## BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON

The Big Stock Smith Left When He Departed So Suddenly.

CASE COMMENCED AT LINCOLN

A Stupendous Array of Legal Talent Fighting for the \$78,000 Prize-Federal and State Court Notes-Mentions.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.I The capital city is full of Omahans, come to attend the trial of the Cole vs Miller case, which was commenced in the United States court yesterday afternoon, and which promises to be long, sharply contested and full of surprises, The prize at stake is \$78,000, the proceeds of the sale of the Loyal L. Smith stock last summer. Cole, the plaintiff, claims the money as owner of the stock by virtue of a bill of sale from Lowy, who, it is alleged, bought the goods from Smith the day before he fled. Miller, the defendant, is really representing the attaching creditors, who claim that the sale to Lowy was a fraud, and that they are en-

titled to the money. As might be expected, so rich a prize has attracted an unusually large and brilliant gathering of lawyers. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs, Woolworth and Thurston, and the defense by Messrs, Pritchett, Cowin, Stowe, Clarkson and Montgomery of Omaha, and Judge Tenny of Chicago. The plaintiff's counsel, about 4 o'clock, introduced James Holloway, formerly a floor walker for Smith, who testified to Lowy taking possession of the store on Monday, June 29 last, thus establishing Lowy's control. Mr. Thurston next identified the signature of Lowy on the bill of sale to Cole, and with this meagre testimony Mr. Woolworth, to the astonishment of all, closed, saying, "That's our case, your honor.

It is surmised that the wily counselor is holding back his strong evidence to use in rebuttal, after the defense has Mr. Pritchett opened by calling the

same Mr. Holloway, by whom he proved the mysterious disappearance, nearly every night for ten days preceding the transfer to Lowy, of large quantities of valuable goods, and Smith's apparent indifference when spoken to about it. Holloway also swore that the stock of silk alone was worth \$40,000, the price alleged to have been paid by Lowy for all the goods. As the case progresses some interesting developments will be made concerning the former relations of Smith and Lowy in Chicago, and as to the par-ticulars of the sale in Omaha.

UNITED STATES COURT NOTES.
When the property of the West Point when the property of the West Point Butter & Cheese association was sold by order of Judge Dundy some weeks since, a one-eighth interest was purchased by the plaintiff, Abram Poole, for about \$9,000. Yesterday Frank Ransom, attor-ney for the Middletown National bank, filed a motion to have the sale set aside, in order that the bank syndicate, Messrs. Clark, Brink and Dusenbury, who bought seven-eighths of the property, can come in and bid for the Poole interest.

The case of I. Weil vs D. S. Barlos, sheriff of Adams county, resulted in a verdict of \$764 for the defendant. The action was brought by Weil to recover goods sold to one Williams, a merchant at Hastings. Williams failed, and his brother-in-law, claiming to hold notes for an old loan, attached the stock, putting the sheriff in possession. Weil replevin-ed it, and tried to hold by setting up that the goods had been obtained from him by false pretenses. The jury thought differently, and their verdict puts the sheriff in possession of the value of the goods replevined.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT. The jury in the case of Alexis Coquil-lard vs F. A. Hovey et al, in which the plaintiff sought to recover on promissory notes to the amount of \$100, returned a verdict yesterday for the defendants. Hovey had guaranteed the notes for other parties, who failed to pay. The plaintiff neglected to notify him of the non-payment at the proper time, and hence was

In Burkhard vs Nobbman, the defendant also got a verdict. Nobbman was accused of having negligently started fire which destroyed some trees on plaintiff's farm, for the value of which the action was brought. Judge Pound instructed the jury that they must be satisfied that Nobbman was negligent before giving a verdict against him, and

seems they were not. District Attorney Strode has filed informations against the following named parties, and will press them to trial during the present term: John Sheedy, Gus Saunders, Horace Tipton, Jay Norton and Joseph Scroggin, for gambling; John Gross and Christopher Kennedy, adultery; Myrtle Stewart, keeping house of prostitution; William Meagher and Austin J. Riley, selling liquor without license; Warren Miller, grand larceny; Patterson, stabbing with intent to kill; Moses Quinsey, disposing of mortgaged property.

The First Christian church society is in

court with a petition to sell certain real cottate on South Tenth street.

Gran Ensign has appealed from the decision of Justice Cochrane giving Mrs.

John Lapache judgment for \$50 and costs, for a valise lost by one of Ensign's

drivers.
William H. Martin, who was married

at Swanton, Vt., in 1876, asks for a di-vorce from his wife Carrie, on the ground of desertion.

The ownership of the black horse driven by Robert J. Moore will have to be determined by Judge Pound, an appeal having been taken from Justice Brown's court. Sheriff Melick and the Richards Bros. are the contestants. BRIEF MENTION.

The supreme court made but one decision yesterday, and retired for consultation preparatory to taking an adjournment to Tuesday next. The case decided was from Saline county and involved the right of county commissioners to employ an agent to purchase supplies after having rejected all bids made in response to an advertise-ment inviting proposals. The court held that the commissioners have the legal right to reject all bids, but when they do so must at once readvertise for new ones, and cannot in such event purchase the

supplies needed in any other way.

State Treasurer Willard has gone to
Hebron on a semi-business visit. Mrs. Tillie May has purchased the Merriam place, at the corner of O and

Ninetcenth streets, for \$5,000. The Thurston Hose team of Omaha having decided to become contestants at New Orleans, telegraphed to Foreman Lyman yesterday for the loan of their old couplings which were bought by the Merchants Hose boys last summer. Mr.

John Wettenhamp, a Lincoln harness maker, and John Mayne, a Stevens Creek farmer, baggit with bare fists to a finish, near Waverly Sanday afternoon, to decide an old quarrel and win a stake of \$50. The Lincoln man carried off the

The "Mikado" ball of U. R. K. of P. No. 1 takes place at the Metropolitan rink to-

night.
Caster Hanway of Wilber, a man famous in the east in auti-bellum days as a defiant opponent of the fugitive slave law, was a visitor in Lincoln yesterday.

The sheep feeders are beginning to

start their muttons to market. Mitchell & Haas, who have some 2,000 fat wethers, shipped 800 to Chicago yesterday.

Jeff Glass and Counsellor Magoon went

had even made arrangements to locate in

making arrangements to locate a large lumber yard of which Victor White of Chicago will be the resident manager.

SHERIDAN COUNTY'S BOOM.

ruary 8-Grand Prospects.

up in that section of the country.
"I had a letter from a friend to-day,"

Brevities.

Lieut. Corcoran, of the Seventh infant-

ry, stationed at Fort Laramic, passed through the city on his way to his post,

The John M. Thurston Hose Co. will leave Byron Clark's place, No. 1517 Far-nam St., to-night at 7:30 for New

Orleans to attend the national firemen's

tournament. A band of music will also

The Parnell Social club will give one of

their usual brilliant entertainments at Cunningham's hall, Fifteenth and Jack-

son streets, this (Friday) evening, The members of the club will utilize their

experience to make it enjoyable for their

The boys William, George and Ben

Jones, Charles Gillian and George Mey-ers, who were suspected of breaking into

was proven that they had no hand in the

There will be a course of three lectures

commencing March 1. Rev. A. P. Mead will deliver the first on his popular sub-ject, "Romance of the Pulpit;" Rev. T.

ject, "Romance of the Pulpit;" Rev. T. F. Clark, the pilgrim preacher of Elmira, N. Y., the second, March 5, on his "Travels Through China and Japan." Those who had the pleasure of listening to him last year in the First M. E. church will doubtless be glad of the opportunity

will doubtless be glad of the opportunity

to do so again. Rev. J. S. Detwiler, pastor of the Kountz Memorial church

pastor of the Kountz Memorial church of this city, will deliver the third, March 11, on the interesting subject of "Going to Housekeeping." The Juvenile Daily Record in speaking of the first lecture, by Rev. Mead, says: "It was one of the richest treats of the season." These gentlemen are all highly endorsed by the press and pulpit throughout the country and as the money to be derived from these

and as the money to be derived from thes

lectures is for the benefit of the church there will no doubt be a good attendance.

Comedy of Errors.

The second performance of the Com-

edy of Errors last night by Robson and Crane was greeted by a full house at the

Boyd. The company repeated the excel-lent performance of the night before to

Lodge Notice.

The Lifeboat Lodge No. 150, I. O. G. T.

meets in the parlors of the Saunders street Presbyterian church each Friday

evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the order are cordially invited to attend. J. C. TAYLOR, W. C. T.

NO FUR ON HIS COLLAR.

Passing Peter at the Golden Gate.

superintending the placing of a new hinge on the Golden Gates when a hard-

looking citizen came up and asked is his

card would be recognized.
"Um,I don't know," drawled St. Peter.
"Is there anything down on the books

ngainst you?"
"I'm afraid there is," answered the

new arrival despondently. "Fact is, I was an easy-going sort of chap, and easily led into evil ways. I killed my

'That's bad," exclaimed the Saint, re-

grandfather with an ax for one thing.'

provingly. "Yes, I know it was hasty, but I was

always impulsive and easily influenced. Then—I don't recollect exactly—but seems to me I robbed a bank once and

caused great inconvenience to de

"Dear me! that was very thoughtless of

you, my friend."
"I know it—I realize it now; but you see, I didn't think; and then—then my wife died suddenly of hereditary toothache complicated with neute poison in

"Singular!"
"Very. Oh, I almost forgot to tell you I used to swear and drink abominably. My reputation was far from good. I

"This is very sad," said the keeper of the gate, pensively. "I'm afraid we shall be obliged to ask you to try some other hotel. But were there no extenuating

'I don't know, really. I'll tell you one

thing that you might consider an off-set to my little peculiarities; bend over and let me whisper it. I never wore a fur

A genial smiled warmed St. Peter's austere countenance as he said blandiy

"My dear boy, you're all right then, of course. Walk right in. Gabriel! Gabriel, give the gentleman one of those silver-plated harps and show him a front seat. He's a curiosity."

collar nor fur cuffs on my ulster.

never could understand it

Some one saw me put poison in the coffee and thought that I did it with malice aforethought."

Chleago Rambler: St. Peter was

the great satisfaction of all.

crime, but were simply witnesses.

given in the Seward street M. E.

on went down yesterday morning.

returning from a leave of absence.

attend the boys to the depot.

guests.

ley, Omaha

and no mistake.'

to Omnha yesterday, bearing numerous letters of introduction to leading resi-Phil Armour Tells the True Reason for High Dressed Beef Rates. dents of the metropolis.

Judge Brewer has signed the decree ordering the Brighton Ranch company

HE BLESSES THE GRAND TRUNK to remove the fences from their range in Northwestern Nebraska. Virgil Allyn

the manager of the company, when in Lincoln last December, said that they In the Next Breath Damns Its English President-A Case of Cattle on the Hoof vs Cattle in the Wyoming, and were moving their cattle as fast as possible. Judge Brewer's order Can-The Rate War. seems to have been anticipated.

C. N. Dietz of Omaha is in Lincoln

Armour Lashes the Trunk Lines. CRICAGO, Feb. 25.-[Special Telegram.]"If there had been no Grand Trunk rail-The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses made in Justice Brown's court by William Q. Bell against John Daniels, was dropped yesterday on the defendant returning the \$55 in dispute and paying the costs. ways," said P. D. Armour to-day, "there would be no dressed beef trade in existence now. All the trunk lines-the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and the rest of them own stock yards along their lines, and paying the costs.

STATE ARRIVALS.

E. C. Carns, Seward; C. W. Pool, Tecumsch: P. J. Nichols, George E. Pritchett, J. M. Woolworth, J. M. Thurston, R. A. Kitchen, R. E. Allen, W. M. Larimer, John D. Cowie, Luther Drake, Charles W. Hamilton, D. N. Miller, Omaha; H. N. Carpenter, Syracuse: T. M. Frause, West Point; Frank Ransom, Nebraska City; H. L. Walsh, North Platte; Uriah Bonner, West Point; A. Jones, Madison: Angus McDonald, Hastings; E. A. Master, Pawnee; Mr. and Where the roads don't own them themselves, their officers or directors or controlling stockholders or cronies of these gentlemen own them. With the trunk lines interested in the stockyards, of course they wanted no dressed beef meat going east. In that way the stockyards along the lines became com-paratively worthless. It did not make any difference what tariff is paid, or whether it was profitable to the road or not. These insiders to the railroads did not want any tariff on dressed beef except a prohibitory ings; E. A. Master, Pawnee: Mr. and Mrs. Lew Robertson, Exeter; Clinton N. Powell, Arthur S. Potter and W. F. Gurtariff. But the Grand Trunk road didn't own any stock yards, and its directors didn't own any, and so we sent our business over that road. But Sir John Taylor, its English president, was over here last summer, and was wined and dined by the other trunk Breaking Land in the Northwest Febline officials, and finally cajoled into going into a combination againstcus. He did not Mr. J. C. Green, a well-known resident understand, as the practical men on his road of this city, in conversation with a BEE did, why the Pennsylvania and Erie and man yesterday, remarked that it would New York Central were so anxious about be a great benefit to those desirous of this dressed beef. He was so handsomely treated that he good naturedly fell into the settling in the northwest if the papers scheme of the railroad officials hostile to us. would state how the season was opening "The trunk lines have, of course, never openly admitted their interest in the live cattle continued Mr. Green, "who is a resident of Sheridan county, of which the new town of Gordon is the capital. His business; but on one occasion a few years ago, when rates were up. Tim Eastman, a cattleman of the New York Central and one name is J. B. O'Neill, and he resides about twelve miles north of the town. He of the cattle kings, said: 'If you will stop your dressed beef at Albany you can reports that settlers began to break up the prairie on the th of February, and have what rates you want; you can even have the New England states if you will only keep away from the seaboard.' I had no inthe prospects are excellent for grand crops. The soil is fertile and the county is being settled rapidly, but there is abundance of room for new comers if they terest there at that time, for my houses at the east were not built then; but Swift refused do not delay too long. The town of Gordon is growing rapidly, with the prospects of another railroad, the farms are being improved, and Sheridan county will open the season with a grand boom. the proposition. Since we refused to divide up the territory to the live cattle king and to leave them undisturbed at the east, there has been war made on us by the railroads. If the dressed beef men at That is the country for farmers just now, Chicago would consent to divide up the territory with the live cattle men, and would promise to leave these insiders in quiet con-The Smith-Lowry dry goods case is in progress in Lincoln to-day. A large number of witnesses including ex-Sheriff Miller, Luther Drake and C. W. Hamiltrol of the fat things they have, there would be no trouble. Because we won't, the railroad officials are doing their utmost to protect from competition themselves and such of

yards or to be in the played out business of shipping cattle on the hoof." The Overland Rate Fight. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.-Much excite ment was created in railroad circl's to-day by the announcement that the Atlantic & Pacific, in connection with the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago & Alton and Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago & Alton and Pennsylvania Central railroads, had reduced the price of limited tickets to-day to New York to \$50. The time within which they can be used is ten days. This rate was immediately met by all the other railroad agents. Limited tickets to Chicago came in for a cut and were reduced to \$35. Unlimited and third class tickets remain as yesterday. The Atlantic & Pacific still refrains from selling unlimited tickets at reduced rates. Much complaint is being made by agents of eastern lines concerning the sale of agents of eastern lines concerning the sale of agents of eastern lines concerning the sale of unlimited tickets at cut rates. All urge the withdrawal of such tickets from sale. The sale of limited tickets to-day was reported very lively. All the trunk lines between Chicago and New York have followed the Pennsylvania Central into the fight which the house of Martin Sorenson of South Omaha, upon being examined in Justice Anderson's court, were discharged. It

their side partners as happen to own stock

Pennsylvania Central into the fight which the latter company entered upon to-day.

TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Various indications here show that the war resulting from the breaking up of the Transcontinental association is more virulent than ever. The probabilities are that rates to the Pacific coast, at least by the Santa Fe route, will be much lower before they are higher. Travel has considerably fallen off on all the lines in anticipation of this result, and it is not possible to say when the lowest point will be reached on Pacific coast business.

The Obstinate Milwaukee. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25,-The railroad commissioners, Murdock and Baker, by invitation, addressed the Minnesota Farmers alliance to-day. General Baker said that only one road-the Milwaukee-has opposed the law with regard to placing flat warehouses law with regard to placing flat warehouses along its line. We have told them now for the last time, he said, that unless they within a reasonable time accede to the requirements of the law, we will bring suit against them. The last conference was only yesterday, and we told the representatives of the road that the discussion was now at an end. Commissioner Murdock, in answer to an inquiry, said that the commission had changed its mind on the matter of farmers cleaning their grain before marketing it. They now believed it impracticable for Minnesota farmers to clean their own grain. In Minnesota we have the most difficult In Minnesota we have the most difficult problem to be found in any state. In Massa-chusetts, all the roads lead to Boston, in New York to New York city, in Illinois to Chicago. The people are agreed where the traffic shall go. But our roads were all built in the interest of Chicago. They are inter-state

A FRENCH SENSATION. A Soldier Fires a Revolver in the

roads.

Chamber of Deputies. Paris, Feb. 25.-A new kind of sensation was made in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. A strange man in one of the galleries arose excitedly, drew a revolver and fired it twice with a downward aim and then coolly threw a letter towards Clemenceau. The man was quickly selzed and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had sub-sided a flattened builet was found at the feet sided a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the president of the chamber. The prisoner said he was a soldier who had been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he resorted to the desperate expedient of creating a sensation in the chamber of deputies in order to secure attention to his grievances. The prisoner gave his name as Polerere, and said he was an officer in the French army. He asserted that the letter which he threw towards Clemenceau contained an offer to give to the government the names of the betrayers of Metz.

Gen. Crook and the Apaches. El Paso, Tex., Feb. 25.-Word has just been received here of a meeting between Gen. Crook and Geronimo at Long Ranch, seventy-eight miles southwest of Deming, day yesterday. It states the chief and five bucks held a consultation and asked permission to return to the reservation peaceably. Crook refused, demanding unconditional surrender. Geronimo refused to give himself up and after consultation, left for his camp, keeping the white flag flying for ten miles or more. Chief Nana and others are still held as hostages. Geronimo is reported as having ninety bucks, besides women and children, with him. No attempt was made to follow him. and it is not known what his movements

> Collusion of Monopolies. Philadelphia Record.

In the heighth of the telephone contro versy, which is now subsiding, a good many persons expressed surprise in discovering so close a resemblance in the methods of the Bell company with those of Jay Gould when this monarch of monopoly seeks to mislead public opinion. The apparent explanation of this mystery is found in the opinion of Secretary Lamar authorizing the institution of a

suit of the government against the Bell ALL ALONG THE RAILROADS Telephone company. In this opinion Secretary Lamar gives the compact made between the Western Union and and the Bell Telephone companies on the 10th of November, 1879, and running to November 1, 1896.

This compact, which is drawn with

consummate skill and care, stipulates

that the Bell Telephone company shall

pay a royalty of 20 per cent to the Western Union on all telephone receipts after 30 per cent has been deducted from the receipts for commissions and expenses.
The rent of a telephone instrument is \$14 a year, although the manufacturing cost is \$3.42. After deducting 30 per cent from the \$14, the royalty of the Western Union on each instrument is \$1.96. It is estimated that under this contract the Western Union has already drawn \$1,500,000 in royalties. As this agreement is to run for ten years, the interest of the Western Union monopoly in maintaining the validity of the Bell telephone patents is quite manifest. While this compact lasts the Bell monopoly is the mere vassal of the Western Union.

The Bell company further stipulates that so far as it can be legally and propositions. erly done the company will not permit the sending of ordinary business patches, market reports, or news for sale or publication, over its lines or the companies connected with it, or license the use of its telepones and patents for such purposes, when competition would thus be made with the Western Union Tele-graph company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Telegraph company. In order to fully exclude the competition of the telephone with the telegraph it is further stipulated that private lines shall not be more than twenty-five miles long, and shall not be used at each end by more than two per-sons or firms. The Western Union also requires the Bell Telephone company to send all dispatches which it receives through the Western Union line unless a

customer otherwise objects.

The collusion of the two monopolies explains why the telephone business is so much obstructed and why reports by telephone are not sent to greater distances. It has been demonstrated that by means of a certain instrument and a certain of wire telephone communication can be made between Philadelphia and Chicago, or even a greater distance. this would interfere with the profits of the Western Union, and monopoly ac-cordingly forbids it. The Bell Telephone company controls the telephone business and the Western Union monopoly con-trols the Bell Telephone. Behind them

both stands Jay Gould.

What was it that induced the Bell Telephone company to make such extraordinary concessions to the Western Union as are witnessed in this compact? it a lively fear that the Western Union with its great power would contest the validity of the Bell patents? By the compact with the Western Union a dangerous enemy is converted into a defender of the patents and a large sharer in the enormous profits that are extorted from the public. It is the voice of the Western Union monopoly that is heard above the voice of its Bell Telephone slave against the suit of the government. It is the Western Union monopoly that inspired most of the denunciations of the government officials who were guilty of owning stock in another company. This combination of the two monopolies shows how difficult is the task which the government has undertaken in the pending suits to test the 'validity of the Bell

PLUG HORSES MADE NEW. It Can Not Be Done So an Expert Will be Fooled-Equines With Fits.

Chicago News: "I haven't much sympathy with any one who gets cheated in a horse deal," said a well known liveryman yesterday. "It is only these smart Alecks who think they know it all that get left. To expert can be fooled." horse sharks flx up a 15-year old plug until he looks like a 2-year-old

'That's all nonsense, it can't be done The greenest man in town can scarcely be fooled in that way. Of course, the ap-pearance of a horse can be improved, You take an old, hard-worked horse and his coat will be rough and his general appearance anything but sleek. You take that horse and blanket him, feed him and groom him well, and in a week or so he will look 50 per cent better, al-though he is not a bit better horse than

he was before.
"Then to hide a horse's age, his teeth are filed. If he is wind-broken he is dosed with shot. That will make his oreath easier for a time, but in the long ong run makes him much worse. If a orse has the heaves from eating musty hay the best thing to do is to sell him at once, for he never can be cured. If he is fed on bran or corn-fodder for awhile his condition will improve, but as soon you give him hay again the heaves appear worse than ever. As I said before, no expert can be fooled for a minute by any of these schemes, and any one who buys a horse without consulting a man who understands the animal deserves to get

left.
"There is one thing that will fool any expert that ever lived, although it doesn't often occur, and that is a horse that is subject to fits. He may be young and sound and a good traveler. He may not have had a fit for a week or two at a time, and yet some day he will lay down in the shafts and act for all the world like a man afflicted with epilipsy. That is the only way that I ever heard of fooling a horse expert."

He Hadn't Been at Gettysburg. Detroit Free Press: "No, I didn't lose that leg in the war," replied a stranger yesterday as he leaned up against the cold wall of the postoffice. "I used to claim that my leg was shot off at the battle of Antietam, but one day something happened to cure me of lying. I was stumping along the highway in Ohio and stopped at a fine house to beg for "Where did you lose that leg?" asked tne woman.

"At Gettysburg,"
"Sit down till I call my husband. He came in from the bara, and I was asked where my regiment was stationed in the battle. "In the cemetery," I replied.
O! Well, my son Bill was in the cem-

etery. I'll call him in."

"Bill soon came in, and he wanted to know what particular gravestone I took shelter behind. I said it was a Scotch granite monument. 'O!' grunted Bill, my brother Rob was behind just such a stone and I'll call him

Bob came in, and he swore a mighty oath that he was there alone. He sort o pre-empted that monument, and remem-bered the inscription to a word. How-ever he gave me the benefit of a doubt. was asked to name the company and regiment. "Company B, Fifth Ohio," I promptly

answered. 'O! Brother Jim was in that company. I'll call him in.' 'Jim came in, took a square look at me, and remarked:

"'Stranger, our regiment wasn't within 200 miles of Gettysburg during the war!'
"'I said Twenty-fifth! Of course the Fifth was not there." Fifth was not there.' O: I'll call in my brother Aaron. He

was in the Twenty-fifth. "Aaron came in and called me a wood-en-legged liar. I was pitched over the fence into the road. They've this war business down so fine that you can't a playing roots on the country no more and the best is to own right up that you got drunk and got in the way of a loco-motive."

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS.

Who Knows the Dead Man? On Wednesday night at Des Moines stranger was killed by the cars, and from some papers found upon him it seems that he must have some acquaintances at least here. The Register gives the following details: Last evening about 9 o'clock a Mr

Smith, a section man on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, discovered the almost lifeless body of a man lying on the railroad track between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The body was mangled and the man helpless. The pa-trol wagon was brought and the unfortrol wagon was brought and the unfor-tunate stranger taken to the city building. Dr. Worden, city physi-cian, was called, but there was no hope for the man. His left shoulder was broken, his left hip was crushed and the body lacerated, and the right leg was cut off immediately above the ankle. At 10 o'clock he died. He gave his name as Heinrich Jorran, a native of Hanover. Heinrich Jorran, a native of Hanover, Germany, where he has a wife and three children now living. He had been in this country a year and three months. He is a carpenter by trade, and 40 years old. He could make no statement as to where he was from, but had been on a train all day and the night previous, and came from the west. He remembered to have slipped from the train while it was moving. It was evident that the man was on the stock train which came in on the Rock Island road from the west about 7:30 o'clock, and that the accident hap pened about that time. He was an intelligent looking German of medium height and with full beard of a brown color. Coroner Griffin was called, and a jury consisting of George Keenhold, George Sample and W. P. Hearty was empaneled. On his person was found a certificate of exemption from army duty, in which it was stated that he was born at Ralfson in 1843. In a small book he kept a memorandum of his travels west ward through Chicago and to Council Bluffs from which place he was on his way back again. The body was turned over to the undertaker last night, and the inquest was adjourned until 7:30 this evening to take further evidence.

A Valuable Addition to the City. It has only been a few years since it was almost impossible to get any laundry work at all done in this city, but Council Bluffs can now claim one of the finest laundries in this part of the west. Refer ence is made to the Council Bluff's Steam Laundry, No. 724 Broadway, of which A. C. Larson is the proprietor. Mr. Larson is one of those enterprising citizens who is continually moving forward, and when not engaged in building is hunting up new and improved machinery for his laundry. He has lately added a number of valuable machines and also has se-cured the services of J. R. Stahlnecker, who is an experienced gentleman in th laundry business, having been trained in the best laundries in the east.

In conversation yesterday with Mr. Stahlnecker the Bee man learned that with the facilities that the Council Bluffs Steam Laundry now have he, as man-ager, expects to turn out superior laundry work to any laundry in this part of the west, and work that he will compare with any laundry in the United States. The BEE man remarked that some laundries in the east turned out some fine work, to which Mr. S. replied that they have all the improved machinery that these eastern laundries have, and that with his experience in this line all that he asks is a trial, so that an opportunity may be had of convincing the people o the truth of his assertions, and in conclu sion he stated that he was going to ex tend the business so as to be able to at tend to their increasing out of town trade with more promptness than in the past.

Alex. Malmrose came in yesterday off the road. W. Stull, of Lincoln, Neb., was in the city yesterday. H. W. Haydock, of St. Louis, was at the

Ogden yesterday. F. J. Day rejoices in the arrival of nine-pound girl baby. John Farson and wife, of Chicago, are n the city visiting friends.

J. C. Kringle, of the firm of Kringle Bros., Wisner, Iowa, was among the welcome callers at the BEE office. H. N. Webb, son-in-law of W. L. Biggs

is here for a few days with his wife and child, having just returned from an eastern trip, and about to go to his Denver County Superintendent Laird was among the callers at the BEE office yes-

terday. He reports the schools of the county as getting along nicely, but the work is so extensive that it keeps a superintendent busy all the time. There are fifty more schools in this county than any other county in the state. There are 310 teachers to look after, besides correspondence and various office work. Mr. Laird finds it takes all his time. Salvation Army Coming. Mr. Dohany told a BEE a few days ago that the Salvation army were negotiating

for the use of his old opera house. The arrangements have been completed and on Sunday afternoon next the show

A Lunatic's Ball. Alta Californian: The dancing floor was crowded with the oddest, perhaps the funniest, and certainly the most motly gathering the reporter had ever seen. Most of the men wore the plain gray uniform furnished the poorer pagray uniform furnished the poorer pa-tients, but some were dressed in the height of fashion. These latter were what are called "pay patients." The women were clad in neat calico dresses of some dark pattern, though there were not a few very handsomely attired. and all, however, were covered all over with pieces of bright-colored ribbons. and gaudy flowers, and wreaths and chaplets of the latter hung about the necks and crowned the locks of all who had been able to procure them. The fair sex coquettishly fluttered fans cut from pasteboard, and one of them, who imagined she was a queen, wore a monstroucrown of the same plebeian material Each of the men seemed to have his es pecial "girl," and anyone who desired to dance with her must first ask his permis-sion or trouble would ensue. The men and women would be ranged separately on each side of the room before the dan ces were called, and when the whistle sounded the former would rush forward to choose their partners.

Some were extremely and evenly ridiculously polite and would "request the honor" with the courtliest of bow and a skating-rink smile grasped firmly be tween their nervously set teeth, while others were more brutish and would grab their partners and run them upon the floor without as much as saying "by your leave." The square dances and quadrilles were something wonderful. The kings and queens would vie with the commonest "cranks" in observing the most exacting rules for grace and etiquette. At the same time a stag couple would be waltzing in one corner, an Irish iig would be performed in an Irish jig would be performed in another, and perhaps in the center of the floor would be three or four more in dulging in a regular plantation break-down, in a somewhat modified form. down, in a somewhat mound assume Suddenly one of the men would assume the duties of the attendant, who acted as floor manager, and would endeavor to call out the dances. Then he in turn would be superseded by another. It was very clear that each and every one en-

joyed themselves to the utmost. When strangers were caught sight of sevasked to be remembered to their friends. They said they were all right and expected soon to be out again. after this, when a dance was called one dudish-attired individual ambled torward with the gait of a Mikado "vum yum," and dropped on his knees before one of the fair ladies, and in a very gallant manner requested her hand for the dance. Meeting with a refusal, he repeated the same performance twice before he gave up. About 10 o'clock the party broke up and the 'lovers' bade each other affec-tionate farewells, with repeated injunc-tions to not fast to be present at the next social. Mang attendants were present during the entire evening, and when a patient became too boisterous or some what troublesome he was immediately locked up. As a punishment, and like wise as an inducement for future good behavior, this refractory patient would not be allowed to attend the next ball.

## SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

A Sketch of the Celebrated "Diamond" Hero of Lucknow. Sir Henry Lawrence, the defender of Lucknow, was one of those heroes who

serve because they are debtors. He was born at Metura, Ceylon, cele-brated for its diamonds, and en Mrs. Lawrence's removal to another locality: lady asked if she had brought any with

"Yes," said the mother, producing her babe; "here's my Matura diamond!" She was prophetic, though her son's life, while not wanting in brilliancy, resembled more the diamond which cuts or polishes than that which merely displays

Simplicity, truthfumess, self-denial and consideration for others marked him as boy and mat. He never "passed by on the other side," but always lent a hand to man, woman, child or beast, or any creature that was down.

He could deny himself even at a great cost when self-denial was demanded by another's welfare. His father, a retired officer, lived on a small pension and Henry had but little pocket money while at the seminary where cadets prepared for the East Indian service.

Foot-ball, hockey and cricket was rs essential to an English boy's happiness as three meals a day. But Henry never indulged in them, because subscriptions were required, and he would not ask his father for money.

Once at the end of his vacation, before

starting for school, he collected a bundle of clothes for a poor lady in London. On arriving at the metropolis he carried the bundle, a large one, through the streets and delivered it to her. A simple deed! Yes, but one which showed the heart and pluck of the young cadet, who was not ashamed to soil his uniform by carrying

ashamed to soil his uniiform by carrying a bundle through London streets.

Years after, while detending Lucknow, with a few hundred men against thousands of Hindoos who had joined the mutiny, a shell exploded in his room. A sheet of flame, a terrific report and dense darkness were followed by his low voice saying, helplessly, "I am killed."

He lingered two days, his mind intent He lingered two days, his mind intent on serving till the last. Minute directions

were given to his successor as to the de fense of the place, with the orders "never to give in." He bade those about him to remember the vanity of ambition and to inscribe on his tomb: "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty, May the Lord have mercy on his soul." So few were the defenders and so necessary was it that every one should be at his post that only four private soldiers could be spared to bury him. As they were about to carry off the dead body one of them turned down the sheet which covered Sir Henry's face and, stooping over, reverently kissed his forehead. His comrades also kissed their beloved chief and then, amid the plunging of shot and shell, laid him to rest.

A Little Money Goes a Long Way. American Merchant: A little money sometimes goes a great way. As an il-lustration of this read the following, founded upon an incident which is said to have really occurred:

A owed \$15 to B; B owed \$20 to C; C owed \$15 to D; D owed \$30 to E; E owed \$12.50 to F; F owed \$10 to A. All of them were seated at the same

A having a \$5 note handed it to B, remarking that it paid \$5 of the \$15 he B passed the note to C, with the remark that it paid \$5 of the \$20 which he owed.

C passed the note to D, and paid with it \$5 of the \$15 he owed D. D handed it to E, in part payment of the \$30 owed him.
E gave it to F, to apply on account of the \$12.50 due him.

F passed it back to A, saying, "This pays half of the amount I owe you.

A again passed it to B, saying, "I now only you \$5." B passed it again to C, with the remark, 'This reduces my indebtedness to you to C again passed it to D, reducing his in-

debtedness to \$5. D paid it over to E, saying, "I now owe E handed it again to F., saying, This reduces my indebtedness to you to

Again F. handed the note to A, saying,
"Now, I don't owe you anything."
A passed it immediately to B, thus
canceling the balance of his indebted-B handed it to C, reducing his indeted-

ness to \$5.

D paid it again to E, saying, "I now owe you \$15." Then E remarked to F, "If you will give me \$2.50 this will settle my indetedness to you.

F took \$7.50 from his pecket, handed it to E, and, returned the \$5 note to his pocket, and thus the spell was broken. the single \$5 note having paid \$82.50, and canceled A's debt to B, C's debt to D, E's debt to F, and F's debt to A, and at the same time having reduced B's debt to C from \$20 to \$5, and D's debt to E from \$20 to \$5.

from \$30 to \$15. Moral—"Here a little and there a lit tle," helps to pay off large scores. Money circulates from hand to hand and business moves. Pay your debt—in full if you can, and if you can not pay in full, pay something. What helps one helps another, and so the round is made.

Sayings of Gen. Hancock, Public office is a trust, not a bounty be-stowed upon the holder; no incompetent or dishonest person should be entrusted

with it. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud or force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people.

The bayonet is not a fit instrument for ollecting the votes of freemen.

All classes of our people must share alike the blockings of the Union and are equally concerned in its perceptity and

equally concerned in its perpetuity and the proper administration of public affairs

The great principles of American lib-erty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be

preserved. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate-civil or military-is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the

people. Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of

presidents. The commanding general in the dis-

charge of the trust reposed in him will maintain the just power of the judiciary and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities to be embarrassed by military

interference It is of evil example and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good gov-ernment that the exercise of the military tribunals created for trial of offenses against the civil law should be permitted when the ordinary power of existing state governments are ample for the pun-

ishment of offenders.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the stronges inducements to peace and order.

The Jury Out. The trial of Campbell for highway rob-

bery was finished in the district court yesterday afternoon and the case given to the jury. At midnight, however, they had failed to agree on a verdict. Here is a Bargain By Bell & McClandlish, 1511 Dodge street, house and two lots south front, tine view near West Leavenworth street, for \$2,700. Will take team of horses as

States rights is at a discount in the southern, as well as the northern end, os tee big American continent. The United States of Columbe, hitherto split into nine soverign states, is to become the centralized Republic of Columbia, with he seat of power at the people's capital,

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