# THE OMAHA ILLUSTRATED BEE

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## **Gossip and Stories** About **Prominent** People

Reputed Head of Beef Trust. Jonathan Ogden Armour, head of Toputed. head of the Beef trust. Mr. Ogden was born in Milwaukee forty-one years ago. He went to the public schools Latin at 7.30 to work in their classrooms until he was prepared for college, then entered Yale, where he did not remain the door ten seconds after the quick little to be graduated. After an extended European tour he returned to Chicago, and the doorkeeper unfailingly, ruthlessly, by the second day after his arrival he was inexorable order, and had to wond his way invited by his father to accompany him through the darkness to his lodgings, sorto the stock yards. From that time he rowfully losing the happy hour's reading of has worked steadily. His first job was that of office boy, but he was soon promoted to a clerkship, with a salary of \$10 a week. Under so exacting a taskmaster as the elder Armour, it was a long and weary struggle before the young man reached a place near the head of the

firm, but when he did reach it he had a first-class business education. "Since he stopped into the shoes of his father," says the New York Tribune, "J. Ogden Armour has shown a remarkable business facuity and a judgment in affairs far in excess of his years. The business associates of the father have long looked upon the son as a man of the same power and force. He is, in their estimation, a man to be reckoned with and to be feared, for in many shrewd transactions he has displayed the same ability which made his father famous.

"J. Ogden Armour is as calm in action as at rest. He lacks impulsiveness to the verge of coldness. He is not a 'mixer' in public affairs and has few intimate friends. He is devoted to his family, especially his little daughter, Lolita, patient of the famous surgeon of Vienna, Dr. Lorenz. Mrs. Armour was formerly Miss Lolita Sheldon of Cincinnati."

#### Lew Wallace and Lincola.

The few uneventful years General Wallace spent in Covington were distinguished one important event, says Harper's Weekly. It was there that he saw Abraham Lincoln for the first time. The Indiana bar had even then some brilliant and notable men among its members, and a case of extraordinary interest had called them together at the fall term of the circuit court. In relating the circumstance General Wallace said: "During the session we were in the habit of gathering at the old tayern in the evening, after adjournment. It was a brilliant company, whose talk was well worth hearing. One even-ing there appeared suddenly in our midst a tall, ungainly man, homely of visage and rather shabbily dressed. He did not of the company, noither proffering opinions or taking sides in the controversies that occasionally became pretty warm. No one Bower for Omaha----Why Not Dam the Missouri? seemed to know anything about him, and

when I asked a friend who he was he re-

servants and workmen to work at 6 o'clock HE most conspicuous and striking in the morning; the majestic tolling of the figure in the packing industry is great bell wakening at 7 o'clock professors (and students, too, I believe, in the olden the great packing house and times, when students lived in college), grain firm of Armour & Co., and then, again, the lively little tinkling bell calling the professors and students of moral philososphy and senor Greek and junior "Wee to the student of Latin who reached bell's last stroke. He was shut out by Virgil or Horace or Livy with his comrades, under their bright young professor, William Ramsay, and knowing that he had got an indelible black mark against his name. Rarely did even a single student of a large class experience this disaster."

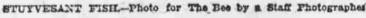
#### The Late Senator Wolcott.

The late Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado was fond sometimes of telling stories of which he was the butt. He used to tell how, at the beginning of his profeasional career in the west, he established a law and real estate office in Georgetown, Colo. As the future statesman was In partnership with a brother, the firm sign read: "Eward Wolcott & Brother." The young lawyer, however, found that business would not come to him, so he decided to move to a neighboring town in search of it. He bought a donkey, packed his few belongings upon it and started for his new field. He took with him the firm sign, thinking after the addition of fresh paint it might be made to do duty again. On arrival at his new field of endeavor he found a group of miners awaiting him. All eyes were fixed on the side of the pack animal. For a moment there was silence, and then an old miner drawled out: "Say, young fellow, which of you-all is Ed?"

#### John Morley's Impressions.

John Morley's visit to the United States made a profound impression on his mind, and in an article on "Democracy and Re-action," just published, he says: "Of a democracy originally British, the most astonishingly triumphant achievement so far has been the persevering absorption and incorporation across the Atlantic of a ceaseless torrent of heterogeneous elements from every point of the compass into one united, stable, industrious, pacific state with 80,-000,000, combining the centralized concert of a federal system with local independence, and uniting collective energy with individual freedom."

President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company



## **Recent Progress** in the Field of Electricity

What the Electricians Are Earning. (ALC: NOT ALC given represent gigantic amounts, comparative records show a stendy if not a new wizards of progress." remarkable increase each year in the ear-

nings and profits derived from such enterprises. First in the list as earners come the electric railways, which aggregate the sum of \$250,000,000; second in earning ca-pacity are the great manufacturing interests, representing \$175,000.000; the electric light companies then appear as third with an carning capacity of \$125,000,000; the telephone companies fourth with a record of \$110,000,000, and the telegraph companies fifth with carnings of \$40,000,000. The total rung very close to \$750,000,000 and in all probability at the present rapid rate at which various important portions of steam roads are being electrified, large power transmission plants being inaugurated, and a host of smaller electrical enterprises reaching a large and healthy stage of de-

velopment, \$1,000,000,000 will not fall very far short of the great new total. "At the present writing," says Electricity, "the United States possesses a degree of wealth estimated at 110 billions and many conservative and fair minded statisticians attribute a considerable portion of it to the influence of invention and the application of electricity to industrial brown between the second secon discovery have made the \$3,000,000 Americans of 1965 three times as productive as were the 32,000,000 of 1850." The striking statement, which we all realize to be true, is the increased power of each individual as a producer of wealth, through the influence of greater knowledge, by means of which more of our natural resources are turned to profit with a more far reaching economy both as regards time and effort. It seems that this vast organization of forces, internal and extornal, instituting

the present republic, is operating, in spite of its greater responsibilities and burdens, with a remarkable national and individual efficiency. It could not be regarded as egotism to claim, that this rising tide of prosperity has never been equalled in the history of any other political aggregation, either as regards its scope or the comparatively short period of its history.

"Could we but trace the correct relationship between cause and effect, not only to- wire, which is of phosphor-bronze, is day, but for the not far distant future, it painted black, so as not to attract the at-

would be found that prophesy will indi-HE scope and development of the cate that our national and domestic life is clectrical industries in the United interwoven with electrical discovery; that States during 1904, particularly the larger earnings to which this land will the financial returns, form the some day point with pride have been made subject of an abridged review in by the electrician, that the loudest and Electricity. Although most of the figures busiest hum from the wheels of industry come from the titanic workshops of these

MARCH 26, 1905.

#### Wireless Station Built by a Boy.

The only wireless telegraph station in Brooklyn, N. Y., except that maintained by the United States government at the navy yard to keep track of war vessels, is located in a private house in the Borough Park section, and is operated by a 16-yearold boy.

The young operator is Ivan Lee and the station is at his home, No. 1164 Fortyeighth street.

Young Lee, who, as far back as he can remember, has been greatly interested in machanics and electrical contrivances, became absorbed about a year ago in the subject of wireless telegraphy. An article in a scientific magazine describing how a station could be established at a small expense attracted his attention some months ago, and he at once started in to put it to a practical test.

As a foundation for the station a relative made young Ivan a present of an induction coll, and by degrees he gathered the other materials, and a couple of months ago the system was declared to be in working

grandfather's store, only a couple of blocks away. But his field was gradually extended, until now he is not only able to call up the navy yard station, but frequently attunes his instrument so that he can catch messages from stations as far away as Paterson, N. J. He has also been able to catch messages from coastwise steamers for a couple of hours after they have left port.

#### 110.8

#### Telephone on the Congo. The telegraph and telephone lines of the

Belgian Congo region show some peculiarities both in the construction of the lines and their operation, owing to the climate and the character of the country.

Where the lines run through the forests the wires are placed as much as possible upon trees and in other cases upon fron poles says the Scientific American. The tention of the natives, who lay hands upon all the copper they can find.

The other brilliant objects of the line. black. A cutting thirty feet wide is made through the forest for the line, so that there such as the insulators, are also painted The latter are used for communicating with is no risk of fire or from falling trees.

best not to talk of "damming" the "Father Besides the telegraph offices of Leopoldville, Kwamouth and Coquithatville, there It will be seen that the project for Keo- and has been for ages. The New England the steamboats on the river. The first hours after sunset are the best Bonia, or 410 miles, the voice can still be After 10 o'clock a. m. the heat makes ft impossible to use the telephone, especially in the rainy season. This os due to the fact that a return wire is not used, and the use of the earth return is accompanied by W. F. WAPPICH. great disturbances in the middle of the day. The greatest enemies of the telephone lines are the wild animals. In the rainy For forty-five years John Warren, wife season atmospheric discharges often strike murderer, has been immured in the Con- the wires, therefore the lines need to be ------Electric Railways in England, The march of electricity as applied to tramways and light railways is shown in a British board of trade return just issued. giving the figures for street and road tramways for 1903-4, with comparative statistics for past years. The return covers the period from 1878 to 1968-4 and divides it into three periods-horse, steam and electricity. The maximum year of the horse period was 1879, that of the steam period 1898, while the use of electricity is still growing. A selection from the figures given in the return shows some of the results of the new method of traction: Miles of Route 1879. 269 1898. 1,064 19008-4 1.840 open ..... Passengers (total) INTRACIAger Capital In 1898 39,777 horses and 599 steam locomotives were employed on the tramways. In 1903-4 there were only 15,353 horses and 200 steam locomotives. The places of those which have gone have been taken by 7,132 electric cars. In other words, over 1,460 miles of tramway and light railway line are now under electric traction, and only 235 under horse and 108 under steam. . Of the total of 312 tramway and light railway undertakings in the United Kingdom, 163 are now owned by local authorities, with a total of 1.147 miles of track. A total capital expenditure of £28,060,524 has been in-

plied, carelessly: 'Oh, that rate lawyer; a man named Lincoln from somewhere in Illinois.' One evening, however, after he had been there some time," General Wallace continued, "something moved him to speak, and then he began to talk. We all sat spellbound.

"I have never," General Wallace said, "heard anything that approached it; the logic, the wit, the pertinent anecdote that poured out in an unceasing stream. He talked thus for three solid hours. Some one said: 'Whoever that fellow is, we shall hear from him again some day." It shore of the Missouri river. Some have was my first meeting with Abraham Lin- mentioned and suggested tapping the Miscoln," he said, "and the prophecy that we souri river above Florence, bringing the should hear from him again, it must be water by canal to Omaha, getting perhaps admitted, was abundantly verified."

Governor Russeil's Punishment. The late Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts had a hobby for horseback riding from his home in Cambridge to the state house. He would jokingly remark that he was cheating the west end out of his car fare.

After the heaviest snow storm of the year the city of Cambridge and the street railroad company were at odds, the city claimin, the railroad should remove the snow, and the company claiming the city should. Piles of snow remained on the streets as a result, and one day while passing through Brattle square the governor's horse stumbled badly, throwing him into the snow. One of the first to offer him assistance was the late Joseph Deethen, division su- gested this five years ago he would have perintendent of the street railway, who asked: "Are you hurt, governor?"

"No, not hurt, Joseph, but I knew you fellows would punish me some day for evading my car fare."

#### A Woman Astronomer.

By continuing the work of the celebrated English astronomer, R. A. Proctor, his daughter, Miss Mary Proctor, is doing much to make the study of astronomy pop-In 1896 Miss Proctor successfully ulnr. conducted an expedition to Norway to view a total eclipse of the sun, and she is organizing a similar one to go to Burgos. Spain, to witness the one scheduled for August 30. A program is being arranged for covering the minor details of an river, an injunction was granted by the cellpse, such as observations of the dimin-Ishing sunlight, the peculiar shadows cast same, the case was appealed to the circuit by the foliage on the ground when the sun court and heard by three federal judges and lines or shadow bands, as they are called, which make their appearance a few moments before totality, the swift onrush of The case was appealed to the supreme court shadow and the glorious but indescribable COTONS.

#### Lord Kelvin, Scientist.

"I am a child of the University of Glaswrites Lord Kelvin, the scientist. 'l lived in it sixty-seven years, from 1832 to 1899. But my veneration for the ancient Scottish university, then practically the university for Ulster, began earlier than that happy part of my life. My father, born in County Down, was for four years-1810 to 1814-a student of the University of Glasgow. There were no steamers nor rallways nor motor cars in those days. My father and his comirade students had to cross the channel from Belfast twice a year in whatever sailing craft they could find to take them. At the beginning of fourth and last university session. 1813-1814, my father and a party of fellow students, after landing at Greenock, walked thence to Glasgow. On their way they saw a prodigy-a black chimney moving rapidly beyond a field on the left hand side

They jumped the fence. of their road. can across the field and saw to their astonishment Henry Bell's Comet, then not a year old, traveling on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock.

"In 1884, 1 "o years after my father was promoted from Belfast to the Glasgow professorship of mathematics, I became a matriculated member of the University of importance, he would have been considered Glangow. The little tinkling bell in the a top of the college tower, calling college

for commercial supremacy is re- president, on February 9, 196, giving the distance being twelve miles. 0.00 shipping facilities by rail and river. Omaha has railroads, but lacks in to construct such a dam across the river foot of the rapids, directly opposite Keokuk cheap fuel and power for manufacturing from Keekuk to Hamilton, the same to be and Hamilton, with the crest of the river purposes. Time and again has the water power problem been before the people. Some have suggested the Platte river canal be built and bring the power within a few miles of Omaha. Others have had in mind the construction of a "wing dam" along the 20,000 horse power continuously. The latter

would require an act of congress before such a privilege could be enjoyed. Every attempt is being made nowadays

of plans have been thought of to utilize the power in rivers having a swift current. Scientists have written upon the heat in the "sun's rays" or how a thimblefull of water if properly applied might generate sufficient power to move a freight train. But the "harnessing" of the old "Father of Waters" by constructing an immense dam across the river at the Des Moines rapids at Keokuk, for water power purposes, and applying the 130,000 horse power to turbins, motors, etc., has recently opened the eyes of the western people. Had anyone sugbeen looked upon as being a dreamer, or flighty in the mind.

### Mississippi Gives Power.

It was at first proposed to construct a wing dam or arm at this point on the Illinois shore line for a distance of seven miles up the river over the rapids, and an act was passed giving such a right by congress, but it was found that this would not produce more than 30,000 horse power, and cost about the same amount of money as constructing a dam across the river and thereby securing 120,000 horse power. Forty years ago at Keokuk, when it was proposed to construct a bridge across the Mississippi United States district court to stop the nearly eclipsed, the strange wavering the injunction sustained, that to construct a bridge across a river of this kind was in terfering with the highways of commerce. of the United States which by only a ma

jority of one reversed the lower courts. The city and locality in the west which will be able to supply cheap power will be in line of promotion and increase in population, and there is an awakening to this fact, that in order to gain commercial supremacy cheap power will be the problem and factor and cause of building up that particular section of the country. Coal has been all right for the past; it has become expensive and there is much waste; but this is an age of electrcity and monster water powers. Niagrara has been "harnessed" and is producing from the three plants about 150,000-horse power continu ously every twenty-four hours. In fact, the struggles for water power rights has become so fierce that there has been a strong appeal made to stop the commercial powers who are destroying the waterfalls, and legislators have appealed to the government at Washington, urging treaty gotiations with Great Britain prohibiting further grants for water power rights.

#### Congress is Co-Operating.

If one had said five years ago that the congress of the United States would page an act permitting the construction of a thirty-foot dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Ia., or, in fact, across any other navigable river of this magnitude and "dreamer" or a "crank."

During the last session of congress there

solving itself into a question of Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power com cheap fuel and power, as well as pany, composed of citizens of Iowa and Illinois adjacent to that territory, the right

ment and in accordance with plans on file one of the largest, if not the largest, water 120,000-horse power. It will generate elecilluminating and manufacturing purposes for 100 miles distance. It will cover a territory from and including Muscatine, Ia, south to Hannibal, Mo., and from Peoria

on the east to Ottumwa, Ia., on the west. From Keokuk northward the Mississippi to the government for operating expenses, to utilize the forces of nature, and all sorts runs over what is called the Des Moines and when completed will be the largest rapids, which extend northward about twelve miles. Here the water in the river is shallow and is confined between high gineer in charge (he is at present the conbluffs. In early days of steamboating, before the present canal was built, it necessitated transfering all freight over the rapids by flat barges. It is at this point where a thirty-foot dam will be thrown across the river, of cement, stone and masonry. This will back the water up about forty miles, to Burlington, Ia., forming an immense lake forty miles long by one mile wide, confined between the Iowa and Illinois shore line, and make deep water at all times. And the head of deep water will be moved up the river from Keokuk

to this point on account of the rapids at The government in 1868 began Keokuk. the work on the present government canal along the Iowa shore, from Keokuk to Montrose, In. This canal has three locks and was opened for business in 1877 and finally completed in 1893 at a cost of Seattle (Wash.) Columbia Develop-Montrose, In. This canal has three locks and was opened for business in 1877 and 

Estimates of Cost. done without expense to the government, from thirty to thirty-five feet above low under the engineers of the War depart- water mark. The estimated cost for the dam, buildings, machinery, towers, tur-

commenced within five years and compower in the world, which will develop pleted within ten years from the passage of the law. The War department has aptrical power sufficient to furnish power for proved the plans, as this was necessary be fore congress would even consider the matter. It will deepen the water of the river between Keokuk and Burlington and dispense with the two upper locks in the canal and be a saving of about \$40,000 per annum water power in the world.

Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago is the ensulting engineer in the matter of the purchase of the water works in Omaha). In his report as to the horse power, when completed, he says:

The Keokuk project may be compared with some of the notable water power de-velopments. The rating is on the basis of installation, which runs from 1½ to 2½ times the average load line, or the con-stant power, according to use:

Horse Power. . 53,000 40,000

St. Lawrence Power company daid out for 75,000, Sault Ste. Marle..... Michigan Superior Power company (hald out for 49,000). 11,000 15,000 40,000

in the War department. When this dam bins, generators, etc., is \$4,000,000. The act of three to five per effective horse power. use of the Keekuk power for industrial purposes, the increase in population should he from 180,000 to 200,000, and investment in capital at \$120,000,000 in the country and cities tributary to the power. It's a natural resource, a permanent work, nominal charges for maintenance and operation, which absorb the larger proportion of the transportation, has given to water power a

tion in industrial establishments, lightening rapid grooves of change.

#### Let Omaha Do Likewise.

Omaha should awaken to utilizing its ing has been said. If the power is here, states. In 1859 the population of kuk talked water power, but they slept all 18,000 these years. Still electricity was almost an unknown quantity at that time; and unless two years when the first shot of the rea man wanted to be called crazy it was

The proposed dam will be built at the kuk is among the greatest that have been manufacturing cities do most all their manundertaken. It will be seen that no other ufacturing along the small streams by for telephoning, and it is possible to telegreat power point is so centrally located water power. But they are too far from phone direct from Matada to Kwamouth, for industrial material and for market, the consumers, and its only a question of or 380 miles. From the latter point to Industrial communities that have grown time when the factories and mills will have up about water powers have a population to follow in the footsteps of the farmers heard. of those states and come west to manufacis completed the mid-continent will have of congress provides that work must be The investment in Industrial plants run ture their goods to save transportation. over \$1,009 per horse power. Assuming the And cheap water, power will bring them to the cities and localities having the advan-

tages.

#### Will Enter a New World

necticut state prison, and he is about to constantly inspected and repaired. earnings in other industrial agents. The seek clemancy from the board of pardons. development of electrical transmission, the Since his confinement began the great superior of efficiency of electrical installa- world has been steadily spluning down the

In 1859, the year when Warron's long pergreat impetus in recent years, and the pos-sibilities have been scarcely touched. "Origin of Species." startling the world and revolutionizing scientific thought, came from the printing press. In that year the use and development of petroleum began. natural resources. Much has been said and In that year Oregon, discarding the short written about the Platte River canal. About trousers of a territory, donned the garb of constructing a "wing dam" or "arm" in the statchood and made the thirty-third mem-Missouri river to make a water power noth- ber of the union; now there are forty-five the why not develop it? It may not be on as United States was 31,000,000; now it is \$2,gigantic a scale as some of the water pow- 600,000. In 1859 the people of Connecticut ers in this list, but if It's only 15,000 to 30,000 numbered 450,000, and a count of noses in horse power, that is sufficient to cause the biggest town of the commonwealth Omaha to triple its population in ten years. disclosed scarcely 39.000 dwellers; now the For twenty years the good people of Keo- census of the state has bounded forward to 979,000 and of New Haven to 120,900. Warren had behind grim walls nearly

bellion was fired, nearly four years when the awful carnage at Gottysburg was mowing down the flower of both the northern and the southern armies and nearly six years when the historic meeting between Lee and Grant at Appomattox courthouse let loose the dove of peace.

The first web-perfecting printing press-a crude affair, but the forerunner of the wonderful mechanism which now turns off the printed daily message with the rapidity of the lightning-wasn't invented until 1863. The first successful submarine cable, spanning the Atlantic and narrowing the gap hetween the old world and the new, was taid in 1866. The deadly Gatling gun, which can shoot down a dozen men as quickly as one could be previously, dates from 1867. In the year when Warren was rounding out his first full decade of penal servitude the initial transcontinental railroad, uniting with bands of steel the mighty Atlantic ing: and the mightler Pacific, was completed. In 1869, too, the antiseptic principle of treating wounds-a great advance in surgery -- was first applied. Warren had been dead to the world seventeen years when, in 1876, the telephone was invented. The next year the phonograph first began to absorb and reproduce the human voice. In 1878 the elec-tric light first dazzled the eyes of the wondering world. Water gas was produced five years later, and in the same year of 1883 the Brooklyn bridge was finished. Medical science was making great strides the while. and in 1885 Pasteur first inoculated for

hydrophobia. Warren had reeled off twenty-seven years of his life sentence when in 1886 at Scranton, Pa., the first successful American trolley was put in operation. The Mergen-thaler linotype machine, the delicate and complete mechanism by which this article is put into type and which is now a leading feature of the equipment of every large daily newspaper, was made practicable. Warren's term of imprisonment had mounted up to at least thirty-five years when the automobile was introduced, and. The electrical waves are caught by the pole it had passed two-score years when wireless in the kitchen and the bell rings. A sysmessages began to be transmitted .- Hartford Times,

curred by local authorities. From the profits of these municipal undertakings a sum of £207,087 was in 1903-4 handed over to the relief of the rates. Among the places at which this satisfactory result was achieved were the follow-

marie Labora

	Pald	to t	he Rates.
Leeds			£52,000
Manchester			
Liverpool			. 27,671
Ginsgow	******		25,000
Nottingham			. 12,000
Salford			. 12,000
Hull	******		11,500
Other interesting fig			
return show that the	tramw	aya	and light
railways paid £287.733	in rat	en 11	ind taxes,
and that £1,229,121 was	paid i	m di	vidends.

Novel Use for Wireless.

William J. Hammer, the electrical engineer, has found a novel use for the wireless telegraph. In his New York home he is employing it to call the servats. On his dining-room table is a dainty transmitter and pole connected by means of a flexible silk cord with batterics under the table Down in the kitchen is another pole, with transmitter and receiver, connected with an electric bell. The transmitters are no bigger than paper weights. When Mr. Hammer wants the mold he sends a wireless current through the walls of the room. tem of signals permits him to call for anything he desires.

### Head of Nebraska State Historical Society I THE last meeting of the Nebraska State His-

A torical society Henry T. Clarke of this city was elected the president of this association, as well as of the Nebraska Territorial Ploneers' association, which is really the parent of the first named organization. Nebraska became a state in March, 1867, and those who came to this state before that date are ter ritorial pioneers. The pioneers' association was organized to draw the old settlers together, while the historical society is a state institution to preserve all matter relating to the early history of the state and its people.

In April, 1854, Mr. Clarke started by rall from the northern part of New York state for the west. He was bound for Lawrence fired with the thought of assisting in making Kansas a free state.' He had to drive the entire distance from Chicago. That journey if told in detail would make an interesting book. It was during this journey that Mr. Clarke was taken ill, and the woman who afterward became the wife of John Brown, the abolition ist, offered to take care of him during his sickness,

Eventually Mr. Clarke drifted to Bellevue, Neb., where he engaged in business and accumulated a fortune. He also contracted to furnish the government with feed and built several railroad lines which have long since been swallowed up by the Burlington and other systems of this state. He built seven bridges over the Platte, in three of which at one time he owned a controlling interest. Just before the outbreak of the Sioux war in 1876 he was located at Camp Clark, where he had finished a vinduct over the North Platte 2,016 feet in length. The bridge was used and protected by the government, which at Mr. Clark's request built a block house at one end and stationed a company of infantry there, while at the other end it stationed a troop of cavalry. The Indians never dis-turbed Clark, although it was not infrequent to find their victims along the trail in groups of two and three.

Mr. Clarke was the first Master Mason in Nebraska and Bellevue became the home of the first Nebraska Masonic lodge. The meetings were held at the trading post. Mr. Clarke tried to have Bellevue made the eastern termipus of the Union Pacific, as he believed it to be the most natural terminal, but he did not succeed.

