

THE DAILY BEE

Thursday Morning, April 23.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The rehearsal of the May Festival Chorus has been postponed to Friday night. The Metropolitan Club gives its closing party of the season to-night at Metropolitan Hall. A Bohemian named Kiofert, was yesterday fined \$3 and costs by the police judge for striking a boy with a whip. Assistant Fire Chief Galligan is suffering the pangs of rheumatism and is now hobbling around on double-wooded support. The last ball and soiree of the Union Star Club will be held Friday evening at the Metropolitan hall. All are invited. Mr. R. Hefel, with Max Meyer & Co., is the proud papa of a brand new boy, which has just put in an appearance at his house. Joseph B. Southard, the new city clerk, entered upon his duties this morning, and has been busily engaged in "learning the ropes." The street cleaning gang were engaged yesterday in cleaning up some of the thick-dirt-deposit which was left by Monday night's heavy rain on Douglas street. A fire alarm about 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon proved to be occasioned by repairs of the telephone wires whose work occasioned the alarm. There was no fire in town. The ladies of the W. C. T. U., will hold a prayer meeting in their parlors over their lunch rooms, corner Fifteenth and Capital avenue, to-day at 2:30 o'clock. All are invited. By order of the secretary. William Stewart, a fly and festive hack driver, was arrested this morning by Officer Cornack. He is charged with embezzling \$35 which he had been deputed to collect by his employers, Kennard & Sharp. Wm. Stewart, the former employe of the bus company, whose arrest on the charge of embezzlement, appears elsewhere in this issue, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the jail yesterday by Police Judge Stenberg. In the police court this morning John Fox and George Bell were fined \$5 each for intoxication, and John Garison was fined \$10. John Strayher, a chronic drunkard, was again arraigned for intoxication, but was released, as he promised to leave town immediately. Marshal Cummings is still chief man of the city blue-coated brigade, and takes things pretty easy. Mr. Cummings has made an efficient and reliable officer, and whether he "goes" or stays, can rest assured that in the hearts and esteem of the people of Omaha he has a warm place. Yesterday was observed by many offices as Arbor Day, a sort of child of Nebraska. The inauguration of the "Arbor Day" holiday opened a new era in this section of the west, and its observance, which is now pretty general, will rebound to the prosperity of the land-owners as well as the comfort of every citizen and the beauty of the state at large. The Stadt theatre was last night the scene of a splendid rendition of "Medea" by the renowned German tragedienne Magda Ischick. The fine audience that attended the lady and the earnest applause that attended her acting were a compliment of which even one so distinguished in her profession might well be proud. Madame Ischick visited Omaha with a fine reputation. She will leave it with her fame added to.

THE FREIGHT WAR.

No Cessation of Hostilities, and the Fight Still Booming.

The California Fast Freight, Personal and General. There are no new developments in the freight war which is now raging between the roads east of Council Bluffs. A telegram was received from St. Louis in this city yesterday announcing that the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Chicago & Alton and Burlington roads had reduced freight rates from that city to Omaha and points west, to the same prices as those which now prevail from Chicago west, in accordance with the recent cut. This adds just so many roads to the warring clans, and the fight grows hotter. It appears to be the policy of the managers of the different roads interested to stick the knife in as deeply as possible, and to make the fight as bitter as possible. The Northwestern says that it don't care a snap for the business of the Western Trunk Line association, unless its terms are acceded to, and the other roads are loath to make the necessary concessions. It is believed, nevertheless, in local rail circles that the trouble is to find a speedy end, although there are a few who are inclined to think otherwise. The very bitterness of the fight is evidence that it cannot last much longer, for the fury of the contending roads will soon wear itself out. One prominent official who is in position to put himself thoroughly on the matter said that he thought that to-morrow or the day after would witness a complete settlement of the trouble, as the representatives of the warring roads would probably come together and fix up some sort of an agreement, if nothing more than a temporary truce. The U. P. and B. & O. roads are bound to keep out of the trouble, and unless some of the roads extend their slashing of rates westward of the Missouri, will not become involved in the "unpleasantness." In the meantime the local wholesale men and shippers are making "pie" out of the low rates, and many of them are ordering in large quantities from Chicago. "Still," said a well known grocery man to a reporter yesterday, "I am inclined to think this cutting of rates is a bad thing all round--bad not only for the railroads but for the merchant-shippers. Why? Because, you see, there is a tendency among retailers to over-order. They will buy more goods than they really need, simply because they can get them cheap." The consequence is that the market in both city and state is apt to become glutted--the retailers will have to carry more stock than they can dispose of or pay for. For instance, I am just sending to Chicago orders for 1,000 barrels of salt received from correspondents, when I am convinced that at normal rates we would have received in a corresponding length of time, orders for perhaps a hundred barrels. The general feeling among the wholesalers is that the best thing for all parties concerned would be a speedy restoration of rates. The demoralization in business which has caused for instance, in Utah by the freight rate war of last year is plainly discernible yet in its effects, and it is feared that there may be similar results in local business circles, should the present situation continue much longer.

ARMY CHANGES.

How the Local Military Staff will be Altered.

The Rifle Range Practice--General Gossip. There are a number of changes now going on and contemplated, in General Howard's staff of officers which will very greatly alter the composition of the body. Among the most important changes is that of Col. Mason who has been ordered to Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minn. He will be succeeded as inspector of posts by Major R. H. Hall, of the twenty-second infantry. Col. Mason, during his stay in Omaha has made hosts of friends, who will regret sincerely to have him torn, by the ruthless order of Uncle Sam from their midst. This change of inspectors of posts is made according to a general principle which has just been defined by the inspector. Gen. Davis, it will be remembered, succeeded Gen. Sackett as inspector general. When he went to Washington he recommended to the secretary of war that all post inspectors should be placed on duty in departments separate from their regiments. Secretary Lincoln has laid down the order, and Col. Mason is one of the first victims, being removed from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the Dakota. Since Maj. A. T. Smith was ordered to post duty at Fort Washakie, there has been considerable speculation as to the identity of his successor. Gen. Howard received information yesterday from Washington that Maj. Guy C. Henry had been appointed rifle inspector. His arrival is expected in a day or so. Maj. Henry is a man about forty-nine years of age, and has a remarkable military career. He entered the war as colonel of the Fourteenth Mass schuettis infantry, and received thereafter a series of rapid promotions for gallant and meritorious conduct, being successively brevetted captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general. He is quite an authority on military literature and has written an interesting work himself--a history of all army officers who were non-graduates from West Point. He is an old friend of General Howard's, having been associated with him at West Point. Gen. Brock, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Col. Taylor, is expected to arrive here from Fort Snelling about the first of the month. It is altogether probable that the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Gen. Angur at Leavenworth, on account of old age, will be filled by Gen. John H. Gibbon, who is senior-brigadier general. Such, at least, was the expression of opinion of Gen. Howard to a reporter, yesterday. The order has not yet been issued, but it is generally expected that Gen. Gibbon will be the appointee.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

Upon the arrival of Major Henry, steps will at once be taken to secure a range for the rifle practice which will occur during the summer months.

Gen. Howard, in conversation yesterday, said that he should once more try to secure the old range at the post. The only obstacle in the way of securing the land is the grasping avarice of the farmers who own the land, and who are asking triple prices to allow the government the use of it. In case the grounds near Fort Omaha can not be secured, the officers in charge will endeavor to secure grounds in some other neighborhood large enough to admit of the department rifle practice. In the event that no such plot can be secured at anything below the exorbitant, the rifle range will have to be moved further west, either to Fort Sidney or to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne. The former post is the more favorable, but the velocity of the wind is less at that place. GENERAL. The bids for the contract of furnishing fresh beef at the Omaha depot, were opened yesterday in Gen. Hawkins' office. There were two bidders, G. C. Riven, 7 1/2 cents apound, and Axel Meyer 7 1/4 cents. The awards will be completed as soon as the other posts are heard from. A board of officers, to consist of Colonel John S. Mason, Major Dainierfeld Parker and First Lieutenant James R. Q. M. Ninth infantry, will convene at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on the 23d instant, to examine into and report upon certain buildings reported as approaching completion at the post. Captain John M. Hamilton, Fifth cavalry, and Captain Walter Reed, assistant adjutant general, have been detailed as members of the general court martial convened at Fort Robinson, Neb. Officer John Turnbull made up yesterday for the first time since the new construction of the Slocumb; law, the list of the liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, doing business in Omaha. There are 133.

THE INAUGURAL CONCERTS.

The First One at the Dodge Street Presbyterian Church Last Night.

The Dodge Street Presbyterian church was thronged last night on the event of the opening of the two concerts, which are inaugural of the new pipe organ recently purchased. The instrument itself is a beautiful one of magnificent volume and of more than ordinary compass. It is claimed, and probably is the truth, that the organ is the finest in the city. The concert conformed to the programme already published, and was a series of three pieces, by the artist of the evening, Mr. Clarence Eddy, of Chicago. Of Mr. Eddy's style it is not necessary to speak in detail. His work is that of the finished musician, whose soul finds complete expression in the succession of flowing harmonies which break forth from the instrument, at the master touch. There is a certain subtleties--an exquisite fineness of modulation--an exquisite character--the performances of this gentleman, and to name or define which is somewhat difficult. His phrasing, and

SOUTH OMAHA.

The Advantage of Settling in the New Town

The title "South Omaha" does not mean the southern part of the city of Omaha, but is the name of the thriving town commencing at the Union Stock yards on the south, and extending for a mile and a half north, nearly connecting with the city limits of Omaha. The company have again concluded to put on sale 1,000 lots, and let the purchasers of the same realize the profit which the enhanced value of these lots is sure to make. It now being an assured fact that South Omaha is destined--in the near future--to be the largest live stock market west of Chicago, there can be no doubt that this property in a few years will be worth five or even ten times the amount that it can be bought for to-day. Some may ask: If this is so, why do not the company keep it and realize this profit? The answer is, that in order to make lots valuable, there must be improvements on or surrounding them, and as is the case in all new towns, special inducements must be offered first to get the people to take hold and build. There are probably more such inducements offered by South Omaha than were ever put forth by any new town. The large business done by the stock yards company and the immense slaughter and packing houses together with their auxiliaries are no small feature in the aggregate of events that are destined to make South Omaha a large place. Again, the town is not an addition to Omaha, and is not liable for city taxes, although it enjoys all the benefits from the growth of Omaha that it would if it were just inside the city limits, but being just outside, only county taxes are collected, which are merely nominal. The town owns and operates its own water works, which furnish an abundant supply of pure spring water. Dummy trains will run on the B. & O. and U. P. railways every hour, stopping at the north end of the town site as well as at the stock yards. The Thirtieth street horse cars will run to Haskell's park this spring, and to the stock yards at no distant day. The high altitude makes the location a healthy one. Of course there are those who do not believe that South Omaha will amount to much. This kind of people do not believe Chicago would ever be anything better than a cranberry bog, that Omaha would ever outgrow her village clothes, that there never could be any fruit raised in Nebraska, etc., etc. Who made it win? The sceptic, or those that had an abiding faith in the energy, intelligence and resources of this great country, will see that the answer is, that in order to make lots valuable, there must be improvements on or surrounding them, and as is the case in all new towns, special inducements must be offered first to get the people to take hold and build. There are probably more such inducements offered by South Omaha than were ever put forth by any new town. The large business done by the stock yards company and the immense slaughter and packing houses together with their auxiliaries are no small feature in the aggregate of events that are destined to make South Omaha a large place. Again, the town is not an addition to Omaha, and is not liable for city taxes, although it enjoys all the benefits from the growth of Omaha that it would if it were just inside the city limits, but being just outside, only county taxes are collected, which are merely nominal. The town owns and operates its own water works, which furnish an abundant supply of pure spring water. Dummy trains will run on the B. & O. and U. P. railways every hour, stopping at the north end of the town site as well as at the stock yards. The Thirtieth street horse cars will run to Haskell's park this spring, and to the stock yards at no distant day. The high altitude makes the location a healthy one. Of course there are those who do not believe that South Omaha will amount to much. This kind of people do not believe Chicago would ever be anything better than a cranberry bog, that Omaha would ever outgrow her village clothes, that there never could be any fruit raised in Nebraska, etc., etc. Who made it win? The sceptic, or those that had an abiding faith in the energy, intelligence and resources of this great country, will see that the answer is, that in order to make lots valuable, there must be improvements on or surrounding them, and as is the case in all new towns, special inducements must be offered first to get the people to take hold and build.

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