NEWS FROM NEBRASKA TOWNS

The Pharmaceutical Examinations by the State Board at Hastings.

A SHERIFF'S FIGHT WITH AN ARMED MANIAC

Business Failure at Fremont-An Assignment at Fairfield-Sold a Forged Note-Other State News.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 14 -- | Special to Time Bre. !- The board of examiners of the Nebraska state board of pharmacy, consisting of Henry Cook, president, Red Cloud; Max Becht, vice president, Omaha; J. E. Riggs, vice president, Lincoln; Henry D. Boyden, secretary, and James Reed, treasurer, met a t 9 a. m. this morning in the parlors of the Bostwick hotel, at Hastings, for the exam ination of applicants for registration as pharmacists in the state of Nebraska. The following named persons were present: Wilber Ames, Beaver City; A. H. Brooke, Rose-land; O. W. Bullard, Beaver City; A. J. Croff, Davenport; H. J. Dixon, Boelus; T. M. Gairdner, Waco; John W. Henry, Ravenn; Charles H. Hudson, Ragan; Frank H. Harrington, Arcadia; L. W. McConnell, McCook; Willis McGonegal, Juniata; Sidney McCague, Red Cloud; John McPherson, Wilox; Harry D. Rugg, Harvard; Oliver S. Ramsey, Ireland; A.A. Schutzenback, Grand Island: A. D. Attwood and E. R. Walzier

The examinations consisted of questions in practical pharmacy, theoretical pharmacy, materia medica, toxicology and chemistry and the identification of drugs. The board met at Omaha on the 11th instant and had twelve applicants. At Lincoln on the 12th and had twenty-four applicants, and at Hastings today and had eighteen applicants. The meetings occur quarterly and each time they are held thu and Lincoln and a third town in tne state determined upon at the close of the session. The next meeting for examination will occur at Omaha, February 10; Lincoln, February 11, and Grand Island, February 12,

Business Failure at Fremont. FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The mercantile firm of Goldgraber Brothers failed today. At noon Sheriff Malloon took possession of their business on a chattel mortgage held by Marshal Field. Within a few minutes the following claims against the firm were filed with the claims against the firm were filed with the county cierk: John V. Farwell, \$4,900; Fremont National bank, \$2,000; H. Samuels, \$1,111; M. H. Gross, \$1,050; H. B. Claffin & Co., \$3,288; Marshall Field, \$2,653; Samuel Goldgraber, \$4,520; B. H. Goldgraber, \$300; Rosa Goldgraber, \$850; J. T. Robinson, \$113; Greensfelder, Florsheim & Co., \$401—making a total of \$21,800. The firm operated two stores, one a dry goods and the other a cloth-ing store. They were burned out less than a year ago and their financial ability was seri jured. The assets are supposed to be about \$30,000.

A Musical Event at David City. DAVID CITY, Neb., Nov. 44.- [Special to THE BRE. !- The justly celebrated "T. K." quartette of Omaha gave one of their peerless entertainments in Thorpe's opera house in this city last night. One of the bright and particular attractions of the evening was Miss Estella Thorpe, one of the city's own fair daughters. She favored the discriminat-ing audience with several beautiful soprano solos. Miss Thorpe is the only daughter of W. B. Thorpe of this city, owner of the opera house in which the entertainment was held. She is a pupil of Brownell hall, Omaha.

Nebraska City Joyful.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 14 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The people of Ne braska City and the country surrounding participated tonight in a jollification over the defeat of prohibition. The streets of the city were crowded with people. A large procession was formed and marched through the principal streets. The committee on speakers was disappointed and orators were lacking for the occasion, but what was lacking in speakers was made up in fireworks, decorations, small boys and a great dean of

A Failure and an Assignment.

FARRIELD, Neb., Nov. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—C. J. Furer's grain elerator was closed by the sheriff this morning. Liabilities about \$25,000, assets nominal. The firm of Furers & Pearsall, of which he was a member, made an assignment this morning. They were running the most extensive creamery in the state and doing a successfut business. The assignment was a result of the failure. It is thought Furers & Pearsall will pay all debts in full.

A Fight with a Mantac.

OSCROLA, Neb., Nov. 14.-[Special to THE BEE. |- This morning an insane man, temporarily in the custody of Sheriff Hamilton, made an assault upon the unguarded sheriff, who had brought his charge's breakfast. The madman was armed with a knife and stabbed his keeper twice in the back. In the strug-gle for the knife the sheriff also had his hand severely cut. None of the wounds are seri-

Sold a Forged Note.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 14.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-F. S. Smith, alias Perkins, was arrested in Brown county for the sale of a forged note for \$41.25 to D. C. West at the Nehawka bank, Cass county, and brought to this city today. Smith was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to the dis-

German-American Citizens' Club. BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 15.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. - The Gage County Personal Rights league has organized under the name of the Gorman-American Citizens' club.
The officers of the new organization are
Jacob Klein, president; F. D. Kees, vice
president; George Segelke, secretary; Ed
Knoering, secretary.

A Daily Alliance Organ. BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 14.- Special Tele egram to THE BEE.]-The weekly Arbor State, the ailiance organ, will begin a daily morning issue in this city next Sunday. It is to be published seven times a week. The editorial triumvirate will consist of E. C. Carrell, J. R. Dodds and Bert Gillespie.

Beatrice's Storm Sewers. BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 14.- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Messrs. Swigert, Shepard and Atwater were awarded the contract for building the new storm sewers by the city council in special session last night. The contract price is \$11,164.15.

IOWA NEWS.

Agricultural College Troubles. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 14- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-It has been known for some time that there was trouble in the management of the state agricultural college at Ames. The matter came to a climax las evening, when the resignations of President Chamberlin, Prof. Smith of the chair of agriculture and Prof. Mount of the chair of engineering were asked for, tendered and accepted. Miss Eva Pike, musical professor, also resigned. Prot. W. E. Stanton, long connected with the faculty, has been made president temporarily, with the opportunity of the position permanently if he will accept it. F. E. Davidson, member of the senior class and winner of the second place in the pratorical contest, has been denied his diploma because of plagiarism, it having been discovered that his oration had been delivered at an interstate contest in Ohio five Chamberlin, Prof. Smith of the chair of agri pred at an interstate contest in Ohio five

Half a Century of Citizenship KROSAUQUA, Ia., Nov. 14.-|Special to THE Bar !-- An interesting anniversary was held in this city today, being a commemorative dinner given in honor of Judge George G. Wright of Des Moines at the home of his friend, Hon. Edwin Manning, a pioneer of this section and probably the wealthlest man in the state. The occasion of the event was to celebrate the completion of fifty years that

Judge Wright has been a citizen of Iowa, coming here as a lawyer half a century ago and remaining here twenty-five years. The people here have watched the career of Judge Wright with commendable pride, first at the bar, then on the bench of the state and in state politics and later as United States sentences. ator from Iowa. There are probably fifty people in this county who were here fifty years ago when Judge Wright came, and most of them were present today—making a most notable gathering of Iowa pioneers. Among the distinguished guests from other points was Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States circuit court, whose home is at Little Rock, Ark., and who is one of the "boys" educated in the law under Judge "boys" educated in the law under Judge Wright, Ex-Governor Gear of Burlington was also present. Mrs. Wright has been here for several days and Judge Wright came this morning in company with his son, General Solicitor Thomas S. Wright of the Rock Island railway.

Woman Suffrage in the M. E. Church. FORT DODGE, In , Nov. 14.— Special Telegram to Tue Bee. | — Woman suffrage in the M. E. church is carrying the day in Iowa Returns from nearly all the church elections in the various charges of the northwestern lows district indicate that woman suffrage has carried the day by an overwhelming majority. The question at issue was whether women should be admitted to the general conference as delegates. In each charge a regu-lation election was held, the polls teing kept open all day. The result is very gratifying to the women, the more so because there was some lively opposition in places.

Iowa's Immigration Commissioner. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 14 .- Special to THE BEE. |-Colones P. G. Ballingall of Ottumwa was yesterday appointed commissioner of immigration for Iowa by Governor Boies. It is only an honorary position with no salary and indistinctly defined duties. Colonel Bal lingail expects to start soon on a tour around the world and is expected, under his new office, to present the advantages of lowa as a good place to make a home to the people with whom he comes in contact. The office was established in 1878 by a special act of the legislature and has not been filled since 1884, when Governor Sherman made a similar ap

Editor Williams Acquitted. IDA GROVE, Ia., Nov. 14 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-George F. Williams, the old-time editor of Ida Grove, had his cele brated arson trial this week. Colonel Keat-ley and George W. Argo of Sloux City and Hon. T. A. Berry of Ida Grove assisted the defense. The jury returned a verdict in

a few hours of not guilty. A Verdict for Defendant. Missouri Valley, Ia., Nov. 14.-[Special relegram to Tue Bee. |-The suit brought by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brezee against M olbrook, alleging \$19,000 damages for famation, closed today, giving M. Hollefamation. brook a verdict for costs.

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS. She Opens the W. C. T. U. Conven-

tion at Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.-The national con vention of the Women's Christian Temperance union began here this afternoon with a large attendance, President Francis E. Willard presiding. A public meeting was held tonight at which Miss Willard delivered the annual address. It is lengthy, covering 107 pages. It dealt with the year's work and declared the Women's Christian Temperance union to be now closing its best year and one

of its largest increase in membership.

It asserted that the original package decision resulted in the most helpful temperance agitation of the year. It declared against high license and for probibition by law, by politics and by woman's ballot. Miss Willard said: "We women want one-half the world, an undivided half." She advised the organization of a woman's council in every town, to be composed of the presidents of the various societies engaged in women's work, this to be a sort of clearing house of their work. By such a unification of wo-men's enterprise it will be practicable to build a women's tempie in every town to serve as a rendezvous for their varied philanthropic work, and by its rental to help carry

that work forward.
"February 15 to 18 next has been set for the first regular meeting of the women's na-tional council at Cincinnati, and the National Woman's Christian Temperance union is in vited to send representative women shall speak in its behalf. "Let us name a day for a general move

crusade. Let the local unions divide in two and threes, starting out early in the morning and continuing until evening, canvassing for new members and leaving literature in each home. It is thought that hundreds and thou sands of women the world over doing mis sionary work the same day will give faith, courage and success." Miss Willard asked that the convention

vote on such a day for next year. Also on the question of a petition from the women of the civilized world to the czar against politi-cal prisoners being classed with those guilty of crimes and against their being treated with so much harshness. The business of the con vention begins tomorrow.

Gould Does Some Figuring. New York, Nov. 14. - In the Sun tomorrow will appear a letter addressed to the editor from Jay Gould in which the writer says there are a group of roads known as the Western and Southwestern systems, traversing a most fertile and rapidly developing territory of the United States and that the stock and bonds of these properties is held by thousands of investors in the east and upon the prosperity of these reads many small in-vestors depend for dividends upon which to live, "Something over eighteen months ago," writes Gould, "during a period of great depression three great banking houses in-

depression three great banking houses in-vited the presidents of these roads to meet. The result of that meeting was the formation of the so-called presidents' agreement, and it may interest you to know the difference in the net earnings of this group of mads as between the rates which were established and maintained for several months after that agreement and the rates that pre-vailed under the disorganized state of affairs that has existed since the agreement was broken. I estimate the total number of tons moved one mile annually by this group to be 16,000,000,000. The auditor of one of these roads furnished me with a statement showing the difference between the rates under the presidents' agreement and present which amounts to an increase of 14-100 mills per ton per mile. Applying this difference of 14-100 mills to 16,000,000,000, the gross annual tons of one mile gives the startling figures of \$22,400,000 annual decline in the net earning of this system of roads as between their operation under the presidents' agreement and the loose methods now prevailing. Under this condition of things it is hoped the bank-ers can be induced to call the presidents together again with the assurance that they have the the whole mass of investors behind

The Government Watchful. Washington, Nov. 14.-Late advices from the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, are to the effect that the excitement among the Indians on account of the new Messiah is rapidly increasing. Some apprehension is felt that if active measures are not taken by the government a serious outbreak may occur during the early spring, or even before. It is said, however, the government has the whole situation in hand and will at once and effectually crush out the very first signs of an uprising.

Embezzier Yardley Leaves Omaha. John W. Yardley, the embezzler-from Canada, who acted as the prohibition spy and sneak, was taken out of jail yesterday and started for Montreal, accompanied by Detective Bowman of Chicago, who first made the arrest. Yardley consented to go without waiting for extradition papers, although they are on the way to Omaha.

The Lady Godiva must have had exception ally long hair since it completely concealed her lovely person. Since Ayer's Hair Vigor came into use such examples are not so rare as formerly. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but gives it a rich, silken texture.

The Cincinnati Club Evnelled New York, Nov. 14.—The National leagu this afternoon expelled the Cincinnati club for playing with clubs ineligible under the

national agreement. An application from J.

Brush, representing several Cincinnati peo-ple, for the league franchise, was granted.

LABORING MEN SWINDLED. A Sioux City Employment Agent Fined

in Police Court. W. F. Gibbons is a young man from Sloux City, but at present he is boarding at the county jail. Young Gibbons and his father operate an employment bureau in the corn city, and they seem to have adopted some unscrupulous methods of making money in the business. Yesterday morning the younger member of the firm arrived in Omaha, accompanied by fifteen laboring men, who had paid the employment pureau of Gibbons & Son \$6 each, in consideration of an agreement by which the men were to be transported to Seattle, Wash., and furnished employment when they arrived there at \$2 a day, with board at \$4.50 a week. When the men and their employer arrived in Omaha, however, Mr. Gibbons offered them passes to Newcastle, Wyo., which they would not accept. He ex-plained that the comyany for which he had plained that the comyany for which he had emoloyed the men, Klipatrick Brothers & Collins, did not want any men at Seattle, but would give the men work in the Black Hills. The men saw at once that they had been swindled and began to make considerable dis-

turbance about the matter.
Officer Fleming, who is on duty at the union depot, inquired into the cause of the trouble and when the matter was explained to him he asked young Gibbons what he intended to do about it. Gibbons became inscient and said it was none of Fieming's business what he did. He was promptly arrested and taken

to the police station.
At 3 o'clock the case was called. The fifteen men were all in court and had their con-tracts with them. Judge Helsley fined Gib-bons \$20 and costs for carrying concealed weapons, and in default of payment he was taken to the county jail. He acted very surly and stubborn, saving he would not send a line or a word to his father about the matter, but would board the fine out in the county

poor fellows who had been swindled out of \$0 each said they had left good posi-tions in Stoux City upon the promise of some-thing better. Now they find themselves out of a job and their last cent gone. They will return to Sioux City and prosecute the firm for obtaining money under false pretenses.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. Rolis of Cheyenne is at the Casey. J. H. Blake of Salt Lake is at the Barker J. E. Gavin of Kansas City is at the Mur C. B. Brown of New York is at the Mil-

G. M. Yates of Chicago is in the city, at the C. D. Clark of Evanston, Wyo., is at the W. J. Perry of Wayne is registered at the C. A. Fuller of Chicago is in the city, at the Merchants.

J. E. Hall of Boston was at the Millard L. F. Kimbail and wife of Denver are a H. E. Hackman of St. Louis is in the city, at the Murray. R, S. Harvey of Spokane Falls, Wash., is

at the Paxton

A. B. Hayes of Ogden, Utah, is registered J. G. Davis of Tilton, N. H., is in the city, at the Millard. F. A. Harrington of San Francisco is at the Merchants. James Barron of Minneapolis was at the Casey last night W. H. Jarden of Philadelphia was at the

Murray last night. Charles Badgette of Cheyenne is in the city, at the Paxton. Rev. isaac Houlgate of Wymore was at the Merchants last night. J. F. Brink of Grand Junction, Colo., is in

Mrs. Larkin of Salt Lake is in the city visiting Mrs. Balch of the Barker hotel. E. A. Fitzgerald, formerly day clerk at the Merchants, is now head clerk at the Barker. Charles Kern, the newly elected democratic treasurer of Cook county, Itlinois, is in the city, at the Murray. Mrs. J. F. Larkin, mother of Mrs. A. L. Pollock of Salt Lake City, is stopping for a

few days with Mrs. Loomis at 1320 Wirt G. W. R. Mattison of Providence, R. I., in the city, at the Murray. Mr. Mattison is here for the purpose of investing in Omaha

Steve McWhorton left last night for Chi-cago. He will be gone a week and will return with his wife and children who are visiting D. N. Richardson, editor of the Davenpor

Ia., Democrat and , president of the Northwestern Press asso ciation, was in the city yesterday at the Millard. The funeral of Mrs. John N. Nelson will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 1588 North Eighteenth street. Interment in Prospect Hill.

At the Hotels. The Casey—J. F. Wayland, Des Moines; R. C. McConahay, Chicago; W. H. Leason and wife, Wilcox: Samuel Jones, Hamburg, Mich.; A. C. Fisher, Chicago; C. W. Turrell, Adair Ia.; S.W. Lane, Clintonville, Ia.; F.W. Redford Lincoln.

Lincoln.

The Murray—Henry Hardson, C. Islen, D. Lanferty, H. Warrington, A. Seldiver, A. W. Brown, R. Hazen, James Dunn, R. R. Laird, New York; S. H. Kohn, O. W. Denicke, W. A. McCoy, L. K. Tjerney, G. H. Kern, Chleago; John McAusland, Providence, R. I.; Charles Dean, Milwaukee; E. T. Lyon, St. Louis; C. A. Henna, Lincoln; D. Cunningham, Cadiz, O.

Henna, Lincoln; D. Cunningham, Cadiz, O.

The Merchants'—T, H. Bradbury, Misses
Vroom, Ewart, Manners, Henderson, Mrs.
Williams, Carter Hutchinson, Wahoo, Neb.;
Josie Keefer, Lafayette, Ind.; F. R. Graham,
Lincoln; J. W. Smith, Callaway; C. C. Worrell,
Cedar Creek; A. M. Clark, Kansas City; Frank
Dean, Sloux City; H. R. Mann, Buffalo, Wyo.;
J. J. Rockford, Rapid City, S. D.; E. P. Smith
and family, Seward.

The Paxton—Albert Waycott, St. Lonis;

J. J. Rockford, Rapid City, S. D.; E. P. Smith and family, Seward.

The Paxton—Albert Waycott, St. Louis; Floyd Platt, Kansas City; A. B. Charde, Oakland, Neb.: George Downing. Boyd Putnam, Boston; W. B. McCord, Minneapolls; L. H. Kent. Orleans, Neb.; Ira Johnson, Kearney; A. H. Browner, New York; Charles W. Weston, J. C. Sounuli, Chicago; H. A. Newkirk, Pittsburg; Theo Springer, Chicago; Edward Blewitt, Fremont, Neb.; A. C. Thompson, Chicago.

The Barker—R. H. Van Horn, Baltimore; J. J. Bell, Baltimore; Mrs. Larkin, Salt Lake; Mrs. McAyer, Calestoge, Cal.; A. J. Gregory and wife, San Francisco; George L. Oshorn, Davenpert; F. W. Kramer, Lincoln; J. W. Love, Fremont; Charles Burrus, Lincoln; R. G. Fleming, Columbus; J. F. Heuff, Kalamazoo; John G. Doren, Bayton, O.; J. E. Marsh, Minden; Thomas H. Burns, New York; S. M. Kohr, Leavenworth; Boyd Putnam, New York, The Millard—E. H. Martin, Boston; J. C. Digzs, St. Louis; M. Franklin, Kansas City; C. L. Plueger, St. Louis; C. F. Beamens, Brocklyn, N. Y.; H. F. McAdow, Knnsas City; J. D. Black, R. V. Johnson, New York; W. N. Yeaton, H. Benkenbine, Philadeiphia; John McKae, Creston, Ia.; Mrs. W. Fenton, Miller, S. D.; William F. Coad, Rapid City; D. N. Richardson, Davenport; G. W. Hood and wife, N. F. Ehrenfield, Pittsburg; E. P. Mills, dutte City, Mont; William Swift and wife, New York; Mrs. Mary McDonald, Rockport, N. Y.; A. M. Walker, Des Moines; James W. Dawes, Crete.

Nebraska People Abroad. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Charles N. Hayes of Omaha is at the Auditorium. E. W. Hunt of Lincoln is at the Palmer. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14 .- C. C. Ellington

of Omaha spent yesterday in St. Joseph. C. E. Anderson and E. F. Pellis of Lincoln are registered at the Pacific. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14.—S. M. Chapman, J. M. Patterson, E. R. Todd, A. B. Ladd and F. M. Richey of Piattsmouth are at the Coates house. They are en route for Galveston, Tex., to attend the deep water harbor banquet to be given November 19 by the Galveston chamber of commerce.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were is

med by Judge Shields yesterday; Name and address. Nils Hanson, Omaha Charles G. Piersson, South Omaha..... Ellen Carlson, Omaha..... Building Pormits.

The following permits were issued by the superintendent of buildings yesterday: T. L. Van Born, four-story brick apart-ment house. Twenty-third and Leav-enn-worth streets. Two minor permits.

Total.....

THE CLANT OF THE BENCH.

A Tribute to the Late Justice Miller by Members of the Bar.

JUDGE WOOLWORTH'S ELOQUENT EULOGY.

A Remarkable Gathering and a Merited Memorial of One of the Greatest Minds in Modern Jurisprudence.

The space within the bar of the United States court was crowded yesterday morning with prominent attorneys from all sections of the district and from this city. A number of federal officials and prominent citizens were also present. The cause of this gathering was found in the announcement that the committee appointed to prepare and report a nemorial and resolutions bearing upon the life and death of the late Justice Samuel F. Miller would report to the court. Hon. J. M. Woolwor th introduced the fol-

lowing:

"The announcement having been made from the bench that on October 14 last, at his home in Washington, the Hon. Samuel F. Miller, the senior associate justice of the su-preme court of the United States and a judge of this court departed this life,
"It is ordered that the following memorial be entered upon the journal:

"The judicial career of Mr. Justice Miller covered a period in the history of the country of momentous interest. The novel and grave questions to which the civil war gave rise, as well is its course and progress as in the readjustment of the forces and the de-partments of the government after its close, expanded the various jurisdictions of the court to its utmost constitutional competency. In the high debates—upon these tremes-dous issues, this eminent—jurist held a high, and as far as was permitted, to any one man, a dominant part. He helped largely to establish upon their true foundations the prin riples of the constitution as the same shall hereafter from generation to generation be administered.
"Nor was his service limited to that great

function. In every department of the law, novel and great questions were brought into judgment and in their solution he exercised adequate powers. To great capacity for labor, he added equal aptitude to his duties: his was the rare combination of industry and intuition. Unconscious of the solicitudes of those who seek applause, he never gave heed to what was alien to a just consideration. Im-patient of incompetency of council and incomconsequence in argument, he giadly accepted all real sids to a correct conclusion: no reputation was great enough to mislead him and no counsel was so obscure as not to be able to command his attention to whatever was use-ful, honest and sound in the discussion. His capacious mind was stored with the treasures of vast learning. His reasoning was direct, rapid, accurate and certain, so that in the re sult the impression was not of the process by which it was reached somuch as of the power of the demonstration. To him may be applied Charles Lamb's description of the old Beacher of the luner Temple, his step was massy and elephantine, his face square as the ition's, his gait peremptory and path-keeping, indivertable from his way as a moving col-

"The style of his composition was judicial it was accurate, concise, vigorous and virile and his opinions abound in single sentences, comprehensive beyond the writings of almost any other judge. He was a living oracle of

"When not exercising his magistracy, he was easy of approach by the humblest, gentle in his nature, attractive in his manner, un-swerving in his affections and prave and chivalrous in the defence of his friends. "He was a great magistrate, and a good In support of the foregoing, Mr. Wool-

worth spoke as follows:

"How can I speak the words that are fit in this place? Under the stress of a personal grief, I dare not give expression to my own affliction. At the same time the restraints of this public ceremony call for measured terms in which to set forth the great charac-

ter which has ceased from among mea.
"It is one of the melancholy experiences of this poor human nature of ours, that, after he committal of the form of a dear friend to the ground, earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes, the life that is over seems indeed but a tale after it is told. The years and the but a tale after it is told. The years and the days were full of stir, and action, and service, and struggle, and achievement; each moment as it passed with its emotion, experience, growth seemed a life time; but now the memories of them are but shadows that do not abide; a few hours are hardly needed to rehearse what may be recalled; some incidents, some expression, some smiles, and tears, some fond emotions, they are almost all. The defect of memory is supplied by the affections of the heart; indeed our love diffuses itself over the charindeed, our love diffuses itself over the char-acter of our dead and is a sweeter consolation than any recital, save as it ministers to

"But it is all otherwise when we pass from our private experience and a personal grief to the contemplation of a life that has been part of the history of a great institution or of a great cause. Its circumstances more than fill the number of the years and days; its transactions rise to the grandeur of historic events; the character expands to the dimensions of the institution it illustrated, or the cause it served. It seems as if the tale were never wholly told. The affections instead of overbearing memory, are them-selves suppressed in the presence of the names of the great dead. "The time allotted to this exercise, does not

permit a minute account of Judge Miller's life. His mother came from the mountains of North Carolina, and his father from the interior of Pennsylvania, to the remote parts of Kentucky. They were of that rug ged manhood seen on the frontier which breeds a Webster, a Clay and a Lincoln. The conditions were simple; books not many in number filled the little shelf in the living-room—the bible—"Paradise Lost"—Shakespeare—writings of the Calvanistic faith—the Federalist—and—the—Constitution. Federalist and the Constitution. But high thought was there and high discourse—not of various topics, but of the great problems of human destiny and of civil government. In that humble home, under that most gentle but elevated instruc-tion, he was reared. 'The boy's schooling was not extended; a little Latin, some mathematics and a delight in natural science, was about all; but there was a true love of books. It was then he stored his memory with the verses of some of the modern poets and filled his imagination with the various scenes of the Waverly novels. His natural tastes mad him seek employment in the country dru store, from which he went to the medical col lege. Returning, he began the practice of medicine. He loved that science till his death; his last words were spent in describing his sensations when stricken down, and he knew as well as, the attending physician what it meant. At this time he began to experience the stricken death of the stricken death. what it meant. At this time he began to experience the exhibitantion of public speech
and of sharp contention. A debating
society which gave to the country town about all its entertainment
brought him into hand-to-hand struggle with
other minds. He felt also the stimulus of
companionship more or less free with a number of the mast viewous sons of Kentucky—a ber of the most vigorous sons of Kentuckyrace I may say, perhaps, more than an other in this land, always vigorous, self other in this land, always vigorous, self-dependent, masterfut and generous. These experiences and influence led him to turn from the practice of medicine to the profession of the law. He entered upon the new career at a mature ago—a circumstance which has been supposed not to give promise of large success. It may well be doubted if the inference is just. A mind of great natural vigor, trained to close processes not only by study, but by sharp collisions with others and a delight in the engagements of the bar gave promise of much from the great change. From the first these expectations were realized. About this time the people of the Commonwealth proposed to themselves the work of framing a system of government more fully developed, more consistent with the work of framing a system of government more fully developed, more consistent with modern schemes than that of 1799. The transcendent question was that of slavery. Heary Clay, the Guthries, the Breckenridges, the Harlans and others of the great families of Virginian extraction, entered into high debate. Cassius M. Clay led the slender forces of those who believed that slavery was an unmixed evil which must be rooted out, or would in time, like dragon's teeth, boar a frightful crop of personal and civil miseries.

"Young Miller joined himself to the new doctrine and carried into the contention that strennous, passionate, independent spirit which had come to him from his ancestry and had been developing all the years of his life But in the manner and measure of his advo-

cacyl see much of what afterwards became the man, His youthful reading of the the man. His youthful reading of the constitution, expounded, illustrated and enforced by the Federalist, guided his convictions. The great principles of the American polity as established by the fathers, led him to the belief that slavery was to be dealt with by the state and he strongly condermed the illustrations of the observations. the ill-regulated aspirations of the abolition ists who looked to the nation for redemption ists who looked to the nation for redemption. His soul abhorred the institution, not, I apprehend, chiefly for the physical miseries which it entailed upon the slave as they are portrayed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." What impressed his mind was the moral degradation of the condition; this he saw must become more and more abject from generation to generation The reflex influence upon the master gave him vastly greater alarm. He looked, not with distrust or disapproval, but horror upon pretensions, now at the height of institution, which had so far erted its advocates, that they attributed to it a divine origin and sanction He reprobated, too, its influence upon men's sense of justice, developing arrogance, vio-lence of passions and contempt for law. To justly trace the growth of his character, it is not enough to say that he was an anti-slavery man. It must be added that he was an antidavery man not because his emotions were agitated, but because the deliberate convic-tions of his misd were against the institu-

"The controversy resulted in the triumph of slavery; its power was reinforced and its continuance entrenched by provisions incor-porated into the new constitution. The re-sult did not disappoint his expectations, but it filled him with grave fears—his mind was profoundly agitated. The issue had to him a personal meaning; it meant the abject sur-render of his opinions, or a life out of sym-pathy with his neighbors. He could give up neither his convictions nor his friends, and nothing remained but the beginning of a

new life in a new land. "The choice he made of a new home was characteristic. He turned away from the home of his childhood and his friends there, to a free state. But he did not free far from the house of his father's. Kcokuk, in Iowa, at the southern extremity of the long penisula of that state, which stretches far south of the natural boundary of Missouri, a town itself peopled, and in the midst of a region peopled by emigrants from the south— a community distinguished by the gentleness and manliness which grace and diguify south-ern character—seemed to offer to him a home most congenial to his nature. If he could not longer live in the old common wealth, he would find a home among a people most like those he loved and left. Here you see what man-ner of man he was-his affections never reaxing their hold upon their objects; his nature expanding more and more, embracing wider and wider subjects, but always the

same from youth into a ripe old age.
"Twelve years include his career at the Iowabar. He rose to its head. His name oppears in the volumes of the reports as fre-quently as any other. They were years of he was not led away by social pleas ures, although he delighted in their refresh-ment. He was not absorbed by current engagements, although every one of them had his best attention. He read the reports with diligence, but cases had little value in his eyes save for the principles—they illustrated. The institutes of the law filled his mind and he reasoned with himself upon them until they became his great possession. It was a favorite theory of Judge Miller that acountry town is the best place for a young lawyer. He valued its opportunities for reflection and study; the close and constant contact with various characters; the development of individuality. He thought these conditions favored the slow and therepower which, at their maturity make the strong lawyer. These advantages he often set off ngainst those of the large city and gave them great preference.

"What he made himself during those twelve years, fitted him for his great career. It has been supposed that his growth to the statue of a giant, was after his elevation to the bench: that at his appointment, he was not only not known, but not qualified either by learning, experience or skill for the high by learning, experience or skill for the high position; and that it was an accident that he proved to be what he was. There never was a greater mistake: His first opinion in the Wabash case reported in 2nd Black and his last in re Burrus, the last of the judgments of the last term on the last page of 135 U.S., not only bear traces of the same hand, but they are not greatly unequal in accuracy of statement. not greatly unequal in accuracy of staten force of reasoning, and that felicity of judi-cial style, which make his judgments models for such compositions. What he was at this time, is well attested by the judgments of his associates, formed during the first term of his sitting with them. The opinion of them all was expressed by the venerable chief justice. When the judges were about to separate and go to their circuits, Judge Taney took the young justice warmly by the hand and said: 'My Brother Miller, I am an old and broken man. I may not be here when you return. I cannot let you go without expressing to you my gratification that you have come among us. This has been one of the pleasantest terms I have ever attended. I owe it greatly to your courtesy. Your learning zeal and powers of mind as-sure me that you will maintain and advance the high traditions of the court. I predict for you a career of great usefulness and honor'-words that were a benediction. I am justified by this great authority in saying that Judge Miller came to his high office as compe-tent to do its duties as any other judge. But began his great career, covering twenty eight years.

"The first duty to which he addressed himself is worth mentioning. He felt that he had not an exact and thorough mastery of the jurisprudence of the federal courts. Ho turned at once to the reports of the supreme court and began with the first case, Miller vs Miller, in 2 Dallas, and went through to the very last; Conway et al. vs Taylor's executor in I Black. Each in its order was read and reread until he had in his grasp its facts, the reasoning of courset, the opinion of the court and the points decided; comparison one with another proceeding as the number of those already mastered, multiplied. To his study he gave all his powers and when it study he gave all his powers, and when it was completed his capacious mind was stored with all the learning of the court. He was the equal of his eldest associate in the knowledge of what the court had said and of the differences between the judges, and he defined to himself exactly his own opinions on all points in dispute.

"The judicial career of this eminent jurist covers a period in the history of the country of momentous interest. When he entered upon it, the war between the two sections had just broken out. It immediately gave rise to many ques-tions of vital consequence. In the prize cases the competency, legal and actual, of the na-tion, to close the ports of the insurrectionary states, became of transcendent importance. states, became of transcendent in the solution solution of the habeas corpus by the president and the jurisdiction assumed by military courts over the citizen gave ground for most serious contention. These by military courts over the citizen gave ground for most serious contention. These are but samples of the questions which the war raised. All the settled policies of administration were overturned and new principles—new save as developed from the maxims of the constitution—were brought into operation. At the close of the terrible conflict states were to be reconstructed and the union consolidated. The relations of the great departments of the government were to great departments of the government were to be readjusted and defined anew. International disputes of delicacy and gravity were to be determined. Many of the duties of the citizen and many of the reciprocal duties of state were to be restated so as to command popular assent by the persuasive force of temperate and reassuring but cogent reasoning. In these supreme exigencies, all the va-rious jurisdictions of the court were brought into active and vigorous exercise.
"Nor was the process of the expansion of

the judicial power terminated with the war and the peculiar questions to which it gave rise. The vigor imparted to the popular mind by the stimulating experiences of the great contentions was one of its marvelous phe-nomena. The spirit of enterprise and ad-venture which followed its close gave to commerce an expansion; to industries a vigor; emigration a volume; to the discov-eries of science, the devices of invention and theories of moral and political philosophy an activity such as was never before conceived. The judicial function touched all these move-ments at every point, and followed all this progress with immediate and vital assistance. "In its adequacy to its functions, in the wisdom of their discharge, and in the splendor of its service, the court during this period was equal, if not superior, to all it had

"In all these labors, Judge Miller bore his "In all these labors, Judge Miller bore his full share; he never flagged in his duty from first to last. No one of his judgments was ill-considered or imperiectly wrought out. With the possible exception of patent and admirally cases, he dealt with every subject which was brought into judgment with completeness of investigation, accuracy of apprehension and vigor of reasoning. Perhaps the law of the public lands and of the consti-

tution interested him most and received great est exposition at his hands. The grandeur of his intellect and the elevation of his charac-ter, especially fitted him to deal adequately with constitutional questions. His judgments may be estimated by comparison with those of Chief Justice Marshall. They are in num-bers may those greater in the account and bers many times greater; in the novelty and gravity of the questions involved and in his ower of demonstration, they are fully equal to power of demonstration, they are fully equal to those of the great expounder. Put side by side the cases of Dartmouth college, the United States bank and Marbury v Mudison on the one side and the Slaughter House, the Logal Teader and the Nagle cases on the other, and in nequality of judicial performance will a just estimate give precedence to either. 'I must hasten to the last supreme momen

of this great life. On the 19th of May last Judge Miller read from the beach the opinion

in re Burrus, and at once the court ad-journed for the term. How short and dim is our vision of the future! He bade farewell

to his associates with the melancholy fear that two of them would never again take their seats in the court, so heavily had the duties of the term borne upon them. He went to his circuit, anxious to visit as many of the districts as he could, feel-ing sure it was for the last time. He came here, where he always loved to come as much as to any other of the dis-tricts of his circuit. He sat by the side of your Honor in the seat of justice. In Colorade he experienced serious inconvenience from the peculiarity of the climate, but was detained there by the illness of his wife and his love for a little child. He returned to Washington his strength not recruited by the vacation. On Friday before the Monday ap-pointed by law for the beginning of the term he went to the capitol. He visited the offices of the clerk and the marshal; sat down in the library of the judges, spent a while in their retiring room and then went into the court room. He stood where so many great men had stood and addressed him. He passed around to the seat from which he had read his judgments. What recollections; so many, so interesting, so affecting must have crowded upon his memory! What anticipations of yet some years of life, of service, of affection, and of honor must have illed his breast. It was the last time he ever entered that place, but one. He turned to his home. He was within sight of it—he had not reached it—he was stricken down. After a few hours of consciousness, the world and all it held, faded out of his sight. Through a great concourse of his fellow citizens he was borne back to the capitol and the court room. The rites for the dead were performed so simply, so consistent with his character. In his old home, among his friends, beside his own kin, he was laid to

There is one thing of which I must speak it is most fit to be mentioned here, held as far above all honors, the vocation of a lawyer. He scorned the man who had taken the vows of the profession and had failed to keep them; he grieved when any one had served it to a ripe age and did not still cling to it. He used to remonstrate with his friends who contemplated retirement while their powers remained. He would say that the true lawyer is seized of an estate a secure and venerable as an estate in lands ts income more certain than rents; its dig nity higher than that of acres. Many good lawyers who met this yital man when on the circuit were stimulated by his cuthusiasm for the law and renewed again their vows of al legiance to 1t.

"Any portraiture of Judge Miller's character would be incomplete which does not present another side to it, which was never seen by many men. They looked upon him when in the public exercise of the magistracy There he was serious, almost to sternness He was impatient of incompetency and pre tention and expressions sometimes escaped him which he did not meas-ure. He never used words of sev-erity to any counsel who assisted the discussion; to such he was all attention. But the court was sacred in his eyes as the Ark of God, and he who descerated it, deserved the "But in truth he was a very gentle nature.

His sympathies were active and very warm. He rejoiced with those who do rejoice and he wept with those who wept. You may know how lively were his sensibilities from the reading by which he refreshed himself; certain of the English poets and the Waverly novels were his delight from boyhood, and he was never too old to enjoy tales that were picturesque and full of character and pathos He was a very human man, and in nothing more so than his love of his friends. Misforune, even wrong-doing, did not turn his face from them; his charity was boundless, and he would brave the world in giving them a succor that was chivalrous. It was a duty of piety with him to answer the request for help which came from the children and the chil lren's children of his early friends, and his delight was to talk of them and of those whom he long had loved. Of all this I could tell you tales that would make you cease to wonder why so many tears are shed for him.
"A word must be said of his religious convictions. He was reared in the Calvinistic faith—a doctrine not altogether lovely, but which toughers the moral fibre of its desciples. In his man hood, his mind revolted from its harsh and dark confession and he accepted the milder and more human belief of Uni-tarianism. For years he was president of the tariansm. For years he was president of the national conference, and he was a devout worshipper at the altars of his communion. But his mind was little occupied with dogma; religion to him was a life—its end was character. He held it useful to his soul not so much because it fitted him for leath and the life beyond death, as because t lifted his nature here in this world up to the divine. He did not indulge for much dis-course of his religious life, but he was in truth a devout man. Many years ago he un-derwent a surgical operation of great delica-cy and hazard. He hardly escaped alive. After his deliverance he called his pastor to his home, and with him and his family, knelt iown as humble as a little child and thanked his Heavenly Father for His mercy.
At the conclusion of Judge Woolworth's

address, the memorial was ordered spread upon the records and the court announced that it had desired to hear the report when Judge Caldwell was present, but it had been necessary for the committee to report today on account of the contemplated absence of Judge Woolworth from the city.

The court further announced that whe

The court further announced that when Judge Caldwell arrived an opportunity would be given any member of the bar who wished to do so to make remarks upon the death of Justice Miller.

The Wool Market. Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.- [Special Telegram

o Tuz Ban |-There has been a quiet market for wool during the past week. The sales amount to 2,508,000 pounds of all kinds. Prices remain the same and the market is firm, but a dult trade is expected for the next few weeks. There have been sales of Ohio X at 32@33c, XX at 34@35c and No. 1 at 38@39c. Michigan fleeces are quiet at 31c for X and 37c for No. 1. No. 1 combing wools are in fair demand. Onlo selling at 42c and Michigan at 40c. Ohio fine delaine ha been selling at 36@37c and Michigan at 35c Unwashed combing wools are firm, one-quarter blood at 27@25c and three-eighths blood at 29@35c. Territory wools are in steady demand, fine selling at 60@35c, fine medium 58@66c, and medium at 50@55c. California sold at 18@24c for spring and 14@ 20c for fall. Terrange and Operator trook here 20c for fall. Texans and Oregon wools have been dull. In pulled wools there have been sales of choice super at 45c, fair to good super at 35@35c, and extra at 25@39c. Foreign wools are firm.

T. H. Barnard of Miline, Ill., is in the city, visiting James E. Balch, the son of the pro-prietor of the Barker.



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