THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1881. NO. 128

The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered kidneys or liver. If, therefore, the kidneys and liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a **Positive Remedy** for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever-Ague—Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

je16-tu-th-sat-

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE!

JAMES E. BOYD, Proprietor.
R. L. MARSH, Business Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY! Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1881.

GRAND

CONCERT TOUR

Of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg,

Assisted by

Miss Clara Poole, Contralto; Sig. Brignoli, Tenor; Sig. Tagliapietra, Baritone; Herr Timothy Adamowski, Violinist; Herr S. Liebling, Pianist; Mr. Adolph Glose, Accompanist and Musical Director.

Sale of seats for the above great Kellogg Concert commences at Box Office Saturday, November 19, at 7 a. m.; will remain open until 9 p. m. Will re-open on Monday, November 21, at 8 a. m.; remain open until 4 p. m. Will then be closed until further notice.

Price of tickets for the Grand Concert will be as follows, viz: Parquette and four front rows in Parquette Circle $2.00. Four rear rows in Parquette Circle, $1.50. All reserved. Dress Circle—Three front rows, $1.50. Five rear rows, $1.00. Reserved. Family Circle, all parts, 50c.

no17-2t

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., }
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15th, 1881. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on December 5th, 1881 at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the subsistence storehouse, or on cars, in Omaha, Neb., (if on cars, after inspection and acceptance at place of packing), as may be required by the Subsistence Department.

One hundred and twelve (112) barrels pork, light mess. To be delivered by January 5th, 1882. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand (127,000) pounds bacon, short, clear sides medium well smoked thickness, packed in crates, strapped of about 240 pounds bacon each. Each piece of bacon to be covered with cotton cloth. All to be delivered by January 5th, 1882.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied by the instructions to bidders.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS WILSON,
n17-d6t C. S., U. S. A.

RESOLUTION ORDERING SIDEWALKS.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the city of Omaha:

That a sidewalk be, within fifteen days from this date, be constructed and laid to the present grade in said city, in front of and adjoining the following described premises, viz:

Lot 19, west side of 17th street, in block 56, feet wide.

Lot 22, west side of 17th street, in block 5, 6 feet wide.

Lot 25, west side of 17th street, in block 5, 6 feet wide.

Such sidewalk to be constructed of 2-inch pine plank and to be in width, as above specified, and the respective owner or owners of the above described premises are hereby required to construct the same.

Passed Nov., 1881.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT,
City Clerk.

WISE'S Axle Grease

NEVER GUMS!

Used on Wagons, Buggies, Reapers, Threshers and Mill Machinery. It is INVALUABLE TO FARMERS AND TEAMSTERS. It cures Scratches and all kinds of sores on Horses and Stock, as well as on men.

CLARK & WISE, Manuf's,
385 Illinois Street, Chicago

An $8,000 Package Stolen

National Associated Press.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., November 18.—The express messenger on the last night's Michigan Central train from Grayling reports the loss by robbery of an express package amounting to $8,000. The money was sent from Lansing to the county treasurer at Grayling. The express messenger delivered it to the station agent, who laid it on the platform with other express matter. A few minutes later the money package could not be found.

Row at a Wedding.

National Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, November 18. — In Greenup county, Ky., Allen Richards, married Mrs. Burke, a respectable widow, and a large party gathered to celebrate the nuptials. During the evening Samuel Burke, son of the bride, and his new step-father got into an altercation when Burke was shot by Richards and is in a serious condition. The bride refused to accept her son's slayer as a husband and after a lively row the wedding parties separated.

Insane Asylum in Flames

National Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, November 18.—The insane asylum, the finest in the world, with 700 or 800 inmates, is in flames, and will probably be totally destroyed, involving a loss of $500,000.

DR. BLISS.

His Statement of the Treatment of the Case From the Shooting to the Post Mortem.

He Reviews the Scene at the Depot at the Time of the Shooting.

And of the Heroic Fortitude of the Patient During His Illness.

He Bears Up Wonderfully Under the Most Painful Operations

National Associated Press.

NEW YORK November 18.—The next edition of The Century Magazine will contain an exhaustive article by Dr. Bliss, chief physician in charge, concerning the case of President Garfield. The article is, as has been stated in the preliminary notices sent to the press, a straightforward and lucid review from the time of the firing of the fatal shot to the moment of the completion of the post mortem. Dr. Bliss gives a statement of the character of General Garfield and a review of his early boyhood and of the associations between himself and Garfield. It appears that while Garfield was a boy at Chagrin Falls, in 1844, he was located on his mother's farm, about two miles from the residence of the father of Dr. Bliss. Bliss says his recollection is that Garfield was an industrious boy, a little younger than he, and whose ambition was far above his parents' advantages. Bliss says he was summoned to Garfield's bedside by a message from Secretary of War Lincoln. He reviews the scene at the depot and gives special expression of the appreciation offered gentlemen who attended the president at the depot and thence to the white house naming them as follows: Dr. Townshend, health officer District Columbia; Dr. C. M. Ford, Dr. P. S. Wales, surgeon-general U. S. N.; Dr. C. B. Purvis, Dr. C. C. Patterson, Dr. Norris, U. S. A.; Dr. N. S. Lincoln, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, surgeon-general marine hospital service. Continuing, Dr. Bliss says that the patient, upon arrival at the white house, was laying on the wounded side for reasons known to surgery, and there were grave apprehensions of his approaching dissolution, but no indication or reason could be discovered even by the most sanguine. We measured time with the beating of our hearts. The president several times made inquiry as to Mrs. Garfield, and, appreciating the gravity of his injury, was extremely anxious lest she should be too ill for an intelligent interview. Dr. Bliss then approaches the first of the most critical point in the history of the case. He says: "Regarding the first interview between Mr. and Mrs. Garfield, upon her arrival, he requested that their interview should be entirely private. Thus, prostrate, and apparently dying, husband met wife. She remained by his side not more than five minutes. The words of love, hope and cheer given him are known only to themselves and God. It is a fact, however, that within an hour the symptoms, began to experience a reaction. In the course of his review Dr. Bliss relates various instances characteristic of the patient. The following is one: The president rarely spoke of his condition, seldom expressed a want and only once in my hearing referred to the circumstance of the shooting. He asked of the secretary of state in the afternoon the name of the assassin. On being told he said, "Why should he have wished to shoot me." It was explained that he had probably been disappointed in seeking some office. Dr. Bliss then gives the history of the first day's treatment and the issuance of hourly bulletins to allay the anxiety of the public. The next morning the president called him and said that he was prepared to die and feared nothing. Mr. President your injury is formidable in my judgment. You have a chance to recover. He placed his hand upon my arm turning his face toward me and said, with a tearful smile, "well Doctor I will take that chance." After the morning consultation and dressing of the wound, having at my request, decided upon permanent professional attendance, he desired me to thank individually, the physicians who came to his assistance so promptly. While the condition of the president continued critical the day was comparatively uneventful. In the evening it was decided to summon distinguished counsel from New York and Philadelphia—Drs. Hayes, Agnew and Frank Hamilton. Dr. Bliss then proceeds to speak in the highest terms of commendation of the cheerfulness of the patient and those about him, and the president expressed his determination to live for others if possible. When the president was informed that a surgical operation was necessary because of the formation of a superficial pus sac, and that the use of the knife was necessary, he replied, in a cheerful tone, "Very well, whatever you say is necessary must be done." This is one of the most painful incidents mentioned in Bliss' statement. He describes it as follows: "When the physicians entered the room I handed the vistonary to one of the counsel, with the request that he make the incision without an antidote, and without a murmur or a muscular contraction by the patient the incision was made. He quietly asked the result of the operation and sank into peaceful slumber. The operation, though simple itself, was painful, and the manner in which it was borne by the patient in his infeebled condition was, perhaps, as great an instance of his wonderful nervous control which characterized his whole illness. His power of mind over body was also daily exhibited at the dressings of the wound, which were unavoidably painful, and admirably borne without any indication of discomfort, and also subsequent operations. Nearly all the nutriment received by the president during his illness was administered by the physicians, but up to within an hour of his death he almost invariably took the glass in his hand and drank from it himself without assistance. He took pride in his ability to do this. We watched every indication which gave hope of possible assimilation without clogging. He did not draw a breath which was not heard by these incomparable nurses. When the stomach failed resort was had to other means of administering food, which were repeated at proper intervals for four or five days, at several periods of his illness. We saw him slipping from our hands.

We consulted and decided that there was some internal injury which no mortal could have dared explore. We sought every available means of supplying the waste known to the mode of physiological science. Why we could finally succeed is shown by the autopsy. During all the president intelligently discussed each condition with me. He often spoke with feeling of the wonderful aids which science could and did a sufferer in his condition, saying on one occasion, "What a relief these so-called artificial methods of nourishment have given me. We should be thankful that science has so advanced that we can avail ourselves of it in this case. Dr. Bliss then details Garfield's expression of appreciation of the generous contributions made towards the funds for the benefit of his wife and family in case of demise. He follows with a detailed description of the scenes in the sick room, each of which is especially illustrated. Of the extraordinary, general, happy and appreciative nature of the patient. He mentions, among others, his expressed desire for games of cards and in accordance with his habitual family associations. It is evident that the president appreciated the gravity of the case, as is shown by the following interview which occurred upon the occasion of the return of Dr. Bliss from a few hours' absence in New York, which he thus describes: "Upon my return the president held out his hand and attempted the familiar shake. I said: Mr. President, I have been away for a few hours, as you know, but they seemed like an age. He answered: 'Doctor, you plainly show the effect of all this care and unrest and I am glad you were forced to take this temporary relief. Your anxious watching will be over." Dr. Bliss continues "The history of the next four days was that of anxious apprehension. All symptoms pointed to profound disturbance which at any time might cause a fatal result. His disposition to converse was not so marked. The wandering mind was easily and instantly recalled by a word or touch of the hand. The occurrence of occasional "rigors," sometimes severe, indicated the inevitable end, and probably long before the president fully believed he could not survive, he was perfectly calm and inclined to be humorous; yet there was still an undercurrent of conviction which all our hopefulness could not stem.

THE CENSUS.

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Francis M. Walker, superintendent of the census, has submitted his report of the tenth census to the secretary of the interior. He estimates that five-sixths of the clerical work has been completed, the one-sixth remaining being mostly in the line of tabulation. The total population of the United States as nearly as can be determined is 50,155,783, an increase of population since 1870. It is estimated that $550,000 will be required to complete the census, of which $330,000 will be applied to the payment of the volunteer force. The census by states and territories, as finally determined upon, is as follows:

Alabama	1,262,505
Arkansas	802,521
Arizona	40,440
California	864,694
Colorado	194,327
Connecticut	622,700
Dakota	135,197
Delaware	146,608
District of Columbia	177,624
Florida	269,297
Georgia	1,542,180
Idaho	32,610
Illinois	3,077,871
Indiana	1,878,301
Iowa	1,624,615
Kansas	996,096
Kentucky	1,648,690
Louisiana	939,946
Maine	648,936
Maryland	934,043
Massachusetts	1,783,085
Michigan	1,636,937
Minnesota	780,773
Mississippi	1,131,597
Missouri	2,168,380
Montana	39,137
Nebraska	452,402
Nevada	62,266
New Hampshire	346,991
New Jersey	1,131,116
New Mexico	11,965
New York	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,399,750
Ohio	5,198,062
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,280,892
South Carolina	995,577
Tennessee	1,542,359
Texas	150,194
Utah	143,963
Vermont	332,286
Virginia	1,512,565
Washington Territory	75,116
West Virginia	1,618,457
Wisconsin	1,315,597
Wyoming	20,789

WORTHY OF PRAISE.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, then we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, even where all others remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend to all.—[Ex. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

Ish & McMahon (4)

Spring buckle brace at Bunce's.

n18-2t

STROMSBURG, NEB.

Some Interesting History of that Lively town's Growth From Infancy.

The Town Beautifully Situated—Fertile Farming Lands Near it.

A Flouring Mill, an Attorney and Some Marriageable Girls Needed There.

Some Extensive Improvements Going on—The County's Politics.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

STROMSBURG, Neb., November 14.—The west end of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad is at this town, and, like all other railway terminals, it is a growing and prosperous place.

HISTORY.

The town was located in 1872 by the present postmaster, Mr. L. Hedstrom, a Swede of extended influence, who has induced a large immigration of his countrymen and has colonized them in the western part of this (Polk) county.

Hedstrom, Buckley & Co., about this time, started a store. J. P. Smith also opened an implement store. A blacksmith and wagon shop owned by Hedstrom & Olsen was next to begin business, and then a lull came in the growth of the town until 1879, when the railroad entered and made Stromsburg the terminus of this, the first branch of the U. P. railroad. The narrow gauge road was voted bonds by a rousing majority, but the defeat of this proposition by the vote of Douglas county left the country to the U. P., and that corporation was not slow to take advantage of the situation. After the advent of the road the town grew steadily, and the country surrounding settled up with even greater rapidity.

THE PIONEERS.

Surrounding Stromsburg are some of the finest farms in central Nebraska and prominent among them is the highly cultivated land and cosy home of F. F. Vogel, who located here in 1872, when there was nothing but wild prairie, the settlements all being farther down the valley of the Blue.

Mr. C. H. Morrill, the present banker of Stromsburg, located here in the spring of '73, and began the development of what is to-day one of the best farms in Polk county.

The Buckley brothers, three in number, are entitled to the credit of being the first settlers. They commenced tilling the soil in 1871, and now they have extensive warehouses and shops. They buy grain, raise hogs and broom corn; manufacture brooms and furnish the coal for the surrounding country.

There has always been a brisk rivalry with Osceola, seven miles northeast, and as that town secured the county seat and gave the state a governor, it easily became known, but Stromsburg made up in hard work what it lost in prestige and, judging by the reports given by commercial men and the experience of your correspondent, Osceola will do well to look to her laurels.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

Few towns in this state can show more flattering figures in this line than Stromburg. On Saturday the public square of the town was completely surrounded by a mass of farm wagons and the stores were crowded from early in the morning until late at night. The sales of seven firms for that day aggregated $3,116.00 and the grain purchased by the Buckley Bros. cost them over a thousand dollars.

FARMING LANDS

Yesterday I visited the country and in the evening responded to an invitation extended by Mr. Vogel, president of the Polk county alliance, and talked to a gathering of the sturdy, intelligent farmers of Stromburg precinct. Making a speech to a farmers' alliance was a new departure for your correspondent, and how my auditors managed to survive the infliction is more than I can surmise.

That night I occupied a feather bed in Mr. Vogel's house, and the next morning was shown over his farm, with its fruit trees of every kind, evergreen trees, gently rolling lands and thrifty live stock.

During my visit to the country I saw not one slovenly yard, weedy field or tumble down house. Careful, industrious and successful farmers are the men of this part of the state, but they know their rights and mean to have them. They have abjured all party ties and henceforth stand ready, every man of them, to cut loose from the leaders who have gained power at their hands and then used that power against those who had bestowed it. The farmers here have heard of the Alliance victories in neighboring counties and ere long they will demonstrate that the plow followers of Polk county can organize, combine and defeat all that comes against them.

While nearing the town I noticed that Stromsburg was

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

on the crest of the gentle slope that extends from the north bank of the Blue. It is about a quarter of a mile from the river and one-eighth of a mile from the depot. The close built village, with white walls interspersed with a fair sprinkling of bright new pine colored houses, presents a lovely view from whatever point it may be seen.

The valley of the Blue extending westward and down the river in an opposite direction, looks as beautiful as at any point in this delightful vale. Artificial groves, white cottages, golden corn fields and clustered stacks of hay and grain complete a picture seldom surpassed for rural beauty. On the uplands there is plenty of vacant land and it is estimated that one-half of western Polk county is virgin prairie, which can now be purchased for from six to ten dollars per acre. The railroad land has long since been sold; there is but little speculators' land and this wild prairie is mainly the property of residents of Stromsburg and vicinity.

PRODUCTS.

Corn is the chief product but wheat follows close after. The yield this year is large and Mr. Vogel informs me that forty to seventy bushels is the yield for corn and that he has not an acre on his farm that will go under sixty bushels.

Wheat was a poor crop but good prices make it profitable.

Broom corn is one of the chief products. From $35,000 to $45,000 worth were raised this year in the country surrounding this town.

Mr. A. P. Buckley, owner of the Stromsburg broom factory, raised seventeen tons worth $1,000 on fifty acres.

The sorghum cane is grown here extensively, one man making this season some 2,000 gallons.

WANTED.

A steam flouring mill is needed here and in order to induce some miller to erect one, the people offer four acres of town lands free, and will besides donate $2,000, provided four run of burrs are put in. There is no mill within fourteen miles of the town, and wheat is one of the most important of Polk county products.

An attorney is badly needed; there is none in town, and all legal business must go to neighboring towns, a great inconvenience.

More mechanics are wanted, especially carpenters and plasterers, as there are plenty of buildings to be erected with no one ready to take hold and put them up.

The business men here, with scarcely an exception, are young men. Many of them are very good looking, but there is a wonderful scarcity of wives among them. The greatest need of Stromsburg to-day is wives. A car load of girls, good, clean, plump and rosy-cheeked girls could be disposed of at once. The lumber dealers, McConighy & Bothwell, will handle the girls. Who will ship them in?

More live, industrious men are wanted. Mutton-heads are not appreciated here. There are plenty of new comers, but there is room for thousands, and every man with muscle, money or brains and a disposition to use what he has, is heartily welcome.

A purchaser is wanted for the only hotel in town, and the man who gets it will be in luck. Address John Hannan, Commercial Hotel.

IMPROVEMENTS.

This town has now a good republican weekly paper, the Republican, and its editor, proprietor and founder is S. C. Beach. He does all the work in every department; has made a financial and literary success of the enterprise and yet Mr. B. is but a few weeks past 21 years old. Mr. Beach is good-looking, and has a motto in his bed-room that reads "What is home without a baby?" Think of that, ye maidens, and then some one should go and see that his home is properly provided for.

Polk county needs, so the farmers say, an anti-monopoly paper, and Stromsburg would be a good place to locate in.

F. F. Vogel & Bro. have erected an extensive agricultural implement warehouse.

J. A. Frawley & Co. have enlarged their store, and are now making additional improvement. Their stock of groceries, drugs, boots and shoes has been materially enlarged.

Chas. Nyquist is building an addition to his harness and shoe shop.

L. M. Woods, on the corner, the oldest general merchandise dealer in town, has the famous 511. Mr. Wood explain further.

J. L. Johnson is going into an elegant new store that is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for his large stock of drugs and books.

The O. & R. V. R. R. has erected a commodious coal house that will hold coal enough for all possible needs.

A two-story school house is now being erected.

The railroad employes are, as a rule, building houses and making Stromsburg their home.

POLITICS.

I can't understand the ins and outs of Polk county politics, but I do know that the clerk and superintendent of the county were in but now they are out, having been beaten at the last election by two independent candidates. If an anti-monopoly ticket under the anti-monopoly banner should take the field in this county there is nothing that could prevent it from sweeping in the cake and the cake basket, the cold pie, the bake oven and the whole bakery

ODDS AND ENDS.

There is no prospect of any further extension of this railroad, as the B. & M. have cut it out of the Republican valley, and there is no place for it to build to. A north and east road is, however, more than probable, for such a line would naturally be desirous of reaching the O. & R. V., and several lines are now being surveyed.

Mr. A. Berg, a popular business man, formerly with Smith & Crittenden, of Council Bluffs, and well known in Omaha, is now the senior member of the firm of Berg & Castle, dry goods, clothing, etc.

Next week Mr. Berg starts for a trip across the ocean to see the old folks back in Sweden. A pleasant trip to you, Mr. Berg.

Any one wanting further information about Stromsburg can address J. B. Day, real estate and insurance agent.

Dale, Carlson & Co. were the first to start a hardward house in this town and now they are doing a big business.

I. Boostron has a brickyard, where the best of brick are made in large quantities.

Mr. T. M. Shallenberger, the bank cashier, has the most curious collection of ancient books that I ever saw. A copy of "Chronicon Nurembergense," printed in 1493, a few months before Columbus returned from his voyage of discovery, contains 2,250 wood cuts of the most quaint and curious kind. Hartmann Schedel was the artist. There is only one other copy in this country and that is in possession of the Harpers. The work is religious and was written by a reformationist. If Bob. Ingersoll had that book he could lecture on the mistakes of Luther for it is certainly filled with laughable superstition.

The Swede Baptist church, Swede Lutheran church, Swede Methodist, Episcopal, and M. E. church, are represented by church organizations.

Two churches have been erected and several more are contemplated.

For business review see advertising columns. RANGER.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

Testimony and Other Proceedings in the Case Yesterday.

Guiteau Makes a Sarcastic Remark About Scoville.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The audience in the criminal court this morning was of a somewhat better quality than it has been hitherto, and the majority of it were ladies, who were mostly content to secure standing or resting places on the backs or arms of chairs occupied by their more fortunate sisters. Before the prisoner was brought in Mr. Scoville arose and asked the court to adopt some effective means to keep his client quiet during the proceedings. When the lawyer had got that far, Guiteau was noticed by him entering the room and he hesitated a moment. Afterwards he asked the judge to issue an order forbidding the acceptance by any one from Guiteau, whether in court or jail, of any documents, as the defense did not desire to try the case in the newspapers. "I visited the prisoner last night in his cell," Scoville said, "and I talked with him in vain upon this subject."

"Your honor," interrupted Guiteau, "Mr. Scoville talks one thing to me in private and another in public. That's the way he has been playing double with me all the way through, and I don't want him in the case." Mr. Scoville tried to reason with him, but it was of no use. The prisoner continued: "Mr. Scoville is no criminal lawyer, and I don't want to trust my case to his hands. I want three or four of the best layers in the country, and I am going to have them or I will make trouble all the way through."

Mr. Scoville attempted to proceed, saying that he had had a hard time last night keeping Guiteau from giving out something he had written. I surrendered it to you, said Guiteau, and told you to do as you pleased with it. I care nothing about having it go to the press.

The prisoner was excitable and about irrepressible during the day and was kept quiet with great difficulty. The following witnesses were called:

Ed. A. Mayne, who failed to respond.

Joseph K. Sharp did not witness the shooting.

Ella M. Ridgely saw the shooting

Joshua A. Davis saw the prisoner after his arrest.

Wm. F. Barker failed to answer.

W. S. Crawford saw the firing.

Officer John A. Scott assisted in taking the prisoner to jail.

District Attorney Corkhill produced the murderous pistol which was identified.

Edmund L. Dubarry witnessed the shooting.

Officer Patrick Kearney arrested the prisoner.

John Taylor and Acquilla Barton made arrangements to drive the prisoner to the cemetery.

Andrews, of The Chicago Inter-Ocean, was placed on the stand, merely, however, to establish the fact that there was such a person as the one Guiteau addressed the papers to on the day of the shooting.

Mr. Sevillan Browne, chief clerk of the state department, testified to the frequent visits of Guiteau to the department. He looked upon him as persistent, but not particularly strange in his actions. He was so persistent, however, that directions were given that no more of Guiteau's cards be taken to Secretary Blaine. While Mr. Browne was testifying, Guiteau wrote a short letter. Leaning towards his brother, he said: "I suppose I can do what I please with my private correspondence?"

"You can't publish it," said his brother.

"Can't, eh?" retorted Guiteau; "you must be a blockhead. You are about as smart as Scoville," and then, as if he had said something smart, he looked around and laughed. This did not have as good an effect as he evidently wished, for he kept up his laugh for it to be effective.

On cross-examination, Brown said he had never encouraged Guiteau to think that he was going to get his place. The place he wanted was beyond his reach. Witness could not say why he thought this, but he did think so. He had refused him access to the library because he did not want him hanging longer about the department. Said he noticed Guiteau to be a nervous person, and that he did not seem able to look any one in the eye

"I always looked you in the eye, Mr. Brown," broke in Guiteau.

During the afternoon Mr. Scoville gave notice to the prosecution that the defense was to be insanity. They expected the burden of the evidence from the government.

Mr. Davidge remarked: "We think differently."

"I merely with it to go on record," continued Mr. Scoville. "I give the notice before you close your proof."

The court expressed his understanding of the matter, and that ended it.

THE WATER WORKS.

Formal Inspection of Them by the Council.

Examination of the Entire System of Omaha's Aqueous Supply.

As will be remembered, the time of completing the waterworks, by the original contract, expired July 1st of this year. An extension was then granted until the 20th of November, but the waterworks company have succeeded in hurrying matters sufficiently to put the works into practical operation, and last week announced to the city government that they were prepared for a formal inspection of the entire system, whereby Omaha is to obtain a sure and pure supply of that greatest of all needs—good water.

Accordingly yesterday the mayor and city council, together with a number of citizens and representatives of the press, accepted the invitation of Mr. Nathan Shelton, the superintendent of the water system, and met at the office of the waterworks company, on Farnham street, where they were furnished carriages for the trip. Among the citizens not members of the council were Hon. J. L. Webster, attorney for the company, S. R. Johnson, Milton Rogers, Superintendent Shelton and Chief of the Fire Department Galligan. The party drove directly to the pumping-house and engines of the works at the river bank. Here they were very courteously shown the operation of pumping the water from the river into the mains, and then forcing it to the high reservoirs and settling basins. The pumping machinery, of the most approved and powerful type, was put at a high degree of speed, so that the huge pump forcing the water through the pipes made ten strokes per minute. The ordinary speed is but two strokes per minute, eighty-four gallons being forced at each stroke. As may be imagined, so slow a motion of the nicely geared machinery, yet withal so powerful, causes no jar whatever to the building, and when but two strokes per minute are being made, the motion to a casual observer is almost imperceptible. To sustain the ordinary speed but 25 pounds of steam is required in the large boilers, while they are capable of 125 pounds and can maintain, without injury, this tremendous pressure for a long time.

After looking about the pumping house for an half hour, the party were driven to the settling and clearing basins, which are located in proximity to the engine house. There are four of these basins, with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons. Only one of these basins—the lowest one—is at present bricked and cemented, but the other ones will soon be likewise completed. The turbid fluid from the midst of the Big Muddy here finds its way from one basin to another by means of ingeniously arranged valves, and a part of its microscopic but plentiful sediment is allowed to settle in each, until the water is at last drawn into the clearing basin from which it flows into the pipes supplying the city. When the water leaves the basin it is as clear as crystal and free from either sediment or muddy taste. Considerable time was spent by the party in examining these basins and listening to the lucid explanation of Superintendent Shelton.

Resuming the carriages the next and last point visited was where the storage reservoirs are situated, about two and half miles west and at an altitude of 300 feet above the level of the lowest portion of the city. There are two reservoirs holding 4,000,000 gallons each. One is entirely complete, being bricked and cemented, and the other one will be rendered so in a few days. At the present rate of consumption these reservoirs will hold from ten to fourteen days' supply. Of course no pumping apparatus is necessary to get the strongest pressure desired from these reservoirs. The descent of 300 feet in the pipes will give the water so much force that it easily will spurt over the highest building or steeple in the city, and, if unrestrained, it would burst pipes and faucets, with its violent struggle to seek its level. The difficulty, however, will be controlled by valves and gates so arranged that the pressure can be increased or diminished at will.

The work of putting in the fire hydrants has been one of the most laborious nature, but all of the 250 hydrants contracted for except five are in and these will soon be properly placed. It is not probable that the council will accept the waterworks until everything is completed and in working order. Thus far the work of the company has been of the most satisfactory nature and the mayor and council seemed yesterday to be extremely well satisfied with what they saw. One of the best features of the system is the efficiency of the hydrants, taking them as a whole. Nearly all furnish water without trouble and at a gratifying degree of force. Thus far eleven fires have been subjected to streams from the hydrants and have generally succumbed. Among the more important of Omaha industries which have adopted the water works for their supply are the Willow Springs distillery and Boyd's packing house. Both these establishments use large quantities of water and highly appreciate the advantages of the new system.

THE sparkling qualities and creamy foam of the "Conrad's Budweiser" are the result of natural fermentation and not produced by artificial means, as with many other beers. m&s

FRESH OYSTERS at Elliott's by the pint, quart or gallon, 412. n. 16th street. n17-2t