This dainty young lady finds nothing will do For cleansing the hair like a WOOL SOAP shampoo.

Use Swift's Pride Soap in the Laundry.
SWIFT & CO.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Supreme Court Says City Will Have to Settle Driscoll Claim.

IN LITIGATION ABOUT SIX YEARS

Taxpayers' League and School League Will Meet Tonight to Propose Candidates for the Board of Education.

The Driscoll claim has again been called to the attention of the public by the recent decision of the supreme court. This claim was filed a number of years ago and attracted considerable attention at the time. It was alleged that Catherine Driscoll had suffered permanent injuries and she sued the city for $3,000. This case was fought through the courts for six years and now the decision has come that the city will have to pay the judgment, which now amounts with interest to $3,500 or a little over.

It is asserted that the city has failed to look after its interests in this case. Along back in June City Attorney Lambert asked the council for the appointment of a special attorney to try the case and look after the matter, stating at the time that he had been one of the attorneys bringing the original suit. This was of course before his appointment as city attorney. The council paid no attention to the communication and the case went by the board and judgment has been rendered against the city with orders to the council to make a levy specially for the purpose of paying this claim.

City officials asserted last night that an effort would be made to have the pressure of the claim deferred until the next annual levy. A special levy will cost not less than $500, and on this account an agreement may be reached for the settlement of the claim when there is money in the judgment fund.

It is asserted that the city council is to blame for allowing the case to go to the supreme court without the city having filed any answer. Some say that if this had been done the order issued might have been deferred indefinitely.

Looking for Candidates.

In an effort to secure suitable men for the three positions on the Board of Education a meeting of the Taxpayers' league and the School league will be held tonight at Woodman hall. Notices of this meeting have been sent out by postal card and those who are interested expect that there will be a large attendance.

There seems to be a desire among the people who have children attending the public schools to secure business men for members of the board. Quite a number of well-known republicans have been suggested as possible candidates, but the fact that no salary is attached to the positions is one drawback. One republican who has been suggested as a possible candidate said to a Bee representative last night that he could not afford to give one night a week to such a board unless there was some salary attached. Other business men feel the same way, and it may be difficult to find business men who will accept the responsibility.

Miller Home Again.

C. W. Miller, member of the National Letter Carriers' association, is home again from an eastern trip, which occupied over a month. Mr. Miller is one of the executive committee and has been east a greater portion of the time for the last five months. Recent sessions of the executive board were held in New York, Washington and other large cities. In speaking of his last trip Mr. Miller said that a few days ago there was a meeting of mail carriers at Chicago, which he attended, and 1,400 carriers were in attendance.

After spending a few days at home Mr. Miller will make an inspection tour of the state, and then will return to his duties at the South Omaha postoffice until the duties of his position call him east again.

Large Ice Harvest.

Packers have about completed the cutting of ice in the vicinity of Omaha and South Omaha. One packer said yesterday that the total crop harvested by the local packers would amount to not less than 300,000 tons. This supply insures plenty of ice for next summer, but nothing is said so far about the prices to be charged. All of the packing houses use large amounts of chopped ice for refrigerating cars, but what is left will be sold to local dealers.

Delay About Swift Improvements.

It was stated yesterday by officials of Swift and Company that no definite arrangements had been made yet for the erection of an addition to the plant. Surveys for extensive improvements were made some time ago, mention of the same being made in The Bee at the time. The plans are being drawn in Chicago, and while there is almost constant correspondence on the subject, no definite orders for the work will be given until spring. An officer of Swift and Company said yesterday that he expected that the improvements contemplated would be made this year, but that nothing would be done until the ground thaws out.

Preparing for Muster.

In order to prepare for the muster which is billed for next week the South Omaha Cavalry troop drilled for two hours last night under the instructions of Company Quartermaster Sergeant Campbell. Campbell has had over twenty-five years' experience in the regular army, and is considered by the troop an excellent drillmaster. An announcement was made at the drill last night that applications for membership in the troop should be forwarded to Captain Holland on or before the muster, which will, it is expected, be held on Tuesday.

Magic City Gossip.

The next big sale of fancy stock here will be held on February 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burness have returned from an eastern trip.

"Spike" Kennedy has purchased an interest in the Bradford Lumber company.

Charles Hill is in jail, charged with stealing a couple of overcoats from a local dining hall.

Sam Shrigley has announced himself as a candidate for city clerk on the democratic ticket.

Tom McDevitt has returned from a trip to New Mexico. He is the guest of his brother, W. P. McDevitt.

Burglars broke into Sawyer's blacksmith shop on L street Thursday morning and stole a quantity of tools.

Rector Foster of St. Martin's church will deliver confirmation lectures at the church at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon during Lent.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon Smith and Colburn will hold revival meetings at the First Methodist church, Twenty-third and N streets.

A short session of the Anti-Saloon league was held last night at the First Presbyterian church. A number of matters of importance were discussed.

"The Story of the Cross" will be rendered by an organist and choir at St. Martin's Episcopal church at 4 o'clock every Sunday afternoon during Lent.

Telegrams from Toledo yesterday indicated that the recent issue of bonds had been accepted by the attorneys for the bankers purchasing the securities.

Attorney A. H. Murdock said yesterday that he will not be a candidate for member of the Board of Education. Further he asserts that he will not be a candidate for city attorney.

It was rumored yesterday that the Union Stock Yards company would soon commence the erection of another sheep barn. The present barn has a capacity of 15,000 head, but this is not considered large enough.

An independent republican club has been organized, with George Reed as president, George Hughes vice president, George Harding secretary and Joseph Mitchell treasurer. The club now has thirty-seven members and meets at 3084 R street every Saturday night.

GREAT WESTERN CONTRACTS

Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Iowa Bidders Are the Fortunate Ones.

Many railroad contractors of the west assembled in Omaha last night at the opening of bids for grading preliminary to the construction of the Great Western railroad. Winston Brothers of Minneapolis hold the contract from Council Bluffs to Harlan, and sub-let the contract as follows:

First four miles out of Council Bluffs, and local yards, Hall Construction company of St. Louis.

Next Five miles, Phelan & Shirley of Omaha.

Next three miles, Butler & Ryan of Minneapolis.

Next five miles, Vaughn & Conroy of St. Louis.

Next seven miles, James O'Connor of Underwood, Ia.

Last twelve miles, E. A. Wickham of Council Bluffs.

The competition was keen and a great many bidders went away disappointed.

DECLARATION AND COLONIES

John L. Webster Again Expounds the Jeffersonian Document.

NO BAR PLACED AGAINST EXPANSION

Immortal Embodiment of Fundametal Facts Does Not Forbid United States to Acquire or Govern New Territory.

Before the Unity club at Unity church last night John L. Webster delivered an address on the Declaration of Independence in the light of the allegation that it forbids the United States to govern colonies.

Mr. Webster prefaced his argument on the Declaration of Independence by a somewhat exhaustive review of events leading up to the adoption of the historical document. His object in this was to show that the revolted subjects of King George III. were satisfied to remain under colonial government and had no thought of separation from the mother country. Correspondence and public addresses, instructions to delegates sent to the continental congress and other utterances were freely quoted in support of this position. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Randolph were among the witnesses called upon. "It was not until May, 1776," said Mr. Webster, "that George Washington became satisfied that reconciliation was impracticable and spoke in favor of independence. * * * It was not until the clash of arms had resounded for a year, when the union of the colonies had been cemented by blood poured out in their common defense and when the hosts of the British armies were assembled on their shores, when the British navy rode lordly on their coast, discharging on their unprotected lands the Hessian troops that the fond hope of peace and reconciliation fled. Then it was, and not before, that one colony after another came to the full realization of the fact that the time had come to declare to the world that Great Brisin had forfeited all obligation of allegiance on the part of the colonies and that they should be free and independent states."

Declaration and Expansion.

Having laid the foundation, Mr. Webster proceeded to the question of whether the Declaration of Independence in any way operates to limit the right of the United States to maintain a government over colonies. He said:

We search the Declaration of Independence in vain for any words against colonial governments, as such, or against the rights of an established government to acquire and govern colonies or provinces. In the instrument itself is found the solemn declaration "that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

All other acts and things which independent states may of right do was an all-comprehensive expression, including the exercise of powers which belong to established governments, and which have been recognized by the law of nations as essential elements of sovereignty. It must have been the purpose, and it was thus the declared purpose, that the new state should have all the powers which attach to other independent nations, in addition to those of declaring war, concluding peace, contracting alliances, of establishing commerce. As other independent nations have through all times exercised the power of acquiring territory and governing provinces and colonies, so it was one of the powers which that declaration recognized as belonging to the United States.

"Consent of the Governed."

Following this line of argument Mr. Webster proceeded with quotations from Alexander Hamilton and others of the earlier American statesman to support his position. On the mooted point of the consent of the governed he said:

But it may be suggested that the clause that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed" forbids the acquiring, holding and governing of colonies and provinces. Neither this, nor the declaration "that all men are created equal" were understood at the time as giving all men an equal right to participate in the actual affairs of government, nor that a government should not exercise powers to which all the people had not consented. The men of that day had in their minds an ideal government, perfect in form, in which all should be equal and all should be sovereign. At the same time they were practical men. They knew there were inequalities of condition, of intellect, of habits of life. They knew that government was essential to the well-being of a community and that in government some must be rulers and others must be obedient to the restraints of law. They knew the imperfection of humanity, and that in times of commotion and excitement there must be a controlling power over the turbulent. They knew that man had not reached a state of wisdom and self-control when a government could endure without limitations, and that it should not be thrown off without just cause and provocation. Clinging to their notions of ideal government they put about it restraints and limitations deemed essential to its practical success and perpetuity.

Mr. Webster quoted from a draft of a constitution prepared by Thomas Jefferson in June, 1776, in which the great Virginian placed a property-holding qualification on the voter. He followed this with an enumeration of the conditions which were prescribed in the several colonies governing the franchise. In all but New Jersey the holding of property was a condition necessary. After thirty-one years New Jersey changed its constitution on the point. Jefferson's ordinance for the governing of the Northwest Territory by the United States was also drawn upon as affording an illustration of the interpretation placed on the consent of the governed clause by the author of the document. In this case the consent of the governed was not sought by the congress of the United States.

Who Deserve Independence.

He emphatically denied that the Filipinos have the right to assert their independence. Under the Jeffersonian document he asserted that those only may declare their independence "who are capable of assuming among the powers of the earth a separate and equal station. None but a people who are strong enough in all the essential qualifications of maintaining a stable government among the recognized powers of the world, and only such are included in the language of the declaration." He concluded:

Liberty does not find its definition in glittering generalities. It is practical in its scope and purposes. It is not the same in all times and all places, and with all peoples. It means the largest individual freedom, consistent with the welfare of all, and the ability to maintain it.

Wherever the American flag has gone it went attended with the great principles of liberty. For 100 years this nation has been growing and expanding and acquiring territory and governing peoples, and over all these lands it has given the most unbounded liberty. It has done so not because these principles were declared a century and a quarter ago, not because they were written on parchment, not because they are guaranteed in the constitution, but because they are written on the hearts of the American people, and they will give the inhabitants of these islands in the western seas their due share of this indestructible heritage of humanity; and this they would do, even though the Declaration of Independence were blotted from the memory of man.

TO MANAGE KUBELIK CONCERT

Bohemian Citizens of Omaha Select Executive Committee of Nine Members.

The following executive committee has been appointed to take charge of the engagement of Jan Kubelik, the famous Bohemian violinist, in this city on March 8: John Rosicky, Rev. J. Vranek, S. L. Kasterys, Vac Bureeh, S. B. Boranek, Mrs. Nellie Svoboda, Mrs. V. Buresh, Joe Mik and C. F. Hermanek.

A large number of tickets for the concert have already been disposed of, many orders for seats coming from out of the city.

LIVING ANIMALS OF THE WORLD.

A Popular Work on Natural History Containing a Thousand Photographs from Nature.

Once upon a time geographies and books of natural history were illustrated with pictures of wild beasts that never were on sea or land. They bore the names of actual animals, but were evolved—like the German professor's elephant—from the artist's inner consciousness. When museums of natural history came into being these grotesque fancy sketches gave place to pictures made from stuffed specimens, which were less interesting than the old wood cuts, but truer to the life—as true to life as the picture of a dead beast could possibly be. Then came the artist, who was a hunter also, and could draw a wolf, for instance, that the wolf's family would praise for its likeness and critics who had never seen a wolf would admire as a spirited work of art. Witness the rise of Seton-Thompson and the vogue of "Wild Animals I Have Known." But now comes the photographer with his kodak and the snapshot, showing the stag at bay, the wildcat leaping, the rattlesnake coiled to strike, bids fair to supplant, for practical purposes, the handiwork of the cleverest artist. So mighty a nimrod as President Roosevelt has come out in favor of the hunter who hunts with the camera only, especially in the United States, where the big game that was once abundant is now on the highroad to extermination.

It is the use of the camera that gives its great and unique value to "Living Animals of the World," a popular work on natural history, of which Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have just begun the publication. The text of this elaborate work, though scientifically accurate, is written in a thoroughly popular style, but its interest is dwarfed by the extraordinary attractiveness of the illustrations. Each of the twenty-four sections is to have a colored cover and frontispiece, several full-page, half-tone plates and many smaller pictures, all reproducing photographs taken direct from the birds, beasts and fishes they portray. To have filled a volume with pictures of domestic animals only would have been a simple task, but many members of the cat family, of the dog family and of other subdivisions of the world's fauna exist only in a wild state and have had to be tracked to their respective lairs. The South Sea islands, the interior of the Australian continent, the jungles of India, the wilds of South America, the plains and mountains of the United States and the desolate wastes of Arctic America have been visited by the devotees of science and sport, who have returned laden not only with pelts and carcasses, but dry plates and films.

The supply of photographic material drawn upon for this monumental work was virtually unlimited. The duchess of Bedford was among the most liberal contributors to it and so was Hon. Walter Rothschild, for whom photographs have been made in all parts of the world. One of the pictures shows Mr. Rothschild himself with a silk hat on his head, riding one of his enormous tortoises; another shows his four-in-hand of zebras broken to harness. Several of the views of wild animals taken by Lord Delamere in Africa with a telephoto lens gives vivid glimpses of life in the jungle.

There is something new and startling in the sight of lions, leopards, baboons, giraffes, rhinoceroses and zebras caught in the act, as it were, in the heart of their native wilds. Not the least curious and valuable of the pictures are those of fishes in their natural surroundings, actually taken from water, in sea and stream. For these the editor is indebted to Dr. R. W. Shufeldt of Washington.

Some of the best plates were made at the New York "zoo;" others at the English and continental zoological gardens, while others still were obtained from the owners of private game preserves and from the directors of the public collections of Europe. An element of humor appears in the pictures of Carl Hagenbeck's trained animals performing their feats and of orang-outangs and other apes at play. Though the strength of the work may be said to lie in its presentation of wild animals photographed in their habitat, the editor has not disdained to introduce museum specimens where pictures of living creatures were not to be had. In this way the work has a completeness which otherwise could not have been obtained. At it stands it is an unrivalled portrait gallery of furred, finned and feathered animals. The illustrious number 1,000 and fill, with the text, 850 quarto pages.

The work will be issued in twenty-four weekly parts at the nominal price of 10 cents per section, or 15 cents by mail. Parts 1, 2 and 3 now ready at the office of The Omaha Bee.

CENTRAL BOULEVARD IS SURE

Sewerage and Grading Will Begin Soon as Ground is Fit.

ALL OBSTACLES NOW OUT OF THE WAY

City Attorney Connell Says All Larger Appeals Have Been Dismissed and Smaller Ones Can Be Settled.

"The Central boulevard project has passed the uncertain stage, and that the improvement will be made is now an assured fact. Work upon the sewerage and the grading will begin simultaneously as soon as the frost is out of the ground," said City Attorney Connell yesterday morning.

"With one exception," he resumed, "all of the larger property holders who appealed from the returns made by the appraisers have signed stipulations dismissing their appeals and consenting to the awards made, and I think that the one exception will fall in line all right within a few days. Several of these appeals were dismissed today and several others will be dismissed Monday.

"The total amount of the awards is $49,590, leaving a margin of only $410 before reaching the charter limit of $50,000, which, if exceeded, would render void all of the proceedings.

Public Spirit Prevails.

"The parties representing the largest amounts in the appeals are the Byron Reed company, General J. C. Cowin, George E. Barker, John I. Redick, Benjamin Folsom and Reuben Ross. Tecse, with several others, have viewed the matter from a public-spirited standpoint, and, rather than see the project fail, have signed stipulations withdrawing their appeals. Only a small number of appeal cases remain and as these are for small amounts, I shall push them to trial unless the parties voluntarily withdraw them.

"The plans for the sewer have already been perfected by the engineering department. Where the line of the sewer and that of the boulevard are common, as is the case over most of the route, the sewer work will have to be done before the grading, but in several instances the boulevard diverges from the sewer, the latter taking a more direct course, and at all of these points the work of sewer building and that of grading can be carried on at the same time. The sewer will be a valuable feature of this improvement. The boulevard, which will be about seven miles in length, will extend from Hanscom park to Burt street, traversing much low ground where drainage is essential. In the neighborhood of Thirty-first and Farnam streets, for instance, the property is virtually without drainage and must have remained so for some years had it not been for this project.

Some Valuable Donations.

"Hon. J. M. Woolworth, owner of Oakhurst addition, has deeded to the city what will amount to about twenty-five lots of this very desirable tract, to be used for boulevard and park purposes. Directly opposite this property, at Thirty-fourth and Poppleton avenue, there is a bluff about thirty feet high. This bluff might be graded down, but it would leave a steep acclivity in the boulevard, which would be objectionable, so it is proposed to wind the boulevard through Oakhurst addition, forming a series of beautiful curves in the general design of an ox-bow. By this means the steep hill is avoided and the beauty of the improvement greatly enhanced. Mingling with the curves at this point will be numerous little paseos, plots of grass, footpaths and breathing spots. The boulevard in some places here will be 500 feet wide.

"Charles Turner has donated thirty lots north of Farnam street between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets for the same purpose, the tract to be known as the Curtiss Turner park."

The park commissioners express themselves as highly pleased with the situation and declare that they will begin work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The improvement contemplates a connecting link between Riverview and Bemis parks.

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Omega Oil If you hit your thumb with a hammer, you rub on some soothing, healing remedy, wrap it up and let Nature do the rest. That's just exactly what you ought to do for Rheumatism. There is no more sense in swallowing medicines for Rheumatism than there is in swallowing medicines for a bruised thumb. Rub your Rheumatism with Omega Oil every night and morning. Nature will do the rest, and between Omega Oil and Nature you will be cured. Keep those strong medicines out of your stomach.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Miss W. Childs-Blackburn, Secretary of the Rock Island Literary and Art Society,

Writes a Special Letter to Mrs. Pinkham Telling How She Was Cured.

The relation of woman's nerves and generative organs is very close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will quickly relieve all this trouble.

MISS W. CHILDS-BLACKBURN.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In my estimation there is no female remedy to equal it. Weakness not properly attended to, together with the close confinement at my desk brought on nervous prostration, so much so that for a year I doctored continually. I tried different remedies which only succeeded in poisoning my system, and my stomach refused food. A neighbor who had suffered with ovarian troubles and was perfectly cured, called my attention to your Vegetable Compound, and I made up my mind to give it a two months' fair trial. However, before one month had passed I was like a new woman, and after six weeks faithful use of the Compound I was in perfect health. It certainly is of great benefit to women, and I wish every poor suffering woman could have a chance to try it. Yours very truly, Miss W. Childs-Blackburn, 2922 Fifth Ave., Rock Island, Ill."

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries and is invaluable during the change of life.

How Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. Borst.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—When I wrote to you some time ago for advice I really thought my days were numbered. I was so ill that I could not stand on my feet for fifteen minutes at a time. I had female troubles in many of their worst forms; inflammation and ulceration of the womb; leucorrhœa; bearing down pains; headache and backache; nervous prostration. My kidneys were out of order and blood in a bad condition. Everyone, and even my doctor thought I was going into consumption. I followed your advice faithfully for six months with the result that I became a well woman, and it cost me much less than a doctor's bill. I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life."—Mrs. Samuel Borst, 7 Cozy Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

The above letter shows how unerring is the advice which Mrs. Pinkham gives to women who write her about their sickness; as the advice is free and always helpful it is not strange that she advises more than one hundred thousand sick women every year. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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CURED TO STAY CURED FOREVER

On account of its frightful hideousness, Blood Poisoning is commonly called the King of all Diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatic Pains, Stiff or Swollen Joints, Eruptions or Copper Colored Spots on the Face or Body, Little Ulcers in the Mouth or on the Tongue, Sore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, Falling out of the Hair or Eyebrows, and finally a Leprous-like Decay of the Flesh and Bones. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, get BROWN'S BLOOD CURE immediately. This treatment is practically the result of life work. It contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the Disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life. BROWN'S BLOOD CURE, $1.00 a Bottle, lasts a month.
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