AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

A New System of Accounting Adopted By the Union Pacific Road.

Various Railway Matters of Local and General Interest.

With the first of the month there goes into effect over the entire Union Pacific system a new system of keeping accounts in the freight department. The old cumbersome system formerly in vogue is to be done away with entirely, and a new one adopted entirely different in its character and workings. The new system is one which is used, for the most part, on the eastern roads. A gentleman in the freight department has kindly furnished an account of this important move, for press publication.

"The change to be made to-day is not an office change, but a complete change in the manner of keeping the accounts in the freight auditor's department.

Under the old system agents at the stations send in their "way bills received," as they report them with the money as they receive it.

The new system will have the forwarding agent send an impression of the way bill to the freight auditor's office. The orginal way bill goes with the car to its destination, where the receiving agent keeps the bill on file, to refer to in the future, and the freight agent has the tissue copy on file in his office, so that in case any difference occurs it can readily be found. Heretofore the agents have made a daily abstract, and would close their accounts at the end of each month and a great deal of business dated during the current month, that did not reach them until the following month, would come in the next month; while our new way is to hold open the accounts until all of the business dated during any month, shall reach the office and the office and thus have each month's business complete in our abstract. We are then able to refer to the accounts and at a glance can see how it stands, while under the old system it might be months before we could tell how an account was running, owing to some of the month's business being put in with another month. From an economical standpoint there is very little saved in point of work except to the agents, who will make four reports and a recapitulating statement each month, instead of a daily report as formerly.

The new system places a better check on the agents for the reason that we can tell more easily just exactly how an account stands and whether they have remitted cash enough to balance.

The through business will be reported as heretofore, except that reports will be made weekly instead of daily. Under the old system in reporting prepaid charges a "double entry" statement was made, while the new plan simplifies matters and thus saves a great amount of work on the part of the agents. There are 108 men employed in the freight auditor's office and although the new plan will save considerable work, there will be no clerks discharged, as there is a large amount of work to be done in cleaning up the past year's business.

The system was inaugurated by Mr. D. D. Davis and is the same system used on the Michigan Central, with slight modification.

T. L. Kimball, assistant general manager; J. W. Morse, general passenger agent; C. S. Stebbins, general ticket agent, and P. P. Shelby, general freight agent, the U. P. officers, who went to Kansas City to attend the meeting of the Colorado Traffic association, returned yesterday morning. The business of the meeting was harmonious and uneventful. The outcome was satisfactory to the representatives of the various roads which sent delegates, the Denver & Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific. A pool agreement relative to Colorado business was signed, which will remain in force until March 31st, 1885.

W. F. McMillan, who has been chief clerk in the general freight department for three years, was yesterday appointed assistant general freight agent. Mr. McMillan has been in the employ of the company for thirteen years. His promotion has been a well earned honor.

W. H. Griffets, assistant general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Central, was also appointed assistant general freight agent. The entire superintendency of the freight business of the road will be divided between Messrs. Griffetts and McMillan. The road is to be divided into two sections, and one section will be assigned to each.

The snow blockade in Oregon has not yet been lifted. Union Pacific westbound passengers are still held, as they have been for the past four days, at Huntington, Ore., the western terminal connection of the Union Pacific road.

A congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the advent of the new year will be sent out by General Manager Calloway to-day to all the heads of departments on the Union Pacific lines. A general observance of the day will take place throughout the system, and the local headquarters, as well as that of the B. & M., will be closed for the day.

OMAHA AS A SEA PORT.

A Diversity of Opinion Leads to a Slugging Match.

Yesterday two men met in an uptown saloon and after indulging in a "Tom and Jerry" they sat down and began to talk of matters in general. The conversation finally drifted to the subject of Omaha as a port of entry. This was the rock upon which they split.

One of the men, who we will call Brown, said to his companion, Smith, that Omaha was now a seaport.

"Oh, what's you giving us?" said Smith, "how can Omaha be a seaport when it's 1,300 miles from an ocean?"

"Well, said Brown, "I'd like to know what the ocean's got to do with it. Didn't congress pass a bill making Omaha a sea port?"

"Not by a long shot," said Smith, "and you are a fool."

Brown differed with Smith on this point and hot words followed, which were in turn followed by still hotter blows and the two men slugged away at each other until they both looked as if they had been run through a sausage-grinder.

The proprietor of the place finally separated them and explained to Brown that Omaha was not a seaport but simply a port of entry and also explained the difference between the two. This settled the whole business. The men washed their faces, indulged in more "Tom and Jerry" and in half an hour did not care whether Omaha was a port of entry, seaport, or port of the New Jerusalem.

LATE TRAINS.

The Sequel of Heavy Snow on the Rails.

Snow was reported as existing in plentiful profusion east and west of this point. As a consequence most of the evening trains were late yesterday, schedule time being temporarily abandoned. The Burlington & Missouri River overland train from the west, due here at 8 p. m., last night was six hours late.

The Missouri Pacific incoming train from the south pulled in last night three hours late.

The Chicago & Northwestern train was about two hours behind schedule time.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha train, due here at 5:30 last evening, was six hours late.

The Denver train on the Union Pacific pulled out of the depot last night one dour and forty minutes late—delayed by slow connections.

SELF SURRENDER.

A Hunted Soldier Gives Himself Up as a Deserter.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Curry was approached by a young man who wanted to give himself up to the law. His history, as told by himself, savors a trifle of the curious. He said that he had formerly been a United States soldier, being a member of troop M, Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Bayrd, N. M., near Silver City. He cut adrift from military life, preferring for a time the questionable life of a deserter to the honorable toil of a soldier's life. Since that time the military authorities have been looking for him. He has been hunted from place to place, in each town being haunted by the fear of detection, arrest and the penalty usually meted out to the deserter. Finally, a day or so ago, he came to Cmaha. While walking through the streets of the city, he met a young man by the name of George Burke, whom he had known well in Silver City, and whom he knew to be anything but well disposed toward him. He was well aware that he was under the surveillance of the man Burke, who probably would give him up to the law. Anticipating an inglorious arrest at the hands of the enemy, he surrendered himself to the local authorities, who will in turn surrender him to the military authorities at the fort.

THE LEGAL TALLY.

Matters About the Various Local Tribunals.

There was nothing of interest in the Udited States court yesterday. Judge Dundy adjourned court until after New Year's, and will sit again on the bench Friday and Saturday hearing a few minor motions and entering certain orders. The court will then close for the November term, and will convene at Lincoln, January 5.

An attachment was issued in this court yesterday to the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit, upon the property of F. A. Snow, who is indebted to them in the sum of $1032 25.

In the district court yesterday no business of importance was transacted. Judge Wakeley issued papers of commitment for David Dodson, convicted of embezzlement, and George Brutto, convicted of larceny. They will be taken to the Lincoln penitentiary by Sheriff Miller Saturday morning.

In the county court letters of administration were issued yesterday in the matter of the estate of L. C. Johnson, deceased.

AN UNAUSPICIOUS EVENT.

New Year's Morning the Occasion of a Small Fire.

About 1:30 this morning fire was discovered in the City Steam Laundry, Eleventh and Douglas, by two young men passing in that vicinity. An alarm was promptly turned in from box 42, Thirteenth and Douglas, which was promptly attended to by the fire department. The fire, at the time of discovery, was confined to the third story and by dint of hard work was held there and did not materialy damage the other stories of the building. After half an hour's steady and skillful manipulation of the streams, the fire was under control. The blaze, which originated on the third floor, is supposed to have caught from a defective flue in the rear of the story.

The entire damage by the fire could not, this morning, be accurately determined. It is probable, however, that it will not amount to over $200. The laundry is the property of Wilkins & Evans, who also own the building.

PERSONALS.

M. Toft is visiting friends in Chicago.

W. A. Paxton has returned from Chicago.

S. M. Willox was suddenly called home last night by a telegram from home, saying that his mother in Pennsylvania was dangerously ill.

Mr. A. H. Fitch, of THE BEE, and his wef returned yesterday from a holiday visit among their friends in the east, accompanied by the mother of Mr. Fitch, who will make Omaha her future home.

J. W. Ruffner, Lincoln, J. M. Ryan, Columbus, O; H. Kinney, Grand Island, L. P. Gillett, Lincoln, Dennis Hurley, Ponca, Neb., Samuel E. Casey, James McAllister, Keokuk, Ia., E. E. Muffit, Angola, N. Y., and Joseph Roster and family, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan.

B. H. Douglass and Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves and are the result of over forty years experience in compounding cough mixtures. 6

Funeral of Lizzie Kiewitt.

The funeral of the late Miss Lizzie Kiewitt took place yesterday afternoon at the Southwest Presbyterian church, Rev. T. C. Hall officiating. The sad ceremonies were largely attended by the friends of the deceased. The interment took place at Prospect Hill ceremony.

PAYING TAXES.

The Last Day of Grace for the Tax Payers.

A General Rush at Both the County and City Treasurer's Offices.

At an early hour yesterday morning the offices of the county and city treasurers were thronged with men and women who had neglected to pay their taxes until now. Not only were offices filled but a long line of human beings was formed on the outside of each office waiting to gain admission in order to pay into the treasury what was required of them.

All taxes which were not paid last night become delinquent, and upon all delinquent taxes a penalty is attached. Upon county taxes delinquent, a penalty of five per cent is added, and upon city taxes not paid to-day a penalty of one per cent a month is added.

The cause of all this rush is that taxpayers have been hanging on to their money just as long as possible, many of them not feeling able to spare so much cash at this season of the year. Each person doubtless thought, "I will wait until the last day and that will be plenty of time." That would have been the case if only a few persons had thought this, but when many hundreds were of the same opinion it made a grand rush and the treasurers and their deputies and clerks were rushed all day long.

At the office of the county treasurer there was experienced the most difficulty, as the office is so arranged that it is very hard work to accomodate a rush, and many persons who were on hand and ready to pay their taxes could not get near enough to the desk to make a tender of their money.

The question is now raised whether or not taxes can become delinquent and a penalty be added when the persons were on hand to day, ready to make payment, but because of the great rush were unable to do so, or even tender their money.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How the Day will be Spent in Omaha —The Amusements offered.

The time for "turning over a new leaf" is at hand, even at the door and many a man who has been saying to himself I will quit this or that bad habit on New Years day is even now losing courage.

New Years day is a day when a great deal of "swearing off" is indulged in and if all the good resolves and promises made on New Years day were only kept the millenium would certainly have come. But alas too many of the men who "swear off" do it in a sort of a "Rip Van Winkle" fashion and say to themselves "well as this is the first time it don't count" and the promise is broken almost before it is made.

A great many persons indulge in a grand hurrah on New Year's day, all the while promising themselves that this is the last one, and just as soon as this one is over they will not touch another drop for a whole year. For a few days after New Year's there are generally a good many solemn and sober faces to be seen, for many men who are in the habit of "swearing off" keep their promise made to themselves for a few days, and it is terrible hard to be asked to indulge in a nice, hot "Tom and Jerry," and solemnly shake the head and say, "No, thank you, I've sworn off."

New Years in Omaha will be about the same as any other day. Business will go on as usual. A few business houses may give their clerks a half holiday, but as a rule the stores will be kept open the entire day. The newspapers will be published, and from the general appearance of the city one would not suppose that it was a holiday. Calls will be made to some extent but from all appearances there will not be nearly so many callers or "open" houses as in former years.

In the way of amusements, the city will be rather dull, although those who care for holiday pastimes will be accommodated. Following is a list of amusements:

AT THE ROLLER RINK.

At the Casino roller skating rink this afternoon and evening the Adams Bros., twin walkers and acrobats will hold the boards and promise a first-class entertainment.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

At Boyd's opera house this afternoon a matinee will be given at which time the "Two Johns" comedy company will make their initial bow to an Omaha audience. The same company will hold the boards in the evening.

PYTHIAN POINTS.

Matters in the Various Pythian Lodges in the City.

A regular meeting of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was held last night. It was expected that some action was to have been taken with reference to holding joint installation ceremonies with Myrtle Lodge, U. D. K. of P., next week. All necessary and preliminary arrangements have not been made as yet, however.

The following are the newly elected officers of Nebraska Lodge, who are soon to be installed;

D. D. G. C.—E. D McLaughlin.
P. C.—E. E. French.
C. C.—S. M. Wilox.
V. C.—J. D. Lounsbury.
P.—J. S. Harpster.
K. of R. and S.—J. S. Shropshire.
M. of E—M. Toft.
M. of F—J. J. Johnson.
I. G.—Henry Silkenstad.
O. G.—George Cooper.

The following are the recently elected officers of Myrtle Lodge:

P. C.—James Carter.
C. C.—E. H. Crowell.
V. C.—James Donolly, jr.
P.—W. W. Wells.
M. of A.—William H. Baker.
K. of R, and S.—Geo. W. Sabine.
M. of E.—F. J. Knapp.
M. of F.—W. F. Manning.

At the regular meeting of last Monday night five new members were "put through the process." P. L. Murphy, J. A. Johnson, A. E. Coggeshall, J. B Sedgewick and F. C. Still were initiated into the rank of Sir Knight.

Last Friday a special meeting of Nebraska Lodge was held to initiate new members. Harry Merriam and H. H Marhoff were initiated into the third rank.

The project of building a new hall for the use of the K. P. orders of the city is fast assuming tangible shape. The corporation papers have not yet been filed. It is expected, however, that the necessary steps will be taken to put the scheme into execution at once.

To the Bee-Keepers of Nebraska.

The next meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-keepers' association will be held at the Court House at Tecumseh, Neb., commencing at 3 o'clock p. m., Jan. 14th, and continuing until 12 m. Jan. 16th. Certificates entitling the holder to reduced rates on the railroads can be had of the secretary, M. L. Trester, Lincoln, Neb. Action of the subject of foul brood is imperatively demanded, if we would preserve our industry. No bee-keeper can afford to be absent. Other matter of great importance will be presented.

P. L. VONDORN,
Pres. N. S. B. K. A.

(State papers please copy.)
Omaha, Neb., December 31, 1884.

A Sprained Ankle.

Yesterday morning while Officer Hinchey who patrols the South Thirteenth street beat in the day time, was coming from his home to his work, he met with quite a severe accident. He was wallowing through a snow drift and made a leap to clear a large bank, thinking to land upon the sidewalk. He missed his calculation struck in the gutter in such a manner as to badly sprain one of his ankles. He was obliged to return to his home, where he will remain for several days, nursing his pet limb.

—Conrad Soul is the name of a belligerent individual who was jailed on a charge of drunkenness last night. He threatens to sue the mayor, the marshal and the whole police force for $100,000 damages.

"Harry of the West" in Hard Luck.

Washington correspondence Baltimore Herald.

"Yes, sir, that's the very same table on which Mr. Clay used to lose the greater part of his congressional salary. As I said, Clay and Bright sat down to play at 8 o'clock. 'Now, Dick,' said Mr. Clay, as the game began, understand that I cannot play later than 12 o'clock. I promised to attend church at Alexandria to-morrow morning, and I don't want to go there looking as if I had been up all night."

"The blind was half a dollar, a dollar to come in and no limit to bets. In those days there was no limit, as there generally is now. All a man could demand was a sight for his money. The cards were cut and Clay got the first deal. He was a noted card shuffler. He could hold his hands four feet apart and fly the cards from one to the other without a single card falling. His favorite style was to mix the cards from the end, and not from the sides, holding a half deck in each hand, flirting the ends with his thumbs, and mixing them into a perfect pack with one movement. He usually dealt with one hand with scarcely a perceptible movement of the arm, his long, muscular fingers enabled him to throw each card to its proper place. But Clay was not a good poker-player. Like most intellectual men, he played for the excitement, not for gain, and as a rule he was so careless about his bets that he came out looser. He had a passion for big bets, and he rarely failed ts straddle the blind or raise the bet after the game got fairly started. So, if the luck came his way, he would win heavily as long as it lasted. But he was a great bluffer, and bet high whether he had the cards or not. The men he played with found this out, of course, and he never came out of a prolonged game without being fleeced.

"For nearly two hours that night Clay had everything his own way with Bright. If he didn't hold a king full four times hand running, followed by a jack-full, then I hope to be shot for lying. Bright tried his best to catch Clay in a bluff, but it was no use. Clay came to the front every time with a hund that nothing but fours could phase. At 10:30 Bright had lost $1500, and had borrowed $500 from John Hancock. After that Clay's luck deserted him, but he failed to recognize it. He continued to bet as high on a pair of deuces as he had been betting on an ace-full. By midnight he had lost all his winnings and $1,000 besides, all the cash he had with him.

"'I guess we'd better quit,' said Bright, 'as you want to go to church tomorrow.'

"'Oh! blow the church,' replied Clay; 'do you suppose I want to hear a man preach right on top of losing $1,000 at poker? Not much. You just lend me $500 and let the game go on.'

"So the game proceeded, and at daylight Clay was indebted to Bright to the amount of $1,500, and that is the way it stood when the game ended. I heard afterward from Hancock that Clay liquidated that debt by giving Bright a deed of 320 acres of Kentucky land and transferring to him six shares of stock in a Louisville bank."

"So Clay didn't go to church that morning?" the Old Timer was asked.

"Well, I was just going to tell you about that. I am not responsible for the story, as I was not there, and have no personal knowledge of it. But, as told then, Clay went to his room that Sunday morning, shortly after daylight, to go to bed. But he took a sudden resolution to go to Alexandria, anyhow, and keep his church engagement. He went in the carriage of a friend. Quite a crowd followed him when he went out to get in his carriage. There a number of people were presented to Mr. Clay, among them the rector of the church. The story was that, while he was talking to the reverend gentleman, Clay put his hand in his pocket to pull out his handkerchief, and in doing this a pack of cards was suddenly spilled on the ground. Clay was not the least abashed, but deliberately gathered up the cards, replaced them in his pocket, and remarked to the minister and others who were standing there that a friend had put the cards in his pocket as a practical joke."

Richter, the reliable Furrier, 1322 Farnam street, invites the public from Omaha and vicinity to visit his well selected stock of Ladies' and Gent's Fine Furs. All the goods are made from the most prime skins, and into latest styles.

Richter's experience as furrier dates from 1859, and he was working as practical furrier in all the principal cities of the word. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Silk Mufflers at Saxe's

Save coal by using *Hayden's Patent Fire Kindlers* All grocers sell them. J. B. French & Co., Western Agents.

Fur and Fur Trimmings, at Saxe's.

Save coal by using *Hayden's Paten Fire Kindlers.* All grocers sell them J. B. French & Co, Western Agents.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Seal Caps, at Saxe's, the Hatter, Opera House.

DRAMATIZING DON'T PAY.

Some of the Initiated Relate Their Experience in Play Making as a Business.

Under the influence of a New York star mesmerist, Bartley Campbell and other dramatists were recently forced to divulge some of the cold facts about their calling. Bartley said:

"I began in Chicago."

"That was sad."

"I had been an editor, a reporter, everything bad, and I sank lower. I wrote a play. It was 'The Virginians.' I made, all told, out of it, $200; but I coaxed the manager to say he paid me $2,000 for it. He made $20,000 in earnest though. At the end of the run he was rich and I was poorer than ever; for I had learned to drink wine instead of beer, and smoke 25-cent cigars instead of a pipe."

"But you kept on writing?"

"Oh, yes; I wrote and wrote. But most of my plays remained on my hands. One day I sold one to Louis Aldrich and Charley Parsloe for $300 cash and $25 a night for two years, the accrued sum during that time to make up the purchase money, and give the purchasers the ownership of the work."

"Bad terms."

"On the contrary. I was short and the sale seemed heavenly. The play was 'My Partner.' It made a hit, and people began to want my dramas. I hunted out all the old ones and began to sell them. Still I remained poor, and the purchasers grew rich. 'My Partner' coined $100,000 for the actors who bought it, and I, who created it, got only a beggarly $3,000, doled out to me piecemeal. I dropped."

"The business?"

"No; to the racket. It was the manager—the purchaser—who realized the boodle; not the writer. When I realized this I began to realize the profits."

"How?"

"I began managing my own plays on the road. It is as manager, who has to pay no petty royalties even for his plays, that I prospered—not as a mere scribbler of dramas. Faugh! There's nothing in it! One would be robbed and would starve at it. Don't call me a dramatist. Call me a manager."

"True," said Cazauran, "plays pay managers—not authors. I've written and adapted many, but I've been smart enough to do it for a salary. Look at me. What do I own outside of my salary, while the plays I have made are going the rounds of the dramatic circuits, making fortunes for speculators and poor actors who don't know enough to go in when it rains, and therefore remain out and encounter golden showers through pure jackass luck."

"There's Bronson Howard, though," said Oleo:

"He began by writing 'Saratoga' for Daly nearly eighteen years ago," said Caz. "It was a paraphrase of an old farce, 'Love in All Corners,' and it was forced to go. His pay was a light royalty, and wouldn't support him. He took to the law for his bread and butter. The play was afterward sold to Charley Wyndham, in London, for another trifle, and he plays it under the title 'Brighton.' Then Bronson wrote 'Lillian's First Love,' and had it played in Chicago; but it wasn't much of a go. Palmer got it cheap for the Union Square afterward, I was commissioned to write it up, and we played it under the title of 'The Banker's Daughter.' Howard has been gnawing his moustache for six years over the fact that his little royalty was running out and the managers were making increasing fortunes every season out of his sacrificed property."

"And yet he was well paid?"

"Of course, he wouldn't acknowledge he hadn't been. It's to his interest to make the public believe he gets the income of a Vanderbilt out of his brain work. But he doesn't, all the same. There's Dawn, now. He figures as a man with an income of $200 a day from acting dramas, but he doesn't touch that sum in a month."

"Make it six, Caz—make it six," suggested the abnormally truthful playwright.

"But are there no successful dramatists?" queried the butter-and-cheese man.

"Of course there are. Lots of them," said Dan Frohman. "There's Dave Belasco ever there."

"True, I wrote one drama in duplicate —'Hearts of Oak' and 'May Blossom,' which is the same thing paraphrased. But at the same time you remark I make myself solid by being employed as a stage director on a salary."

"Then you wouldn't like to be condemned to earn your living as a dramatist alone?"

"You bet I wouldn't," said truthful Dave. "I wasn't born yesterday."

"Then there is no money in dramatic writing?"

"Yes, there is plenty—in the advertisements and the paragraphic chat of the papers—but not in the pockets of the dramatists. Look around, for instance, and see the dramatists who live on square meals and who are not something else beside dramatists."

"How about Steele Mackaye?"

"His most successful play was 'Hazel Kirke,' and he has been kicking for five years because he got a comparative pittance according to contract, and failed to get his fingers on the big profits of the play."

"Did it make much."

"For the managers who bought it? Yes. Over $100,000."

"And the author?"

"He got about three or four thousand, all told, in weekly payments."

Brave Brady.

"Pull your weapon, you blankety blanked liar from up the goolch," said said Brady; "a-r-a-r-m yourself and shoot your dye stooff, you cowardly freak of nature, while I ventilate your immortal soul. Come down off that yaller mool and get yourself mizzured for a funeral sermon, you automatic horse thief of the wo-r rld. I've been 'lookin' for you, lo, these minny days. Why don't you lave yourself down aff that buff mool, you entillictocal phenomenon, till I lave the daylight in your diafram!"

The man seemed thunderstruck. He muttered something or other, but we couldn't hear what it was. Brady saw that he wasn't armed, and with a final threat to shoot him on sight if he didn't take back what he had said about him, Finecut came back and climbed into the wagon. We drove on at a trot, and everybody hove a sigh of relief. As I looked back, the black-whiskered stranger still sat on his mule in the road without a sign of moving on. He seemed to have been paralyzed with fear.

I knew Finecut for years after that, but I always called him Mr. Brady. He drove us out to the mountains after that many times, but we never allowed ourselves to impose on him. We used to vie with each other trying to win Mr. Brady's esteem. If he had asked me for ten dollars, I would have loaned it to him just as soon as I could find a friend who would let me have. He could have got any favor out of me after that little incident in the canon.

Last summer I was again riding in the same locality with the sheriff, not through any fault of my own, however, when all at once we met the solitary horseman that Brady had cowed and bulled years ago on that identical road. He was mounted on the same mule. I was afraid he would recognize me as an accomplice of Brady's, and load me down with reproaches and lead; but he did not. He rode silently by, not even returning the sheriff's salutation.

When he got past and out of sight I asked the sheriff who that was.

"That man on the yaller mule? Don't you know him? Why, that's Minkins, poor cuss! When the resurrection comes off, Gabriel will have to raise Minkins by hand."

"Why?"

"Oh he got mixed up with a premature blast on the Comstock in an early day, and that's the last noise he ever heard distinctly. Paralyzed his hearing and talking outfit. I shouldn't be surprised if Minkins missed the resurrection altogether.

BILL NYE.

A BLACK RECORD OF CRIME.

The New York Evening Telegram publishes statistics of crime during 1884 which show a marked and rapid increase in murders, suicides and lynchings throughout the country in a year. On an average there have been about nine murders and five suicides a day, while executions have only averaged about two per week, showing that capital punishment befalls but one murderer out of every thirty-three. Lynchings have averaged about four a week. In 1883 there were, on an average, four murders and two suicides a day, and two hangings and two lynchings a week.

Since the beginning of the year 3377 persons have been murdered, against 1494 last year, 215 of them mysteriously. Forty-eight children were killed by their parents; 83 wives were murdered by their husbands, and 12 husbands by their wives. The remaining "family jars" include 13 fratricides, 9 parricides, 2 matricides and 2 sororicides. There were 29 double, 5 triple, 3 quadruple and 2 quintuple murders. Sixty-four of the murderers committed suicide. In New York there were 125 murders, 46 of which were in New York city and 7 in Brooklyn. Ohio reports 189; Texas, 184; Kentucky, 178; Missouri, 146; Tennessee, 137; 137; Georgia, 135; Pennsylvania, 120; Michigan, 109; Virginia, 102; Nebraska, 91; West Virginia, 90; Alabama, 86; Montana, 81; Arkansas, 80; Minnesota, 79; Kansas, 78; New Mexico, 66; Wyoming, 65; Wisconsin, 64; Illinois, 63; Marpland, 62; Louisiana, 51; Dakota, 60; Mississippi, 59; Iowa, 58; Utah, 57; Indiana, 56; Oregon, 55; Washington territory, 53; Idaho, 52. Nevada, 51; Indian territory, 50; Florida, 49; Arizona, 40; Colorado, 42; California, 41; South Carolina, 40; North Carolina, 39; Connecticut, 38; Massachusetts, 37; New Jersey, 35; Maine, 16; Vermont, 12; Rhode Island, 11; Delaware, 10; New Hampshire, 9, and the District of Columbia, 8.

One hundred and eleven persons have have been hanged, against 105 last year. Of the executions 103 were for murder, five for assault and three for arson. Of the persons hanged 53 were negroes and two Indians. Lynch law has been meted out to 219 culprits against 92 in 1883 and includes 157 white persons, 61 negroes and one Japanese. Two women were of the number.

There were 1897 suicides against 910 in 1883. New York leads with 344 cases, against 204 in 1883. Of the number 188 were in New York city, against 204 last year and 64 in Baooklyn. Pennsylvania follows with 81, Georgia shows 75, Ohio 72, Indiana 56, Wisconsion 55, Maryland 54, Dakota 53, New Jersey 59, Texas 46, Missouri 45, Kansas 44, North Carolina 43, Illinois 42, Minnesota 41, California 40, Nebraska 39, Louisiana 38, South Carolina 37 Tennessee 36, Arkansas 35, Alabama 34, Iowa 33, Virginia 31, Colorado 30, Connecticut 29, Kentucky 28, Mississippi 27, Arizona 26, Massachusetts 25, Delaware 24, Michigan 23, Main 22, Indian Territory 21, Idaho 20, Wyoming 19, West Virginia 18, Washington territory 17, Oregon 16, Rhode Island 15, New Mexico 14, Montana 13, Florida and Nevada 12 each, New Hampshire 11, District of Columbia and Utah 11 each, and Vermont 9.

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Dated at Omaha, December 19, 1884.

Signed.

CHARLES M. LEIGHTON.
HENRY T. CLARK.

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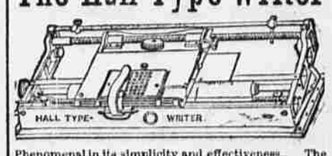

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