BANK BABCOCK'S

How the State Auditor Dallied With the Funds a Day Too Long.

GENERAL LINCOLN NEWS.

The Zimmerman Outrage-Money Mysteries in the Lancaster Treasury-Pilgrim Commissioners-News

Notes.

(Property Bures Lawrence Brugger I Upon September 30 an article appeared in the Bas to the effect that one of the state officers was behind in his accounts about \$13,000 and that the amount had not been turned over to the state treasurer. The gentleman referred to was not named and no one but the officer himself and perhaps a few other persons knew who was meant. In its Sunday issue the State Journal, with the idiocy characteristic of that sheet, published the following item:

AUDITOR BABCOCK'S ACCOUNTS. The insinuations made in the Omaha BEE a day or two ago that State Auditor Babcock was short in his accounts to the amount of about \$12,000, proves on investigation to have been wholly unwarranted by the facts. A reporter called upon Governor Dawes yesterday and learned that Mr. Babcock made his semiannual report to the governor on the 5th of July last, being for the period from January 1 to July 1, 1885, and at that time turned over every dollar of fees collected in his office during that period. Mr. Babcock is one of the most efficient and painstaking public officers the people of the state have ever elected to fill any position, and the senseless attack of BES upon his management of the af fairs of the public is cowardly and ab-

Mr. Babcock was the officer referred to, and that the BER's item was substantially correct will be seen by the following facts. Under the law, state officials are required to render an account of the busless of their offices semi-annually. The law which is found on page 26 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1885, sec. 21, article 5 of the constitution reads as follows: "An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department and of all the public institutions of the state, of all monies received or disbursed by them severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi annual report thereof be made to the governor under oath, and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

It is true that Auditor Babcock on July 9, 1885, submitted to the governor the following report:
"Office Auditor of public Ac-

COUNTS, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, July 1, 1885.—To His Excellency, Hon. J. W. Dawes, Governor— Sir: Pursuant to the provisions of sec. 21, of article 5, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, I have the honor to submit herewith my report showing monies received by me as auditor public accounts from January 1, 1885:

Fees received from insurance.....\$10,681,09 Fees received from registration of funds...... 346.65 I hereby certify that the above state-

I hereby ceruity that ment is true and correct.
H. A. BARCOCK. [Signed] H. A. Barcock.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn
to before me this 8th day of July, A. D.,
1885. Thos. H. Benton,
[Seal.] Notary Public."
But the auditor did not turn the

money into the state treasury until October 1, 1885, one day after the state ment of the auditor's delinquency was made in the BEE. Under the law as laid down by the supreme court of the state in the case of the State of Nebraska exrel.-the Attorney General vs. F. W Leidtke, auditor of public accounts, 1: Neb. Reports, page 171, these fees paid by insurance companies should be paid directly to the treasurer and Justice Lake in delivering the opinion says: "Ac cording to this provision, sec. 24 art. 5 of the constitution, strictly speaking all such fees should be paid in advance of the performance of the required service into the state treasury, the treasurer giving proper vouchers therefor, to be tained by the officer in his office as evidence of the required amounts having been so paid. But inasmuch as the respondent (Auditor Leidtke) received the fees in question to himself and still retains the moneys he must be held to have taken and to hold them in trust for the use of the state and in duty bound to hand them over to the state treasurer, the lawful custodian thereof.

There is no law authorizing the audi tor to receive any fees either for registering bonds or entering insurance com panies on the books of the office. It the duty of the auditor to have these parties pay the money to the state treasury. But mas much as he had received several thousand dollars of this kind of fees prior to July 9th, 1884, the time of making his report to the governor, the least he could have done under the law would have been to convert this money into the treasury simultaneously with his report to the governor. This he did not do, and was still in possession of the amount at the time of the Bee's publica-

The BEE has no desire to do Auditor Babcock any injustice, and published the fact simply as a matter of news. The State J urnal, however, seems always to get on the wrong side of everything and nurly always endeavors to cast a saspicion on the motives of any paper which does not situnder its shadow. The state-ment made by the Journal that t'e auditor turned over the money in his hands at the time of his report to the governor in July is absolutely false in every particular. The \$10,681 collected from the insurance companies was largely paid in prior to April 1st, 1885, and necording to the treasurer's statement the \$11,030.65 spoken of in the auditor's July report was paid to the treasurer October 1st as stated, and after the BER's item of September 20th. Either the Journal wilfully misrepresented facts or it did not take the trouble to obtain them. The Ban does not wish it understood as placing Mr. Babcock in the light of a defaulter or create any

such impression. THE ZIMMERMAN CASE. H. M. Sinclair Esq., the district at-Nebraska, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the Zimmerman release. In a conversation with him it was learned that the feeling in the western part of the state is one of intense in dignation and setisfaction for the burlesqueon justice is emphatically demanded it is in answer to this a utiment that Mr Seachair visits the capital. He exost of the blame for the affair is laid egainst Saville, the commissioner, and Burr, the attorney. Saville has been ar-sested and now lies in the Buffalo county ail at Kearney. The next term of court for Bullale county will convene at Kear-ney December 14, next, at which time Sinclair says that stops will be taken for the punishment of the per-Sherif sebuts, as open the ther men, on acceptant of his ignorance. In defend-United Sales off, ers made such a digni-ted degener on him in the name of the

posed it was all right and proper, so he gave Zimmerman into their hands, be leving that the United States officer, were appointed for the purpose of ad-ministering the law and not defeating it. From what District Attorney Singlair said it was gathered that S ville, Burr and Hastin's will be indicted for aiding a criminal to escape, and that they will be tried, or at least arraigned, at the next term of the Buffalo county district

THE COUNTY THEASURER. There is now, and has been since last January, in the hands of the treasurer of Laneaster county about \$85,000, which was assessed and levied for the purpose of paying bonds held against the county, but thus far none of this money has been paid out for outstanding bonds. An in-quiry at the county clerk's office discloses that no report to that office has been made or that any of the money has been drawn against. Only a couple of months ago or so the commissioners issued more bonds to the state in order to get money from the state with which to pay off the balance of the \$50,000 Midland Pacific bonds (not the \$100,000 in litigation) which had been paid in. Why some of this \$65,000 in the treasury was not applied in cancelling a portion of these bonds at least is what ought to be explained to the people. This \$65,000 is said to be kept in bank on interest. Who gets the interest, the county or the treasurer, is not known. The county commissioners are at fault in not seeing that the funds of the county are applied in a business like way. The only remedy appears to be township organization, which the far-mers in the country are now advocating. THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The very intelligent railroad commission are scattering all over the country, one in Colorado, another in Missouri, while the third is at his home for all of which the state pays these celebrated tourists the sum of \$2,000, each annually, and expenses. In the meantime Mr. Waring, the stenographer, keeps open house at the capitol. How much good the commission has done thus far since its creation is evidenced by the improved appearance of the pump handles, and an increased supply of water at nearly all the small stations on the Burlington & Missouri and Union Pacific roads. CITY ITEMS.

Hard coal is selling in here for \$11 per ton. This is about the same price it was last year at this time.

One of Lincoln's new police, it is said, took a letter box off the lamp post the other night and carried it to police head-quarters. When asked why he did so he said he thought it was a dynamite carand that O'Donovan Rossa's

gang had been in town.

The water commissioner of Lincoln is having lots of trouble with the water mains, a great many breaks have oc-curred, curtailing a large expense. This, of course, will be taken This, of course, will be taken out of the 15 per cent of the contract price retained by the city coun-

A number of store-keepers in this city have been eareless of late in leaving their doors in the sidewalk open, thus endangering the li e and limbs of pedestrians. Their attention has been called to it, and they have been more thoughtful. Accidents of late from defective side walks are not so numerous as they were a short time ago. The streets in South Lincoln are being

graded by the city grader and the large high hills which heretofore have been difficult to ascend are being out down and carted off and dumped in the low places The supreme court opens this morn

ing and the docket of the lifth judicial district will be called.

The public high school of the city did

not open this morning on account of de-fective heating apparatus. This matter should have been attended to by the trustees long before this date. STATE ARRIVALS.

William A. Wilcox, Falls City; Jame A. Connor, Plattsmouth; J. A. Cooper, Milford; E. Sheldon, Nebraska City; H. Millord; E. Sheldon, Neoraska City; H. Tipton and wife, Omaha: A. Campbell, McCook; E. D. Webster, Straton, F. D. Lovereign, Aurera: H. T. Cheska and wife, Omaha; J. E. Doty, David City; Rev. Dr. Miller, Beatrice; L. F. Britt, York; E. J. Furguson and lady, Fairmount; E. S. Johnson, Milford.

A Mammoth Structure. It has just transpired that Messrs.

Frank and Ben Smith, the well-known capitalists, of New York, have ordered Mondelssohn & Fisher of this city to draw up plans for a new building which they propose to erect in Omaha during the coming season. The bailding will be one of six stories, with a high basement, practically making it seven stories high. It will be by all odds the largest and costliest building in the city, barring the public structures, and the expenditure, it is estimated will be about \$125,000. It will probably be of brick with stone trimmings. The use for which it is intended is as yet a profound secret, as no one connected with the matter will say a word about the subject. It is pret-ty well understood, however, that the building will be put up on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Farnam, and that the lower floor will be occupied by the U. S. National bank, the upper floors to be occupied for offices.

Shot Gun Views. Frank Kubovec, the Bohemian baker who, with periodical regularity indulges in some crazy performance, comes to the front to enforce his views on public works. Kubovec had a taste for granite or asphaltum pavement, and when lower Thirteenth street, where he lives, was made a paving district, it was his fond hope that his views would be respected. The authorities, however, fixed on Colorado sand stone, and the baker straight way went wild with indignation. He announced his determination to dispute the city's right to pave the street in front of his establishment with the chosen material. Last week, when the line of paving reached his place, and some of the con tractors were slowly passing, he rushed from his house with a big double-barrel shot gun in his hands and litting a loud whoop, ordered everybody in sight to de camp. His commands were promptly obeyed and report of his conduct mad to the police. Kubovee has since promised to behave himself and permit the

Mrs. E. A. Knapp, Delhi, Delaware county, New York, was seized with so vere pains in the baset of the head and with spine fever. St. Jacobs Oil was ap-plied with wonderful offeet—the alleviation of pain being almost instantaneous

A New Gas Tank

The gas company is now building a new and larger tank at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Jones streets. The executation and construction of the lower masonry is now in progress and the tank will be completed before winter.

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly dis-agreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires constitutional remed, like Hood's Sarsa aiding Zimmerman's escape, district attorney declares not so much blame rosts or a reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarra in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, the retire the sheriff said the Mass.

Knox, Donlap and Youman's latest United Sinks government, that he sup- style hals at Sazo's.

FEATS OF MODERN ALCHEMY.

How Unsightly Dirt and Rook is Converted Into Shining Gold and Silver.

OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTER.

The Largest Concern of the Kind in the World-The Plant-The Process.

The Omaha and Grant smelter is not only one of the greatest elements of the city's pride and importance but the largest concern of the kind in the world. It is operated in conjunction with the Grant works near Denver, Colo., and gives steady employment to over four hundred hands, whose wages aggregate over \$250,000 a year. These works have been very materially enlarged during the past year, and \$75,000 more expended on additional buildings and improvements. The capital invested is \$2,500,000, and the value of the product, which includes gold, silver, antimony, lead and sulphate of copper, was over \$20,000,000 for the past year. The officers are: Guy C. Barton, president: J. B. Grant, vice president; E. W. Nash, secretary and trea-surer; Edward Eddy, general manager; Charles Balbach and W. D. James, super-

THE PLANT. The smelter property covers an area of fourteen acres along the upper river bottom. The company's possession of its soil has long been disputed by the turbid river that skirts its eastern frontage and the works have stood the assault of many a heavy and damaging over-flow. Some several years ago the Missouriboomed with the spring time and flooded the entire plant to a depth of eight feet. Within later years the increased capaci ty of the works has turned out quantities of slag and refuse and with this imper-vious substance the banks have been dyked and rip-rapped until already a wide roadway has been built outside of the smelter. Under the law of riparian rights, this land which the company 'makes' becomes their entitled proper ty and as it does more than all the combined labors which have been expended at the task to protect the city's front, the public verdiet will accord them double

Over these fourteen acres of ground are constructed more than a dozen large buildings, an elegant two-story residence built office, smelting house proper, the foundry, the blacksmith shops, the roaster, the gold rooms and gold shop, the retort shop, the separation shop, carpenter shop, store house and a number of miner buildings. The mechanical equipment is perfect in every detail and no similar establishment on the continent is more

complete. THE PROCESS. It would be impossible within the scope of an issue of this journal to detail completely the long and intricate process by which the precious metals are converted from their virgin state to a free mineral condition. Nor is the public mind so presumptuous as to seek in a brief writing the learning which strong intellects by long and hard experience need years to acquire. For these reasons a running outline of the processes will alone be

The BEE desires to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. J. M. Case, the foreman of the works for his patient, kindly and intelligent guidance to the facts herein contained.

The ore, fresh from the mines of Montana, Colorado, Idaho or Utah reaches the works in its native condition. The greater part of the mineral earth is as foreign to the appearance of the treas-ures it contains as can well be imagined. Look through the rough rock or ash like dirt, as you may, and the unpracticed eye cannot detect a mineral trace Yet it is a notorious fact that this ugly substance is richer in its yield than the clear quartz which exposes its free gold or virgin silver. The bonanza carbon-ates of Leadville for instance, is a dried clay which will crumble between the fingers and was long overlooked by the pioneer miners of California Guich until some enterprising "fool" assayed "the

worthless stuff. The first step toward delivering the metals from their native disguises is taken in the smelting honse proper. A furnace cupola is filled with ore intermixed with broken rock and operated upon by fires fanned to an almost incredible pitch of heat. When this mass be comes moltan, the metals obeying the laws of gravity fall to the bottom and are drawn off and moulded into white leaden bars called crude bullion and con taining usually lead, copper, antimony silver and gold. The molten refuse, the slag, is then removed and when cooled broken up and dumped along the river bank as above stated. The bullion is first passed through the cleaning or softening furnaces and the copper and antimony taken out. The remaining lead, silver and gold goes then into large kettles and melted. Zine is thrown in, and with its affinity for those metals it takes up the silver and gold and floats to the top The lead is drawn out and after passing through a relining furnace is cast into bars for commercial use. The zinc amal silver and gold is skimmed of and the little remaining lead sweat out In the retorts the zine is thrown off and the silver and gold taken to the cupe shops for the removal of impurities. gold and silver is separated by reducing the silver to a solution in sulphuric acid through which the gold falls free in granular form to the bottom and ther remelted and cast into ingots. The silver is freed from its solution by precipitation and east into bricks, and the process of producing the precious metals is

Meanwhile the copper and antimony have been operated upon. The mass melted and the two metals separated b the forces of their relative specific gray ity. The antimony is a white minera commonly known as Babbitt metal After the copper is thoroughly worked for all the gold and silver it may have retained, it is converted into the chemica form of a sulphata or blue vitriol, in which condition alone it is shipped from

these markets. This lengthy and intricate process requires the large number of buildings which constitute the smelter and an in pection of the works is a most interest ng diversion. All the refuse except the rough slag, from the first furnaces, is submitted to repeated tests to thoroughly xtract the metals and so much care is taken to save every precious particle that the flue dust and soot is collected period-

ically and smelted. Dr. Fuhek Explains.

Grand Island, Oct. 3 .- [To the Editor.] Some party put an article in your val uable paper which is a falsehood in every respect, and I would like you to correct the same. The negro Hubbard has stolen not only letters with money, but also some few suits of my clothing, and various other articles. I had him arrested for stealing the money letter, and rested for stealing the money letter, and will appear against him as prosecuting witness at the next term of the district court. If Mr. Rosicky wishes to withdraw as my bondsman he can do so and I shall furnish plenty of bonds. I left Omaha a few days after that occurred and settled down in Grand Island, where I have established myself and intend to remain

As to me representing myself as being

connected with the Omaha Medical and Surgical institute, it is a falsehood. I have had a dear experience with that institution, and severed all connection with it on the fifth day of July. Hoping One of the Human Links Connecting the you will do as much for truth's sake, I remain very respectfully your most obe-

dient servant, G. J. Poner, M. D. PILES!! PHES!! PIGES !! A sure cure for Blind, Ulceding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams Indian Pile Olutwent. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams Indian Pile Olutment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense Itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acks as a poulitice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else. SHIN DISEASES OURED.

Dr. Franier's Magic Olutment cures as by

Dr. Frazier's Magie Unitment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Becht. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman. The Bluffs Conneil.

At a regular meeting of the city council last evening, the routine business was ground through the mill.

The report of the condemnation of property for opening up First avenue was referred to the committee on streets and alleys. Property owners on Scott street be

tween M:lls street and Gilbert's ice house petitioned that the sidewalk ordered there be of plank instead of brick. former resolution was rescinded, and property owners were by resolutions ordered to lay down a four foot plank walle.

A crossing was ordered connecting Sixteenth avenue with Seventh street.
There was a lengthy discussion in reference to the grade of Second street, the paying of which is suspended while property-owners are disputing. Referred to the city engineer and city attorney, to report as soon as possible An ordinance was presented providing

issuing of paving bonds, and was adopted. An ordinance was presented providing for the office of sidewalk and street commissioner, to be appointed by the city

council for one year.

Bids were opened for filling streets to grade. Fred Klein and C. R. Mitchell were the only bidders. The streets were Eighth avenue from Main to Eighth street, and Ninth avenue between two streets. The bids were rejected, being from 33 to 38 cents.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of coun-terfeits and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B.

A Delicate Question.

A very nice question will doubtless be raised in the case of ex-Officer Lowrey, recently discharged from the police force. He was suspended from the police force on September 6th, and on September 22nd, or nearly three weeks thereafter, the city council took formal action upon the matter and ordered his discharge. Marshal Cummings claims that according to all right and precedent Lowrey's pay stopped at the time of his suspension, and that he is entitled to no salary for the time that his case was awaiting the action of the council. Lowrey claims that the marshal had no right to cut off his salary. He thinks that his pay should be continued up to the time that the council ordered his discharge from the force. He will bring his case before the city council and endeavor to settle the matter.

The Garland Stoves and Ranges have th most artistic unish of any that we have seen. They are everywhere solmowledged to be the best in the world, while they cost no more than is often asked for inferior goods. They are as noted for durability, convenience and economy of fuel as for style and beauty.

A Medical Conspiracy.

Mayor Boyd was called upon yesterday by a crank who interceded for protection from a foul conspiracy against his health, welfare and happiness. The man stated that he was troubled with a chronic disorder for which the drug stores were filled with remedies that he could not obtain but for the fact that all the physicians in the city had conspired with the druggists to refuse them to him He declared that he could find no re dress in the police courts and begged the mayor to do something in his behalf. Mr. Boyd promised to take the matter under consideration.

* * Pile tumors, ruptures and fistulæ, radically enred by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Pale Little Child.

Bloodless cheeks, hollow eyes; tigh skin, joyless life. Poor little child. good deed for it. Hand its mother a ottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. The druggist who sells this famous medicine wil tell you what wonders it has done for feeble children. Dou't think it is only for grown up people. It is gentle in its influence, and not unpleasant totake. It cures weakness, and indiges tion, regulates the bowels and enriches

BOWEL COMPLAINTS cared and pre vented by Duppy's Pune Malit Whiskey, Recommended by leading physicians. Sold by druggists and grocers.

THE MINSTRELS.

McNish, Johnson & Slavin's great minstrels hold the boards at Boyd's opera house, Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. This is the greatest burnt cork and specialty troupe on the road, and is playing everywhere to packed houses.

Nervous Debilitated Men, Nervous Debilitated Men.
You are allowed a free trial for thirty days
of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaie
Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances,
for the speedy relief and permanent cure of
Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manlood, and all kindred troubles. Also for
many othe diseases. Complete restoration to
health, visor and manhood. No risk is incurred. Hisstrated pamphjet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing
Volinic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Just give B. H. DOUGHLASS & SONS CAPSICUM COUGH DROPS a fair trial: they will relieve your Cough instantly. Thousands testify to this.

Personal Paragraphs. Wm. A. Paxton went west Sunday

night.
Col. Ira Wilson, proprietor of the Pa-cific hotel at St. Joseph is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Orr went east for a few weeks' visit Sunday night.

Fred Pelham, advance for the McGibeny family, which appears at Boyd's Opera House on the 23d and 24th, is in the

J. F. Shannon, Grand Island; Al Pow-ch, Blair; G. H. Warren, C. S. Allen, Grafton, John Ingram, Sioux City are at the Canfield Col. A. C. Dawes, general passen-ger and ticket agent of the Kausas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroad, with headquarters at St. Joe, arrived in Onraha

One of the Human Links Connecting the Old With the New York of To-Day.

Love, Literature and Politics-The Friend of Pugilists and Presidents-How Billy Mulligan Saved Itis Life.

New York Mercury: George Wilkes, who was buried yesterday, was one of the few human "links" which connect the New York of to-day with the "old New York"-the New York of the old-time pugilists and criminals. Wilkes was himself a mixture of two men, the "tough" and the "gentleman," and passed through all stages of these opposite character during his eventful career. Like Fernando Wood, he began in low life, but constantly aspired to high life, though, unlike Fernando Wood, he never attained to the latter.

He had probably more fights, legal and personal, on his hands at one period than any other man, except, perhaps, Jim Fisk. And of all the men he had dealin's with the only one he was really afraid of was Marcus Cicero Stanley.

This Stanley was at one time a porter on Wilkes' paper, the Police Gazette, and although he got a very little salary Stanley laid the foundation of his fortune in this reportin'. For though he got acquainted with all sorts of secrets about all sorts of men, Wilkes himself included, which he did not hesitate to threaten to use, and would have used had his demands, whatever they were at the time, not been acceded to. Stanley had, in the slang, "Wilkes down fine," knew everythin about him, and it was Wilkes' knowledge of this that always kept Wilkes civil to M. C. Stanley. Yet it was indirectly through Stanley

that Wilkes got the hardest blow of his life in his quarrel with John Chamberlain. A more dramatic and more bitter quarrel than this never took place Wilkes and Chamberlain started out the warmest of friends. Chamberlain was much elated by the friendship of Wilkes and welcomed him with open arms and "open house" to his house at Long Branch in the early days of Monmouth

At this time it was Wilkes not Cham-At this time it was Wilkes not Cham-berlain, who really "ran" John Chamber-lain's club house at Long Branch. Wilkes lived at the club house, kept his horses and held sort of a court there. And every night at Chamberlain's superb sup-pers, George Wilkes would be found seated at the head of the table dispensing with the his of the host, the hospitalities with the air of the host, the hospitalities of the place, while John Chamberlair himself sat by his side, or sometimes at the opposite end of the table Tauging at all Wilkes' jokes, applauding all Wilkes' speeches and echoing all Wilkes' senti monts.

This was the first f the dram The second set was t act onderstanding about the French mutuals. Then came the third act with Wilkes's attack on Chamberlain in his paper and the avowed determination to drive John Chamber lain out of the country. Then was played the fourth act, and a tremendously "strong" fourth act it was, in which John Chamberlain published his fearful attack, in phamplet form, against Wilkes and Stanley. And it was through one of Stanley's men, one of the very few men that Stanley put any confidence in that John Chamberlain got the "points" which he published against Stanley, in this matter, really kept faith with Wilkes, and really wondered how Chamberlain had got up his case against Wilkes, but it was really through Stanley's own man that John was enabled to pour the red hot shot against Wilkes so effectually that in the fifth and last act Wilkes retired from the fight George worsted. This is perhaps the only case in which an out and out professional gambler got shead of an out and out newspaper man, and newspaper proprie

Wilkes began life in "the Bloody Sixth," and was a sort of combined dandy and bruiser. He got intimate with all the pugilists and sports of the day, and was a friend of Hyer, Heenan, ick, Phelan and Billy Mulligan. Mul ligan once saved Wilkes' life in a fight. or rather a secret attack, in which Wilkes going home late one night, was set upon by a lot of roughs, who were determined o wipe him out. The attempt was vig-orous and might have been successful had not Mulligan made his appearance on the scene and fought like a tiger for Wilkes' defense.

As it was, the two men had all they could do to escape with their lives, and Wilkes was for a while unable to leave his house, during which period of sick-ness the big bully Mulligan nursed Wilkes as tenderly as if he and Wilkes both had been women. Wilkes never forgot this, and later on, when Mulligan got into bad odor, at the risk of grea personal unpopularity, defended his de ender. But just as in John Chamber lain's case afterwards, the two bosom friends, Wilkes and Mulligan, quarreled and wound up enemies of the most bit-ter kind. Wilkes could never love or hate by halves. Like "Guy Livingston,

he was "thorough." After all, George Wilkes, despite his brilliancy, his notoriety and his money, lived and died a disappointed man. He suffered three separate checks in his career, from none of which he ever fully recovered.

The first disappointment did him honor, but nearly broke his heart. There was a beautiful young lady he became acquainted with, as a young man, while still handsome. He worshipped this young lady, and she seemed to reciprocate this attachment. The lady had some aspirations for the stage, and it was settled between the two that after mar ringe she should go on the stage, and Wilkes should act as her pressman and her manager, a character in which he probably would have made a "hit," alike for the lady and himself, but the smallpox broke out in the city and Wilkes foolishly neglected to be vaccin He did not see the necessity and he did not like to distigure his arm. caught the scourge and was "marked for lite⁵. He keenly felt his distigurement, and felt that the young lady felt it, too. He offered to release her from the pledge made to him when in health and good looks, and the woman took him at word and broke off her engagement. In stead of thanking heaven, as he ought to have done, that he was rid of so worthless a piece of female flesh, and find found her out before marriage, instead of after it, Wilkes grieved deeply over the affair and never fully recovered from

Wilkes' second appearance was of a literary character. As he got along in years he studied hard and finally wrote a really original and thoughtful book about Shakespeare and his works. This work ought to have made a lasting reputation for its author, but somehow it didn't. It fell from the press almost stillborn, and Wilkes' literary and intellectual ambi-

His third great disappointment was po-litical. He had been a great "Grant" man and Ulysses was not generally un grateful. But in Wilkes' case he was. His warm advocate never got a favor from him. Wilkes loved Mexico and wanted to go there as United States minister, so as to indulge his social aspira-tions. But he failed to receive that or any other appointment from the Grant administration, and his political hopes, like his literary aspirations and early love dreams were highted.

Well, after an eventful, stormy, bitter,

brilliant, erratic, bad and good life, the friend alike of pugilists and presidents, the sportsman and the scholar, the poli cian and the author, the untirin' friend, the relentless foe, George Wilkes is dead. "After life's fitfel fever by sleeps well."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Capt, Sladen Will Have to Co--Chaplain Lewis Ordered to Fort Niobrara--Other Matters.

Gen. Howard received yesterday a tele gram from Secretary of War Endicott, declining in terms of respectful regret to make any exception of Capt. Sladen in the matter of the order sending certain staff officers to their posts. Gen. Howard, as mentioned in these columns some time ago, wrote to the secretary of war, asking him to make an exception of the case of Capt. Sladen, on account of his physical disability.

Howard has made up his mind to Gen. Howard has made up his mind to send Chaplain Lewis, recently courtmar-tialed and found guilty, out to Fort Nio-brava. His place will be filled by Chap-lain McAdam, of the latter post. It has been further decided to remit the penalty of one month's confinement to the post which had been imposed upon Chaplain Lewis. The official order will be is sued in a day or so.

GENERAL ARMY NOTES. First Lieut, William Stephenson as sistant surgeon, U. S. army, has been or dered to proceed to camp at Rock

Springs, Wyo., and report for duty. Captain Daniel Weisel, assistant U. A., has been relieved from duty at Rock Springs, and will return to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.

Major Wasson, formerly paymaster in the army, is now practicing law in Day enport, Ia.

Gen. Miles reports everything quiet in New Mexico at present.

Lieut, George F. E. Harrison, Second artillery, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and has left for California, where he will spend a short vaca-tion preparatory to joining his regiment tationed in the south.

Leave of absence for four month with permission to apply for an extension of two months has been granted Col. Henry C. Merriman, Seventh infantry.

Leave of absence for four months has en granted Capt. Birney B. Keeler, Eighteenth infantry. The leave of absence on certificate of disability granted Capt. Michael L. Court

ney, Twenty-fifth infantry, February 17 as been extended six months. Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Capt. F. Whitehead, commissary

By command of Lieutenant General

of subsistence.

Sheridan the following marksmen having either won places upon three department rifle teams or three of the prizes awarded at the department division and army rifle competitions, are hereby announced as transferred to the distinguished class, ineligible to compete for places on department and division teams unless by special authority of the commanding general of the army: W. H. Sage, second lieuten ant, Fifth infantry; George Seymour, ser-geant major, Fourth cavalry; Francis Bracken, first sergeant, First artillery; Henderson Loyd, sergeant First infan try, first sergeant Second infantry; G N. King, corporal, Twentieth infantry, sergeant Twentieth infantry, J. W. Weeks, sergeant Sixth infantry, William Willie, sergeant Eighth infantry; E. W. Bowton, corporal Second infantry; Thos Casey, private Eighth infantry, corporal Eighth infantry; Hugh Griffins, private Eighth infantry; Hugu Griffins, private Eighth eavalry, corporal Eighth eavalry; Henry Hopkins, corporal First artillery, John Nihil, private Fifth eavalry, cor-poral Fifth artillery; Harry S. Agilnic, corporal Eighth infantry; R. M. Hickey, first sergeant Eighth infantry; Twentyfirst infantry, Private S. Det.

Tables for dining rooms for enlisted men are now being made at the prison shop at Fort Leavenworth. An order for fifteen is just being filled for Fort Bridger, Wyo., together with the bonches required. The tables are ten feet long and forty inches wide, with a thickness one and one-eighth inches. The rests are iron, and of a very substantial nature. This is the first lot made here, and no doubt many of the department commanders will make special requisitions for them.

When Lieutenant Colonel Layton, Twentieth infantry, was before the retiring board recently he presented a pro-test against being recommended for retirement by the board on the ground that it was not customary to order officers before the board while on sick leave, and that he was not really incapacitated for further duty. This protest was for-warded to the war department, and was duly returned to the board with further The department authoriinstructions. ties think that Colonel Layton's disability is such as to warrant his going upon the retired list, and doubtless the recom-

mendation will be made accordingly. Gen. Miles in his report says the duties required of soldiers are excessive and their numbers are too few, although the organizations are plenty, and he disapproves of the present cumbrous and ex pensive system of recruiting. In cor clusion he says: "One source of disappointment and discouragement to the ambitious soldier is the impossibility of obtaining promotion above the grade of that of an enlisted man.

The war department is informed that Col. Charles F. Ruff (retired) died in Philndelphia Friday.

Court Notes. The docket of the county court will be

called this morning at 9.30 o'clock. District court reconvened yesterday or the fall term. The day was principally spent in the calling of the docket and organizing the jury for to-day. The first case to be called for trial will be that of George Nansen vs. Churchill

Parker. No criminal business will be taken up until about the third Monday in the month. District Attorney Estelle has as yet filed no criminal informations, cording to the new law which operates to abolish the grand jury system.



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