W B Lambert

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883. NO. 75.

A FEARLESS FLATHEAD.

Missouri's Vest Unruffled by the Tawny Chieftain Charley in Montana.

"You May Take Charlos to the Reservation, But He Will Be Dead."

Pathetic Indian Eloquence and White Faced Bravado.

MISSOULA, Mont., September 12.—Senator Vest and Delegate Maginniss, of the Indian commissioners, returned today from St. Mary's Mission, Bitter Root Valley, at the Flathead agency. The Indians refused to sell any portion of their reserve or move to another reservation. They said they had no grievances, were highly pleased with their agent Ronan; all they desired was to keep whisky away from their young men. Pendoreille and Kotenia, the chiefs, endorsed the above. St. Ignatius mission schools, also on the reservation, were visited by the commission The scoools are well conducted by Sisters of Charity and priests. About fifty Indian girls and the same number of boys are being educated, and show remarkable proficiency in the different classes. Senator Vest spoke highly of the teachers and pupils. The council at St. Mary's mission yesterday was rather dramatic. Charlos, a flathead chief, with a few Indians, has steadily refused to go upon the reservation. The Indians cultivate a few ranches, but are steadily growing poorer and the valley is thickly settled by whites. The reservation Indians and whites want the Indians removed to the reservation to avoid anticipated trouble. In the council Vest and Maginness sat opposite the chiefs and brought an interpreter; Vest explained his mission. Charlos, who is a noted brave, gazed defiantly at Vest a moment and then began to reply: "We are only a few. We are poor and weak. You want to place your foot upon our neck and grind our face in the dust, but I will not go; I will go to the plains."

"Nez Perce Joseph tried to go to the plains," broke in Vest; "look where he is. There are no plains now. The white men were as thick as leaves from ocean to ocean. If you do not get a title to your land here like the white men the soldiers will come some day and place you upon a reservation."

"My hands and those of my people are free from the white man's blood," said Charlos; when the Nez Perces came here we protected the whites. Why does the white take his heart from us now?"

Then he took off his hat, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and with blazing eyes gazing upon Vest he shouted: "You may take Charlos to the reservation, but there will be no breath in his nostrils Charlos will be dead. He will never go there alive."

Senator Vest answered the tawny chieftain in language as emphatic as his own, that he must obey the white man's laws as implicitly as did the white man. If he did not he must go where the government chooses to send them.

Before the council broke up Charlos agreed to go to Washington with Agent Ronan and talk the matter over with the great father.

The commission leave to-night for Helena and the Blackfoot agency, then to Fort Assinaboine to meet the northern tribe.

The Oklahoma Raiders.

WICHITA, Ks., September 12.—David C. Payne, president, J. B. Cooper, treasurer, C. B. Calvert, secretary, and A. W. Harris, assistant secretary, the officers of the Oklahoma company, an organization for the purpose of locating and entering Indian Territory, were arrested here to-day upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner J. F. Sherman, on complaint of the United States attorney, J. R. Hallowell, charging them with conspiracy to violate the law of the United States, and commit certain offences against the lands of the United States by settling upon lands in Indian Territory; that Payne and his colonists have three times been expelled from there by order of the President of the United States. Payne, known as "Oklahoma Payne," was brought before the commissioner, and the case was continued till to-morrow.

The Villards at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., September 12.—All the guests of the Villard party reached here this morning at an early hour. Imposing demonstrations of welcome were accorded the party. The decorations on the streets and public buildings were the finest and most elaborate ever seen in the northwest. The procession was two miles in length, representing all branches of business and industry. At the pavilion speeches were made by Hon. M. C. George, representative in congress; President Villard, Carl Schurz, Wm. Evarts and others. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the northwest are in the city. General Grant attracted much attention, but declined to make a speech.

The Barbed Wire Monopolists.

CHICAGO, September 12.—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company, patentees of barbed wire, filed a bill in court to-day to restrain all manufacturing companies from manufacturing more than 25,000 tons of barbed wire annually, according to contract. The damages for over manufacture are laid at $100,000.

Reunion of the Iron Brigade.

LA CROSSE, Wis., September 12.—The reunion of the Old Iron Brigade takes place here to-morrow and next day. Gen. E. S. Bragg, the old commander of the brigade, is expected to-night, together with a number of distinguished military leaders in the first army corps.

The Land Robbers of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—The proposed gigantic land steal involving several million dollars worth of United States redwood timber lands has just been brought to light. The lands are situated in the northern part of California, comprised of the most valuable redwood timber on the coast. The Post special says, applications for possession were prepared and signed by dummies. Several hundred applications of this kind have been filed with the government authorities here, it being alleged the government officials are acting in collusion with the parties engineering the scheme. If the promoters succeed they will control one-sixth of the total lumber supply of the state. Affidavits are now being filed proving fraudulent acquisition. The United States grand jury will investigate the subject.

HUGH J. HASTINGS DEAD.

Sudden Death of a Noted New York Editor.

MONMOUTH BEACH, September 12.—Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of The New York Commercial Advertiser, died here at 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Hastings did well till night before last. He then passed a restless night, and complained of great weakness. Tuesday morning pnuemonia in the left lung developed. During the day he was very weak. Toward evening he rallied. His spirits at all times were cheerful. His family physician, Dr. S. Vanderpoel, saw him in the evening. He was then bright, his respiration 26, temperature and pulse 100. This morning he had no fever whatever, but his respiration fell. At 4:30 this afternoon his condition was better than at any time since pneumonia set in. At 7 o'clock, after partaking of some stimulant, he suddenly expired without a word. He was conscious to the last. Dr. Hughes pronounced death due to paralysis of the heart.

WYOMING WICKEDNESS.

Two Skulls Cracked With an Ax for $53—The Green River Bridge Repaired.

CHEYENNE, September 12.—Last Saturday two parts of a freight train separated because of a break in the coupling and came into collision over a bridge a few miles west of Green river, broke down the structure and wrecked eleven cars. The bridge is now repaired and trains are running regularly.

A bloody row occurred this morning on the prairie three miles from Cheyenne. James Knight a freighter, and two men, H. Moore and J. H. Wenzel slept in Knight's wagon. About daytime Moore arose, struck Knight with an axe, knocked him senseless and then attacked Wenzel, who, after the first blow awoke and fought, taking the axe from Moore, not however, until he had received another blow on the head. Moore then took his revolver and shot at Wenzel four times. Wenzel has two bullet holes in his chest, one in his left arm and one through the left hand. A soldier from Fort Russell, out duck shooting, went to the rescue, and Moore fled over the hills. Wenzel's skull is fractured, and a ball passed through both lungs. Knight's skull is fractured. Neither is expected to live. Moore's object was to get $53 which was in Wenzel's satchel, but it was unsuccessful. Officers are in pursuit. Wenzel's home is Clarion county, Pa. Little is known of Moore.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE NEW BASE BALL LEAGUE.

PITTSBURG, September 12.—Delegates representing Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Washington, Richmond, Indianapolis and St. Louis met at the Monongehela house to-day and organized "The Union Association of Base Ball Clubs," by electing the following officers: President, H. B. Bennett, Washington; vice-president, Thomas J. Pratt, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Warren White, Washington; board of directors, A. H. Henderson, Chicago; M. B. Scanlon, Washington; A. G Pratt, Pittsburg; Thomas J. Pratt, Philadelphia. The constitution and bylaws of the American association were adopted with few changes. Communications from Hartford, Brooklyn and Milwaukee, encouraging the formation of the new association, were then read, after which the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize the validity of all contracts made by the League and American association, we cannot recognize any agreement whereby any number of ball players may be reserved for any club for any time beyond the term of their contracts with said club.

A BICYCLER LAID UP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 12.—In the bicycle race to-day, William Woodside, Irish bicycle champion, was violently thrown, breaking his left arm in two places.

"THE STATE OF DAKOTA."

The Proposed Constitution Nearly Finished—A Fine Opening for Phœbe.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., September 12.—Woman suffrage was finally dealt with in the convention this evening. The article allowing women the ballot at school elections and granting her the right to hold office pertaining to school government, was passed. The plan for taking the census of the proposed new state was discussed and adopted, the expense of which is to be paid in scrip issued on the treasurer of the new state. The committee's report on banking and municipalities involves taxation of railroad and other corporation property and places it on the same basis of taxation as all property, other than charitable, religious and educational property. The minimum number of representatives for the new state is fixed at 55, maximum 100. Senators, minimum 25, maximum 33. The coavention is getting in its last work and business is moving toward completion rapidly.

Fire Record.

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 12.—At a fire this morning in the stables of the Lexington Street Car Company, fifty mules, fourteen cars and the entire lot of harness and stock, feed and the stables, were totally destroyed. Loss estimated at $40,000; well insured. Undoubtedly the work of incendiary.

LOWELL, Mass., September 12.—Seven of the thirteen ice houses at North Chelmsford, belonging to the Boston Ice Company, burned last night.

The Labor Commission.

NEW YORK, September 12.—John Roach, ship builder, resumed testimony this morning before the senators of the Education and Labor commissions. He wished to correct some misapprehensions which seemed to exist in the minds of the public in regard to his previous testimony.

CAPITAL NOTES.

LINCOLN AT HOME.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secretary Lincoln returned from Iowa this morning and was at the war department to-day.

THE PENSACOLA SUFFERERS.

Commodore English, acting secretary of the navy, last night received the following telegram from Lieutenant Commander Welsh:

PENSACOLA, September 12.—The naval forces will issue rations to-morrow to the destitute of the reserve. Gov. Blaxham has never noticed the telegram sent him as authorized by the department.

Great indignation is felt at the navy department at the course pursued by the state authorities of Florida in not paying any attention to the necessity of caring for the destitute on the reservation of Pensacola, even when appealed to by the naval authorities.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Yellow fever has broken out in Hermosillo, Guayamas and Mazatlin, Mexico.

Pensacola is still healthy. At the navy yard six new cases and two deaths yesterday.

The coal miners of Osage City, Kas., have secured an advance of wages and the strike is ended.

The war on passenger rates between Chicago and Council Bluffs remains unchanged, other roads not having openly met the Wabash.

The new Haytian war vessel, built in Philadelphia, will be named "Dessaline," when transferred to the Haytian authorities. She made a successful trial trip.

The North Dakota convention met yesterday at Fargo. Its object is to oppose the admission of the southern half of the territory into the sisterhood of states.

The Polish citizens of Chicago yesterday celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the expulsion of the Turks from Poland, by King John Sobrieska, by the victory at Vienna.

George F. Slosson has issued a challenge to Jacob Schaefer to play a game of billiards for the Balk line championship emblem and a stake of $500, the game to be played within 60 days.

The committee of the trunk line freight agents is in session in Cleveland. The proceedings are zealously secreted. It is said that the business in hand is revision of the classification of east bound freight.

Fifty members of the Union Mutual Insurance association, from various states, met in annual convention in Chicago yesterday. The day was consumed in hearing reports and discussing remedies for evils in the present business system of the association.

The signal corps station at Smithville, N. C., reports to the chief signal office, that the maximum velocity of wind there Tuesday, was 93 miles, and its average velocity for six hours was 70 miles. Thirteen vessels and pilot boats are ashore or sunk. Of the many vessels in the Wilmington harbor, only two held their anchorage. The oldest pilots say in duration and violence the storm exceeded any they ever experienced. The revenue cutter, Colfax, though in imminent peril for several hours, rode the waves.

SLAUGHTERED AGAIN.

The Union Pacifics Suffer Another Defeat at the Hands of the Port Hurons by a Score of 5 to 2.

The game yesterday was well played throughout and called into force all the skill of the gentlemen from Michigan to enable them to win. The decisions of the umpire were most absurd and proved that gentleman one might say, entirely ignorant of the rules of base ball. His ignorance clearly lost the game for the U. P.'s. McKelvy pitched a superb game, Baker evidently playing in hard luck having to change off with Bandle in the seventh innings his sore hand giving out. Larkin (late of St. Loius) filled the position of short stop in a highly creditable manner. Poor old self-sacrificing Whitney "gave up" to allow Funkhauser a chance to score running to second in the face of a dead certainty of going out, supposing of course Funkhauser, who was on third would embrace the opportunity. What possessed Lee to decline is a mystery. The Port Hurons presented as their battery Beck and Thompson and who played an elegant game. The Port Hurons play good ball and are drilled to perfection. Not a man in the field is offered a chance without finding himself fully supported. Their playing is like a well oiled piece of machinery.

Their deportment on the field is all that could be desired making it a pleasure to witness the games. To-day's game will prove unusually exciting as the repeated defeats have warmed the U. P.'s up considerably and every nerve will be strained to hold the "Wolverines" down. There is some misunderstanding as to the location of the grounds and for the information of our friends from out of town we would state that the grounds are on St. Mary's avenue and only four blocks from the Paxton hotel.

THE BUCKSHOT ARGUMENT.

A Neighborly Feud Fatally Finished in Thayer County.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

HEBRON, Neb., September 12.—On Sunday, September 9th, about 9 o'clock a. m., Darius Mott and his son William, aged about 16, drove up to the dugout of James Bishop, on Dry Creek, in Thayer county,

Ill feeling between these parties who are near neighbors, had existed for some time. It appears that Bishop who was out in front of his dugout grinding a hatchet, forbid Mott from crossing his place. An altercation then ensued. The two Motts claim that Bishop threateningly approached them with his hatchet, also picking up an ax; that he used abusive language and made threatening demonstrations, and that the boy then picked up the shot gun in their wagon and shot Bishop. The Motts claim to have been hunting prairie chickens.

Bishop claims that Mott drove in and called him "a cowardly son of a b—" and said "he was going to shoot h— out of him," and then fired.

The two Motts claim it was the boy who shot; Bishop claims it was the father who did the shooting.

From twenty to fifty shot entered the breast and abdomen of Bishop, and will probably result in his death.

Deputy Sheriff W. L. Thompson arrested the two Motts and brought them before Justice Hendershott, who will hold them to await the result of the wounds.

OCCASIONAL.

THE TEWKSBURY CAMPAIGN

Massachusetts Republicans Determined to Bury Butler with the Odors of the Poor House.

A Clarion Note From Blaine on Butler and the Presidency.

A Series of Colored Conundrums from a Louisville Statesman.

Blaine and Butler.

AUGUSTA, September 12.—Blaine was called upon to-day regarding the story published Tuesday, purporting to give his views touching Butler's political future. Blaine said he rarely noticed sensational paragraphs of any kind, but he would, in this case, say that the views attributed to him were precisely the reverse of those he held. He did not believe Butler could be re-elected governor of Massachusetts, and had the fullest confidence a republican president would be chosen next year. The republican party, he added, would be found far stronger in the elections of 1883 than either in 1878 and 1879.

Phillips on Butler.

BOSTON, September 12.—Wendell Philips was ill to-day, but when asked what he had to say relative to the report that he had become dissatisfied with the administration and methods of Gov. Butler, he wrote the following reply: "If I prepare anything I'll hand it to you tomorrow, but it will be denials. I have not changed my mind."

Anything to Beat Butler.

BOSTON, September 12.—The republican caucuses in all the wards of the city to nominate delegates to the state convention were generally well attended, quiet and unanimous. So far as preferences are given the delegates favor Henry L. Pierce for governor, the "best man to beat Butler." Boston's delegation to the convention will be a strong one.

Colored Conundrums.

LOUISVILLE, September 12.—The national convention of colored men, to be held in this city September 24, is attracting widespread discussion among the colored race owing to dissensions among them regarding the purposes of the assembly. E. P. Marrs, a prominent colored man of Louisville, furnishes the local press with the following expression of his views: The question is being asked all over the continent, What does the proposed colored national convention that is to meet in this city propose to do? It is not in my power to say what is in the minds of those who expect to be here, but I will say first the subject of educating the masses should be one of the subjects before us and should be thoroughly discussed; second, how to better our condition in the south; third, whether it is wisest to the south or go west; fourth, what will be our political future?

IN ZION.

A Few Days With the Latter Day Saints.

Rev. W. E. Copeland Lectures Upon the Subject of Mormonism.

A few days ago Rev. W. E. Copeland returned from a trip to Salt Lake City, and on Sunday delivered an interesting discourse on what he saw while in the beautiful home of the saints. Mr. Copeland says-

Having spent a month in Zion, you may expect that I should have something to say of the remarked religion, for even its most bitter enemies must admit that it is wonderful that such a religious system could have started in the past centuries and have reached such proportions would be nothing surprising, but that in this century, when there are railroads, telegraph, newspapers and widely diffused information, only proves how much credulity yet remains in human nature. But then credulity will not explain Mormonism, for I found many men and women of unusual intelligence, who were now or had been Mormons. I saw the most of what are called in Zion apostates. It appears that when Mormonism first started there were signs and wonders and an unusual degree of brotherly love, it was a revival of of primitive christianity. Joe Smith saw visions, dreamed dreams, and a man of no education, yet he preached with great power and eloquence, many of the early missionaries were men of eloquence and distinguished for their lives of self denial, they literally started out without purse or scrip, depending on a power outside of themselves for guidance and support, they were undoubtedly honest and earnest, and in the early history of the church there was a spirituality and brotherly love unknown in the church, this attracted many persons of intelligence and drew them away from the various sects. Then the Mormon church is founded upon a literal interpretation of the Bible, and avoids the forced meanings given by sectarians to various portions of the Scriptures; what was written inplain black and white was accepted, and the most ignorant could undeestand the new religion. Mormons believe neither in a trinity or in endless misery; by their custom of baptism for the dead they propose to fulfill all the ordinances and then save even the heathen. They have steered clear of many of the hardest dogmas which have been stumbling blocks in the way of so many. And I must confess that the sermons which I heard in the tabernacle were the most entirely consistent biblical sermons that I ever heard—every practice, even the plural marriage, was supported by numerous passages from the Scripture, and on Bible grounds it is impossible to disprove Mormonism, as many distinguished preachers have found out to their sorrow. I never saw a people who had a more abiding faith in God and in his guidance and protection. Indeed that journey over the plains under the guidance of Brigham Young was the most remarkable instance in history of a complete trust in God. Not the sojourn in the wilderness of the children of Israel or the Hegira of the Mahomedans evidenced such entire confidence. A great army of men, women and children, starting out on a journey of over one thousand miles, through a trackless wilderness to seek a home in an unknown country, with scant provisions for their journey, deaths frequent, suffering constant, and yet with no longing for the flesh-pots of the Gentiles, pressing forward to the end. All the early history of the church abounds in similar examples. Almost any of the early settlers will tell you instance after instance of divine interposition in their behalf.

The result is equally wonderful with the hegira. Salt Lake valley is a great garden; Zion a charming city. The saints have prospered; plenty and comfort is on every hand. Pleasant homes, orchards and gardens, temples and elegant residences, are to be seen everywhere. Whatever of wretchedness and misery is concealed in those homes, and there is doubtless much, is not to be seen on the outside. Mormonism is pleasaet to look look upon. All the external evidences of prosperity abound, so far as the stranger can detect. There is less of vice and crime and poverty than in other communities of a similar size; to all this the Mormons point and say, verily, God has blessed us.

The Mormon church of to-day has greatly changed; the early spirituality is gone, instead of a movement possessed of great spontaniety, there is a theocracy, the most complete which the world ever saw. If everything be not done decently everything is done in order, and President and his Counselors, 12 Apostles and their Counselor, the Seventy, the Bishop and the Elders, each office has its duties defined, and in every Bishopric there are teachers who visit all families in their ward once in two weeks, so that the condition of the whole church is accurately known. And the Saints are for the most part satisfied; this much is sure, the emigrants taken charge of by the Mormons, are better off than they ever were before. They have more freedom and far more comfort than they ever dreamed of.

Of course Mormonism has its dark dark side, which, however, the sojourner is rarely able to see. The worst feature to my mind is not Polygamy, (about which such a tremendous excitement has been raised, as though a Polygamist defied Divine as well as human law; when there is more co-called Divine authority for Polygamy than for Monogamy) but the power of the Priesthood, the very order of Mormonism, is the saddest thing; the people have absolutely no mind of their own, men and women they are but puppets in the hands of the Priests. Whatever order President John Taylor issues is absolute from one end of the church to the other, and should Polygamy be finally suppressed the Mormons will be no more loyal subjects of the United States than they are to-day and the Gentiles will be no better off. A theocracy overtops all other governments. God's will must be superior to man's will, and so long as the Mormon church continues there will be the same contest, the same irrepressible conflict between the Mormon and the Gentile. I do not much wonder that the Mormons hate the Gentiles. They have labored hard and long to turn a wilderness into a garden. They have come thousands of miles to establish what they believe a true church and a true government, and now the Gentiles threaten to take away their inheritance, and do so far as possible seize upon the government. On the whole, I think the Mormons bear with exemplary patiance the abuse heaped upon them and the attempts made to overthrow their church, for the civil and religious government are all the ame. The Mormons in the past have committed attrocious murders and perhaps would do the same to-day did they dare. But the Jews did the same in Old Testament times, and we teach the children in the Sunday school that they did right. Now the Mormons claim that they are the favorites of God, and present fully as much evidence as the Jews ever presented. I do not believe that any of the methods proposed will ever settle the Mormon problem. Persecution only drives them together and strengthens the power of the priesthood. Brute force may avail, but with what shadow of authority can baute force be used? The Mormon system, civil government and all is a religion, just as much as Romanism, or Methodism, or Unitarianism, and if the United States have the right to destroy the Mormons, they have the same right to destroy Presbyterianism and Romanism. If Mormonism is obnoxious to the people of the United States, and can be destroyed, by and bye Romanism or Protestanism may be equally obnoxious, and may be destroyed; which forever puts an end to religious liberty. Better Mormonism were the evil a thousand fold more than they are than the loss of religious liberty. Nor can the various churches established among the Mormons avail anything to destroy the power of the priesthood, for these churches profess to be founded on the same book on which Mormonism is founded; for it is not ook of Mormon, but the Holy Bible, which is the foundation stone on which Mormonism rests. But few are led out of Mormonism into the sectarian churches. When a Mormon apostolizes, he is through with Bible reiligion altogether.

These agents are destined to so modify Mormonism as to bring it into accord with the rest of the United States. Education, and in this direction the Sects are doing a good work and deserve all praise, for they are founding good schools in all parts of the territory, and thereby compelling the Mormons to improve their own schools, As the Mormons become intelligent the power of priesthood declines; the apostate are almost universally intelligent. Commerce comes next, as railroads multiply and the Mormons are compelled to mingle with the Gentile, their intolerance is mitigated, they become ashamed of their polygamy; indeed, it soon comes to cost too much to have more than one wife; they become also impatient of priestly dictation; they obey only those commands which are convenient, and after a while cease to obey altogether. Third, a liberal religion, not confining itself to the Hebrew Bible as the text book of religion; while the Mormons will not listen to the sectarian preachers, they will listen to a liberal preacher, and once convinced that the Hebrew Bible is nst infallible, they soon withdraw in whole or in part from Mormonism. I was never more convinced of the value and power Unitarianism than in my brief stay in Salt Lake City. Would some gift of fortune establish Unitarian churches throughout Mormondom, and more would be done to emancipate the Mormons from the power of the priesthood than by all the other churches combined. Mormonism, to my mind, is of great value to the religious world. It shows the growth and genesis of a religion; shows us just how Christianity may have started and grown; it repeats the history of the first century in the Christian era, so that the world has an object lesson to which it cannot close its eyes. And Mormonism further shows in its completeness a truly Biblical church. With no doubts, with no concealments, with no twisting and turning, Mormonism takes the Bible literally, as it must be taken if it is a revelation, and makes its religious system according to the plain teachings of the Book. Mormonism shows to the world just what a church founded on the Bible must become, if left to itself and not checked and changed by external influence. Here in Zion is a theocracy such as the Bible teaches, such as all churches would become which are founded on the Bible were they relieved from external influence. Other churches are modified theocracies, the church of the Latter Day Saints the genuine thing. We have found it out of joint with the times; it is an anarchism, and we are driven to the conclusion that its fountain, the Bible, belongs to another age. We are compelled to listen to the voice of God and more or less reduce our dependence on Hebrew scripture.

SYMPSON'S SIGHT.

One of Our Omaha Physicians Restores a Blind Man's Eyes.

A Very Remarkable and Interesting Case of Surgical Skill.

Mention was made in the BEE yesterday of an elderly man named Sympsons, who had come to Omaha to be treated by an oculist, and whose sight had been restored. Surmising that the physician referred to might be Dr. Graddy, the BEE reporter whose attention was called to the matter dropped in at the doctor's office yesterday to learn further particulars of the matter if he knew them.

"Yes, the old gentleman was a patient of mine," said Dr. Graddy. "He is one of the most interesting cases of the kind I ever knew. Seventeen years ago his sight began failing rather rapidly, and at the end of a year he was practically blind and he remained so ever since. Two months ago he came here, and I found him to be suffering with

DOUBLE CATARACT.

I gave him some hope of relief and three days later I extracted the cataract from one eye. This proved in two weeks to be so satisfactory that he decided to have the other eye operated upon also."

"How old is he?"

"He is seventy-eight years old, quite feeble and, in fact, in a state of general marasmus, a condition unfavorable to an operation. The interesting feature is, however, that he now sees, without glasses, what we call twenty-twentieths, or, in other words, normal distant vision. When you consider that with a natural eye, vision at sixty-five, is only a little more than half of the standard taken as normal, this becomes very interesting indeed. The eyes, by the changes wrought, have become a sort of

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT

for infinite objects, objects at a distance of twenty feet or more. Each eye is equally good, both as regards distance and reading. For reading he accepts a glass of the same strength that a normal eye would at fifty-five, and reads No. 1, or Brilliant type."

"What is regarded as a fair, average result?" asked the reporter.

"The best authorities upon the subject say that with glasses twenty-seventieths for distance and No. 14, which is double pica, for reading, may be considered good."

"To what do you attribute this extraordinary result?"

"There are two abnormal conditions in the eyes," said Dr. Graddy, "which have probably existed from birth. In the first place, the eyeballs are too long, rendering him myopic, (near-sighted), and secondly, the index of refraction of the eyes, is considerably above the normal. Now, that the lenses are extracted, which reverse the refraction of the eye and the index of refraction of the humors, no doubt reduced by age, but still above the normal, there remains just sufficient of the excessive refraction power, to bring the rays of light to a focus on the retina."

Thanking the doctor for his explanation the reporter folded his book and withdrew.

METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Second Session of the North Nebraska Conference.

The second session of the nort Nebraska annual conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church convened this morning in the First M. E. church, Bishop Isaac W. Wiley presiding. In opening, the Bishop read part of the third chapter, first Corinthians, and Rev, T. B. Lemon prayed. W. F. Warren was then elected secretary, Soel A. Smith, assistant; W. H. Carter, recording secretary; F. S. Rhone and N. H. Gate, statistical secretaries. The roll call showed the following members present:

Wm. H. Carter, Wisner; Jabes Charles, Hooper: J. Fowler, West Point; E. G. Fowler, J. Q. A. Fleharty, Oakdale; J. J. Fleharty, Fullerton; J. R. Gearhart, St. James; W. F Grundy, Leigle; N. H. Gale, Blair; C. F. Heywood, Madison; Alfred Hodgetts, Arlington; J. B. Leedom, Wisner; D. Marquette, Dakota; J. B. Maxfield, J M. Richards, J. P. Roe, J. W. Shank, J. W. Stewart, Omaha; Joel A. Smith, North Platte; J. L. St. Clair, Albion; J. P. VanDoozer, Papillion; Wm. F. Warren, Fremont; Riley B. Wilson, Columbus. Wm. M. Worley, Tekamah; James B. Priest, Ponca; D. C. Winship, Wayne; E. S. Fox, Fullerton; R. W. Esteys, Norfolk; C. W. Savidge, transferred from Minnesota.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Princely Reward for Fifty Years of Military Service in Germany.

The Status of Irish Agitators Toward the Church in America to be Considered at Rome.

The Sobrieski Celebration at Vienna—The False Prophet's Occupation Gone.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PRINCE'S REWARD.

LONDON, September 12.—The emperor of Germany has conferred upon Prince Alexander, of Hesse-Cassel, command of the Thirteenth dragoons on the occasion of the Prince's completion of the fiftieth year of military service. Prince Alexander cordially accepted the honor, showing that he has abandoned all anti-Prussian tendencies, and that *entente cordiale* between the emperor and himself has been restored.

The appointment of Gen. Semitz by the French government as ambassador to St. Petersburg creates an unfavorable impression in Berlin owing to his Alsatian origin.

The sultan, during an audience with the German ambassador, declared it the intention of Turker to adhere to the policy foreshadowed by the Austro-German alliance.

It is expected the czar will meet the emperor of Germany before returning to St. Petersburg.

THE SOBRIESKI CELEBRATION.

The Sobrieski festival continued in the Vienna prater last evening, the principal features being a grand torchlight procession and display of fireworks.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN ROME.

It is announced that among the questions to be placed before the Propaganda and American prelates for discussion, at the conference in November, will be one concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy towards Irish agitators in America.

BROKEN UP IN BUSINESS

Hicks Pasha, who left Khartom with 5,000 men for a campaign against Elmahedi, the false prophet, telegraphs to the Khedive that Elmahedi's religious influence is broken.

THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

PARIS, September 12.—The National says should the pending negotiations between France and China, as is feared, not take a favorable turn, the French cabinet are disposed to call an extraordinary session of the chamber of deputies. It is undersood Challemel Lacour, foreign minister, is in favor of according large concessions to China in the interest of peace. Ministers of war and marine, however, consider it a matter of duty and honor to resist the encroachments of China in Tonquin.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

LONDON, September 12.—The race for St. Leger stakes for three year olds, run at Doncaster to-day, was won by Duke Hamilton's Assian, C. Perkins' Chiselhurst second, Lord Ellesmere's Highland Chief third.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

DUBLIN, September 12.—The six men who have been confined in Tullamore prison on the charge of murdering Constable Brown, were discharged for lack of evidence.

PANIC IN A THEATER.

CARLSBAD, September 12.—A panic in a theater last night caused by a false alarm of fire. The doors were found locked and many made their escape from windows. Several persons were injured.

BRITISH GUNBOATS AT CANTON.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.—A telegram from Hong Kong, to the Admiral, states that two British gunboats are now at Canton, and that, in conjunction with Chinese troops on duty on shore, they furnish sufficient guard for foreign settlement.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

PARIS, September 12.—The Figaro states that the Chinese army concentrate at Pekin, and only await news of the arrival of French reinforcement at Port Said to invade Tonquin.

DAVITT SICK.

DUBLIN, September 12.—Michael Davitt is very ill with inflamation of the lungs. Sickness necessitates the cancellation of all his engagements to address the National League meetings in various parts of Ireland.

Railroad Accident.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., September 12.—The engine of a section freight train on the New York and New England railroad broke from the train at Andover this morning. The train following crashed into the rear. Eight cars were wrecked and several derailed. A brakeman had his leg broken. Two cars were burned. The track is blocked.

They Won't Pay.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 12.—The house this morning, after a lengthy discussion, agreed to the no-pay resolution as amended by the senate, that no appropriation be reported after September 10th, except for officers and employes.

Distressed Seamen.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Panama, which arrived from Liverpool to-day, brought fifteen distressed seamen, picked up from the Norwegian bark Corcelon.

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THE marvelous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors and low conditions of the blood prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. It PURIFIES, vitalizes and enriches the blood, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, and all derangements of the stomach caused by impure blood or a debilitated condition of the nervous system occasioned by excessive mental or physical care or dissipation. It eradicates Scrofula and all foul humors, and restores and renovates the whole system. A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it creates an appetite and builds up and strengthens the system, and proves invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

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