was required. As regards the value of the pavement it might be stated that the paving company has kept the entire street in repair of The Bee's pay roll made possible through for seven years and under all rules of law is the capability of the man to honor whom said to be entitled to a release of the guarthey had assembled. Each guest had an antee held by the city. The pavement, according to statements made by the city ening a portrait of Mr. Feil and a list of The gineer, was laid in accordance with specifications and the contractors. Ordinarily an asphalt pavement is laid with eight inches of macadam as a base and a top dressing of Newspaper men having learned the art of two inches of asphalt. The contract entered talking and cating at the same time, more into between the city council and the paving particularly as they never have time to talk company called for five inches of macadam and one inch of asphalt. On account of this upon his old employes before the second thin foundation the pavement has cracked course of good things was reached. Many and given way in many places and the surface has worn out much more rapidly than where two inches of asphalt is laid.

Certain property owners on Twenty-fourth street would like to see the special tax for this paving defeated, as the cost per lot is considered enormous. These property ownsome felicitous hit. The dinner was allo- in order to start a suit with the proviso that decide that the paving was illegally laid the entire cost, which amounted to something city at large the pavement in question ex-To this sentiment Mr. Feil responded ninety-eight feet in width. These intersec-

The case is attracting considerable interest, as many residents own property on It was a hard thing for him to say goodby the street. The general impression is that because it meant leaving so many friendships the courts will knock out the special tax on account of irregularities. Those advocating the latter action assert that Twentyfourth street is the main thoroughfare between Omaha and South Omaha and on this account the people owning property on this street should not be compelled to pay for a roadway which accommodates the citizens generally.

Work on Federal Building.

Active operations have been resumed on the new federal building in this city and Major Cramer, the superintendent of construction, who represents the Treasury department, intends pushing the work as rapidly as possible. The heating apparatus will be installed soon, as Major Cramer received notice yesterday that the boiler is about ready to be shipped. According to the plans the heating system is to be a low pressure return circulation steam heating and ventilating. The ventilation is to be what is known as the aspiration system, using ventilating flues, galvanized iron ducts and an immense ventilating shaft within which is to be a twenty inch iron stack, always heated, rarifying

the air and thus forcing ventilation. The radiation will be direct, indirect and what is known as direct-indirect. The directs will be ornamental cast iron radiation, the indirects clusters in chambers below the floors, the heat being supplied through radiators. The direct-indirect will

be cold air conducted under direct radiation. As for the boiler, it is fourteen feet in length and forty-two inches in diameter. It will have thirty tubes of three and onehalf inches diameter each. The shell of the boiler is to be of 5-16-inch steel with the heads 7-16 inches thick with an ultimatensile strength of from 57,000 to 64,000 pounds to the square inch.

This boiler is to be inspected by the Board of Supervisors of Steam Vessels and this test will be made at the shop at Springfield, Ill. All pipes in the basement are to be covered with magnesia covering in order to prevent fire and retain the

City Council Proceedings. A special meeting of the city council was

held yesterday afternoon for the purpos of disposing of some business which was left over from the last regular meeting. The claim of Mike Popp, who demanded \$200 for personal injuries alleged to have been received by reason of a defective sidewalk, was settled for \$100.

One member of the fire and water committee was authorized to go to Weeping Water to look at a team of horses for fire department service. The guarantee of the California Petro

eum & Asphalt company of the Twentyfourth street paving was released. This company has compiled with its contract and the guarantee expired last September. The guarantee, which amounts to about \$16,000. s now on deposit at the fiscal agency in New York.

Gospel Meetings Continue.

Gospel meetings are now being held every night at the First Presbyterian church. Last night Dr. Wreeler talked on 'Home and Foreign Missiona." Mrs. M. certain obscure corners of certain pockets | Carl Smith, the president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the church, read a paper on "Some Advanced Ideas of the Work in Foreign Fields." Mrs. J. E. Crothers presented some interesting features of the work in home fields and read extracts from letters written by a missionary. This missionary brother of Dr. J. E. Crothers of this city and is at present recuperating in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. These nightly meetings are growing in interest and will continue during the rest of the week.

For Live Stock Convention The South Omaha Live Stock exchange has named the following delegates to the second annual convention of the National Live Stock association, which will be held at Denver for four days commencing January 24; J. A. Hake, J. E. Byers, A. Garrow, J. T. Frederick, George Burke, R. Glichrist, P. T. McGrath, E. K. Harris, Elmer Jackson. Each live stock exchange is entitled to one delegate for every twenty-

Washington Conquered.

Grip Takes the City in It's Iron Grasp.

Government Machinery almost at a Standstill. Enormous Percentage of Employees Stricken with the Plague. Capitol at the Mercy of the Disease.

La Grippe epidemic which is just ands of La Grippe sufferers. now raging in the Capital City is more | "I was tired out from overwork when general and widespread than upon any the grip attacked me, and when it left On January 12 the Twenty-fourth street former visitation of the disease. Fully me I was a broken down wreck, both paving case will come up for hearing in the one-third of the government employes mental and physical. My nervous sysdistrict court. E. Stenger and others have are sick or suffering from an attack of tem seemed to be completely unstrung brought suit to set aside the paving tax. In the plague, which is no respecter of per- and although 1 was attended by an sons. At the hospitals forty per cent of eminent physician 1 grew weaker day the cases are La Grippe, at the hotels after day and week after week. My many of the guests are on the sick list appetite failed, could not sleep and befrom the same trouble while physicians came so nervous and despondent that I report hundreds of patients in every lost all hopes of getting well. Finally, part of the city.

The attacks of La Grippe are made sud- Restorative Nervine. I began to imdealy, usually beginning with violent prove with the first bottle and when I headache, accompanied by fever and had taken seven bottles I was cured. I eyes and nose. These symptoms are | and I weigh more than I ever did in my followed by bone-racking aches and life." pains and a general exhaustion of the nervous system. From this stage to restorative tonic of the highest order free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., and has brought back health to thous-

the stock business and General Manager

Kenyon has been honored by being as-

signed a topic to speak on. Other of the

delegates will prepare papers. The meet-

ing is expected to be one of the best ever

held in the west. Delegates from all of the

live stock producing states will be present

and some legislation in which cattlemen

are particularly interested will be brought

Other Taps Above Sidewalk.

The claim of W. N. Lee for personal in-

walks exist, the taps are partially covered by

the planks and such accidents do not oc-

cur. The plumbing inspector might do

some good work by ordering these taps

Magie City Gossip.

Officer Caldwell has returned to duty after

Harvey Mosely of the stock yards office orce is on the sick list.

Mrs. Grace Sturrock and Mrs. R. W. Ha-

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert

Real estate men report a constantly in-

The local office of The Bee is now located in the city hall building. Telephone No. 27.

A. L. Sutton has returned from Lincoln,

The women of the Presbyterian church cacked a box yesterday for the Lemon Or-

The P. E. O. society will meet with Mrs

William Berry, Twenty-sixth and D streets. Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

There is some talk of taking a religious

ensus here, the same as that recently

adopted and enforced at St. Paul and Minne-

Will M. Wheeler, eiltor of the Wakefield Republican and brother of Rev. Wheeler of

this city, has been appointed enrolling clerk

A coroner's jury inquired into the death f William J. Norwood yesterday afternoon

and after hearing the testimony of the Rock Island train crew and others came to the

conclusion that the deceased came to his

death through his own carelessness. The remains have been prepared for burial and

will be interred here, as that is the wish

Miss Havens, one of the teachers at the entral school, reported to Superintendent

Volfe yesterday that Emma Papez, a 7-year-

old pupil, had been sent to school with the

that her mother had cut the fiesh on the ends of her fingers to prevent her from tak-

ing off her hair ribbons. Miss Havens as-serts that the child's fingers were bleeding

and this brought out the inquiry as to the

cause. It is stated that the girl is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Papez,

Masquerade Ball.

Myrtle hall was the scene of a grand mas

querade ball last evening, given by Banner lodge No. 11, Fraternal Union of America.

The 200 dancers in bizarre and grotesque costumes whirling to the music of the or-

chestra presented a pretty spectacle. Every

nation and all the familiar characters in

history and romance were represented. There

were pretty girls as Spanish senorites wearing gowns trimmed with bells and bangles. Cossack maidens in furs imper-

sonating the peasants of the steppes of Rus-sia. Topsies in dresses of sackcloth and

the wooden shoes, caps and aprons peculiar to the fashions of Holland. The men wore

costumes not less occurresque. Among the more unique were matadors, Indian braves,

princes, an Uncle Sam, John Bull and negre

comedians. At 11 o'clock there was a cakewalk. The contestants were Jessie

Sawhill and Frank Wood, Dena Branden

berger and A. J. Stericker, Lizzie Wilson and Thomas Crawford. Miss Sawhill and

Mr. Wood were judges of the winners. Af-ter this event the dancers unmasked and

Cutter Rush Has a Chase. SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush had an exciting ex-perience today. The Canadian scaler En-

terprise attempted to leave the harbor in

defiance of the law, and with a customs of-

ficial on board. The Rush cleared for ac-

ing made proper entry. It put in here in

distress some time ago and sailed, but later

the good times continued until midnight.

multi-colored calico, and Dutch girls

of relatives living in Kansas.

Twenty-fifth and M streets.

where he went to watch the opening exer

easing inquiry for property in this city.

Daniels, Twenty-fourth and W streets.

amount in damage suits.

ten days' vacation.

vens are ill with the grip.

ises of the legislature.

phanage at Council Bluffs.

by the legislature.

up and disposed of.

as a last resort, I began taking Dr. Miles' chills, with sneezing and running at the have been strong and well ever since

SAMUEL F. PILSON, Staunton, Va. All druggists are authorized to sell acute bronchitis and pneumonia is but Dr. Miles' Nervine on a positive guara step. The best remedy for La Grippe antee first bottle will benefit or modey is to strengthen the nerves and build refunded. Be sure you get Dr. Miles' up the resistive powers so as to throw Nervine. Take nothing else. Write us off the deadly disease germs. Dr. Miles' about your troubles and ailments and Restorative Nervine will do this better we will give you the honest advice of a than any medicine known to science, trained specialist absolutely free of It is a nerve builder, brain food and charge. Book on heart and nerves sent

pany is entitled to one representative. CHANGES IN CITY CHARTER South Omaha yards. A party will be made up here which will include nearly all of the local rerpesentatives of the railroads, Joint Committee Agrees Upon Amendments besides T. B. McPherson, who is treasurer That Are Considered Necessary. of the local exchange and a delegate at large. Mr. McPherson has been requested to read a paper on matters pertaining to SPRING ELECTIONS TO BE THINGS OF PAST

> -Certificates of indebtedness to Issue. The joint charter revision committee at a meeting Thursday night formally adopted a number of proposed amendments to the city

Bond of Comptroller to Be Increased

and That of City Clerk Decreased

charter outlined at the last meeting. A few other changes were suggested and the comjuries calls to mind the fact that water mittee adjourned to meet again next Montaps all over the city project above the day evening. The amendments adopted level of the sidewalks. Lee asserts in his were substantially as follows: Changing the next city election from the claim that he stumbled over one of these taps and was injured by falling in such a spring to the fall of 1900 and providing that manner as to sprain or break his wrist. All the city elections shall be held every three along N street these water taps are prom- years thereafter; amending the bond of the inent and the same might be said of other city comptroller from \$5,000 to \$50,000 and

portions of the city. In many cases on N decreasing the bond of the tax commissioner

street the brick sidewalks have settled, leav- | from \$20,000 to \$10,000

ing the taps two and three inches above the bonds of all city officials shall be furnished pavement. As a rule where wooden side- by guaranty companies and providing that the premiums on them shall be paid by the city. There was an amendment agreed upon permitting the city to issue certificates of lowered and thus save the city quite an indebtedness on any fund up to 90 per cent of the levy for that fund, the certificates to be taken up as taxes are paid in, and

providing that no warrants shall be issued by the city unless the cash is on hand to pay them. The committee, after some discussion, decided to raise the salaries of the city clerk and the city comptrofler from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per year each, the same as they were before the charter was changed by the last legislature. This amendment was opposed by A. P. Tukey, who was in favor of raising the comptroller's salary, but thought \$2,000 is sufficient for the city clerk, because he is

a less responsible officer. Changing Paving Laws.

John Robbins suggested some changes in the paving laws in the absence of any report from the improvements committee. He proposed to give the mayor and council the right to order paving or repaving in any part of the city, providing that a notice is published ten days and that a majority of the owners of the taxable feet frontage have the right to stop the work by protest within thirty days after the passage of the necessary ordinance. In case of repaying the city is to pay one-third of the cost of the improvement, the remaining two-thirds to be assessed against adjoining property. The money with which the city is to pay its share of the cost of the improvement is to be raised from bonds similar to the present intersection bonds. The matter was

referred. A proposed amendment from City Physician Spalding that the health fund be raised from \$10,000 to \$13,000 was turned down, owing to a sentiment against raising any of the funds. A suggestion from Councilman Bingham that the health fund be wiped of her fingers clipped. The girl stated out and the mayor and city council be given power to appropriate money needed by the department was also disregarded. It was finally determined to leave the fund as it is at present. Councilman Bingham urged the adoption

of an amendment whereby taxes collected for special improvements shall be held in tact as a fund until all questions of the legality of the levy shall be settled and whereby the city shall be compelled to pay back to taxpayers the amount of taxes they paid in in case the levy is declared illegal. The amendment is proposed to provide for such an emergency as exists at present in the case of the old Walnut Hill grading. When this work was done years ago some property owners paid the taxes levied against them and others refused to do so, took the matter into district court and won. The latter paid no taxes and do not have to; the former paid their taxes and up to the present time the council has found no way by which the taxes they paid can be refunded

Mr. Robbins presented an amendment to compel water and gas companies not only to lay pipes and connections to the property line from the main pipes, but to keep such connections in serviceable condition He said that the gas company is doing this now, but the water company forces the property owners to keep their connections in repair. The suggestion was referred to

Implement Men Are Pleased. The dealers of the Nebraska and Western wa Implement association adopted a reso-

lution at the close of their meeting which evinced their appreciation of the treatment they had received from the jobbers and tion and started in pursuit, overtaking the Enterprise outside the heads. The Enter-prise is liable to seizure and a heavy fine for being in American waters without havmanufacturers of the city during the ing of the association in Omaha. They tender their individual thanks for the cordial reception given them and the mag-nificent repast prepared by the Omhaa men

end express themselves under lasting ob-

ligations to their entertainers,

committee.