# THE CRUISE OF A WHALER

Some Strange Scenes and Horrible Customs Among American Savages.

PEOPLE WHO EAT THEIR DEAD.

Revolting Practice of Tribes in Patagonia-Teeth Filed to a Point-Esquimaux Who Kill Their Aged Parents.

Prepared for The Bee.

On the morning of September 27, 1888, the steam whaler William Lewis lay at anchor off Clark's Point, near the city of New Bedford, waiting for her crew. Stores, fresh water and provisions for a cruise of fourteen or fifteen months' duration were stowed away, and under a full head of steam, the safety valve would occasionally lift to allow the pent-up force to escape with a whizzing, restess sound, as if impatient to begin the long voyage. The morning was bright and the steamer, with her new rigging and sails, looked more like a large yacht than a whaler.

The William Lewis is a little less than 600 gross tonnage; is 10s feet long between perpendiculars; is 30 feet beam, and draws 18 feet of water. Provided with a compound condensing engine of the latest and most approved type, with all the modern appliances and conveniences, she is by far the most powerful and the fleetest steam whaler affoat. Her null was specially built to with-stand the rough usage incidental to the con-stant battle with the Arctic ice, yet her aphas more than the usual sheer, her masts have considerable raice, and take her all in all, she has that trim, clean-cut look which old sailors always admire.

At half past 8 o'clock the officers and crew were aboard. The steam windlass was put in readiness and at 0 o'clock the anchor was weighed and our voyage began.

The first day out the crew was temporarily divided into two watches, the decks were cleaned up a little and the little time which the officers and men would get was spent in stowing away their personal effects and in straightening out their state rooms and bunks. On the second day the officers picked out their boats' crews, the watches were regularly established, and the usual routine and

discipline began.

On a whaler of the size of the William Lewis there is a captain, a chief and assistant engineer, five mates, a cooper, a steward and a cabin boy, who live in the cabin. In the a caoin boy, who live in the caoin. In the steerage live two firemen, five boat-steerers, a carpenter, a blacksmith, the cook and a steerage boy. In the forecastle there are generally twenty-two or twenty-three sailors, vho are divided into five boats' crews of four men each. The remaining two or three men are called ship-keepers and help handle the ship when all the boats are down chasing

The five boats are

KEPT IN CONSTANT READINESS for lowering, and are provided with sails, parts, paddles, harpoons, bomb-guns, whaleline and all other apportenances used in whaling. Each one of the mates has charge of a boat. Each boat crew consists of an officer, a bout-steerer (as the harpooner is called), and four-sailors.

Look-outs for whales are established soon as a voyage begins and are constantly kept up from sunvise to sunset. There are generally four of these look-outs in the temperate and torrid zones—an officer and a bout-steerer at the main-mast-head and two sailors at the fore-mast-head. In the Arctic ocean a "crow's nest" is built on the outriveers at the foreton must cross-trees and with canvas as high as a man's

Our course from New Bedford was due cast for 250 miles, and then we made a straight wake for Cape Blanca on the north-west coast of Africa. We went within about a hundred miles of Cape Blanca and then shaped our course so as to pass the Cape Verd island to the windward. From there our course was straight to Cape Angel, the At lantic ocean entrance to the Straits of Magel

On the first day of November we reached the equatorial belt of calms, known to sail-ors as the "doldrums," It took us about forty-eight hourts to steam through them. trades and carried them through to latitude 38° south. After a series of baffling winds and calms, on the morning of December 23 we sighted Cape Angel and in the evening anchored in Magellan straits. Next day we hove up our anchor and steamed to Elizabeth island and anchored. Some of our officers went ashore here and shot some large upland geese, which proved to be so tough we could m. December 26 we anchored

An English and a German line of steamers run regularly through the straits, to and from Chill and Europe. Beacons and lighthouses have been creeted and are maintained by the steamship companies. The navigation of these straits is at all times exceedingly dangerous. The tide rises and falls thirty feet and the currents and winds are so strong that the most powerful steamers are some-times unable to cope with them. On account of the numerous sunken rocks and shoals they do not attempt to steam when the weather is thick and hazy.

The city of Sandy Points is about

half way between the two oceans at the widest part of the straits—about twenty-two miles from shore to shore. The narrowest place is near the Pacific ocean and is hardly two miles across. Ordinarily Sandy Point two miles across. Ordinarily Sandy Point contains a population of about three thousand, but owing to the gold excitement we found it almost deserted. Every man except officials, soldiers, priests and store-keepers, and every boy and many women were over on Terra del Fuego hunting for gold. They pick it up on the beaches and along the shores of small streams. The nations of Terra del Fuego are treacherous and tives of Terra del Fuego are treacherous and require constant watching and the govern-ment of Patagonia, which claims the island, prevent the men from gathering their golden harvest, but in spite of these drawbacks we were informed that those en-gaged in gold-hunting were getting from \$8 to ke a day each. One of the Sandy Poin Massachusetts-showed us an irregular flat piece of virgin gold which he picked up on the beach right there at Sandy Point after a storm. It weighed fully three ounces.

The scenery in the straits is strikingly VARIED AND MAGNIFICENT. After leaving Sandy Point we lay at anchor in a small bay not named on our chart. Two peaks here rise up perpendicularly out of the water to a height of 3,000 feet. They are known as Thoraton cliffs. Towering up behind them we could see the snow-clad, cloudcliffs to Cape Pillar—the western entrance to the struits—there is a constant succession of beetling crags, lofty mountains, beautiful valleys—luxuriant in their fresh, green verdure—glaciers, cascades and dense forests of small trees. It seemed as if every climate was here represented. In one place a glacier, coming out from behind the Arctle's contribution to this strange medicy, was slowly wending its way down to a valley fresh and green and sprinkled with flowers. Five miles farther on there was nothing but bare

precipitous heights—a jumbling together of enormous masses of rock of volcanic origin The "canoe" Indians of the straits are can nibals of the first water. Indeed, our captain was cautioned while at Sandy Point to allow none of the crew to wander alone in the bush. Many are the tales told of whole boats' crews massacred and eaten by these miscrable wretches. They are indeed a worthless-looking set. Low in stature, their limbs are small and attenuated. Their features are most repulsive. They file their toeth down to half their original length. It was midsummer when we were there, but the air was raw and chilly. Yet these Indians were nothing but a small cape of otter or fur seal nothing but a small cape of otter or fur seal skins, although possessed of larger blankets of these coatly furs. Their cances are made of slabs of wood sewed together with dry grass, and the seams are pitched with the resinous exudation from some of the many species of fir trees which are found here. In the bottom of their cances, about amidships, they keen a small fire hurring all the time. they keep a small fire burning all the time Over the embers of this fire they aquat down, one at a time, and shiver in the cold blasts which come down from the snow-covered mountains. Along the shores of the strait are what appear to be deserted huts. A circle about eight feet in diameter is drawn, and ground on the circle about ten inches apart, a ground on the circle about ten inches apart, a space of eighteen feet being left for an entrance. The sapings are all gathered to-

gether at the top and firmly secured by dry grass. This is the condition in which we find them. A lot of natives come along and conclude to tie up for the night. The large blankets of otter and fur seal skins are thrown over this framework, a small opening being eft on top for a smoke vent. tives gather twigs and brush, bthers go down to the beach and collect mussels, clams, limpets and sea-urchins. Some one brings a few embers from the fire in the canoe, and soon there is a roaring fire in this hut. The shell fish are being roasted, and nothing is lacking to complete the foliness of their happiness and enjoyment, unless it might be a tender steak cut off a "spiritual fieldgling" fresh from some New England theological seminary, or even a tougher cut from an old whis ky-soaked, tobacco-poisoned jack tar. We were informed that they

BAT THEIR OWN DEAD, which if true, is an economical solution of a sanitary question which is causing consider-able thought in more Christian lands. Taking them as a whole, these cance Indians are the meanest looking, the most degraded, the most unprofitable, and the nearest to the pure ani-mal of any of the aborigines of the world.

Owing to an unusually long spell of foggy veather we were detained in the straits, and it was not until January 16, 1889, that we sed Cape Pillar and the evangelist rocks and once more were on deep water. January ) we caught the southeast trade winds and with all sail set made a handsom run to with-in a degree of the equator. From there till we reached latitude 7° north we had a series variable winds and then took the northe trades strong and steady and held them to within ten days of Honolulu. On March 18 we reach Honolulu and lay "on and off" just

in sight of the city.

A few days before we reached Honolulu, one of our sailors died and was buried at sea. The poor fellow had been complaining for a month or six weeks. The captain and first mate, not being physicians, were unable to determine the nature of his disease, although they did all in their power to help him. Every ship has a medicine chest well stocked with medicines and sluple surgical instrumedicine, he bravely stood his watch until eight days before his death. Then he took to his bunk in the forecastle and another sailor was appointed as "nurse." He gradually lost in strength and hope and one morning he was reported dead. The mate immediately or-dered all his clothes and little private effects to be taken into the cabin to be saved for his habit of appropriating to their own use a de ceased messmate's things. His body was dressed in a new suit of clothes and then sewed arp in some new strong canvass. body lay in state on the main-hatch till first watch (4 o'clock in the afternoon), all hands being on deck at that hour.

mgway rail and board were taken out and gangway ran and board were taken out and the gangway board was laid athwart-ships, one end resting on the sheer plank and the other end on a barrel. The body was then placed on the board with a tarred canvas bag, filled with sand, firmly lashed to the feet and The Amersican ensign was hoisted at mast at the mizzen-peak, the half-mast at the mizzen-peak, the ship was laid to, with the head yards aback and the captain took up his position at the head of the body with a small hook in his head of the body with a small hook in his hand, "All hands on deck!" was the order, and the crew began to assemble. When they had all gathered around, the cap-tain took off his hat, we all uncovered our heads and the "old man," as the captain is irrovelantly called, proceeded to read the burial service used at sea. It resembles very closely the Enground form, As the wards: osely the Episcopal form. As the words: We consign the body of our brother to the sep?! two of our men lifted up the inboard end of the plank, the body slowly slid off into and-that was the end. For the space of a minute all hands stood still in their places Then came the orders in quick succession Put in the gang-way board and rail; hau yards; let go your rigging and hoise up top gullant sails, royals, staysalls, and ji Come, hurry up there, lads!" We were and that was the last of poor Paul. T night the men forward were quiet and talked together in groups. Next night they forget their absent messmate and sang their songs and raised the old Harry the same as if Paul had never existed. This forgetfulness is characteristic of a sailor. One day he is buffeting with a tempest and cursing his luck and the weather, the next day he is singing his songs, happy and contented because the

'duff" is well done and palatable.

We left Honolulu March 26 and after a somewhat prolonged passage reached the Atlantic islands and entered Behring sea. We reached the belt of ice floes May 2 and by dint of continual bucking and jumping and thumping and by the use of an unlimited mount of hard "cussing." we succeeded on amount of hard "cussing," we succeeded on May 23 in getting through into clear water. The ice belt this year extended from Cape Olortorski, Siberia, to St. Paul island, and averaged 200 miles wide. We made our way obliquely through it, so as to make Cape Navarine, Siberia. From Cape Navarine to Cape Akin there is generally a narrow lane of clear water, or "lead," as it is called. It is caused by the main ice pae breaking away from the ice which is hel fast in the Bay of Anadir. We reached Cape Navarine all right but the "lead" did not amount to much, so we dug into the ice floes again tooth and nail and finally got through After getting into clear water we anchored off most all the Esquimaux settlements from Cape Akin to East Cape and all hands traded for skin boots and mittens and fur

sun shines, the weather is fine and the cook's

stockings, pants, coats, etc., which are so necessary in that part of the world. The Esquimaux are, as a rule, not over-cleanly in their persons and habits. Their food is entirely animal. Every part of the while, walrus, scal, waterfowl, fish and fur-bearing animals which they kill has its use, nothing being wasted. The rib bones of the whale form the rafters of their huts. The vertebræ make most excellent stools. The blubber is used for food and fuel and light and the flesh, of course, is eaten. The long large sinews which give motion to the pon derous flukes or tall, are dried and shreaded and made into thread which they use in their sewing. Even the intestines have their use. for after they are divied and cut open, they sew them together and make a waterproof covering for their fluer fur clothing. It is every way as durable and desirable as the gossamers used in more civilized countries. Their religious beliefs and superstitions are curious. The spirits they worship have con-stantly to be propitiated, which is done through the medium of "spirit friends." They think a great deal of their family rela-The man, of course, as with all unciv-people, is the hunter and provider, the woman doing all the drudgery, and the tanning, preparing and sewing of skins, etc. As a rule they are monogamists, although there are several natives who possess two wives. These, however, are chiefs, and one wife looks out for the home and children while the other accompanies her husband on his trad ing expeditions. The strangest custom among some of them is that of

KILLING THEIR PARENTS when they become so old that they are in a measure helpless. When this unfortunate measure nepless. When this unfortunate period arrives, a gathering of the village is held and the eidest son of the old man or woman is set apart with some ceremony to carry into effect their peculiar practice. He hitches up his dog team, goes out from the willage with his parent and returns alone. Esquimaux etiquette does not permit of inquiries being made and years afterwards it may be, a bleached skeleton in some out of the way nook tells the story of this horrible custom. In all other burlals many ceremonials are gone through with. The usages vary in different localities. In some places the body is laid on the ground, a sled is placed over it and a great many of the native's personal belongings are placed on the sled. In other places the body is wrapped in skins and clovated on poles of drift-wood. Most of the natives live from hand to mouth, but a few of them own large quantities of valuable furs, etc. A notable instance of shrewd business tact is that of a instance of shrewd business tact is that of a native at Cape Tchaplin or Indian Point, Siberia. It is estimated that he owns a third of a million dollars' worth of whalebene, walrus ivory and furs. Men of his stamp are polygamists. At Point Hope, Alaska, Arctic ocean, there was a chief who was noted for his cruel and blood-thirsty disposition. He had several wives and did not hesitate to shoot at them during his drunken orgies. At last a more during his drunken orgies. At last a more than usual atrocious murder occurred and the immediate relatives of the murdered wife camped on the chief's trail and finally succeeded in killing him. He richly deserved his fate. The mantle of his authority, together with his property and the remainder of his wives, fell to his son, who is a chip of the old block. When we were at Point Hope an armed neutrality existed between him and the relatives of one of his wives whom he had deliberately shot dead in cold blood. revenue cutters had a quieting effect on both

casionally a wife, if she has rightful cause, chastises her recreant lord and master. A case in point is that of "Point Barrow Belle" as she is known by the whalers. She has killed two husbands, in both cases for getting drunk and attempting to best her. The ver-dict of her immediate neighbors was that she

had served him right.
There were about forty vessels in the Arctic with us. Of course there is a great deal of visiting. The visiting is called "gamming." It is customary when two or more ships meet for the captain of each ship to meet on one of the captain of each snip to meet on one of the ships and exchange whaling notes, spin yarns, smoke cigars and have a good time generally. While we were endeavoring to get through the belt of lee in Hehring Sea ve met and gammed the steamer Belvedere Her captain very kindly gave us three live pigs. Then we fell in with the steamer Lucretian and got three more live pigs and half of a dressed hog. Afterwards we came across

the steamer Grampus and got a dressed hog and a lot of fresh codfish. The sailors have a small stove in the forecastle, just large enough to keep the place dry and one of the starboard watch stole a piece of fresh pork, cooked it on the forecastle stove, and with the assistance of a chum de voured it. In the morning the steward missed the pork, and an investigation was immediately had as to who got away with the fresh meat. Of course, nobody forward knew the first thing about it. O' dear, no! The poor innocent sailors were pained and shocked to learn that some pork had been stolen. After a great deal of hard lying it was finally trakeed down to the starboard watch, and as every member of that watch was willing to swear on a stack of Bibles as high as the main truck that he was innocent as a babe, the captain

PUNISHED THE ENTIRE WATCH by keeping them on deck at work all day and then making them stand their regular watch at night. In order to add variety to their work they were required to holy-stone the quarter-deck. This operation is performed as follows: The deck is wet down with salt water and sprinkled with sand. A sailor armed with a common brick now gets down and vigorously rubs the sanded deck. Of course he is liable to get wet and perhaps dis-couraged. Two solid days of this business seemed to have no effect upon the boys; they stood by one another like majors and took all jokes in good part. Whenever one of them went forward he was carnestly requested to fell "who prigged the pork" or "who swiped the squealer." On the third day it leaked out who the culprits really were and they were hauled up before the awful majesty of the law—the three J's—the judge, jury and jailer on the high seas-in othe words, the captain. The sentence passed upon them was that they lose their watch below daytime for a week. The two lads were the butt of many a rude jest, which they took On May 22 the bark Ohio No. 1 was lost off

Cape Romanazoff. She ran into some ice and was stove in so badly that she sank in a few moments. Fortunately the bark Arnoldi was close at hand and the crew was all saved. On the last day of May we caught our first whale just at the entrance to the Arctic ocean. In securing the whalebone and blub-

ber we drifted into the Arctic. Every year two relief ships leave San Francisco for the Arctic to bring up the mail, fresh provisions and, for the steamers, coal They take down whatever oil and bone the ships may have taken and also letters for home. The relief ship for the whalers owned in San Francisco goes to Port Clarence, a beautiful hand-locked harbor in Behring sea just outside the Arctic ocean. The relief ship for the New Bedford whalers generally goes to Point Hope, about one hun-dred and eighty miles north of Behring

straits in the Arctic.
On the last of June we forced our way to Point Hope through twenty-five miles of lice and there learned the particulars of the loss of the bark Ohio No. 2. She went ashore about seven miles north of Point Hope in Oc-tober, 1888, and only fifteen of her crew reached the shore. Six of them were afterwards lost in a whaleboat which they put off in to intercept a passing steam whaler homeward bound. Of the remaining nine, two died from the effects of their exposure, and the other seven were in good health when we found them. On the 12th of July the relief ship arrived

and right glad we were to get our letters from the loved ones so far away. After taking in our coal and supplies we proceeded on our way to the north, stopping at Cape Sa-bine, where we dug about one hundred and fifty tons of Arctic coal. Owing to a quantity of old floe ice which

was drifting around, it was not until July 24 that we reached Point Barrow, the extreme northwest corner of the American continent. Here some of the officers went ashore and mmed the crew of the shore whaling sta ion, who live there the year round, occupy the building erected in 1880 by Lieu tenant, now Captain Rae, U.S. A., who for three years lived there with his assistants, engaged in the study of the meteorlogical and ther natural phenomena of the Arctic re-Next day we started out to prospect the coast to the eastward of Point Barrow. We

found considerable quantities of ice, some of it exceedingly thick and heavy. After a great deal of hard steaming, surrounded by innumerable dangers, on a shore where the sound-ings were unknown, we got as far as the Mackenzie river. No ship, either sailing or steamer, was ever there before, and we were inclined to feel proud of our achievement. For some forty years the whalers have en-deavored to get beyond Camden bay, which is half way between Point Barrow and the Mackenzie river, but have never before suc-ceeded. We could have gone beyond the Mackenzie but there seemed to be nothing to return to Point Barrow. The fact is every-body expected to find the water fairly alive with whales. When we had gotten as far as Camden bay and found no whales but an open polar sea instead, we concluded that by going farther we would soon get up to our prey. All whaling tradi-tions are to the effect that the whales make their snumer home just where we found none at all! So the measure

of our disappointment was great. There were four other steamers with us. Every once in a while one of us would get stuck hard and fast in a mud bank and the emainder would have to pull the lucky one off. At last after a hard and perilous run we reached Point Barrow on August 28 and we were more than glad to reach there safely. More than once the possibility of reaching Point Barrow only by the use of our small boats stared us boldly in the face. While at Point Barrow some of our officers went ashore and examined the new life-saving station in process of erection by our govern-

eptember 1 we left for Wranged land and Heraid island. On the 4th we caught our second whale and on the 11th heard of the total loss of the steamer Lucretia on Heraid Fortunately the crew saved their . During the latter part of September we had frightful weather. October came in somewhat calmer but bitterly cold. On the 3d we caught another whale. The same even-

ing we had a beautiful DISPLAY OF THE AURORA BORRALIS. It was indescribably brilliant and impressive.

The entire sky from zenith to horizon was one mass of pale colored lights shooting in and out and interweaving in a most bewildering manner. An old whaling captain who has been to the Arctic for years says it was by far the finest display he ever saw.

The 10th of October (the usual date for leaving the Arctic) came and as the weather was fine and the whales had not yet put in an appearance we stayed a little longer. It was ick and foggy most of the time. The 18th was fine and clear, the captain obtained an observation of the sun and found that we had drifted to within 200 miles of the straits, and

as it was quite late in the season we squared We stopped in Bristol bay (the southeast corner of Bebring sea) and cruized for right whales, a different kind of whale from those caught in the Arctic, but as valuable. We saw quite a number and chased five or six, but they were so wary, and after spending a week or ten days there, we went close inshere, got out four or five fishing lines, and within an hour had over two hundred codfish, halibut and skup, nough to last us to San Francisco.

We passed through the Alcutian islands at the Qunimak Pass on November 3. It was lowing quite hard, a nasty sea was running and the barometer was falling rapidly. thirty hours we battled for our lives. good seamanship and the stoutness of our noble vessel brought us safely through. After an exceedingly tedious passage down the coast, we dropped anchor in the bay of San Francisco in the afternoon of November 23, 1889, not quite fourteen months after leaving

Professional florists of England are cultivating old fishioned flowers, such as the dai-sy, the columbine the larkspur, hollyhock

Interesting Pugilistic Gossip From the Golden Coast of California.

THE SMITH-JACKSON FISTICUFF.

A New Australian Arrival Takes Reddy Gallagher's Place-Joe Mc-Auliffe an Easy Mark for John L.-Georgie Dixon's Luck.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18.—Special to THE BEE. |-There is a new Australian in own, Sam Fitzsimmons by name and he fell nto a job before he was here a week. The elegraph has told you ere this that Reddy Gallagher has "malaria." He has got a bad case and as he will hardly be fit to fight this year, the California club has released him from his engagement to fight Billy McCarthy and given his chance to the new arrival. Fitzsimmons is built on the slim Jim-fat-us-a match style of acceltectural standing, nearly six feet tall, but weighing, when in condition only about 150 pounds. He has got good shoulders and long arms and he and his fellow colonist ought to make a very odd and interesting fight. Fitzsimmons was "tried out," with the club's middle-weight before being matched against McCarthy and gave an excellent account of himself. Talking of sporting affairs in Australia, Fitzsimmons says that if Sullivan and Jackson fight colonial coin by the ton will come here to back the black. I hope Samuel s not mistaken, for if he is not, the volume of currency in this country will be visibly increased by this influx of "British gold." He says that the Australians do not rate Frank Slavin in the same boat with Jackson. He thinks the coming man in the antipodes is Joe Goddard. He is but a middle-weight, but he is rapidly growing, both physically and famously. Just at present Goddard is matched against Mick Dooley, and if he defeats him he may pay this country a visit. 'Fitz' further says that Sydney has an athctic club modelled after the famous ornia," with which it "affiliates," and it has monthly fights for big purses, just as its parent does. The manly art, it will be seen, has taken a new lease of life, and before two years roll by there will be a new crop of slug-

Georgie Dixon must feel highly honored as the guest of a real live lord at the Pelican club in London. If he is wise he will not let his head be swelled by noble attentious, but get right down to hard work and get himself as iit as a fiddle for his go with Nune Wallace. The laddle back with the Scotch name is a ough customer and I will miss my guess i he does not make short work of the coffee colored coon from Boston. By the time this reaches my readers' eyes

the go between Peter Jackson and Ed Smith Friday, conveyed the idea that the affair "fixed," and says that if Smith attempts double cross the black by attempting knock him out. Parson Davies will have t police stop the affair forthwith. any foundation for this report it puts both Muldoon and Davies in a very unpleasant light. If they deliberately agreed to make the contest a "barney," and to deceive the public, from which they both obtain their living, they are unworthy of its patronage, and the sooner both Smith and Jackson break away from their management the better is will be for their reputation. If this fight should prove a fake it is sure to be discovered and shown up. I sincerely hope, however, that the report is untrue and that both men will too the scratch well and fit, and that each that when the match was first announced that I had little faith in its being fought ou on its merits, for I believed that a big house would be attracted by the announcement of the go, but that the police would interfere the instant the men stopped light work and began punching for keeps. I may have no reason for this fear, but you can tell now.

If John L. Sullivan gets out of his troubl with the Mississippi authorities and meets Joe McAuliffe in Virginia City, as is now talked of, I think "the Mission Boy," as Joe is called here, will feel very sore and poor after the affair is over. Those who saw him fight Peter Jackson here tell me that Me was never in the contest. He is slow with his arms and particularly slow on his feet, and I hardly think he can give Sully as good a fight as Slade did. For this reason I think cunning Billy Madden will get all the newspaper talk out of the affair that he can and that the man who sees him put up five thou and of his simpleons (if he has them, and I trust he has), on Joe's chances against Sully ms optics keen enough to see the grass green in December. Oh, no, no! Sully is not meat for Joe and no one is better aware of this fact than Handsome William.

In regard to the the Sullivan-Jackson go here I can only report "progress." The California club is anxiously awaiting the result of Sully's legal complications. The instant he is free from them the directors will begin preparations for the affair. Meantine they are receiving suggestions as to its management by mail from all parts of the union. For the benefit of these scribes I will say that Mr. Fulda and the club's directors have had a good deal of experience in fistic affairs and are fully capable of conducting this match to a termination without any outside aid. Strange to say, they are not crazy to make Lig mone, out of it but will be content with a reasonable profit and the satisfaction of knowing that the greatest gladiatorial combat of modern times took place and was decided in their ring under their auspices. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Joe Ellingsworth very foolishly got into a row with Joe Choyinskl's trainer one day last week, and on being remonstrated with by Choyinski, he smashed away at the latter. He paid dearly for his temerity for the Cali-forman gave him a hiding that he will have cause to remember for aw lile. He has now new training quarters. Ellingsworth is quick tempered and did wrong to assault Choyin-ski, but for all that the latter's course was hardly proper. He is too big for Ellingsworth, and it would have been just as well it se had borne that fact in mind after be had returned his blow with interest. Most people here think that Jack Davis of Omaha is down for a royal good licking when he faces Chovinski. Joe is working like beaver, and as he is a native and to the manner born, the beautiful climate of Cali fornia does not affect him injuriously as it has some eastern fighters. As for Ellings-worth, if he keeps cool and collected he ought to win this time with Kelleher. Denny s a very dangerous man, however. but one good punch, a right hand cross counter, but it is a hummer, and whenever he gets it "there" on an opponent "Down Goes McGinty" like a flash.

Australian Billy Murphy's friends canno inderstand why he failed to meet Johnny friffen in the east and are anxiously awaiting his return here that he may explain matters. It can hardly be because the purse was not large enough for William's custern trip was ack to this coast. He is a very thrifty chap He makes his own clothes, never sets em up and bouts every dollar he earns. Out here hey think him the fistle wonder of wonder art if he is as fond of fighting as they say he s, it seems strange that he so avoided Griffen whom he defeated here with case.

If Alf. Mitchell of London really means usiness there is little doubt that the California club will accommodate him and if o can convince it that he is worthy of the onsiderations, it will hang up a good steed urse for a fight between him and Jack bempsey. The latter will hardly return to Dempsey. The latter will hardly return to be the boxing instructor of the club unless given a chance to win a large sized purse and this offer will enable the club to hang it up. If Mr. Mitchell is in carnest, he should up. If Mr. Mitchell is in carness. lose no time in forwarding his record to the

Reddy Gallagher started east an Friday entry years old, and is the partial owner of night. He feels very bad over his misfortant as he felt sure of defeating. Metherby. He will go to Mt. Clements in Michigan for a spell and hopes that its waters will speedily

MELANGE FROM MACON'S PEN. | make him whole. During his brief stay on the Pacific coast he made a good many friends by his manly straight forward conduct.

# IMPLETIES.

MACON.

Never place so much confidence in your ninister as to sleep during the sermon. The McCalla llly toileth not, neither doth it spin, yet for three years it getteth its pay

The Sadducee is one who dares to offer an To any creed that does not quite deny the resurrection;
He knows no brighter world beyond, where souls from sin are free—
No golden hopes his life illume, and so he's

"Do you believe the eyes are the windows of the soul, as Emerson says!" "No. I don't. The mouth is the soul's window—at least that is where the soul ventilates itself."

"I hear Jay Gould entertained an angel unawares the other day." "Lucky for the angel. If Gould had known who it was he'd

have absorbed his crown and harp.' "By their work ye shall know them," is an old scriptural injunction. It applies to all except the tramp, who is known by his

The recording angel-A pretty typewriter. Rov. Sam Jones: Dancing girls look like adpoles, and a fashionable girl looks no more ke God's women than a Chinaman looks ke a salt mine.

"Spare the rod, spoil the child," observed little Tommy Toughoutt as he surreptitiously removed his father's fishpole from the closet ast Saboath and struck a bee line for the

I've noticed when I passed the plate around, The girls look as sweet as sucking doves; Ye also naticed coppers always fail From han's done up in twenty shilling gloves.—New York Herald.

"A Christian's like a railroad train," "Happy his lot or full of pain,

Or leave with the sun o'erhead. "But all along the same road go Till heaven appears in view, and then the pearly gates, we know, Whether we started mid rain or snow,

Will swing to pass us through. "So all aboard for Canaan's shore!" He cried with might and main; Arousing drowsy Deacon More, Who yelled while making for the door:

"I want the other train!"

—New York Herald. Willie, aged ten, and Jemmy, aged six, were playing together. One of them was minutely examining a fly. "I wonder now God made him!" he exclaimed. "God don't make flies as carpenters make things," observed the other boy; "God says, "Let there be flies," and there is flies."

First Village Maid-Did you know the new minister had arrived. Second Village Maid

-You bet: I saw him get off the train, and
followed him home from the station; and
what do you think! When he stapped in the
had I saw that horeid Miss Sniffkins whip mark, and I hear the mean old cat's set to work making him a pair of embroidered slip

### SINGULARITIES.

A Mendville rooster whipped an owl, a dog ind two roosters.

A chicken with four legs, four wings and two heads has just been hatched at Delmar, Del.

A tree was felled recently at Tillamook Ore, that was 130 feet long while the butt measured only one foot through.

Chinese pheasants, unknown in Oregon ten cars ago, are now so numerous there as to be a nuisance, and farmers are shooting them. Hiram Roundtree, of Chehalis, Wash., re-

ently killed a cougar 9 feet 5 inches in length He is the champion hunter of his section. A lion cub at the Cincinnati Zoo is being raised with a black cat. It is very fond of pussy, and they play and frolic together most

A mule was taken to Clancy's shop, in Grass Valley, Cal., to be shod. The heast kicked the shed to pieces and hoisted the anvil through the roof. Clancy swore he would shoe that mule, and he did, but he had to use a bucket of chloroform first, A large sewer in Portland, Ore., becoming

choked, workmen dug it open, and to their great surprise found the roots of a shade tree had forced a passage through the walls and formed a solid mass for lifty feet. The top of the sewer is ten feet below the surface During a storm which recently raged in the

anton of Neuchatei, in Switzerland, a hower of living caterpillars fell on the hill of Cretets. They were in myriads and of three species—some yellow, the others black and varying in length. • Among the caterpilars were many other insects. A white and red robin astonishes the fisher

en of Quonochontaug, R. I. It has built its est in a shaggy reach of pasture near the hundering ocean breakers. The bird's body s of a snowy white, even to the tip of its tail, xcepting its breast, which is a rosy red. The Boston Journal declares that "a red and white robin was never heard of before. Margaret Kinney of Alpena, Mich., has

seen asleep for two years. She lies motion ess on the bod for two weeks at a time, tak ng neither food nor drink. She has not spoken during the entire time, and rarely opens hereyes. Her general health seems to be good, but her face has a deathly white appearance. Formerly she was vivacious and very bright. The cause of her long sleep is a izzler for physicians. It was preceded by a very slight sickness.

There is a species of acacia which is commonly called the angry tree. When the sun sets the leaves fold up and the twigs coil tightly. If the shoots are handled the leaves rustle and move uneasily for a time. If this queer plant is removed from one pot to another it seems angry, and the leaves stand out in all directions, like quills on a porcu-pine. A pungent and sickening odor, said to resemble that given off by a rattlesnake when annoyed, fills the air, and it is only after an hour or so that the leaves fold in the natural way. Virginia, Nev., has one of these trees prought from Australia.

Fred Couch, who suffered an accident in Ansonia, Conn., whereby he lost all power of speech, has as mysteriously gained it again. He was riding on the ears to Great Barringon, Mass., with his wife and child, when he fell a peculiar itching in his throat. As the train neared Great Barrington Couch looks out of the window, and, turning toward his wife, exclaimed: "Mother used to go by that road!" These were the first words he had poken since the accident. He continues to

An Absolute Cure.
The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-onnee tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for all sores, burns. wounds, chapped hands and all skin eruptions Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABJETINE OINT-Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box-by mail 30 cents

# CONNUBIALITIES.

Boston ladies attend baseball games in large numbers. They are on the lookout for a good catch. The divorce statistics recently published made a very bad showing for the District of Columbia, the ratio of divorce to marriage

eing one to twenty.

A Jackson county (W. Va.) school teacher of thirty the other day cloped with and was married to one of her pupils of the mature age of sixteen years:

According to the results of an inquiry insti-tuted by the French government there are at present in France 2,000,000 households in which there was one, 2,500,000 two children, 1,500,000 three, about 1,000,000 four, 550,000 five, 330,000 six, and 200,000 seven or more. The secret marriage of Miss Minnie Doo-little of Canistota, N. Y., to Edward Grant, a passenger train brakenian on the West Shore road, has caused much comment. Miss Doo-little is the daughter of Frunk H. Doolittle of Canistota, a wealthy and prominent man, and president of the villatle. She met Grant on

her numerous visits to Syracuse and fell in love with him.

Fifty years since a lovers' quarrel sepa-rated John Purvis and Miss. Alice Tuesdale of Aberdeen, Scotland. The other night they were married at Independence, Mo., and started for their old home. The beddels started for their old home. The bride is sty four years old, while the groom is set

former sweetheart, and swallowed a potion of laudanum. She soon became insensible and when a physician was called was thought to be dead. Mr. Rand was sent for At 10 o'clock Miss Westphal revived, and soon after her parents sent for a minister. On his ar-rival Rand was told that he must marry the girl, then and there, and the ceremony was performed. Miss Westphal was so weak that she could not raise her head from the pillow, and could barely answer the ques-

The royal family of Wied, a Rhenish pro-The royal family of Wied, a Khenish pro-vines, has had regent attention attracted to itself by the elopement of the prince of Wied's eldest son, a youth of eighteen, with a rich Hamburg widow. The statement that the family is in poverty is not true. The prince is one of the wealthiest in Germany, and his wite, Princess Marie, of the Netherand his wife, Princess Marie, of the Nether-lands, sister of the late queen of Sweden, in-herited an immense fortune from her father. The royal family of Wied counts its fortune

About Carpets.

Buying carpets is like buying a house, a farm or a horse; it must suit your eye, your purse, your comfort. No lady has a pleasant recollection of a carpet department or the store wherein her carpet was purchased if the pattern is poor, the colors hideous, or the quality inferior. It may be she allowed her-self to overlook all these defects to save a little money at the time of purchase only to regret it as long as the carpet lasts. The Morse dry goods company of Omaha make a specialty of carpets of all kinds. Honest quality, perfect patterns at fair price on can't buy all these things in "job lots, but you can buy them at reasonable prices from the Morse dry goods company. All grades of finest wilton, body brussels, axminster and other carpets as well as choice patterns in ingrains, tapestry, linoleums, rugs, etc. Are you building or furnishing a house! If so, let us figure on your carpets and curtains. We carry as large a stock as though we did not keep dry goods, making a specialty of carpets and draperies. THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.



DR. J. E. MCGREW THE SPECIALIST. PRIVATE The Doctor is unsurpassed in the treatment of all

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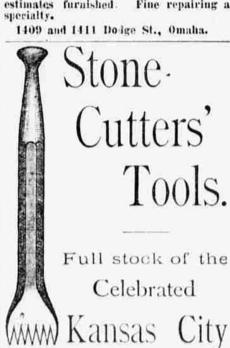
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CATARRH Blood, Heart, Liver, Rid-neys and Bladder cured. SYPHILIS Cured in 30 to 50 days. The most rapid, safe, and effectcal profession. Every trace of the disease re-OMAHA, NES.

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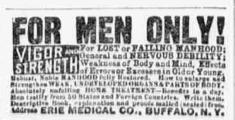


The oldest and largest carriage factory n Omaha for line work, using the celebrated spring washer axle. Drafts and estimates furnished. Fine repairing a

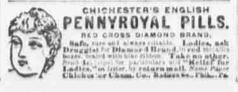


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# Annewalts, 115-N-15 TH ST. SPECIAL SALE

We shall place on sale To-mory FOW THIRTY-SIX DOZEN CHILDREN'S

Black Straw Flats, At 14c Each. Good Quality.

BIG BARGAIN. Come early for they won't last

SPECIAL PRICES On all Trimmed and Untrimmed

### Hats and Bonnets THIS WEEK.

A pleasure to show goods. ANNEWALT'S, Late of Chicago. 2nd Door North of Kelley, Stiger & Co. OUR MOTTO-Right Goods at Right Prices.

# WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Elegant copper-plate engraved Invitations, Announcements and Reception Cards. Also typeprinted invitations. Samples sent for stamp.

CHASE & EDDY. BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS, 113 South 16th Street.

School Bond Proclamation.

By the direction of the board of education of the school district of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, notice is of the school district of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of said school district, that a special election is hereby ealied, to be held Saturday, May 31, 1800, at which said election the following question and proposition will be submitted to a vote of the electors of said school district, to-wit:

Shall emsent and authority be given to the heard of education of the school district of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska, to issue the bonds of said school district in the said bonds to be two hundred and fifty thousand \$250,000 dellars.

The said bonds to be two hundred and fifty thousand \$250,000 dellars.

The said bonds to be two hundred and fifty the number, of the denomination of one thousand \$11,000 dellars each, dated July 1, isel, and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annual, interest payable semi-annually, the principal to become due in twenty years from date of said bonds; and the principal and interest to be payable at the Nebraska kiseal Azency, in the city of New York, in the state of New York.

Shall the proceeds arising from the said of New York.

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For the purchase of a site in the vicinity For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Gibson, at 2,549
For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Fort Oraha, at 2,549
For the purchase of a site in or near Windsor plane, at 5,000
For the purchase of a site in or near Fedfori place, at For the purchase of additional ground for the Center school site, ecourer of Eleventh and Center streets, at 4,590
For the purchase of additional ground for the Long school site, Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets, at 4,590
For the purchase of additional ground for the Hartman school site, Sixteenth street, near Williams, at 10,000
For the purpose of erecting school buildings;

mgs:
A building on the Long school site, located at Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets, at an estimated cast of.
A building on the Franklin school site, located at Thirty-lifth and Franklin

located at Thirty-fifth and Franklin streets, at an estimated cost of.

A building on the West Omaba school site, located at Thirty-minth and Jones streets, at an estimated cost of.

A building on the Center school site, located at Eleventh and Center streets, at an estimated cost of.

For an addition to the high school building, located on Capitol square, at an estimated cost of.

For adding to the Paul school building, to be created on Twenty-second street. 20,000 The above proposition shall be considered as one entire proposition.

The vote on said proposition shall be "Yes" or "No."

The vote on said proposition shad of "les" or "No."

All votes "Yes" on said proposition will be regarded and considered as authorizing the issumee of said bonds, and will also be regarded and considered as authorizing the expenditure of the money arising from the said of such bends for the purposes specified in this proclamation.

All votes "No" shall be regarded and considered as against the issuance of said bonds. And if a majority of all votes east at said election shall have thereon "Yes," then said proposition shall be declared adopted.

If a majority of said votes shall have upon them "No," then said proposition shall be declared adopted.

clared lost.

The polls shall be open on the day of said election at 8 o'clock in the norming and shall continue open until 6 o'clock p. m. of the same day. The polling places of said election shall be at the following named places in the school districts of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska: IN THE CITY OF OMAHA.

IN THE CITY OF OMAHA.

First polling district at the Jackson school building on Jackson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Second polling district at Pacific school building on Pacific street, between Ninth and Tenth sireets.

Third polling district at the Conter school building on the corner of Eleventh and Center streets.

streets.

SECOND WARD.

First polling district at the Hartman school uniding on Systeenth street near Williams.

Second polling district at the Castellar school building at the corner of Eighteenth nd Castellar streets.
Third polling district at 1519 Leavenworth

First polling district at the Dodge school building, corner of Eleventh and Dodge streets. streets.
Second polling district at 1922 Harney street. FOURTH WARD, First polling district at the High school building on Capitol square.
Second polling district at the Leavenworth school building corner of Seventeenth and Leavenworth streets.

First WARD.

First polling district at the St. Barnubas school building on California street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
Second polling district at the Lake school building, corner Nineteenth and Spruce streets.

First polling district at the Long school building, corner of Franklin and Twenty-sixth streets.

Second pailing district at the Saratoga school building, corner of Twenty-fourth and Commercial streets.

Third polling district at the Franklin school building, corner of Thirty-fifth and Franklin streets.

SEVENTH WARD. SIXTH WARD.

Seventh wards.

Seventh wards.

First polling district at the Park school building corner of Twenty-ninth street and Westworth avenue.

Second polling district at the Dupont school building on the corner of Twenty-ninth and Mairian streets.

First polling district at the Izard school building corner of Twentieth and Izard streets.

Second polling district at the Webster school building, corner of Twentieth and Izard streets.

Second polling district at the Webster school building, corner of Twenty-eighth avenue and Webster street.

NISTH WARD.

First polling district at the Farnam school building at the corner of Twenty-ninth avenue and Farnam street.

Second polling district at the Walnut Hill school building on Hamilton street near Dala street.

This done and proclaimed by order of the

school building on Humilton acceptance of the street.

This done and proclaimed by order of the board of edudation of the school district of Omina, in the county of Douglas. In the state of Nobrasko, this light day of May, A. D., 1890.

In witness thereof, I have hereinto set my hird and canced the seal of said school district to be affixed this day and year last above written.

President Board of Education.

Attest

Attest J. H. Pipen, Secretary, May200106