TWENTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

The Army and the Western Union-Comments on the Investigation -Omaha Base Ball-Local News.

The Cold and Snow.

"Twenty below," gasped the first citizen astir yesterday morning, as he shook down the baseburner, shiveringly kindled the kitchen fire and dashed back to bed, "whew, it's a scoreher."

"Twenty below," mouned the widow, as the blast shricked through the chinks of her hovel, and tore cruelly at the thin rags, which, on her rude pallet mocked the semblance of bed coverings, "God help me!

"Twenty below," thundered the railway official, and he kicked over the office cuspidor and scattered the stack of annual passes which awaited his signature, "how the devil can the trains get out of the drifts!"

"Twenty below," chuckled the iceman. as he donned his furs and went down to look at the river, "ah! now is the winter of our discontent made-" and Shakespeare was lost in a flood of chuckles.

Twenty below! So it was, and when the wind jound fair action, whew, it felt like a hundred below. Hurrying, scurrying to their daily labors the citizens ran through the early morning, and as the hours of day work came on, the streets grew deserted and no one was seen save an occasional BEE reporter and some individual impelled to exposure by the direct necessity. The few vehicles abroad wheeled with dismal creaking through the snow, the drivers muffled like mum-mies and the horses coated with ice and frost. At long intervals sleigh bells would come jingling down the street, and the population would repair to the window see "what blamed idiot was out sleigh riding on such a day," only to find the milkman or the baker hustling his team with desperate energy for home. Such was the day in town.

ON THE PLAINS. Can you imagine yourself, reader (gentle or boisterous, as you may be), exposed to such weather on the shelterless plains? Can you conceive the suffering, if not to human beings, as it is hoped it may not be, this terrible wind and cold and snow bring to the herds of live stock on such a day out doors on the ranges of Nebraska? There are thousands of animals domesti cated to the uses of man and never in dured to such exposure that will doubtless perish away from shelter. It is not more than probable that the thaw as ever in years previous will reveal human victims of the storm's severity. But the question of greatest interest and of great commercial importance both to the city and state is how range stock will weather

Conversations with eattle men about town reveal differing opinions from equal experience. Some are gravely anxious for the exposed cattle, while others express themselves as confident that no serious loss of stock will occur.

Cattle can stand the worst of weather for forty-eight hours," said one live stock owner, "and if they can get anything to eat they can live for days through the most intense cold. What troubles me is that we can get no reports from the western part of the state where the range lies. If the snow fail is no heavier than here, and the wind has kept up there is no danger. You see that the wind which drifts the snow, clears patches of ground so that the cattle can find feeding ground. If, on the other hand, the snow is very heavy in western Nebraska, you can rely upon it that the loss of stock will be great."

"THE OLDEST INHABITANT." Again the oldest inhabitant comes out to hold up to the present the lamp of his past experience and draw comment on the situation.

"This is the coldest day I ever experienced in Omaha, and have been on the spot ever since settlement was undertaken. I don't mean to say that the tem perature is lowest, for I have seen the mercury freeze in the bulb. But what I mean to convey is that I never saw a day when the cold was so sensible. You see, the climate is changing here and in the early days when we had polar waves that a thermometer could not register, the atmosphere was rare and dry and the cold telt less intense. Of late years the climate is changing and rains have not only become more frequent but the air is con-tinually growing moist. Damp atmos-phere lends to the intensity of cold and assisted by the wind which carries all animal heat from the body, such a day as this is bitter indeed. Yes, I repeat it, this is the coldest day I ever saw in

Railway traffic is almost at a standstill. The outbound "overland" of Thursday night stuck at Gilmore, nine miles west and was dragged back yesterday morning. The departure of yesterday morning stuck in the same place and was hauled back. Meantime giant attempts are being made to straighten out matters. A locomotive crowded with telegraph line repairers was sent out from here in the morning, another left Columbus and two were sent each way from Grand Island. The wires are being rapidly put in shape and communication along the road re-cs tablished. It is thought at Union Pacific headquarters that the worst of the storm is this side of North Platte. The due trains of yesterday morning and even-ing both-came in about 7 o'clock last night in the tow of a dozen locomotives. The out bound "overland" went out determined to make the trial.

THE RAILWAY BLOCKADE.

The B. & M. is completely stuck and has not turned a wheel since Thursday. The wires are in a wrecked condition and few facts can be obtained.

Of the eastern roads the "Q" is the only one which is operating in the least. The regular morning arrival came in only an hour late. But all the trains attempting to get in and out of Council Buills are stuck in the yards.

The K. C. train due here yesterday morning arrived in the afternoon.

Nothing moving since.

The Missouri Pacific is at a complete

standstill since vesterday morning.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha is snowed under completely.

The Northwestern trains due here The Northwestern trains due here
Thursday night and yesterday morning
are stuck near Glidden, 100 miles
east of Council Bluffs. There were
no coaches to be had yesterday
morning to make up an out-bound train.
The train which left Thursday morning
is stuck at Carroll, this side of Glidden a

short distance. The one that left Thurs-day night, and being the only train east was crowded with passengers, is snowed under at Dunlap, fifty-seven miles east. No movements in sight.

No movements in sight.

The Sioux City train due Thursday night reached Missouri Valley and stopped. No train was put on either way yesterday.

The Wabash outgoing of Thursday stuck in the Council Biuffs transfer yards and was standing there all yesterday with a dead engine on each end. Every-

thing else in the same shape.
On the Milwaukee the train due Thurs-On the Milwaukee the train due Thurs-day night was dragged in at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. No start east was

made Thursday night and no movement as since been attempted. Thursday's Rock Island due is stuck

ten miles out of Council Bluffs and not another wheel is turning Freights everywhere are abandoned and the telegraph lines east and west are in wretched shape.

AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the sig-nal service thermometer showed that the temperature was 201 degrees below zero. At noon it registered 12 degrees below zero and at 3 o'clock 11 degrees. The average rate of the wind was 28

miles an hour. In the west and northwest extreme cold weather prevails. At Bismarck vesterday morning the temperature was 35 degrees below zero, at Buford 31 below, at St. Vincent, Minn., 48 below and at Yank-ton 26 below. From the western states no reports were received, as the wires were down.

CHUNKS OF ICE Railroad traffic is almost entirely sus-The wagon roads into the city are all

Dr. Parker is suffering from a pair of severely frost-bitten ears.

Superintendent Pierce of the poor farm had his ears frozen yesterday morning Business in the postoffice is very slow. There was no mail distributed yesterday. A man inspecting the river for an ice company yesterday morning had both

The mean temperature of the day was 15° below zero. The rate of the wind was about twent-eight miles an hour.

The policemen, cab drivers and back frivers suffered most from the blizzard. The street car drivers were also grumbling slightly. A man named Hancock, driving a de

livery wagon for the Singer Sewing Ma-chine company, had his face and hands frozen vesterday morning. The police court business was very light yesterday morning, and if the ther

mometer falls much lower, the court room will probably be closed. The street car company has been mak-

ing heroic efforts to keep up operations but the odds against it have been too heavy to maintain schedule time. The river is once more checked and the start for a good coat of ice is spread over the channel from shore to shore, Icemen watch the phenomenon with ab-

sorbed interest, and cutting will begin as soon as the weather moderates sufficienty for men to stand the exposure. An old woman, about 60 years of age, slipped and fell in front of Caulfield's book store on Farnam street yesterday morning, breaking her leg. The patrol wagon was summoned, the stretcher was ad-justed, and the unfortunate was taken to the St. Joseph hospital, where her injur-ies were attended to by Dr. Ralph. She

s suffering severely. "Say, friend," timidly spoke a shivering individual to a business man rushing down town from his suburban residence yesterday morning. "Have no time for beggars this morning," sharply retorted the latter as he swept onward. "I only wanted to tell you that your nose is froze," shouted the tramp as the busy

citizen fled on his way. The Western Union wires shared the demoralization of the railroad telegraphic service. No direct communication be-tween Omaha could be obtained and whatever of business transacted came and went by the way of St. Paul and Sioux City. Western communication is completely cut off and all matter for the Pacific coast, usually repeated from Omaha, was sent through St. Paul by the Northern Pacific wires Northern Pacific wires.

UNCLE SAM'S TELEGRAMS.

New Orders from the Secretary of War About Their Transmission. "We have received a queer order from e secretary of war relative to paying for telegrams," said Adjutant General Breck to a reporter yesterday. "Here it is"

said he, handing it to the scribe. The order reads as follows: "If the Western Union or any other independent companies build or maintain a telegraph line which runs alongside of and occupies the same territory as one of the bonded Pacific roads, it is intended that every paymaster shall refuse payment to said ndependent companies for messages received or sent over such lines."

Another clause provides that messages shall be sent if possible by the subsidized lines in preference to non-subsidized lines.

"This order will make a very complicat ed mess of it when we come to settle up accounts with the telegraph companies, said Gen. Breck. "According to this or-der if a telegram is sent over two different lines, one of them a subsidized line and another a non-subsidized line, as for instance the Western Union, we should have to refuse payment to this latter company. Again, if some one should send us a telegram from some point on the Union Pacific, over the Western Union, we shall be compelled to efuse payment thereon, because it might have been transmitted just as well over the Union

Pacific line. 1 Col. J. J. Dickey, manager of the Western Union, was questioned by the re-porter about the matter. He said he had not received a copy of the new order but supposed that he would snortly.

"I suppose this is another phase of an

"I suppose this is another phase of an diquestion," said Mr. Dickey. "Some time ago the government issued an order that if possible all telegrams sent by federal or military officials should be sent by subsidized lines instead of the non-subsidized. These subsidized are provided that the control of the co These subsidized lines are heavily indebt-ed to the government, and the business they transact is credited against their account. That is all right so far as the other lines are concerned, but the Westerm Union owes nothing to the government and is not bound to it in any way, "Suppose some one at North Platte should send a telegram to army head quarters here over the Western Union, when he could just as well have sent it over the Union Pacific line, the govern-

ment would then refuse to pay the cost of the message?" "Yes, in all probability. Of course I can not say what would be the result of such a polley if it were closely followed out; I can not say what the Western Union would do to defend itself. I don't think, however, that there will be a rupture between the company and the gov-

ernment on this account." THEIR REPORT PREPARED. The Investigating Committee Meets

Last Night-What Ford Says. The investigating committee appointed to report upon the examination of the charges preferred by Sullivan against Marshal Cummings, met last night to deliberate on the matter. Their report will be submitted at the next council meeting, and will be awaited with no little interest.

"It is pretty certain," said Chairman Patrick Ford to a reporter, before the committee met, "that there will be two reports on this thing, one a mi nority report and the other one from the majority." The meeting was, however, a strictly private one, and after it was over neither Mr. Ford nor any of the other members of the committee would say a word except that the public would be obliged to wait until Tuesday before

learning the result.

The words uttered by Mr. Ford previous to the meeting last evening may be interpreted to mean that he

onerating Marshal Cummings and condemning Sullivan, and that condemning Sullivan, and that Messrs. Ford and Daily would vote just to the contrary. It is possible that his expectations were realized. But it is also probable that they were not. Conneilman Daily who has taken a keen councilman Parly who has taken a secu-interest in the investigation, watching carefully the development of the testi-mony, was absent Thursday. He ex-plained to Mr. James Creighton that he was disgusted with the flimsy charges which Sullivan had trumped up against the marshal, and couldn't afford to waste

any more time in investigating them.

This appears to be the sentiment of other democratic councilmen. man Goodrich, for instance, remarked to a reporter that the second day's testimony completely knocked the bottom out of Sullivan's charges. "I have no doubt." he said, "that Cummings is a perfectly honest man, though in point of ability he ought not to be at the head of the police force." The report or reports of the committee will be submitted for approval to the council, and it is not believed that the minority report, if there be any, will receive by any means the undivided support of the democratic members of the body.

RAILWAY NOTES. Some Items of Railroad Interest Re-

versed a Little. The local organ which carries its party name at its head has a great railway column. It is a marvel on general principles, but yesterday it was literally a

stunner. Appended are a few matter-offact corrections without comment: The Santa Fe is reported to have completed its line to San Francisco, where as a matter of fact it ends in the Mohave desert, 382 miles south of San Francisco. The Santa Fe (or correctly speaking,

The D. & R. G. is not a branch of the "Q." any more than it is of the U. P. and Santa Fe, both of which lines receive from it and deliver to it San Francisco business.

the Atlantic & Pacific) and the Southern

Pacific are not working conjointly, but ad-

The Northern Pacific is not building or thinking of building to San Francisco. The Union Pacific is not building a line from North Loup to Loup City, but has finished its line from St. Paul to Loup

It is not building a line from Marysville to Garrison Montana, but from Marysville, Kansas, to Garrison, Kansas. It is not building a line from Denver to Boulder, sixty miles, but operates two lines between the two cities, the longer of which is forty-six miles.

It is not building a line ten nules long o Ord, Kansas, but is building from to Ord, Kansas, but i Loup City to Ord, Neb. One hundred and thirty-five miles of line from Lincoln, Neb., to Salina, Kan., is not being constructed by any line, but the Union Pacific is building from Salina to Lincoln, Kan. D. McCool is not president of the St.

Joseph & Denver, but is general manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island. A SOLDIER'S SPLEEN.

Col. Stewart has a Skirmish at the Hospital and is Discharged. "Col." James Stewart, the "old veteran" who has been lying at St. Joseph's hospital since last Saturday because of the "heartless" treatment received at the hands of the G. A. R., is again at the central police station. Since his exposure as a fraud Stewart has been growing morose and ugly, and yesterday he was roaring mad. In spite of the efforts of the sisters in charge, he arose from his bed, and ran out into the hallway, threatening everybody who came in his way. He was violent and abusive and evidently intended the his way in the lent and abusive and evidently intended to a large the control when the young man takes his father's name. This name he may retain all his life, or he may change it, as in the case of "Afraid-of-His-Horses," above given the control to the proper name and you will always find the has a name that is not indecent or trivial. Among several thousand names while his he has a name that is not indecent or trivial. Among several thousand names which I have our record in taking a census at the agency, there is not one of such a character. to do all the injury he could to anybody who opposed him. Neither force nor persuasion could control him, and the sisters were finally obliged to telephone for the police to prevent his destroying everything he could lay his hands on. Two officers and the patrol wagon re-sponded to the call, and the "colonel" was loaded in on a stretcher and carried to the police station. There he quieted down and would not leave the stretcher which was placed beside the stove. This morning he will be taken to the county house. Stewart is certainly sick and per haps crazy, as his actions at the hospital

A SMALL FIRE.

Office of the White Lead Works De-

stroved-Frost-Bitten Firemen. A defective flue caused the complete destruction by fire yesterday afternoon of the office building of the white lead works, with nearly all of its contents. The department was called out by the telephone about 4:89 o'clock, but did not reach the scene until the building was nearly consumed. Four horses were attached to No. 3's cart, and made the run of over a mile in quick time, despite the condition of the roads. The lose was not unreeled from the cart, as no water was obtainable, and the building was so near-ly destroyed that nothing could be acamplished. The loss amounts to about \$500; insured.

None of the firemen were frost-bitten resterday, but at the fire the day before Driver Blake had his chin frozen, Driver Webb nearly lost his ears, Pipeman Noo-nan had one hand nipped, and Chief Butler and Fireman Anderson each lead one car solidly congealed. After the fire ad been completely extinguished the thoroughly chilled dremen were invited by Mrs. Hall into her home on Georgia avenue and were furnished with hot coffee. The thoughtfulness of the lady was highly appreciated by the boys.

The Justices.

The justices of the peace who were not fortunate enough to meet favor at the last election are not willing to relinquish their hold upon their official duties. Judge Andres is a marked exception, he has brought up his records to the last day and turned over to his successor, Judge Berka. The rest, however, still hang on, each after his own fashion. Luther R. Wright of the Third ward went so far as to file his bond, which document the county commissioners rejected, thus stumping Mr. Wright in his efforts to None of these justices seem inclined to

undertake further business. Judge Weiss, for example, says that although he will take no more cases, he intends to finish his docket. Others will attempt nothing further, but refuse to give up their books and papers, claiming that they have no instrutions as to whom these documents revert. They all place themselves in the attitude of awaiting the acpeal from the constitutionality of the new If the court ratifies their position they will claim the right to continue, and if, on the other hand, they lose their point they certainly must submit.

Army Notes.

General Carlin, commandant of Fort Omaha, has applied and secured a three month's leave of absence. During his abence his position will be filled by Major

Advices from Fort Douglas are to the effect that diptheria is raging in Salt Lake City so violently that all communication between the post and city has been cut off.

Colonel Henry weathered the by azzard bravely in coming to head parters yesterday, but had his no badly frozen.

Cue a woman captive from his own part, and were the cased arrows, and tomahawks. I was present at the massacre of Gen. Custer, and had on my

THE GREAT SIOUX NATION.

Dr. Saville, in an Interview, Corrects Some Recent Publications.

The History of Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse-The Chieftaincy Succession-Indian Names.

Dr. J. J. Saville, of this city, who was formerly agent at the Red Cloud agency and had ample opportunities to study the character of the Sioux, takes some exceptions to the statements in a recent interview with a Pine Ridge trader published in the BEE. The doctor is a thoughtful, scholarly gentleman, and in his study of the Indian reached conclusions that are cliable and of interest. In a conversation to day with a reporter, he said:
"I notice in your issue of the 29th inst.

an interview with an Indian trader, giving information relative to Indian customs and names. His statements, in some respects, are quite erroneous. I think that Indian history is not a matter of so little importance but that correct statements on the subject are of interest

"The giving of names is not a matter of such trivial importance among the Indians as your informant seems to think. Names often contain within themselves a history of events of importance to an Indian family.

"YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES." Such is the name of "Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse," referred to by your inform-ant. I will give you the history of the name, as related to me by the father of the present chief. The above expression not correctly convey the idea in the Indian name. A more correct transla-tion is "They-Are-Afraid-of-His-Horse," The French trappers and half-breeds, who are usually interpreters, use the word man for the pronoun they, in such expressions as the indefinite, "They say When asked for the meaning and origin of his name, the old man told me the following story. His father (grand-father of the present chief) was a brave and successful warrior and hunter, and was much beloved by his people. When a young man, having just taken his father's name as chief of the Ogallalas, in compliance with Indian customs he went to the top of a mountain to fast and pray. After fasting four days and nights he fell asleep. In his sleep a man appeared to him and told him that he would become a great chief and successful warrior; that he should take the name "They are Afraid of his Horse". the name "They-are-Afraid-of-his-Horse" because he would be so terrible in battle that his enemies would be afraid even of his horse. When he awoke he called a council and related his vision. By consent of the council he took the name given him in the vision. ORDAINING A CHIEF.

"To appreciate this story one must know the customs relative to the office of chief. The Sioux polity is a military oligarchy. The council, representing a legislative body of civilized governments, is composed of the old men and principal warriors of the tribe. The chieftainship is partly hereditary and partly elective. That is, the chief is elected from certain families. The son of a chief is preferred, but he must have influence of some kind to secure his election by the council, and ibility to maintain himself in the position or some other candidate of more influence or ability may be put in his place. Therefore when a chief grows old, and has a son whom he wishes to succeed him, he endeavors to abdicate in tayor, in order to use his influence while

When the young chief has taken his father's name he goes to some lonely place, usually on the top of a hill or mountain, takes with him an offering to 'Wakan Tauka" the Great Spirit strips off his clothing and without water food spends his time praying and walking around within a small space until from exhaustion he falls asleep. Whatever he dreams in this sleep he takes as a revelation from the Great Spirit. The medicine men interpret his dream, and this he takes as a guide for his future

MAKING A WARRIOR. Every Indian is a soldier as soon as he is old enough to handle weapons with effect. He is always required to perform some act which will show his ability to use his weapons. This is usually some feat of hunting. He brings the evidence of his skill and submits it to the council, and if they think it sufficient he takes new name, either of his own choice, or it may be given by his friends or the coun-He then goes through the ceremony of fasting and praying, as above de-scribed. This is his initiation as a soldier. He may change his name to memorize any feat or event that he may think important, but it is always done by consent of the conneil. The father of the present chief took his

father's name under the following circumstances, as related by him: His father had grown old and was anxious that his son should become chief before he died. He had performed many deeds which he thought should entitle him to his father's name, but in council the old men would recite his father's exploits and tell him that his feats were but those of a boy compared with his sire's Finally he lead a war party against the Pawnees. The Sloux were worsted in the battle and compelled to retreat, closely pursued by the Pawnees. order to cover the retreat he remained in the rear, charging the pursuers when they came up, every time killing a man. He was riding a sorrel horse spoited with white, one of the spots on the hip re-sembling the head and shoulders of a man. The Pawnees seeing this horse coming would fall back, and he thus succeeded in covering the retreat and saving many of his men. On the strength of this exploit he claimed the right to take his father's name. Some one in the council suggested that it was not be but the "man" on his horse's hip that his enemies were afraid of. This raised a laugh at his expense, but they consented to let him take his father's

How the present chief received his name I have cause to know, as it is assolated with some of the greatest difficulties that I encountered in the manage ment of Red Cloud agency. Before the Sioux war brok out, Alraid-of-His-Horse, father of the present chief, was chief of the Ogallalas, and presiding chief when all the tribes joined in a council. He was a brave warrior, as well as a statesman, so far as such a term may be applied to an Indian chief, and foresaw that a war with the whites could result only to the disadvantage of the Indians. He therefore, with many of his followers, opposed the war. Red Cloud was head soldier of the Ogallalas under Afraid-of-His-Horse, and was leader of the war party. The contention among the Indians was quite bitter, but the war party prevailed. Afraid-of-His-Horse adhered to his convictions and maintained an attitude of opposition. Red Cloud carried on the war, while Afraid of His Horse remained passive, except occasionally showing his friendship for the whites by assisting parties of emigrants to clude the war parties of the Sioux.

Or one occasion he went so far as to rescue a woman captive from his own people and delivered her safely at Fort Laramic.

war, he was still recognized as chief by his people.

At the treaty of Fort Laramie, through the connivance of some traders and "squaw men," Red Cloud was recognized as clief by the commissioners making the treaty. This was in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the Indians. After some weeks' contest, the Indians acquiesced in the appointment of Red Cloud, but called him the white man's chief.

THE CHIEFTAINCY SUCCESSION When I took charge of the Red Cloud agency, I found the Indiains divided into two factions, followers of Afraid-of-His-Horse and Red Cloud respectively. Whatever one party favored the other opposed, so it was impossible to come to an posed, so it was impossible to come to an understanding on any subject refering to their government. I set myself about reconciling these factions. There were several young men who would be candidates for the chieftainship at the death of Afraid-of-His-Horse. The most prominent of these were Crazy Horse and the son of Afraid-of-His-Horse. The old man wished his son acknowledged by the tribe as his successor before he died. This Red Cloud and his followers opposed. After several months effort I succeeded in iufluencing Red Cloud to consent to this arrangement on the condition that the young man should not claim the place of chief till Red Cloud's death. A council was called and with the usual Indian ceremonies, the young man took his father's name, They-Are-Afraid-of-His-Horse. I made a feast for the chiefs in bonor of the

At this time I learned an Indian custom which is significant as indicating some-ing of the past history of the tribe. The day after the young man was made chief, I drove to their camp expect ing to find feasting and rejoicing. Half a mile from the camp i met the old man walking over the hill, dressed only in an old ragged blanket. On expressing my surprise, he informed me that it was a custom of his people when a young chief took his father's name that the old chief gave all he possessed to his son. The old man had, therefore, giving everything to his son, retaining only the old blanket which he had on. The Indians call their chief Atu-

Father. He nominally owns all the prop erty of the tribe. So the old chief gives all his property to his son, signifying that he has become a subject of the new chief. This evidently points to a patriarchal form of government in the early history

The young man was off on a hill going through the ceremony of fasting. Some days afterwards I visited the camp and found that the young man had restored his father's property, but his tepee was marked as that of chief.

M'GILLICUDDY'S WORK The result of this compromise has been of great importance to the agency. It enabled me to number the Indians which had been resisted by them from the time of the Fort Laramie treaty. It has also enabled Agent Mc , lieuddy to depose Red Cloud and put Arraid-of-His-Horse in his place, which, I think, could not have been done had not the latter already have been acknowledged as superior to ited Cloud. Without this, such an at tempt on the part of the agent would have resulted in increased confusion and factional feeling among the Indians. It will thus be seen that a name is of quite as much importance among the Indians as it is among civilized people.

It is an error to say that Indians give their children vulgar and indecent names. Such names are nicknames, and not the proper names of persons. If you ask an Indian his name, sometimes, in the spirit of humor, he will give you one of these nicknames. But ask for his

EXCURSION TO LOS ANGELES.

Round Trip Tickets \$100-Excursion Leaves Omaha January 13. The fourth of the series of winter ex-cursions to California will leave Omaha and Council Blufts via Union Pacific rail way Wednesday morning, January 13, 1886. Round trip tickets to Los Angeles and return, good for six months, only \$100. For full particulars call upon or address J. W. Morse, General Pass'r Ag't U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Leighton & Clark Case-Why Le gnard Was Not Sentenced. Judge Dundy resumed the hearing of the

Leighton & Clarke insurance cases yesteray morning. Witnesses for the insurance companies were still on the stand and the part of Mr. Leighton to make false presentation of the condition of the stock ifter the fire.

Among the convicted malfactors before

the last United States district court was one Jno. B. Legnard, whose case attracted the greatest attention and was the most important of them all. Legnard had been in various schemes to se cure government lands and by frauds in the Niebrara land office obtained a large tract of Nebraska range territory valued at \$50,000. He was indicted on the and conspiracy to defraud the ment. He was convicted on the last count and laid liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years or both. On the day of sentence he was not in court, and many questions as to the reasons for this fact have reached this oilice. Mr. Lambertson yes-terday explained that Legnard willfully stayed away either by neglect or design on the regular day, and January 4 was fixed as the day of his sentence. guard was then in Denver, and started for Omaha on the third, but did not reach here until the lifth. The term having then expired and the court being restricted in the present extra ession to the trial of the Leighton & Clarke case alone, nothing could be done with Legnard. He is out on heavy and will be sentenced at the Lincoln term.

HE IS NOT DEAD. Sebastian Beck Spinning His Indian Yarn in the East.

Sebastian Beek who after being written up on a score of occasions by the local press, was recently reported dead, turns up in Philadelphia and is interviewed by the Trines of that city with the same thrilling details as of yore. Old Sebas tian's yarn is always interesting and as it last appears, is given below: 'This is a very strange story of mine."

said a queer old man to a reporter yester said a queer old man to a reporter yester-day. His garments were filthy and he was old and feeble and wretched looking. "My name is Sebastian Beck, and in 1875, during the Black Hills mine excitement, I left Philadelphia with a party of men and their wives and children to go in search of gold. I have just come back. We worked veins in Wyoming and Dakota, and had amassed \$10.855 worth of gold nuggets and were \$10,895 worth of gold nuggets and were just starting a colony when one day 3,000 Indians swooped down on us, took our gold, and blindfolded us and strapped us on ponies. Then the chief, 'Black Moon,' went one way with the women and children, whom we never saw after-wards, and Sitting Bull took us men into Montana. For ten years we were kep with the Indians and almost became In dians ourselves. In their battles with the whites we were compelled to take part, and were dressed like warriors,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

The United States Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list. (See National Board of Health Bulletin-Supplement No. 6, page 33, Washington, D. C.)

The Canadian Covernment

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list. (See report to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1883.)

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paint and feathers and did my share of

the whooping and fighting.
"I was made chief of a band of Indians, and, according to the rules of the tribe, had to marry a squaw. Some time ago, while fishing, I sighted one of the officers of Fort Walsh, and, calling him, told him my story. He helped me escape from the Indians, and when I reached the fort I could hardly make them believe I wasn't an Indian. Ever since my escape I have been working my way east."

Police Court.

John Seaman, a wretched-looking individual, was arraigned before Judge Stenberg yesterday on a charge of stealing an overcoat from Pat O'Connell, a gentleman boarding at the Hotel de Ford, on Tenth street. Pat swore that Seaman had entered the house on Wednesday night, and stole a valuable overcoat belonging to him, and worth about \$15 or \$25. Seaman had no excuse to present, and Judge Stenberg sentenced him to twenty days in the county jail.

James Daily, a young man who had been on a spree, was arrested on a charge of intoxication. He was released.

John Maloney faced the judge to an-

swer to a charge of being a suspicious character. He said that he was working in Higgins' gambling rooms as dealer and superintendent of the hazard wheel, and was earning an honest living. He was held to await further investigation. Frank Keene, the young man arrested for running a branch of the Louisiana State Lottery, is still in jail. His case came up for trial in the police court yesterday but the control of the court yesterday but the court in the police court yes the court in the police court yes the court in the court in the police court yes the court in the court terday, but at the request of his attor ney the case was continued to this morning. The law and order league men were on hand and were rather discusted because the continuance was allowed.

Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Ear, suc-cessfully treated. Chas. Impey, M. D. cor 15th and Harney, Withnell Block.

Personal Paragraphs. T. F. Martin, of Albion, Frank M. Dunning, of Teeumsch, E. D. Wilber, of St. Edward, R. O. Phillips, of Lincoln, and C. W. Pitts, of Plum Creek, are among

the very few state people who registered at the hotels yesterday. E. E. Myers, the architect, of Detroit, arrived in Omaha last evening from Denver, where he has been superintending the plans for the new court house of Arapahoe county. Mr. Myers states that the plans for the new city hall building will arrive here next week, when every thing will be in readiness to receive bids for the erection of the building.

Shannon Letter Bill File, Filing Cabinets and Cases. Schlicht's Standard Indexes. 219 12th street, opposite Neb. Nat'l Bank.

Brevities. The clearings yesterday were \$340,515.68Jacob Schreiner, the Sixteenth street liveryman, is reported to be very ill—so low, in fact, that his life is despaired of School of elocution, winter class, opens

January 7. College office, that Farnam street. Address, Ella McBride, Principal. Marshal Cummings received yesterday a letter from the marshal of Chariton Iowa, making inquiry concerning Jack Ford, a man 50 years of age, who left his home a few days ago because he imagined that he was to be put in an insane asylum. His wife is nearly frantic over supposed to be in Omaha somewhere. MEDICAL.

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The trial of C. S. Higgins, for selling liquor after midnight, came up in police court yesterday. The case was dismissed, by agreement of Marshal Cummings, on Higgins' paying the costs.

Mr. Dorman, of the South Thirteenth street firm of Dorman & Co., had the pleasure yesterday of seeing a negro waltz away with a pair of rub-bers, which hung on the outside of the store. He gave chase. The negro saw that he was josing ground and dropped his booty. Mr. Dorman still pursued and the negro turned savagely, when brought to bay, and drew a knife; threatening to kill Mr. Dorman. The latter concluded not to force the fight.



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