OPENED FOR WORSHIP.

The Israelitish Temple Dedicated Yesterday.

A Beautiful and Impressive Ceremony—New Year's Services.

The beautiful little temple of the congregation of Israel, of this city, located on Twenty-third and Harney, was consecrated and formally dedicated to the worship of God yesterday evening. Some time before the hour appointed for the services to begin, the church was filled nearly to its full seating capacity. Many of Omaha's prominent citizens, not members of the congregation, and the ministers from several of the leading churches were also present.

At half-past four o'clock, and after the congregation had assembled, the main entrances to the auditorium were closed. Shortly afterwards three distinct raps were heard upon the door, when it was opened by Mr. Bernhard Newman, who said, in a loud voice, "This is the gate to the Lord, not but the righteous may enter thereto." Immediately afterward twelve young girls, symbolical of the twelve tribes of Israel, clothed in white and carrying flowers, entered, followed by the charter members, the officers and ministers of the congregation. This procession made three circuits in the interior of the temple during which the choir sang the hymn: "We Thank Thee O God." The officers and ministers of the congregation then took their places in the pulpit while the children stood facing the alter.

Rev. Dr. Rosenpitz then read the passage, "How beautiful are thy tents O Jacob, thy tabernacle O Israel," after which came the presentation of the key of the temple to the president, Mr. Isaac Oberfelder. The key was tendered upon a cushion by Miss Mabel Hellman, Miss Addie Newman accompanying the presentation with a few remarks couched in the finest language and spoken so clearly and distinctly that all could hear them.

Mr. Oberfelder responded briefly, remarking how 28 years ago the first Israelites had come to Omaha, how they had constantly increased until, feeling the need of a place of worship, this beautiful little church had been the result. The Israelites of Omaha had just cause to feel proud, as their brethren had no church nearer than St. Paul, Des Moines, St. Joseph or Denver.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Harfield, followed by En Comocho (There is None Like Thee) and Shema Yisrael (Hear, O Israel,) by Rev. Dr. Rosenspitz.

The sacred scrolls containing the books of the Pentateuch were then deposited in the shrine by Rev. Dr. Harfield, who followed this part of the ceremony by the recitation of Un-nw-cho Yomar (Return, O God, to the Myriads of Israel.)

A beautiful prayer was then offered before the shrine by Miss Pauline Goldsmith. The twelve young girls then presented their floral offerings to the Lord, ascending the pulpit in couples and placing their flowers upon the casement of the shrine, after which a hymn was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Harfield then delivered the dedicatory sermon, choosing as his text I Kings 9th chapter. The sermon was a most appropriate one for the occasion and was listened to most intently by the members of the congregation.

A hymn was sung followed by the address and invocation by Rev. Dr. Rosenspitz. The address was delivered in an earnest manner pointing the way to become true children of God. The invocation called for the Father's blessing upon the state of Nebraska, its people, laws and government.

The choir then sang "God of Israel, we adore Thee."

After the regular evening service which consists of the reading of the evening prayers according to the American Jewish church, the threefold Aaronistic benediction was said by Dr. Harfield.

The choir which furnished the excellent music for these dedicatory services under the leadership of Julius Meyer and Miss Minnie Rothschilds organist was composed of the following voices: Soprano, Mrs. A. Rosewater, Mrs. S. Katz, Miss F. Raw, and Mrs. J. J. Eichman; alto, Miss Schlesinger, Miss Selligman, Miss R. Newman, and Miss Rosewater; tenor, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. I. L. Fisher, and Mr L. J. Nedd; bass, Mr. C. E. Burmester, Mr. C. K Cralle and Adolph Meyer.

TO BE COMPLETELY FINISHED SOON.

Owing to the want of time several things must be done before this structure is fully completed. The whole inside of the building will be frescoed so soon as it can be done. The shrine will be painted, ornamented and gilded, and the pews, which are now on the way to Omaha, will be immediately put in their places upon their arrival. Those few small additions are all that remain to make the building a completed structure.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

This evening at 7 o'clock the regular New Year services known among Israelites as the day of memorial will be held tomorrow morning beginning at 9 o'clock and continuing until noon the New Year's day services will take place. There will be a sermon on each occasion this evening by Rev. Dr. Rosenspitz and tomorrow by the Rev. Dr. Harfield.

PERSONAL.

Henry Blecke, of Hastings, is at the Metropolitan.

Conrad J. Schmidt, of Beatrice, is at the Metropolitan.

C. H. Graston, of Nebraska City, is at the Metropolitan.

S. C. Dickey, of Auburn, is registered at the Metropolitan.

D. E. Sheldon, of Burnnett, is stopping at the Metropolitan.

C. E. VanPelt, of Seward, is quartered at the Metropolitan.

Miss L. M. Pryor, of Ashland, is a guest at the Metropolitan.

John C. King, of Grand Island, is registered at the Metropolitan.

B. P. Lowenstine and wife, of Bancroft' are registered at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Jay Northrop and family have returned from Ohio where they have spent the summer.

Mr. A. McInnis, of the firm of McInnis & Bussey, returned yesterday from a trip west.

Chas. A. Watkins, manager of the Bijou opera company, is in the city and quartered at the Paxton.

Mr. Harry Hackett, of Dunn's Commercial agency, has gone to Chicago to spend a couple of weeks in visiting with friends.

Mrs. Thomas has returned to Fort Niobrara. She was accompanied by Misses Balcombe and Richardson, who will remain with her for a few days.

Mr. D. C. Adams, Mrs. Ellsworth Daggett and Miss Lillie Woodward, of Salt Lake city, are at the Paxton on the way east. The ladies were visited at their hotel yesterday by a number of their friends who reside in this city.

Mr. E. M. Bronson, who has been for some time past the passenger agent of the Vandalia line in this city, has been removed by his company to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he will be employed by his company in a similar capacity.

Grapes, 20-pound basket for 75 cents, at Heimrod's.

The Western Delegates.

A special car was attached to the Denver train from the west yesterday mornin in which were the delegates from Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, to attend the meeting of the International Brotherhood of locomotive fireman, to be held at Toronto, Canada, commencing next Monday. The sides of the car were covered with large and nicely painted banners.

A number of the delegates were accompanied by their wives. The party was joined in this city by Mr. Thos. Kinney, delegate of the Omaha lodge and his wife.

The boys have given up the idea of a national hospital and will urge the raising of the insurance from $1,000 to $1,500.

CITIZENS LEAGUE.

The Postponed Meeting to be Held This Evening.

The meeting of Citizen's League which was to have been held last Friday evening, will be held this evening at Y. M. C. A. rooms. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE.

The officers of the league desire to urge upon the citizens of Omaha the necessity of their co-operatin with the league in its efforts to put down lawlessness in all of its forms and to raise the moral standard of this community.

Every good, law abiding citizen of Omaha is most cordially invited to be in attendance at the meeting this evening.

The Land of the Hoosier.

Chicago Times Special.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 17.—Both parties are claiming the state, the democrats by 8,000 and the republicans by 10,000. It is safe to say that it is largely a matter of guess work, and that there has been no close poll made. Senator Voorhees, General Manson and Col. Grey, democratic candidate for governor, are of one opinion, and that is that the democracy were never in such fighting trim, and that the state to-day is safely democratic. The betting is light but inclined to the republicans. The $5,000 wager lying at the republican state central committee rooms that says Blaine will carry Indiana, has not been taken yet, but an Evansville democrat has opened communication with the committee with a view of taking it in. A $500 bet is said to have been made today that the state would go republican. The betting class though are holding back for the Ohio election.

It has leaked out that a republican caucus of somewhat formidable but informal shape had picked out Stanton J. Peelle to run for governor just before the republican state convention. Various names were mentioned, including Dudley, Calkins, and Taylor, of Fort Wayne, and then someone suggested Peelle, saying he possessed all the requirements, having been a soldier, and a conscientious business-like member of congress. The fact that he had been unseated by a partisan majority, it was urged, would add to his popularity, and it was further remarked with considerable effect that he was uncommitted on the prohibition question. The caucus therefore unanimously agreed that he was the most valuable man, but when the subject was broached to him he peremptorily declined to run, on the ground that he owed to himself as well as to his constituents to make the race for congress, feeling assured that the action of the democratic house would be forcibly rebuked. The fact is that Calkins is not panning out in paying quantities, and the republican leaders have come to the conclusion that he is too thin to cover the entire state. The opinion of Judge Gresham (now postmaster general) is being quoted and thought to be in the main a truthful sizing up of the republican candidate for governor. Said the judge: "There is not a d——d thing in Calkins. He has practiced in my court and never could grasp an idea—that is, he never could get half of the big features of a case. He always contented himself with fiddling around the little points."

The prohibitionists held a meeting here tonight. A. J. Smith, of the Illinois State Sentinel, addressed the crowd, which numbered about two hundred. Four or five ladies shared the platform with the orator.

Judge George W. Steel, of Oberlin, O., one of Dorsey's right-hand men in the 1880 campaign, is in the city. The democrats say his visit signifies something.

There are fifty-seven Cleveland & Hendricks clubs in this (Marion) county, with an aggregate membership of eight thousand.

Turf.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

LOUISVILLE, September 18—Track stiff—Mile heats, selling allowances—Lizzie S won; best time, 1:48.

Edgewater stakes, three-year-olds, mile and a quarter—Binnett won, Billy Gilmore 2d, Strickland 3d; time, 2:14.

Mile and an eighth—Ailee won, Bob Miles 2d, Doubt 3d; time, 2:03.

Three-quarters mile—Boot Black won, Diamond 2d, Grit 3d; time 1:20¼.

Five furlongs—Lizzie Lee won, Esmeralda 2d, Early Rose 3d; time 1:06½.

GREAT RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Twenty thousand people went to Sheepshead bay to-day, owing generally to the interesting programme of racing prepared, but more particularly to see the race between Dwyer Brothers' Miss Woodward and Pierre Lorillard's Drake Carter. The sporting men from all over the country were present. Louisville, Ky. sent a large delegation. This contest was known on the programme as the third race. It was a match race for $5,000 a side. $2,000 added by the association. Distance two miles and a half. Drake Center was ridden by Hayward, 115 pounds and Miss Woodford by McLaughlin 115 pounds. In the pools, Miss Woodford sold at $100, and Drake Carter at $60. Betting was 100 to 55 on Miss Woodford and 8 to 5 against Drake Carter. Miss Woodford was first to appear. Her mane was pleated, and she was ornamented with red and blue ribbons. Cheer after cheer went up as she came on the track. She appeared to be in wonderfully good form. A few minutes after, Drake Carter galloped by. He wore a hood and a sheet. Although Hayward wore Lorillard's cherry and black, he aroused but a few faint cheers. The horses were slow to come to the post, but when the jockeys were once mounted, they were sent away to a capital start. The race really needs but little description. Drake Carter got off in front and, coming by the stand, led by a length and a half, Miss Woodford under a dead pull. At the end of a mile and three furlongs Miss Woodford went a half length nearer to Carter and there remained to the quarter pole, which is at the head of the stretch. Here McLaughlin let the filly out to Carter's head. Hayward at once drew his whip. It was no use. Miss Woodford only seemed to take longer and quicker strides and quickly opened the daylight between herself and competitors. She appeared for a moment to have run away, but was brought under the wire in a canter and where she was pulled up almost to a stand-still coming to a halt with mouth wide open, and winning the race by ten lengths. Time, 4:28¼.

The great eastern handicap two year olds, three quarters mile—Tenstone won, Govna 2nd, Pardee 3d; Time 1:16¼.

Handicap sweepstakes, all ages, mile and five furlongs—General Monroe won, Fosteral 2nd, Euclid 3d; Time 2:53¼.

Welter handicap sweepstakes, mile and three-sixteenths—Casemate won, Mattie Rapture 2nd, Referee 3d; Time 2:15.

Three year olds and upwards, selling allowances, mile—Glengarine won, Marland 2nd, Lutestring 3d; Time, 1:42.

Handicap sweepstakes, nonlinner, mile and quarter—Forge Kyle won, Economy 2nd, Chanticleer 3d; Time, 2:10½.

"Handicap steeple chase, short course—Bourke Cochran won; Quebec 2nd, Rebel 3d. Time 4:11.

The Butlerites.

Chicago Times.

John F. Henry, president of the anti-monopoly organization, was seen by a reporter for the Times at the Grand Pacific hotel last evening. He said that when he left New York some days ago the anti-monopoly feeling in that state and throughout the east was as vigorous and intense as at any time since the democratic national convention. "The vote in New York alone," said he, "I estimate from 100,000 to 150,000, and possibly more. Of this the city of New York and Kings county will cast at least 50,000, and the remainder will come from the interior. Butler is a living and vital force, and his protest and the principles he advocates are watchwords of the laboring people. We would double, yes, treble our vote if Butler had any thought of being elected. He is liberal, but then he cannot be expected to furnish an immense campaign fund—even if he is a rich man—without a prospect of stepping into the presidential chair. It is the same with the party. We can say to our followers, 'We will be victorious in 1888; but we have nothing to promise this year, and as our fight is wholly one of principle, without hope of reward.'"

"What does Butler expect to gain, then, by his candidacy?" asked the reporter.

"It is possible that he will hold the balance of power in the electoral college, and, if he does put me on record as saying that that body will decide who will be president; congress will never have a chance to consider the matter."

"How does Butler propose to influence that body, and to whom will he give the prize?"

"That I am not at liberty to state."

"Does not Butler's candidacy have a tendency to elect Blaine, granting you the strength you claim?"

It certainly is more favorable to Blaine than to Cleveland, but we cannot be criticised for that. We elected Cleveland governor of New York, and he broke every pledge he made to us, and he has no right to claim further consideration."

"What is your strength in Massachusetts?"

"We may carry it; we certainly will be second in the race."

"And in the west?"

"Fusion will carry Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. We will not fuse in this state, but we will cast 35,000 votes here, and the most of them will come from the democratic party. There are plenty of surprises in store for scoffers and unbelievers. Still further, in the breaking up of the old parties, an inevitable conclusion—the anti-monopoly party looks forward to final triumph, and that occurrence is not so very far off. In the year 1888 we will elect our president, and to Butler will come the honor of instituting and founding a great national party."

Mr. Henry goes to California on private business, but will evidently look after the cause in which he is so much interested.

The Wabash Receivers' Report.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—The receivers of the Wabash railroad made their first report to the United States court to-day. It covers the period from May 29, the date of their appointment, to August 31. The receipts from all sources were $5,617,566.99; disbursements, $5,579,678.08; cash balance, $37,888.82. Of the disbursements, $2,000,000 were paid for labor, $200,000 for taxes, and $386,790 for interest on bonds, divided as follows: North Missouri, $210,000; Chicago division, $112,500; St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha, $18,780; Hannibal & Naples, $17,500; El river branch, $28,000. The balance was due other roads on ticket account and sundry accounts. Only $10,000 of the $2,000,000 receivers' certificates authorized by the court has yet been issued.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates, (prove it by the above test). It is prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness. m-e-w-2m

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, states that the recent meeting of the three emperors is a guarantee of lasting peace to Europe.

Great arrangements had been made along the line of the Hartford railroad to greet Blaine on his way to New York, but he took a fast express and defeated the project.

Maud S. was given three practical mile tests at Hartford yesterday. Best mile, 2:11½.

At Milwaukee yesterday Minnie R. paced a mile in 2:06, the second best time ever made.

St. John, the prohibition candidate for the presidency, addressed 25,000 people at the Central Music hall in Chicago last night.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Libel.

GALESBURG, Ill., September 18.—John Rogers, of Abingdon, brought suit for $50,000 damages against Smith Lattimer, Henry Dunlop and Dr. Miller, for circulating false reports that his Angus cattle were suffering with pleuro-pneumonia. The plaintiff alleges that the call for the state veterinarian was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to injure the sale of his cattle.

A Baloon Ascension.

BURLINGTON, Io., September 18.—Twelve thousand people witnessed the ascension of Prof. King's "Eagle Eye" at the county fair grounds this afternoon. The professor was accompanied by a representative of the Hawkeye. The baloon made off in a northeasterly direction at a height of about one and a half miles. The swift wind soon bore it out of sight. [ED. The Associate press are telegrapsing to all points for information concerning the auronauts.]

And Still Another.

BOSTON, September 18.—Captain W. Ellsworth has accepted the nomination for president of the United States tendered by the American Political alliance, and will stump Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia. The headquarters of the alliance will be removed from Boston to Philadelphia.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

The Armadas of the Land of the Sovereign Hapsburgs.

In view of the increase in the expenditure of the naval department that will figure in the budget for 1885, full particulars concerning the movements of the Austrian fleet are allowed to transpire, says a Vienna telegram to the London Standard. It is stated on semi-official authority that independently of the construction of the powerful new iron-clad Crown Prince Rudolph, which is to be a triumph of modern ship-building, and the re-inforcement of the torpedo fleet, there is great activity in the dock-yard of Pola. Preparations are being carried on without interruption for the equipment of the expeditionary vessels which are to display the Austrian flag in distant seas, where it has never before been seen. There are also, it appears, certain ports where the Austrian Lloyd steamers call regularly, but where no Austrian man-of-war has ever cast anchor. In order to reduce as far as possible the cost of the projected expeditions, the Austrian squadron now on duty in Europe, under command of Vice Admiral Pilner, has been cut down to a minimum. It consists of the flag-ship Radetzky, now in the waters of Corfu; the three gunboats, the Hum, Nautilus, and Albatross, and the paddle-steamer Taurus. The Nautilus is ordered to China and Japan, and the Hun goes for a long tour to the east. The Saida, as I recently informed you, will start on a fifteen months' cruise as soon as the Donau cadet ship shall return. I have also given particulars concerning the voyages to be undertaken by the Heilgoland, the Frudsberg, and the Aurora. Missions of minor importance have been confided to the gunboats Kerka and Sansego and the steamer Aimock. The squadron that recently maneuvered before the emperor at Pola, including the Lissa, the Kaisir Max, the Prinz Eugen, and others, is still stationed at that port. The dispatch of Austrian men-of-war to Asia, Africa, America, and Australia will not, we are told, be followed by colonial acquisitions. The object in view is to protect and develop Austrian trade in those distant parts, and to support here and there reclamations made by the Austrian consuls. This is probably true, yet it is nevertheless a fact that the measures taken by the Austrian admiralty for the purpose stated coincide with the colonial expansion of Germany. The Austrian ships are presumably going abroad on a preparatory mission which will be confined to the limits officially indicated. Admiral Sterneck, the naval commander-in-chief, is himself represented to have said, shortly after his appointment, that colonies could not be founded from one day to the other, but were the work of time. If the different naval missions about to leave Pola prove successful, and return with accounts favorable to colonization schemes, there is no reason why such schmes, if they are seriously entertained by the goverment, should not be carried out. There is an erroneous and to some extent a mischievous notion prevalent abroad just now that England is jealous of all foreign colonial enterprise. Moderation on the part of the English press in dealing with such subjects will, however, materially tend to remove that impression.

A Tribute to Brisben.

Miles City, (Montana) Record, September 9

The editor of THE OMAHA BEE, who seems to be a pretty level headed fellow took occasion recently to indulge in some sarcastic comments respecting a military hero who has figured somewhat extensively in this section. Major Brisbin, of the second U. S. cavalry, who was the individual referred to in THE BEE seems to have taken umbrage at the article, and charged in solid column of small type upon the helpless editor in last Sunday's Yellowstone Journal.

The Record feels a sympathy for its Omaha colleague, not on account of the desperate onslaught aimed at him, but because it fully agrees in all his strictures upon his assailant. There probably is not to-day in the United States army a more arrant humbug than that same Major Brisbin. He is a soldier by the grace of his executive clemency and not because of the possession of any soldierly attainments. His capacities are graded on the plane of the lowest type of the "dog robbing" element of enlisted life, rather than that of a commissioned officer. His mental tendencies are governed by greed and cunning, wholly incompatible with the higher instincts which gentlemanly culture usually fosters in the minds of the men who hold commands in the United States army. Like many another quack salver he is successful, as money matters go, and he has the reputation of being one of the wealthiest officers in the service.

While stationed in this vicinity he succeeded through low alliances with several of our local schemers in getting his finger into the pies which they baked with tax-payers' dough and pocketed his share of the swag. Salaried by the Northern Pacific railroad, he never hesitated to spin the most egregious falsehoods about the wonderful natural resources of this section in describing which he ever dipped his pen in ink of roseate hue. The injury which his misrepresentations have done to Eastern Montana is almost incalculable. Many a poor farmer has been enticed here by his extravagant stories, to discover when his capital was largely consumed and his retreat rendered almost impossible that he was merely a fresh victim to the dishonest scheming of a heartless corporation, which found a pliant tool for affecting its purposes in a man whose army commission was regarded as a guaranty of his truthfulness. "Jim" Brisbin made a reputation in Eastern Montana, and is now bringing the service into contempt in Idaho.

He claims to be an author, and has succeeded in securing the publication of several works to which his name is attached, but which were mostly not written by himself. The shears and paste-pot supplemented by the brains of some intelligent enlisted man of the command where he may have chanced to be stationed, constitute the intellectual resources from which he evolves his contributions to literature, His rank of major—with the politically gained brevet title of "General," are his passports to the recognition of publishers, and standing on that high platform he secures round prices for his perfunctory labors. It is said that the Northern Pacific a couple of years ago contracted with him for a pamphlet on the resources of Montana, for which he was to receive several thousand dollars and a few copies of the work for his personal use. The work, when completed was the sorriest catch-penny imaginable, made up bodily of unacknowledged extracts from the writings of others. The company paid him his price and than deliberately caused the entire edition to be burned, so that the few copies which the self-styled author peddled about Miles City, with the garden truck raised by soldier labor at the post, which he brought to town in his carriage, are the only copies of the document which the world will enjoy. These are some of the reasons why we agree with what THE OMAHA BEE said of him. We have other and equally cogent reasons which, on various accounts, it is not expedient to discuss at present. We observe that his name was recently dropped from the list of directors of the First National bank. Was that because of his having wholly repudiated payment of his subscription to the Tongue River ditch?

Have you seen the *Campaign Whips*, at Moore's, where the lion roars for the cheapest and best goods in the west. Come and see them, it will do you good. a6tf.

A New Train For Beatrice and Wymore.

Commencing Sunday September 14th, the B. & M. railroad will put on a daily train for Wymore and intermediate stations connecting at Crete with the evening train from Omaha.

On and after that date two passenger trains a day will run as follows:

Leave	Omaha	7.50 a. m.	6.20 p. m.
Arrive	Crete	1.07 p. m.	11.17 p. m.
"	Beatrice	3 03 p. m.	12.40 a. m.
"	Wymore	3.35 p. m.	1.10 a. m.

13 6t

Grapes, 20-pound basket for 75 cents, at Heimrod's.

Read Morse & Brunner's new card. s-m-th-tf

COAL—Coutant & Squires, 213 S. 13th sm th-

REMOVAL SALE.

Chamberlain, Howe & Marshall, the Sixteenth street furniture dealers, in order to facilitate their removal, which takes place about October 1st, will make special prices for two weeks. s18 2t

Choice silver-skinned Pickled Onions at Heimrod's. s18-2t

The Carpenters and Joiners' union No. 58 will give their first ball of the season at Falconer's hall, on Thursday September 18. Music will be furnished by the 4th infantry band. Tickets $1 each, including supper. m&e

HUMBERT IV.

King of Italy and Visitor and Friend of His Plague-Stricken Subjects.

A more striking contrast in the relations between ruler and subject is not conceivable than that now seen in two of the great cities of Europe. The Czar of Russia is in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, protected by the services of spies and an imposing army of military. A thousand arrests have been made during his stay in that city, but notwithstanding every precaution, and the risk of certain death to any unauthorized person approaching the autocrat, nobody would be surprised to hear that de had fallen a victim to violence. A section of his wretched and disaffected people no one can say how numerous, nor how near his person at any time—some even in the ranks of his guards—are thirsting for his blood, and his appearance in public at all is an act of courage which contrasts with the seclusion of the earlier part of his reign. Shifting the scene to Naples, in Sunny Italy, where hundreds of people are dying of cholera every day. King Humbert IV, is at the head of the noble men and women who, at great risk to personal safety and their life, but with confidence in the good will and affection of the people, visit them in their stricken homes, and by large gifts and gentle ministrations, do their utmost to assuage the horrors of cholera in the meanest and filthiest districts of towns and cities afflicted with it. The lovely and amiable Queen Marguerette is at her husband's side in this labor of love, a ministering angel to the needs of the poorest of her subjects. What gain follows the moral influence of kingly and queenly example in these instances will never be known. The whole royal family of Italy, excepting the children, and the most cultured and the best of the sons and daughters of the nation vie with the amiable people at its head in acts of practical beneficence which dignify human nature and relieve, with heavenly beauty the dark horrors of the pestilence.

Italy is suffering more from the outbreak of the cholera this year than any other country. The plague soon did its worst in France, where, as a rule, hygienic conditions are superior to those of the neighboring country; but in Italy not only is the loss of life appalling, but material prosperity is checked by the stopping of industrial works and the partial cessation of business. As the year is so far advanced, and the season of cold weather is approaching, there is hope that, at the latest, in a few weeks' time, we shall read that the plague is staid. When this time shall come the authorities of all the towns and cities visited by it, and of all which need equally sanitary improvements will, it is trusted, improve the occasion to prevent its return by the timely outlay of money in their introduction. Cholera is preventable by these means: and surely the praiseworthy spirit evidenced by the king and queen and the leading people of Italy during the visitation of cholera will be continued afterward until the cities and towns of the kingdom shall be protected against its recurrence by the effective means which are products of the intelligent and humanitarian ingenuity of the age.

Humbert IV., king of Italy, was born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of Victor Immanuel, afterward king of Sardinia, and the first king of a united Italy, and the archduchess Adelaide, of Austria. He took part in the movement of 1859, for the unification of Italy. This grew out of the alliance of Sardinia with France, which began during the Crimean war and was cemented by the marriage of the Princess Clotilde, Humbert's sister and daughter of Victor Immanuel, with Prince Napoleon, in 1859. The war between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other followed hard upon this union. It was favorable to the allies, but was unexpectedly terminated by the treaty of Villa-France, which preceded the treaty of peace of Zurich by a few months. Under the provisions of this arrangement king Victor Immanuel obtained Western Lombardy, part of the Papal states and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Successful revolutions led to Victor Immanuel being made king of Italy in February, 1861. At that time time Rome and Venetia were not included in a united Italy. Prince Humbert took an active part in the stirring events of the times. He assisted in the work of reorganizing the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. In the was of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Italy was the alley of Prussia, and an Italian army under Gen. Cialdini, invaded Venetia Of this army Humbert commanded a brigade with the title of lieutenant general. He was present at the battle of Custozza, where he greatly distinguished himself. The crushing defeat of the Italian army there was more than offset by the success of the Prussian army, and the restoration of peace added the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia, to the growing kingdom of Italy. In 1860 Humbert married his cousin, the Princess Marguereitte of Savoy, daughter of the Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Immanuel. The only child born to this union is Victor Immanuel, prince of Naples, who is now 15 years old. After the outbreak of the war between France and Germany, in 1870, the French garrison was withdrawn from Rome, which was seized by the Italian troops. Humbert then made the "Imperial City" his residence. Victor Immanuel died January 9, 1878, when Humbert became the Second King of United Italy. In November of the same year a man named Giovanni Passanante attempted to assassinate him while he was entering Naples in a carriage, but he escaped with a slight scratch.

During the reign of King Humbert Italy has steadily advanced in wealth and standing among the nations. Recent budgets have shown surplusses, and the army and navy of the kingdom are strong. Popular education has been improved, but illiteracy is still great; according to the census of 1881 the average number of the population above 6 years of age who could not read or write was 61.94 per cent. During 1882 Italy did a foreign trade amounting to about $500,000,000. There are some 6,000 miles of railroads open in Italy, and the completion of the existing system has been provided for by legislation.

Personally King Humbert is exceedingly popular, and his queen is much beloved.

A Funny Episode.

Oakland Times.

A smooth faced young man, attired in a closely fitting suit of checked white and black, who treads the boards at one of the minor theatres, walked into the marriage license office in San Francisco a few days ago, and, tapping gently on the counter with his cane, attracted the attention of Deputy Joe Cook.

"I want to get a license to get married," he murmured, "if it ain't too much trouble to you."

"Don't mention it," said the affable clerk, grabbing a pen and dipping it in ink. "What's your name and age?"

"My name is Maurice W——; I am 28."

"Ever been married before?"

"Y-yes."

"Wife dead?" continued the deputy as he scribbled away.

"N-no. Not exactly."

"Divorced?"

"Ah, yes. I guess so."

The pen dropped from Mr. Cook's hand, and eyeing his vis-a-vis, he said: "Guess so, won't do, We've got to know for certain."

"Well, it's just this way," explained the young man, his pale face slightly coloring. "My wife was living in Colusa, and I was playing an engagement in Sacramento. One aft, at rehersal, I got a note from a lawyer saying she had got a divorce from me, and I didn't bother any more about it. I suppose it was all right."

"That won't do. You've got to show a copy of the decree before you can get a license here." Noticing that the applicant looked a little downhearted, the deputy cheeringly remarked: "You can write to the county clerk of Colusa and he'll send you a copy for $1.50. You are in no hurry, are you?"

"We intended to get married this aft," was the reply, "but I suppose it will have to be put off."

"I'm sorry for you," Mr. Cook feelingly replied, "but it can't be helped."

"A few days won't make much difference anyway," was the response of the unfortunate actor, as he walked out, closing the door after him. In a minute or so he returned, and again accosting the deputy, whispered, "Say, the dame I'm going to marry is in the same boat. She ain't got no decree neither. Will my copy do for both?"

"Oh, no; she'll have to show her papers, too."

"That's an alagasunda," gasped the crushed tragedian. "I guess we'll have to let the thing go to ——."

AN DANGEROUS CRANK.

An Unknown Man, Armed With a Revolver, Terrorizes Mrs. Garfield.

Special Dispatch to The Globe-Democrat.

CLEVELAND, O., September 15.—This afternoon a man arrived in the city on the 2:25 train from the west. He went to the hack stand at the north side of of the union depot, engaged a coupe to carry him up town and then ordered the driver to take him to prospect street, near Perry. The hackman drove to the point named where the man jumped out and walked up to Mrs. James A Garfield's residence on Prospect street He reached the house at 3 o'clock and ringing the bell inquired of the porter who responded for a girl named Piper. The porter informed him that there was no such person in the house. He persisted that the porter was mistaken, and was finally ordered to leave the premises. He acted very strangely, and his conduct excited no little comment. It was noticed that he hung around the premises in a suspicious manner, and watched the house attentively. About 7 o'clock in the evening he was found inside the yard, prowling about with a large double acting, 38-caliber revolver. Mrs. Garfield became alarmed and telephoned to the Fourth precinct police station. The officer arrived shortly after, arrested the man and took him to the station. When there he positively refused to give his name or tell anything whatever about himself. He is a tall, fine looking man, well dressed in black clothing, and wore chin whiskers, apparently about 60 years old, and looks like a southerner. What his intentions were no one can tell. It is thought by the police that had Mrs. Garfield shown herself he would in all probability have shot at her. He does not look or act as though he was of unsound mind, and beyond his extreme reticence concerning himself and his mission in Cleveland, talks freely and rationally.

A Council of Stock Men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 18.—The Illinois state board to-day issued a call for a national convention of those interested in the breeding and management of various classes of live stock, to be held at Chicago November 13, 1884. The prevention and extermination of contagious diseases and legislation, state and national, on the subject are to be discussed. The propriety of forming a permanent organization of the stock men of the country will also be considered.

A Shaky English Firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—The Journal of Commerce of this city states that there are disquieting rumors afloat concerning the stability of certain Liverpool firms, owing to the low prices of cotton, corn, provisions and sugar. During the day the rumors slightly subsided, owing to the partial improvement in the grain market. Only one firm made private arrangements. This firm is engaged in the sugar market.

Hendricks' Hurt.

BLOOMINGTON, September 18.—Hendricks, who was injured in the accident near Farmer City yesterday, was unable to reach Saybrook on time to-day to address the democratic meeting. He finally arrived in the afternoon and spoke briefly, then returned here and returned to Indianapolis. The crowd at Saybrook numbered from five to six thousand.

For His Father's Sake.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The president has appointed Harry Kislingbury, son of Lieutenant Kislingbury, who lost his life in the Greely expedition, as cadet at large to the naval academy at Annapolis

A Sea Island Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The barkentine "Trople Bird," from Prospecte Tahiti, brings news to-day that a greater part of the business portion of the lower island has been destroyed by fire. Loss $120,000.

Offending Russian Laws.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 18.—Advices from the north, state that the Russian corvette at Vladivostok seized the American schooner Eliza for having contraband goods on board, and the English schooner Helena, for illegal hunting.

Juvenile Race War.

FRANKFORT, Ky., September 18.—Morgan Browner, aged 16, son of Colonel A. G. Browner, shot and fatally wounded a colored boy named John Simmons. Simmons whipped Browner, and the latter got a gun and shot him on sight.

For Congress From Wisconsin.

EAU CLAIRE, September 18—The democrats of the Eighth Wisconsin district nominated Judge I. R. Larsen of this city, for congress. W. T. Price is the republican candidate.

China Wants Peace.

PARIS, September 18.—The Matin says: "A resumption of negotiations is attempted by China, but Prime Minister Ferry is deaf to the Chinese offers.

Indiana Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—A full list of electors was named to-day by the prohibition state central committee. St. John will visit the state and make speeches.

Vital Questions !!!

Ask the most eminent physician,

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu !!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, billiousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.,"and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative powder is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflamatory and chronic, of suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas !

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, Indigestion and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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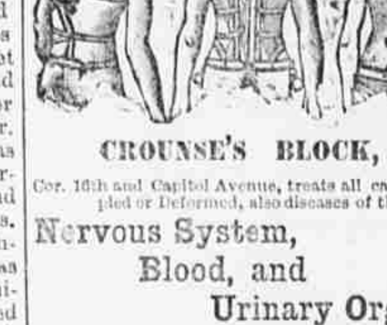
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
DISPENSARY!



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Cor. 16th and Capitol Avenue, treats all cases Crippled or Deformed, also diseases of the

Nervous System,
Blood, and
Urinary Organs.

All cases of Curvature of the Spine, Crooked Feet Legs and Arms. Also Chronic affections of the Liver, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Piles, Ulcers, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis are all treated by new and successful methods. All diseases of the Blood and Urinary Organs, including those resulting from indiscretion, or exposure, are safely and successfully treated and a cure guaranteed. Young men, middle aged, and all men suffering from Weakness and Nervous exhaustion, producing Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Despondency Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Lack of Energy and Ambition, can be restored to health and vigor, if case is not too long neglected. The Surgeon in charge is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College (1865) and has studied his profession in London, Paris and Berlin. If afflicted, call or write full description of your case, and medicine may be sent you. Consultation free. Address Omaha Dispensary, Crounse's Block, Omaha, Neb. Office hours 10-12 a. m., 1-3 and 7-8 p. m. Sundays. 9-10 a. m.

Ogden House, Council Bluffs, Saturdays 4 to 7 p. m

"OUR BABY

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mothers' milk contains no starch. HORLICKS' FOOD FOR INFANTS (free from starch) requires no cooking. The best food in health or sickness for INFANTS. The best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All druggists. Book on the treatment of children, free.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

Curbing and Guttering.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock, p. m, Saturday, September 20th 1884, for curbing and guttering the west side of 20th street, between Dodge and Davenport street, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works of the city of Omaha.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Omaha, September 13th, 1884.

CHARLES CONOYER,
Secretary Board of Education.

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CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All

And Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

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617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, and invited. Write for questions.

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given in all curable cases. Medicines sent everywhere.
Pamphlets, English or German, 64 pages, describing above diseases, in male or female, FREE.

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