

THE GRAND JURY DISCHARGED

Their Labors Completed—Arraignments of Prisoners Yesterday Morning.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BELL.

A Busy Life Ended—The Elkhorn School Trouble—Police Court Items—The Weather—Local Miscellany.

Finished Their Labors. At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the grand jury brought in its last indictment, as follows:

- One against Charles Tracy and Patrick Boyland for burglary.
- Against Patrick Boyland, for burglary.
- Against Charles Tracy for receiving stolen property.
- Against James B. Campbell and James Christy, for highway robbery (of David Shields).
- The other prisoners, with the exception of Lauer and Powell, the two men indicted for murder, were then arraigned.
- Their pleadings were as follows: Timothy Driscoll, horse stealing, not guilty.
- George N. Taylor, forgery, not guilty.
- Augustus N. Miller, incest, not guilty.
- Adolphus Peterson, horse theft, not guilty.
- John L. Gideon, altering B. & M. tickets, guilty on one count.
- Donald B. Allan, altering B. & M. tickets, not guilty.

Judge Neville stated to a reporter that Lauer and Powell would be arraigned Monday morning. Their attorneys had said, required to have time to file important motions. In Lauer's case, it is intimated, a motion for a change of venue will be made.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS. After the indictments had been formally turned in and the report submitted, Judge Wakeley dismissed the grand jury with a few words of praise for the satisfactory manner in which their work had been accomplished.

The following is a full text of the report and accompanying resolutions: To the Honorable the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska: The grand jury for the said county of the February term of said court, beg leave to report that in pursuance of law and the direction of said court, have viewed the jail of said county and made a full and thorough examination of the same and its surroundings, and find:

1. That the inside walls and ceilings of said jail are in a very dirty condition, and that the law requiring that the walls shall be calcimined three times each year, has not in any instance been complied with. They therefore strongly recommend that Lauer and Powell be arraigned at once, and that the walls be calcimined, and the wood and iron work cleaned and painted. This is deemed absolutely necessary for a sanitary point, and a precautionary measure against diseases peculiar to hot seasons of the year.

2. The grand jury also finds that the cells in the main cell room are overcrowded and that the hammocks are almost worn out and recommends that a new and complete set of hammocks be at once bought and placed in the jail.

3. The grand jury further finds that the law which provides that rules for the good government, discipline and regulation of prisoners has not been complied with, and that there is not in any cell visited a printed copy of such rules as the law prescribes. The grand jury strongly recommend that the law on this subject be enforced forthwith.

4. They also find that an iron balcony be built around the north side of the upper tier of cells in the main cell room to enable to jailer to inspect the cells without being brought into close contact with the prisoners.

5. They find that no provision has been made for a laundry whereby the bed clothes used on jail beds, or the dirty and vermin-covered clothes of some of the prisoners can be washed and cleaned, happens by lack of facilities, as above referred to, that cleanly and neatly clad persons, held in confinement as witnesses, emerge from jail in a filthy condition. This should not be, and the grand jury therefore recommend that the basement of the jail building be fitted for laundry purposes and prisoners be compelled to wash their clothing when filthy. Also that a sufficient number of prisoners be purchased to be worn by prisoners whose clothes are in the wash.

6. This grand jury is of the opinion that too much is required of the present jailer. We find he has to be at the jail all hours, day and night, and that singly and unaided he has to care for and handle a large number of prisoners confined therein. The grand jury therefore recommend that a deputy jailer be appointed and of relief to the present efficient jailer, provision be made for hiring an assistant.

7. They have also examined the food given to the prisoners, and are of the opinion that it is good, wholesome and amply sufficient.

8. The grand jury also believe that other provisions than now exist whereby inmates of the county are lodged in the county jail should be provided by the county. Association with criminals and confinement in dungeons are not calculated to produce a healthy condition whereby the inmates of the insane can be restored to their healthy or normal condition. They therefore recommend that speedy and special provisions be made for the confinement and treatment of these deplorably unfortunate persons.

9. Under the circumstances and conditions surrounding the jail the management is most thoroughly efficient. The discipline, strict, just and impartial, and the treatment of prisoners at all times humane and kind.

ALFRED BURLEY, Foreman Grand Jury.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the grand jury that the recommendations and suggestions of former grand juries on matters concerning the county jail buildings have been treated with indifference and almost totally disregarded by the proper authorities whose duty it is to see that the advice of the grand juries is carried out; and

WHEREAS, The recommendations of the present grand jury are bona fide, absolutely necessary and given after most careful scrutiny and examination of detail; be it

Resolved, That the district court be and is hereby requested to forward the report of the grand jury and see that the provisions therein advised are carried out to the letter, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be appended to the report of the grand jury when presented to the district court.

ALFRED BURLEY, Foreman Grand Jury.

Death of Joseph Bell. Joseph Bell, a veteran citizen, died of consumption at his home on upper St. Mary's avenue yesterday morning. He had been confined to his bed for several weeks past, and his death was not unexpected. As the news traveled on the streets to-day the expressions of regret which came from every source indicated how great esteem the deceased had been held by his fellow-townsmen and co-laborers.

Mr. Bell was a native of Pennsylvania and died at the age of fifty-five years. He came to this country in the early days and entered the service of the Union Pacific. He served the company as ticket agent

from the day the line was opened up to some months ago, when falling health compelled him to retire from active pursuit. For the last twelve years he was located in Omaha as agent at the depot, where he gained a vast acquaintance and made many friends. He was over a religious man and as a member of the United Presbyterian church, was constant and devoted. With all, however, he was a genial, kindly man and numbers many of his sincerest mourners among the roughest of the roughest men. At headquarters, among the officials, Mr. Bell was esteemed as a faithful, efficient and reliable man, and his demise will there be much regretted.

He was last of a family of seven children and leaves a wife and two children. His mother is still living. The funeral occurs from the family residence, on St. Mary's avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE ELKHORN SCHOOL ROW.

The Teacher Has Lost Control of His Pupils and Will Go.

County Superintendent Bruner returned yesterday from Elkhorn Station where he went to investigate the charges preferred against E. Messenger, the teacher in that district. He found the condition of affairs somewhat exaggerated. Messenger had never brought a pistol to school with him nor had he made any threatening play at the scholars. Mr. Bruner saw enough, however, to convince him that Messenger had lost control of the school, and he quickly advised him to resign. This the teacher refused to do. The moderator and the board of the district are in favor of retaining Messenger until the end of the term, four weeks hence, but that he will over be re-appointed then is out of the question. Messenger is a bachelor about 55 years of age, and has been teaching in Douglas county for the past fourteen years. He never quite gave satisfaction, but at no time before such a refractory charge as the school at Elkhorn. He is the editor of a small weekly paper, called the Times, published at the station, and has a very good standing as a respectable citizen in the community.

"A HINGLING TOORIST."

A Cockney in Police Court—Confessed His Crime—The Doct.

Norman Cleveland, an English tourist, ye know, was one of the prisoners arraigned before Judge Stenberg yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness. Norman had mutton-chop whiskers, eyeglasses, silver-headed cane, a general cockney accent—everything in fact to show that he was "quite English." With a meek little sigh, he pleaded guilty, paid his fine and walked through the crowd in the lobby.

J. E. Demorest was a man who evidently did not fear the terrors of the law. It seems that he stole two billiard balls from Stummerman's saloon on Sixth Street. Instead of paying them to a policeman and asking him if he wasn't looking for a man who had stolen two billiard balls. The policeman in an amiable manner, answered: "No, 'Well, I have stolen them," said Demorest, "and you had better put me under arrest." The policeman could not believe that the fellow was telling the truth, and declined to arrest him. He concluded to investigate, however, and inquiring at the saloon, found that sure enough two billiard balls had been stolen. Demorest was at once jailed and yesterday received a ten days sentence on bread and water.

C. N. Newton and the notorious Mrs. Schultz were also fined \$5 and costs for intoxication.

Tom Hedley, a negro, paid a fine of \$10 and costs for disturbing the peace.

James Dailey, one of an old gang of thieves and confidence men who have been operating in the town, was arraigned for vagrancy. The judge sentenced him to forty-five days in the county jail, but suspended the sentence on condition that he at once leave town. The last seen of Dailey was flying towards the depot.

Army Notes.

Gen. Howard received from Washington yesterday the formal order for the retiring board which is to take action upon the case of Capt. Valois. The board is composed of Gen. Howard, Gen. Breck, Col. McFarlin, Maj. Brown and Col. R. H. Hill. Capt. Valois will be summoned to appear as soon as possible before the board. After many years of faithful service he is to be retired on account of failing eyesight.

The report of the court martial board appointed to assemble at Fort Bridger to examine the case of Lieut. Eltonhead, accused of derelict and disorderly conduct, has been received. It completely exonerates Lieut. Eltonhead from all the charges preferred against him.

Lieut. Col. H. Russell arrived yesterday with ten prisoners sentenced for desertion, etc., to penal servitude in the local prison and at Ft. Leavenworth.

Light running Union sewing machine.

County Jail Improvements.

As will be seen by their report, published elsewhere, the grand jury recommend some extensive improvements in the county jail. When questioned about the matter, Commissioner O'Keefe said that the county had just expended \$300 in laying a new floor, and did not feel like going any further expense at present in making improvements for the jail.

"The fact is," he said, "we have got just as good a county jail now as can be found anywhere in the United States, and I don't believe that an outlay of any more money is needed just at present. The fact is the grand jury cannot order improvements made, and their recommendations are a matter of advice. They don't amount to anything. The grand jury have a perfect right to indict you or me for any crime we may have committed, but when they go to recommending improvements for the county jail, it seems to me that they are out of their province."

A Pleasant Gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Young entertained quite a number of friends last evening at their new residence located in Walnut Hill. About thirty couples were present comprising principally all the members of the Young People's social union. The seven Peakes sisters who appeared at the North Presbyterian church last week were in attendance, and rendered several of their vocal selections. The evening was very pleasantly passed by all present, and the hospitable shown thereby to all guests will long be remembered. An elegant supper was spread at 11 o'clock, after which all departed well pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

Died in the Poor House.

Timothy Sullivan, an inmate of the poor house for years, died in that institution yesterday afternoon, lingering illness. The deceased was 70 years of age and leaves a daughter in this city. Superintendent Pierce has given this relative notice of Sullivan's death and will await her orders for the disposition of the remains.

Self threading—Union sewing machine.

FOR THE RED-SKIN'S BENEFIT

The Omaha Indian Committee Meets Again and Adopts Resolutions.

THE HEATHEN AT OUR GATES.

Some Home Missionary Gossip—The G. A. R. Encampment—Another Story to the County Court House, Etc.

Legislation for the Indians.

As mentioned in the Bee yesterday, the committee appointed to further the cause of the Indians and create a sympathy in their behalf which shall bring about actual legislation, met in the office of the Christian flour. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Perrine, Barnham and Sherrill, was appointed, and they reported at a meeting yesterday. The resolutions and general statement of the condition of the Indians will be sent on to Washington, and legislation in their behalf will be asked for. It is hoped to enlist the sympathy of good men in the cause, so that practical results can be accomplished, and that specially.

The committee, as already intimated, while desiring to deal with the entire Indian question, have especially in mind the case of the Omahas on the reservation six miles north of the city. Mr. Tibbles, who is husband of Mr. Tibbles, the granddaughter of Standing Bear, is better posted probably on the condition and peculiar needs of the Indians. Referring to this particular case he said:

"The reservation contains about 100,000 of which only about 6,000 acres can be cultivated by those who have been granted the right to live on it. The remainder is idle and will remain idle for twenty-five years. Our Indian system is outrageous in its every detail. There is nothing like it anywhere else on earth—nothing like it in any other country. It is more not less than a beast, an animal who cannot get the rights of a citizen and make the simplest kind of a contract. By the act of 1883 the land was given out in severalty, and the Indians are entitled to 400 acres. Of that amount he can cultivate perhaps forty acres and make a very precarious living. What we want to do now is to secure for every Indian the right to own a lot of land, and then he can rent the land that he doesn't want to cultivate himself and will become a person of some importance, and he will correspondingly be elevated in moral tone."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted and signed by the committee: To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. Sir: The undersigned citizens of Omaha, Nebraska, respectfully represent that they constitute a committee organized in 1878 to co-operate with citizens and associations of the east for the attempted improvement and civilization of the Indians of the Indian tribes of the west, and more especially the people comprising the Ponea and Omaha tribes of Indians located existing in the state of Nebraska; and that from time to time they have voluntarily met and considered such matters and taken such action as lay within their power concerning the same.

That said Omaha Indians represent a body of some 550 families, or about 120,000 souls, and are located upon a reservation comprising 100,000 acres of land in the north-eastern portion of this state; that said body of land is in fact granted or ceded to said Indians in severalty—under restrictions and prohibitions as to its alienation for a period of twenty-five years from the date of said grant.

That while said lands are rich and valuable for agricultural purposes, they are at the same time of little value to the Indians for the reason that they are without stock, implements or assistance to cultivate the same, or but a limited portion thereof, and by reason of their status as Indians—and being deprived of the ordinary rights as citizens—are utterly unable by any ordinary and reasonable means to obtain into obligations or contracts by which the same may be procured.

We further represent that under the act of congress passed in 1883, the laws of said state of Nebraska were declared extended over said lands, but that it is claimed and stated in said laws are provisions which are inoperative upon the same for the protection of property, or the establishment and maintenance of proper law and order, and that by reason of no persons recognized as citizens and having qualifications as such, reside thereon to embrace and put said laws in force. That by reason of the above existing conditions, the alleged said Indians, though possessed of desire and intent to better and improve their condition, are utterly unable to do so, and are therefore demoralized, and their future improvements, usefulness and development seriously endangered.

It is further claimed that considerable numbers of responsible white citizens are willing to rent at reasonable rates portions of such lands as said Indians are themselves unable to cultivate, and to reside upon and properly improve the same, and that such rental would be a benefit to the Indians to the advantage of said Indians, by providing money for the purchase of stock, implements, etc., by the practical teaching of the methods, and by the adoption and enforcement of laws in their midst necessary to the protection of property rights.

We therefore, in view of the above cited facts, circumstances and conditions, respectfully suggest and recommend the attention of your department to the consideration of the wisdom, propriety and justice, of influencing, encouraging, aiding and directing, under proper limitations, and with reference to the provisions—the several measures in the nature of benefit and relief herein indicated and contemplated; especially with reference to the rental of some of their lands, and the practical operation of the laws of this state thereon.

J. M. WOOLWORTH, Pres. A. E. SHERRILL, Treas. LEVITT BURNHAM, Sec. E. L. PERRINE.

THE HEATHEN AT HOME.

Some Refractory Subjects Re-encountered by Christian Workers.

John Dailey, a notoriously worthless character, was shipped to Council Bluffs yesterday morning under a suspended sentence of forty-five days. Officer Mostyn led the culprit to the depot and saw him safely despatched on the train. Dailey has spent the winter in jail, and but a few days ago finished a term of a month and a half for stealing a carriage robe. A reporter enjoyed the delightful privilege of a chat with the culprit on his way to the station yesterday and was entertained by some expressions and comments on points of lively interest to certain good people in this city.

"I'm sorry to leave Omaha. I won't have a chance to go to church every Sunday as I have had for some years. I had to work hard but after while he found Christ, and Christ got him a soft job with not much to do, and lots of time to do it in. Then he told us to hustle around—get religion. When the meeting was over and the bible tellers was walking around shaking hands with the prisoners, I asked this

duck who would do the laborin'—the minin', the engineerin', the diggin', the shovelin', the farmin', and all the like—if ever aible bodied man got converted and was given a soft snaf for the rest of his life, he'd be a feller. The feller didn't have a word to answer but smiled like a chum and walked on. I wanted to smash him, but I daredn't."

It's a good thing for the noble work of the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations which are laboring, with such marked success, for the redemption of fallen humanity, that there are not many such refractory subjects among men. Dailey is an extremist, as it were, and is even "tough" in the estimation of the police, who gauge "toughness" by a very low standard. But home missionary work is a hard job at best, for it is easier to bring the light of the truth into the mind of the heathen who has never heard of neither Moses nor the Messiah than it is to reach the hearts of those who have been taught. A number of good and noble ladies in this city are organized for a still more difficult undertaking, and are endeavoring to secure means to increase the number of their worthy purposes. They are doing this by means of the redemption of degraded womanhood. In the face of the almost insurmountable barrier which the world sets up against the woman who has sinned and the inherent difficulty of reclaiming a sinner, the task is a heavy one.

A reporter for the Bee was remarking upon this fact in the county jail to one of the female prisoners, and called there to see the female prisoners. The ladies refused to look at it in that way and called upon numerous occasions in their experience where they had restored women to lives of honor and respectability. Three women occupied the female gallery and one of these, the redoubtable Sadie McBride was the special object of the good ladies' work. Now Sadie is a creature who enjoys unequalled prominence in police circles, and is commonly believed to be so deep in the mud that a hoisting machine couldn't pull her out. The mission of the ladies is to deliver with her a few moments, delivering words of cheer and counsel, to which Sadie listened with a smile of wild contempt. On returning to the floor the ladies stood talking about of the district subject they had found in Sadie. "She has been here regularly every month for the past half dozen years. Oh, she is the most notorious woman in town, but we will win her back." The ladies shortly went out and Sadie, who had overheard the last remark upon herself, called the reporter, who still lingered, and promised him a "holly circus" if them within a week. "I'll be notorious, when I'm loose and kin get at 'em, betcher life!"

Wanted to exchange for stock of Hardware and General Merchandise, 500 acres of fine Thayer county (Nebr.) land, 100 lots in Genoa (Nebr.); good store building (best corner); good dwelling (best location) in Essex (Iowa); also eighty acres of fine land in Iowa, near Iowa Falls, seeded in blue grass. For further particulars, address John Linderholm, Central City, Nebraska.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Return of the Delegates—The Next Encampment Here.

The Omaha delegation to the grand encampment of the Nebraska department of the G. A. R., which has been in progress at Red Cloud during the week just turned yesterday. The delegation consisted of Gen. Geo. M. O'Brien, Jno. W. Honza, Daniel Hurley, D. St. Geyer, Capt. A. Allee, Frank Moore and Chester Birney, of Custer Post No. 7, and Sam. Jones, of Post No. 107. The encampment was largely attended and transacted many matters of importance and elected officers. Hon. John M. Thayer was unanimously chosen for the office of post commander. It was decided to hold the reunion this fall at Grand Island, and the grand encampment next year in this city.

The local delegation comment upon the apathy of Omaha citizens toward securing the location of events which bring to our city a large assembly of people.

"We got the encampment on our own efforts," said one, "and did remarkably well in that. Certainly the reunion is the biggest feature of all G. A. R. convocations, proper for the reason that it is a show-up. Half the towns of any importance in the state had large representations on hand who worked like beavers to secure it. Naturally the organization will select a location which makes the best showing, and Grand Island earned it. The people of Omaha ought to wake up to the realization of the big money and free advertising that is in store for them if they would have brought Omaha, where the attendance would undoubtedly have been three times as large. The merchant and citizen of every town should awake to the importance of this fact and catch everything that comes."

We will take a few more Omaha city loans at low rates.

J. W. & E. L. SCHMIDT, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A DARKENED COURT.

The Colored Stabber's Examination Draws Out Two Score of Witnesses.

Black was the predominating color in police court yesterday afternoon, and the lobby, witness stand and prisoners' bench were all occupied by gentlemen of that complexion. The occasion was the hearing of the case of John Dixon, colored, charged with assault with intent to kill. Dixon, it will be remembered, stabbed Pete Green, another colored man, Tuesday night, during an altercation in a gambling house at Eleventh Street and Capitol avenue. Between forty and fifty witnesses testified the assault, and all were on hand yesterday either as witnesses or interested spectators. District Attorney Estelle conducted the prosecution and Lawyer Ferguson the defense, and between the two colored witnesses managed to get pretty thoroughly confused. Green swore that Dixon struck at him a dozen times, but "only got into me about four times." Another witness said: "I seed dar was goin' to be a pass made, so I passed down stairs." A third man declared that Green grabbed a chair and swung it over his head, but whether he put it down again or not he "disremembered."

During the taking of the evidence the lobby was quite demonstrative, and the court officers were kept busy preserving order. George Patrick, a colored gambler, was particularly obstreperous in his actions, and when one of the witnesses made a decidedly funny remark he gave vent to a loud laugh. Court Officer Whalen immediately seized the disturber and hauled him before Judge Stenberg, who ordered him locked up in the central police station for contempt of court. The command was obeyed and Patrick now languishes behind the bars.

The afternoon finally wore away, and as there were about twenty more witnesses to be examined the case was continued until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER STORY.

A Scheme to Make an Addition to the County Court House.

It is not generally known that for the past few days the county commissioners have been seriously considering a plan to add another story to the county court house building. Such a plan, however, they have under consideration, though it is doubtful whether it will be carried into execution.

The idea has been to have the building slowly lowered until it reaches the level of the street grade, and then to have the present basement story increased in height, so with a small basement underneath that level would be measured. For instance, the court house now stands 18 feet above the street level, and if the plan is carried out, 6 feet would be added to the present basement floor, making the building 24 feet high, and allowing a space of 12 feet for the basement floor which would have to be built underneath. The work would have to be done slowly—section by section—getting the building down a few feet at a time. In the event that the addition were made, instead of building a retaining wall around the square on which the

A PROTECTION TO LABOR

XX RENDERED XX

For the benefit of every man who toils daily for the benefit of capital, which employs him, it is reasoned by the majority of men that man is not paid any more than his service renders profit for those who employ him; and feel at all times that capital opposes less recompense for labor that it is worth in proportion, while capital; hoot at the idea of labor making any complaints with their demands for justice, and want to know why the labor question cannot be abolished. To the knowledge of man, labor never asks for a thing unjust or unreasonable. Let any man with mathematical knowledge look into what his services profit those who employ him, and in many cases it will be found from a thousand to fifteen hundred per cent. Now, labor only asks for living wages and smaller tariffs on what they consume. Those who have found the way say, thanks to one great protective, namely, in their clothing. Since the establishing of the Only Misfit Clothing Parlor, 1119 Farnam st., where it is found the saving of from 75 to 100 per cent on each purchase, and wear the same as those who pay the exorbitant prices outside of the Parlor, the Savings Bank for man. The true statement of the above will be found quoted below, embracing all the present styles and fabrics.

OVERCOATS

AT	FOR
9 70 That was made to order by a leading merchant tailor for	20 00
10 00 do do do do	24 00
12 00 do do do do	28 00
15 00 do do do do	33 00
18 50 do do do do	40 00
23 65 do do do do	50 00

And many others of seasonable and stylish garments in spring, fall and winter weights. With the above will be found recent shipments in seasonable

SUITS

Embracing all styles of cuts and fabrics for the season

AT	FOR
9 70 That was made to order by a merchant tailor for	18 00
10 40 do do do do	22 00
11 80 do do do do	25 00
12 60 do do do do	27 50
14 55 do do do do	30 00
16 85 do do do do	35 00

And many others exquisite enough to satisfy the most fastidious. Last but not least will be found an unexcelled assortment of

PANTALOONS

At \$2.70, \$3.10, \$3.00, \$4, \$4.40, \$4.80, \$5.30, \$5.85, \$6.30, \$6.75, \$7.30, \$7.90, and \$8.50, Which was made by a merchant tailor for double the price. Any style of cut and 378 different patterns are found on sale

AT THE ONLY MISFIT

Clothing Parlors

1119 FARNAM STREET.

court house stands the banks would be graded away, leaving the structure standing on a clear space, level with the street.

The commissioners are of the opinion that the scheme is hardly feasible, on account of the expense. In conversation with a reporter, Mr. Corliss said that the cost of building a retaining wall around the square, and in leveling all necessary improvements, such as sodding, placing in shrubbery, etc., would be not less than \$30,000. "I have about come to the conclusion," he said, "that it would be better to spend the amount in this way than to expend \$100,000 for the addition of a new story. The \$70,000 extra expenditure would be hardly warranted. So far as room is concerned we don't need the extra story, but the idea was to get rid of this elevation of 18 feet above the street level."

We will take a few more Omaha city loans at low rates.

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The Temperance Wave.

The W. C. T. U. Buckingham hall was crowded last night with an enthusiastic audience to hear Mr. Critchfield, who grows more popular every time he speaks. The song service led by Mr. Gratton, Mrs. John T. Bell acting as organist, was a specially pleasant feature. Mr. Critchfield, like John McCullough, is a natural actor and can sway his audience at will to convulsive laughter or tender tears. His tribute to mother love was an exquisite burst of eloquence. His imitation of the German and Swedish dialect was equal to Joe Emmet in some of his famous roles. Mr. Critchfield speaks again to night.

Without an equal—Union sewing machine.

Setting the Time for Trial.

District Attorney Estelle yesterday informed a Bee reporter that he would arrange the cases on the criminal docket in the order of their trial to-day. It was his intention to begin Monday with the case of Peterson, the horse thief, and he thinks that the trial of Lauer will begin Wednesday. Powell, the Florence murder, will not be tried before a week from next Monday. The date of the other cases has not yet been fixed.

Dr. Galbraith left yesterday for Denver on business connected with his relations to the Union Pacific surgical department.

Private, Special Nervous Diseases

ALL CONSUMPTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES, from whatever cause produced, successfully treated. We can remove Syphilis poison from the system without mercury.

New restorative treatment for loss of vital power. Cures all nervous diseases. Cures all diseases of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord. Cures all diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, and lungs. Cures all diseases of the stomach, bowels, and bladder. Cures all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the female system. Cures all diseases of the male system. Cures all diseases of the children. Cures all diseases of the aged. Cures all diseases of the infirm. Cures all diseases of the weak. Cures all diseases of the diseased. Cures all diseases of the dying. Cures all diseases of the dead. Cures all diseases of the living. Cures all diseases of the non-living. Cures all diseases of the universe. Cures all diseases of the world. Cures all diseases of the earth. Cures all diseases of the sky. Cures all diseases of the sea. Cures all diseases of the land. Cures all diseases of the air. Cures all diseases of the fire. Cures all diseases of the water. Cures all diseases