SYMPATHY FOR A PURPOSE

Why the British Lion Metaphorically Sugars the American Eagle.

PROMPTED BY TERRITORIAL GREED

Check to Imperialism Produced by Increased Taxes—Interesting Observations of an American Abroad.

An American residing in London, writing to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican on the jingo policy of Great Britain, notes a marked check to imperialism there, notwithstanding the efforts of ship builders, syndicates and promoters to uphold it. He says the honest thinking public men are decidedly opposed to further extension of empire and they are receiving notable evidence of popular approval from various classes hitherto indifferent, prompted by the certainty of new taxes to make up the deficit in the budget. The additional revenue is not likely to be raised by an increased income tax, as that is already high; it will probably be put on the necessaries of life and in that event the working classes will make life a burden for the jingoes and drive them from power.

An interesting and instructive feature of the letter is the writer's explanation of the sudden conversion of British newspapers and public men into supporters of American imperialism. He says:

"Your newspapers have been told with persistent reiteration that the people of England were all in favor of the war with Spain and with the annexation by the United States of all the Spanish colonies. They were also told that the English did not desire this result for any interests of their own, but solely for the good of the American people, whom they loved so dearly. Now, as to the first of these points. I was in Italy when the war began, but I saw the leading London newspapers and I am prepared to say that they were not friendly to America at that time. The majority of them had been opposing intervention in Cuba on the part of the United States for years. Until the war had actually begun I do not hesitate to assert and I call as witness the files of the chief London journals—that not three articles had ever been written here in support of American intervention in Cuba. I go still further. The columns of such papers as the Times, Standard, Globe, St. James Gazette, right up to the war (still more the headlines of their daily posters) show either a cold neutrality or an obvious sneaking sympathy with Spain, which it was thought not polite to parade openly. I had been struck by this just before leaving for Italy and I know, as a matter of fact, that a pro-Spanish movement was being got up in the House of Commons, which was intended to be similar to the pro-southern faction there during the civil war. I met the chief man of the faction at the office of a very important newspaper, where he was trying to enlist the support of the editor, who himself told me the fact.

Sudden Conversion.

"When in May I returned from Italy the entire situation had changed. Tory newspapers like the Globe and St. James Gazette, which had rarely mentioned the United States without sneers or abuse, were enthusiastic in behalf of 'our American brethren.' As Sir Aanthony Absolute says as to the change in his son's disposition, it was 'd—d sudden,' so sudden as to be suspicious. What was the meaning? Well, England had got into the position, as Mr. Goschen had put it, of 'splendid isolation.' And the splendor was not striking her quite so much as the isolation. It was a cold time for the imperialists and they sadly needed a friend. It was discovered that the United States would make a very good friend, especially as the war, it was perceived, would involve her deeper in Pacific problems, and that was precisely where England, as Russia's chief opponent, needed a friend. The newspapers instantly began to work on those lines. The Chronicle and the Spectator made a remarkable discovery which was utilized for all it was worth. That discovery was that every continental power was hostile to America, but that England was her friend and that she alone prevented a great European combination against America. Now, I made inquiries when in Italy as to the feeling there, and I found that, while all the true liberals and republicans lamented the war, there never was a thought of intervention. In reply to a friendly correspondent, Dr. Andrew D. White, your envoy at Berlin, said that the attitude of the German government had always been friendly, no matter what some of the German newspapers might say. Count Cassini contradicted the statement in behalf of Russia, as did General Porter in behalf of France. There remained only the sentimental attachment of Austria for Spain, which was purely platonic, and the interests of the French holders of Spanish bonds, which, however, must be separated entirely from the attitude of the French government.

Making a Mistake.

"As to the feeling here in favor of America taking over the Spanish possessions: The great majority of persons here know and care nothing about the subject, and there are not 2 per cent of the population who could tell where the Philippines were. As to those who do know and care, I have made it a point to ask for opinion, and I do not know one person for whose opinion I have any respect who does not think that the United States is making a mistake. Ten months ago I talked with Mr. Courtney, by far our most honest public man, on this point, and he felt so strongly that he contributed an article to an American journal arguing strongly against annexation, as well as against an Anglo-American alliance deliberately intended to involve the two peoples in a joint jingo enterprise. Mr. Morley takes the same view. So does Sir Wilfrid Lawson, so does Mr. Labouchere, so does Frederic Harrison, so do all the sober and peace-loving men here. And who are those who are so fond of 'our American brethren' when once they have launched into the problems of the brown and yellow races and taken up the 'white man's burden?' Lord Salisbury himself was a bitter enemy of the union in the civil war, as was his present colleague, the duke of Devonshire, who wore secessionist colors at a ball in New York in 1862, or thereabouts, and I am credibly informed that one of Mr. Chamberlain's earliest speeches in Birmingham was in favor of the southern cause. When the tried friends of the United States stand on one side and on the other are persons and papers that have never shown conspicuous friendliness, to say the least, what conclusion should be drawn by a rational observer? Sudden conversions are suspicious particularly when circumstances show them to be connected with some very obvious self-interest.

"The interest in this case was clear. For months our jingo newspapers and the orators of the Navy league have been arguing that the alliance with England of the United States and Japan was essential to counteract Russia in the Pacific. Russia was represented as our one great enemy, and all manner of lying accusations were brought against her action in China. One need not be the mere advocate of Russia to show that her great Siberian Pacific railway is almost useless without an ice-free port. To prevent that has been for months and years the object of English jingoes. Russia has, however, circumvented her foes and has secured that port. Then it was tried to show that British goods would be shut out from that port. This again is untrue, as it is also untrue as regards Germany. But a lies goes half around the world while truth is getting its boots on, and this lie served its temporary purpose. To prevent this pretended blow to commerce the Anglo-American alliance was suggested, but it has not come off, and in that sense it never will. Jingoism has at last recognized the fact and one or two of the jingo newspapers like the London Chronicle, after making war in print on Russia about once a week, have come round to favor a Russian understanding. The government of Russia was ready for this years ago, and if it has not come to actuality the fault lies with the silly Russophobes here, who shout and shriek and make themselves ridiculous by passing brawling judgments on all things all day long.

England's Critical Position.

"England is in a strange and critical position. She is fast ceasing to be the great workshop of the world, and is industrially on the decline. America has far surpassed her in iron and steel production, and is beating her in other fields. My own shoemaker told me at the time of the great shoe lockout that if the American manufacturers would consult English taste for walking and make their shoes with thick soles they could capture the English market. The greatest paper firm in London admits its inability to compete with American firms. German steel is actually coming into the English market. In electrical machinery England is nowhere. Indian competition has killed the coarser fabrics in the Lancashire mills. The country is crowded with foreign produce in every article of food. It was calculated that England would for centuries to come retain her position as the chief industrial center of the world, and the calculation is turning out wrong. But instead of setting her own house in order and rehabilitating domestic industries and domestic markets, the foolish attempt has been made to rush markets abroad by wholesale annexation. The attempt has failed, and hence the troublous future which seems to front the people of England. However, that future may be saved if the reaction against imperialism which is manifest can be spread and organized and presented to the country as a positive policy."

ALLEGED BRIBER ARRESTED

Representative Davis of Delaware is Said to Have Been Influencing Votes.

DOVER, Del., March 27.—Mark L. Davis, union republican representative in the general assembly, was arrested today, charged with having offered a bribe to Representative Francis H. Lattomus, regular republican, to secure the latter's vote for J. Edward Addicks for United States senator.

The warrant was sworn out by State Detective McVey. Davis waived a hearing until tomorrow and was released on $1,000 bail. Representative Davis declares he is innocent of any attempt at bribery. Ever since the adjournment of the Delaware legislature on March 13 there have been rumors of bribery in connection with the balloting for United States senator, but this arrest was the first step taken toward the prosecution of alleged bribers.

Changes in Military Commanders.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—General Royal T. Frank, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, is expected in Atlanta next Wednesday from Anniston. Brigadier General Bennington, who was recently mustered out of the volunteer service, has been relieved from duty as department commander and is awaiting orders. He expects to again assume command of his regiment, the Second artillery, at Havana, and will probably leave for Cuba in a day or two. Major J. H. Calef of the First artillery, recently in command of St. Francis barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., has been appointed artillery inspector of the Department of the Gulf. He relieves Lieutenant Colonel Frank G. Smith, who has returned to his duties on the Chickamauga Park commission.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds. Mothers, keep this wonderful remedy handy for the children. 25cts.

Extraditing the Kidnapers.

PAINESVILLE, O., March 27.—The extradition warrant for Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins, the alleged abductors of little Gerald Lapiner of Chicago has been received here from Columbus by Sheriff St. John. The warrant provides that the prisoners be delivered to Detective John Broderick, the appointed agent of the state of Illinois.

The hearing on the extradition warrant will commence before Judge Canfield in common pleas court today or tomorrow. It now develops that Mrs. Ingersoll has had during her life many varied experiences and has traveled in all parts of the country. Some years ago she was employed by a Chicago detective agency as a detective and did much work in that capacity.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases, and especially Piles, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

In fifteen months over $17,000,000 has been donated to American colleges.

Wealthy residents of St. Louis have raised an endowment fund of $500,000 for Washington university.

Prof. Simon Flexner of Johns Hopkins university, has just been appointed to the chair of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine declares that never before in the history of the university have gifts paid in and prospective been so abundant as now.

Miss Catharine M. Tuttle of Columbus, O., has presented to Hobart college the sum of $20,000 to found scholarships for worthy students, in memory of her uncles, Joseph Medbery, late of Rochester, N. Y., and Sylvester Medbery, late of Columbus.

An international congress for commercial education, which will meet in Venice, from May 4 to May 6, will discuss the best methods of promoting trade and commerce, with especial reference to organizing schools, in which instruction in foreign commerce shall be given.

H. C. Warren, of the class of '79 of Harvard, who died recently, had long been a generous giver to the college library and to the Sanskrit department. His last gift was a copy (one of the twenty-five copies of the Kioto edition) of the beautifully illustrated work in ten volumes, "Japan Described by the Japanese." A part of Mr. Warren's Sanskrit books, under the provisions of his will, will also come to the library.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

IS NOT A PARTY IN INTEREST

Miss Gands Has No Rights Under Norse Insurance Policy.

ASSIGNEE OF THE HEIR IS THE BENEFICIARY

Judge Slabaugh Holds that Affianced Wife or Husband Lacks Rights as Against the Legal Relatives.

Judge Slabaugh has handed down a decision which involves points of law that are of exceptional interest to the profession. It is the result of the case in which the affianced wife of the holder of a fraternal insurance policy sues the assignee of another beneficiary for the amount of the policy on the ground that the assignment was illegal and void. While the amount of the policy is only $1,000, the decision involves the interpretation of two or three points in insurance law that have been subjects of considerable controversy in other similar cases.

Horace Norse, a resident of Iowa, took out a policy in the Woodmen of the World, making Elizabeth Gands, his betrothed and Albert N. Norse, his son, the beneficiaries. Subsequently Norse died and his son moved to South Dakota, whether he assigned his interest in the insurance to H. W. Johnson. Miss Gands insisted that the South Dakota law inhibited the assignment of an insurance interest and that she was the only legal beneficiary. The case was argued at some length and with a copious show of authorities. The result is a defeat for the plaintiff.

Judge Slabaugh decides that the South Dakota law refers to the insured and not to the beneficiary, that an assignment by the latter after the death of the insured is perfectly proper and that the assignment in this case is consequently legal. He goes further and holds that under the Iowa law an affianced wife or husband is not a legal beneficiary in a fraternal insurance policy, and that Miss Gands has no rights in the case whatever. She consequently loses all interest in the insurance and Johnson obtains the entire amount.

ACME COMPANY SUES THE CITY.

Seeks to Recover on Lights that it is Alleged Were Not Furnished.

The Acme Lighting company has sued the city of Omaha for gasoline lighting bills that aggregate $1,503.12 and alleged interest that amounts to $819.20. The Acme company is the assignee of a concern that obtained a two-year gasoline lighting contract in January, 1896. The lights were put in at a very low figure and it was asserted at the time that good service could not be given at that price. The company proceeded to plant posts and install the lights at the points designated by the mayor and council and for some time the service was very unsatisfactory. Complaints that lights were not burning came to the city hall by the hundred and after some vigorous representations on the part of the municipal authorities the company thoroughly reorganized its service and put it on a more satisfactory basis. But in the meantime the council had made some material deductions from its bills on account of the alleged failure of fulfill the terms of the contract and the lighting company refused to accept the warrants unless their bills were allowed in full. The city stood pat and the suit is the result. The bulk of the deductions apply on a single month, as after the reorganization the service has been fairly satisfactory.

Driscoll's Claim Knocked Out.

The damage case of Katherine Driscoll against the city of South Omaha, which has been the subject of much litigation and incidentally of some little scandal in municipal circles, has been apparently fought to a conclusion in the equity court, where Judge Dickinson has granted the application of J. O. Owens and J. B. Smiley for a permanent injunction, by which the city is restrained from levying taxes to pay the claim.

Mrs. Driscoll's claim has been before the public for several years, and it has figured prominently in several political campaigns. She alleged that she had been injured by a fall on account of a defective sidewalk and presented a claim for damages. Notwithstanding the fact that the claim was not filed within ninety days, as required by law, the city council of South Omaha allowed her $2,500. As the claim was purchased about that time by Thomas Hoctor, then city treasurer, for a comparatively small amount, the action of the council was generally criticised and charges of fraud were circulated.

Eventually Mrs. Driscoll died, and John M. Shanrahan, as administrator of her estate, turned up with a claim to a part of the money. Several efforts were made to induce the council to pay the claim, but without result, and Shanrahan finally brought mandamus proceedings in the district court. At that time it was decided that the city council had waived its rights and had no option but to pay the amount. Then Owens and Smiley came into court to protect their rights as taxpayers, with the result stated above. Judge Dickinson, in his opinion, severely criticised the action of the city council in allowing the claim, which he characterized as a fraud on the taxpayers. He ruled that the administrator has no more rights in the premises than Mrs. Driscoll had, and that if it had not been for the negligence of the municipal authorities in failing to protect the interests of the taxpayers she could never have collected a dollar. The mayor and council had not fulfilled their obligations and knowing all the facts they permitted a fraud to be perpetrated. He consequently decided that the writ of injunction should issue.

Dellbridge Was Fined by Mistake.

In the trial of John Dellbridge, charged with resisting Officer Hudson when he was arrested March 21, Judge Gordon unwittingly fined the defendant $25 and costs on a motion to dismiss and before the defense had offered any testimony at all. Then, to square the case, on motion of City Prosecutor Miller, he suspended the sentence and released Dellbridge.

Officers Hudson and Heelan, according to their testimony, were ordered by Captain Donahue to pick up Dellbridge and bring him in. Hudson found him and told him to consider himself under arrest. Dellbridge asked him what he was charged with and Hudson responded that the captain wanted to see him. Dellbridge resisted arrest and gave the officer a hard tussle. After the introduction of this testimony the attorney for the defense moved to dismiss on the ground that the ordinance under which the offense was alleged did not empower an officer to arrest a man under instructions of a superior officer without a warrant and that the officer himself must be cognizant of some offense with which the man was charged or at least suspected. Instead of ruling on the motion to dismiss Judge Gordon fined Dellbridge, who was sent to jail. When the error was discovered the court ordered him brought back for a reversal of the decision, which developed into a suspension of sentence. Judge Gordon said, however, that he doubted the authority of an officer to arrest a man on the suggestion or mere statement of another officer.

Charged with Doing a Farmer.

The trial of Jaspar Price, a colored hasher, who is charged with having robbed George Seaton, an Iowa farmer, of a small sum of money, is still in progress before Judge Baker. Seaton came to the metropolis last winter to have a whirl in its fastest circle and he asserts that Price and two other colored men volunteered to show him how the tenderloin looked under the electric lamps. He eventually found himself without a cent and the charge of robbery followed. Price was on the stand and denied that he had anything to do with the complainant or that he had accompanied him when he left the restaurant where he was employed.

Minor Matters in Court.

Judge Powell's court has been adjourned to Wednesday, as the judge has been suddenly called to Illinois.

The case of Jasper Price, charged with robbery, went to the jury in the criminal court yesterday afternoon. Judge Baker will now take up the case of John Cox, accused of having broken into a saloon at Eighteenth street and St. Mary's avenue and stolen a quantity of whisky and cigars.

David C. Lingenfelder, Plainview; Edward Sterner, Brunswick, and I. M. Beardsley, McCook, have filed applications with the clerk of the United States court, asking to be declared bankrupts. The applicants allege that they are practically without assets and have no way by which they can pay the debts contracted some years ago.

In the damage case brought by Fannie Mitchell, the Omaha Street Railway company has filed a motion asking for an order that the petition be made more definite. The corporation wants the plaintiff to state whether the car was moving when she got off, whether she was told to get off by the conductor and how far she was dragged.

A. E. Walkup has recovered damages to the amount of 1 cent from Constable W. R. Wilson for the alleged illegal attachment of forty-three kegs of beer from a local saloon by a brewery. The case was based on the allegation that there were no government stamps on the kegs and that consequently no right of attachment existed.

Daniel Kinney has filed a motion for a new trial in his suit against the Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha for $25,000 damages for personal injuries. While the case was on trial his attorneys moved to be permitted to dismiss the suit without prejudice, but this was overruled and the court instructed the jury to find for the defendants. It is now asserted that this action was improper and that Kinney is entitled to another trial.

A rather mixed replevin case from South Omaha is occupying the attention of Judge Scott. The pleadings indicate that Freeman Brothers secured possession of certain property on a mortgage. W. G. Sloane then claimed the property, contended that the mortgage had been given by another person and brought replevin proceedings to secure possession. He also alleges that Freeman Brothers obtained possession without due process of law and the case has finally found its way to the district court.

Judge Fawcett has refused the application of Arthur E. English for an injunction to prevent Nelson W. Hayes from manufacturing kalsomine according to a secret formula, the possession of which is claimed by each of the litigants, and has issued an injunction by which Hayes is given exactly the relief that was asked for by English. The plaintiff's application is not only denied, but he is enjoined from manufacturing or using any of the kalsomine and from divulging the secret formula used in its preparation.

CORNERS THREE BURGLARS

Young Man Follows the Crooks and Brings Them All Into Camp—Catches Them Asleep.

NORWALK, O., March 27.—Ralph Hoyt, a well known young man of North Fairfield, this county, without any assistance save a rifle, has succeeded in tracing and capturing three heavily armed burglars who broke into and robbed the postoffice and a store at North Fairfield a few nights ago.

The three burglars were tracked to a barn four and a half miles from Fairfield by the print of new rubber boots in the mud. When found the men were sound asleep in the hay mow and were dazed and astonished when they were awakened by the loud call of Hoyt to get up and come along with him, which request was supplemented by a cocked rifle near their heads. The coolness with which young Hoyt made his demand demoralized the trio and they were meekly marched to Fairfield and handed over to the authorities. Hoyt will receive $600 reward.

The burglars were well provided with revolvers, dynamite and tools for cracking safes.

BATTLE WITH DESPERADOES

Band of Missouri Robbers Overcome by Deputy Sheriffs After a Desperate Fight.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dexter, Mo., says: A pitched battle was fought eight miles north of here yesterday between Charles Henrickson and a gang of thieves, of which he is the head, and Sheriff Evans and a posse of officers. After a ten-minute battle, during which about 100 shots were fired, Henderickson was killed, receiving a wound in the head; his daughter, who was an active participant in the battle, perhaps fatally wounded in the left breast and Deputy C. B. Booth slightly wounded.

Hendrickson and his gang are fugitives from Franklin county, where they are charged with a number of robberies. They have been in hiding in this country for some time past and were located here last week by detectives. Sunday, as the officers neared the house, they were met with a volley from every window. They pressed forward and at the time of Hendrickson's death were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the thieves. Two were captured and five escaped.

Of Interest to Ladies.

Marian Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits. For sale by all druggists.

Advances in Wages.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—Notices have been posted at the Lockhart iron mill notifying the men in the puddling department that, beginning tomorrow, a raise of 25 cents a ton will be paid.

Notices have been posted at the plant of the Tyler Tube company at Washington, Pa., of an advance in wages of 15 per cent, to take effect from April 3. This will affect several hundred men.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

Twenty-eight Now—

The public schools now have twenty-eight Kimball Pianos. The first eleven were purchased five years ago, the last seventeen secured last winter. After thorough investigation they were pronounced the choice of the school board. After five years of hard use and withstanding all kinds of climatic changes in temperature as well as furnace heat, they are as fine as the new ones, and it has been remarked by those who constantly use them that they require but little tuning and no repairs whatever—There are over 700 Kimball Pianos in use in Omaha—what a recommendation that is for the Kimball Piano.

A. HOSPE,

We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899.

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

Nerves Unstrung

A Weak Stomach; Sleepless, Nervous, Irritable; Pains in Chest and Stomach. Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Nearly every disease is the sign of poverty, either of the blood or of the nerves. When the brain cells and nervous tissues are used up faster than they are repaired, not only the brain and nerves, but every vital organ of the body cries out for help. Headaches, neuralgia, heart disease, nervous dyspepsia and liver and kidney troubles run rampant in the helpless system, destroying whatever strength remains until at last the break-down comes and then——Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is doing a world of good for such weak, nervous people, whose brain and body are overtaxed, but who may yet be saved from a state of indescribable wretchedness, and restored to lives of happiness and industry. By soothing and strengthening the secretive glands of the digestive organs it facilitates digestion and assimilation, while the nervous system is rapidly built up again and put to work without confusion, thus bringing all the important organs into harmony and restoring perfect health.

In the following letter Mrs. H. L. Redman, 384½ E. Main St., Meriden, Conn., tells how her health was restored: "For several months I suffered very seriously from extreme nervousness. My sleep was broken, my appetite failed me and I was threatened with nervous prostration. I could scarcely endure the slightest noise about the house; my nerves were completely unstrung, and distressing pains across the stomach and in the chest made life to me a miserable existence. My nights were long and tiresome and I was obliged to refrain from all efforts of any character. I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the first night slept soundly all night. I can truthfully say that Dr. Miles' Nervine cured me and I recommend it to the suffering everywhere."

"It is with pleasure that I write of the benefits I have received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and the Anti-Pain Pills. I have suffered for 5 or 6 years from a serious nervous trouble for which I doctored continually, but could find nothing that would do me any good until I got a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It helped me right away, and since I began taking it my health has improved wonderfully and my nervous trouble has been cured. I would advise any one who has nervous troubles to give Nervine a trial, for I know it will give satisfaction. I use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in my family for headache or any aches or pains, and they give good results at all times."

MRS. ANNIE BRANNON, Rosina, Ky.

"About four years ago I was taken with nervous prostration. The doctor was called, and while he got me on my feet I was very weak, faint, and altogether out of sorts. I finally got a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine and I began to rest better and gain strength almost from the first dose. I received great benefit from the use of Nervine and can recommend it highly for nervous troubles and weak, run down conditions."

MRS. DOW HEAGLE, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Sample Treatment Free.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' Favorite Treatment, consisting of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person who will send name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

DEPOT STRIKE IS GROWING

Contractors Give Grievance Committee of One Decidedly Cold Reception.

HOD CARRIERS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT

Bricklayers Have Quit Work, Refusing to Work with the Tenders Taking the Places of the Strikers.

Contractors on the new union depot are enjoying all the felicities accompanying a strike. It is not a large affair at present, but it has great possibilities ahead of it. The tenders to the masons, sometimes referred to as the hod-carriers, have quit work. They have been receiving 17½ cents an hour for eight hours. They felt they were entitled to more and fixed 20 cents as the proper sum, alleging that amount was paid for similar work by other contractors in the city. They were only paid once in two weeks and decided that interval should be cut in two. They held a meeting and appointed a committee of one to wait upon the contractors and lay the grievances of the tenders before them.

The committee, in pursuance of the duties imposed, called at the office. He began his story and when the subject of grievance was mentioned he was instantly informed that his services would no longer be required at the depot. He reported this action to his associates and it was embodied at once among the other grievances, the men declaring they would not confer upon any other subject until this man was replaced upon the pay roll.

The contractor supplied their places with other men, and then it is said the bricklayers refused to work with their new help. All this occurred Saturday afternoon, and yesterday none of the men were at work. In fact all the labor being performed on the building was confined to a few men engaged in placing the iron arches in position for the long shed.

At the office of the contractor nothing could be learned of the situation. As an excuse for the bricklayers not being at work it was said the weather was too cold, and no attempt had been made to start the work. It is understood, however, that the local manager is communicating with the main office in Chicago as to the course to pursue.

Last fall the bricklayers had a similar conflict with the contractors, although work at that time was not discontinued. They demanded they should be paid every week, and the contractors, after some parleying, consented to the change. During January differences again developed with a portion of the bricklayers who were brought from Chicago, and they were allowed to quit, which they did, and left the city. The questions involved did not affect the labor organization and they ended with the retirement of the dissatisfied element.

OMAHA'S NEW POSTMASTER

Mr. Crow Will Step Into Office About April 1 and Will Give a Bond of Only $100,000.

It is not known to a certainty when Postmaster Crow will assume his duties, as he is absent from the city, but it is the general opinion that he will take charge of the affairs of the office about April 1, as Euclid Martin, the old postmaster, has declared his intention to get out of the office on that date in order to give his undivided attention to his private business.

The bond that will be required of the new postmaster will be much less than has been required of the men who have preceded him. Heretofore the bond of the Omaha postmaster has been $250,000, but from now on it will be only $100,000, a greater portion of which may be provided for by a surety company, one which has been approved by the authorities at Washington. The reason for the reduction of the bond from $250,000 to $100,000 is accounted for by reason of the fact that heretofore the employes of the office have given bond to the postmaster and he has been responsible for their conduct and acts. In the future these employes will give bond direct to the United States, which in a measure, it is said, will relieve the postmaster from a great deal of the responsibility, at least in a financial way.

COUNTY AND CITY MONEY

Receipts for 1898 and Interest Derived from the Deposits in Bank at 3 and 2 Per Cent.

An examination of the county treasurer's reports for 1898, shows that the receipts of that office for the year amounted to $632,416.76. The total amount of interest drawn by the county for funds in bank was $3,738.70. The rate of interest is 3 per cent. The treasurer's report for March 1, 1899, shows that on that date there was on deposit drawing interest at the legal rate $112,407.

A comparison with the city treasurer's reports for 1898 shows that the total city receipts for the year amounted to $2,846,503.21, and the total expenditures were $2,991,666.19, an excess of expenditures over receipts during the year of $145,362.98. The amount of interest paid on these funds during the year was $5,429.12. The report for the month of February shows that there was on hand March 1, 1899, $350,343.25. Of that amount $33,990.14 drew no interest, as it represented special funds, the money in the German Savings bank and the cash in the drawer. The total cash on deposit and drawing interest at the contract rate, 2 per cent, was $317,353.11.

Gasoline Stove Men Combine.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Colonel C. M. Burke of this city, who has undertaken the task of combining all the principal oil stove manufactories of the country, states that from the present outlook the big deal will be consummated within a short time. New York capitalists are behind the project and all the money needed for the enterprise will readily be forthcoming.

"The oil stove manufacturers of the United States made overtures to me," said Mr. Burke, "to unite their entire interests and frame a plan by which they could absolutely sell out to a trust organization. I took the matter up and am now engaged in getting options on all of the properties concerned."

Reformers Will Hold Conference.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—A call was issued today for a national conference of reformers who favor the abolition or suppression of the drink traffic and other reforms sought by the people. The conference is to convene June 8 in the old city hall, this city. The object of the conference will be the extension of the movement and the selection of conferees to a similar conference to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., June 28 and July 4. Women will have equal rights with the men in this conference. The call is issued by the national reform party movement, whose headquarters is in this city, and is signed by the executive board.

Scene in Missouri House.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 27.—The house today, after a sharp conflict, passed to engrossment the bill reducing passenger rates from 3 to 2½ cents a mile.

In course of the debate Delzell of Webster made sensational charges of lobby influence against the bill. He held up a mileage book, which, he said, came to him through the mails, and, pointing to the members who opposed the bill said: "If the railroads would keep these red books in their offices you would do your duty in voting to regulate passenger rates."

No foreign substance enters into Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It's the pure juice of the grapes naturally fermented.

NASH ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

Goes to the Head of the Great Smelter Trust Recently Formed.

OPERATING OFFICERS TO LOCATE IN OMAHA

Office of Traffic Manager to Be Created and Offered to Fred A. Nash, Well Known Railroad Man.

Private advices received in the city are to the effect that E. W. Nash of the Omaha & Grant Smelting and Refining works has accepted the presidency of the newly formed smelter trust, which includes all of the principal smelting plants in the United States. At this time Mr. Nash is in the east, and consequently it is impossible to get a declaration from him.

The same advices indicate that Fred A. Nash, who for a long time has been connected with the Milwaukee road and who at this time is the general western agent for the company, will be offered the position of general traffic manager for the smelter combine. He is also out of the city, and consequently cannot be give an opportunity to affirm or deny the report.

The smelter trust has been formed and all of the plants have taken stock in the new organization, but so far as can be learned, the location of the headquarters has not been decided upon. However, it is generally conceded that the financial offices will be established in one of the eastern cities, likely New York or Boston, with a strong probability that the officers who will look after the management and operation of the smelters will have their headquarters in Omaha.

Salvador's Cash Account Short.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special from Salvador says: The volcano Izalco has been in eruption for the last three weeks and earthquakes have been frequent in the vicinity.

The report of the minister of finance shows a drop in receipts from $9,500,000 for the previous fiscal year to $8,750,000 for the year just closed.

Eyes are Accommodating

They'll see—maybe quite well, through a pair of glasses you pick from a basket—but nature beats a sheriff in forcing a collection of her debts—and fitting one's self to glasses is risky—terribly risky—the assurance that we give you of furnishing the proper glasses places you beyond all risk—Free eye examination.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,

Leading Scientific Opticians.

1408 Farnam. OMAHA.

OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

Four Palatable Dainties—

Little barrels of ice cream—enough for 2—only 20c—for 4, only 40c—3 flavors frozen to carry in your pocket.

Easter bon bons and fancy confections in a large variety—eggs—nests—chicks and birds—packed in tin boxes for mailing.

Pies that weigh nearly 2 pounds—mince — apple—pineapple—berry—made from our own receipts—simply delicious.

Luncheon—the same Balduff service, but about one-half the former Balduff prices—well worthy your patronage.

BALDUFF'S,

Lunch—11:30 to 2:30. Supper—5:30 to 8:30.

1520 Farnam St.

This Spring—

Drex L. Shooman has made an extraordinary effort to get a shoe for the women at $2.00—that would be a record breaker—and today we open up for your fitting a new shoe creation in the medium coin toe—flexible soles—all kid uppers with kid tips—this shoe has all the appearance of the much higher priced ones—in fact, looks every cent a $3 or even $4 shoes—of course they're not—but they are the best shoe we could get made up for us to sell at $2.00—not so much profit as value in them—widths AA to EE.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,

1409 FARNAM STREET.

New Spring Catalogue now ready—Sent for the asking.