AN ELECTRICAL QUARREL.

The Sperry and Northwestern Electric Light Companies Have a Disagreement.

AN AGED DARKEY'S TROUBLES.

He Gains a Little Experience in Buying Real Estate-A Passenger Train; Wrecked-The Missouri Pacific Foiled-Other News

Electric Light Troubles.

The Northwestern Electric Light company obtained a temporary injunction the district court yesterday restraining the Sperry Electric Light company from interfering with their wires. In their petition they claim that the agents of the latter company have indulged in the habit of cutting their wires and purloining their globes and carbon sticks. Not content with this, the petition alleges that the company have placed globes upon their lights blazing forth the assertion that the Sperry Electric Light company were the owners of the wires. The case will probably come up in court in a few days. in a few days.

Last night a portion of the city was left in darkness, in consequence of the rupture between the two companies, which, for some time past, have been doing a partnership business. The provisions of this partnership were, however, peculiar, and in February the new president of the Sperry company ordered the Northwestern company to remove their plant from the building. This order was not com-plied with, the Northwestern people claiming that the Sperry company had usurped the rights and property belong-ing to the Northwestern. It is said that the latter company is in financial distress, and the outcome of the matter is awaited with interest.

Didn't Fool the Old Darkey. Samuel Osten is an old colored man re siding in Omaha who has an ambition to become the owner of real estate. Some time ago he took the necessary steps, as he supposed, to gratify his desires by entering into a contract with one Martin Quick to purchase two city lots. Samuel went so far as to pay Martin \$65 on the contract, and was about to make another payment when the latter informed him that it was not necessary, as an irregu-larity had been discovered in the title to the land which made the ownership uncertain. Osten then demanded the return of the \$65 already paid, but Quick refused to comply with the demand. Suit was thereupon commenced in the county court to compel Quick to refund the money, and Osten was given a judgment for \$65. This, however, did not relieve the old man's difficulties, for Quick refused to pay the judgment. After inef-fectual efforts to collect his rightful dues, Osten yesterday made a complaint in the county court charging Quick with selling property to which he had no title. A warrant was accordingly issued for Quick's arrest and will be served to-day. The crime with which he is charged is a peni-

Wrecked Near Omaha. A collision occurred yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock on the B. & M. south of Boyd's packing house. The Union Pacific passenger train from Lincoln was coming in over the B. & M. and a B. & M. engine going down to the round house met it on the curve at that point. Both engines were moving at a fair rate of speed, and the shock of the collision was track and wrecking them badly. The mail car was also ditched, and the passengers received a lively shaking up but none of them were injured. Engineer Jackson of the Union Pacific passenger train, was hurt somewhat about the head but not seriously, it is thought. Considerable delay was occasioned by wreck, but the track was cleared and trains were running again last night.

tentiary offense, and matters begin to assume a serious look for the accused.

It Did Not Go. The local Missouri Pacific representative made a desperate attempt yesterday afternoon to send out a freight train Knights of Labor on the Union Pacific discovered the plot, captured the train before it had gone 100 yards, and "killed" the engine. This is the third futile at-tempt the Missouri Pacific has made to

pass the Knights, and it will probably be Send In Your Applications.

City Clerk Southard yesterday informed a BEE man that there was evidently a misapprehension among liquor men as to the time for filing applications for license for the coming year. "The applications and bonds," said he, "must be filed in my office on or before March 26, accompanied by \$250, the first quarterly installment of the license money. Only a very few have been filed so far, while last year at this time nearly all of them were in and ready to be acted on. In order to secure their licenses the saloon men must hurry up or they will be too late."

Enterprise Among the Ladies. One day last week the tadies living on Convent street held an indignation meeting over a long stretch of mud, where, if ever there had been a sidewalk, every vestige of it had completely disappeared Each concluded to contribute a part of her pin money, and now a new plank walk greets the pedestrian where hereto-fore only old, half buried rubber shoes were visible.

His Liberty Was Short. John T. Brady, the tough ex-bartender who was sentenced to confinement in the county jail some time ago for an assault on Mollie Gibson, was released yesterday, his term having expired. He immediately hied himself to the scene of his former difficulty, and again began to raise a disturbance. Before he could do any damage he was arrested and taken to the central police station and locked up.

A Small Fire. A fire alarm from Thirtcenth and Douglas streets called the fire department out about 9:30 o'clock last evening. The cause was an incipient blaze in the rear of Henry Hornberger's saloon, which re-sulted from the careless handling of kerosene in filling a lamp. The fire was ex-tinguished with a few pails of water without any material damage.

Gone to Lincoln. Justice Lee Helsley, formerly city editor of the Republican has gone to Lincoln to testify before United States Commissioner Billingsley concerning the confession made by the convict Pearson, of the mur-der of Watson B. Smith. The United States authorities are inclined to regard the confession as decidedly "moonshiny," but will nevertheless investigate it fully.

MEWS-Francis R. Mews, March 11, 1886, aged 51 years, at Colton, Cal, The remains were brought by his father, Francis Mews, of Pacific Junction, Iowa, to Glenwood, and there buried.

Ben Hogan left for California last evening. On the way he will stop at Laramie. Reno and Virginia City and hold revival

AMUSEMENTS. Mary Anderson's Statuesque Rosalind

Draws a Large Audience.

As the people filed out of the opera house last night the consensus of their opinions was that Mary Anderson was an irreproachable Rosalind. With every step toward their homes, however, their high opinion of the beautiful actress began to lessen. A beautiful woman is always an object of admiration, and is

able without genius to obtain a hold upon an audience which an unlovely woman with the greatest genius could never do. It is to Miss Anderson's personal charms that she owes the best part of her suc-cess. As Galaten her cold, statuesque beauty was sufficient; there is no need of acting—the character does not call for it. part of Rosalind, how-needs something more than comeliness and cold posing. ever. Rosalind was a woman, composed of flesh and blood. She was not an idyllic creation of a fanciful brain, but a woman of a strong mind and marked characteristics of womanhood. No one, seeing "As You Like It" for the first time las night, would make a pronounced, definite distinction between the type of Galatea and the lovable maiden of the torest. Rosalind—and it does not detract from ner lovableness-should be warm-hearted, almost diffusive in her demeanor. This, however, does not seem to be Miss Anderson's conception of the part. She places woman upon a cold, idealistic plane, and depicts her as an utterly intangible and an unapproachable creature. It may be right to place woman upon an icy pedestal of this character, but it cer-tainly is not the idea of the present century. Divesting the mind of the effects of her great beauty and the person-al charms of her character, and regard-ing her in the cold light of dispassionate criticism one is forced to ask why, being as great as she is, she does not surpass all criticism and become a marvelous actress. There may be several reasons why her success is not greater. She is young, almost passionless, and always buoyed up by popular deflication has never experienced the "sweet uses of adversity." To depict passion one must feel it. For his reason many a poorer actress than Miss Anderson makes a stronger appeal to the heart. Her Galatea is superior to her Rosalind because the former calls for the exercise of superficial qualities and the latter for soulfulness and insight. In each she commanded the admiration of her audience, but in neither does she thrill and overcome her auditors. The greatest actress is the one who can make the crowd forgetful of the garish footlights and the superficiality of the stage—who makes her listeners oblivious of everything but the character which they see delineated. Miss Anderson goes just to this point and then stops. In everything under this sne is almost perfect. She has not, however, touched a point above this line of demarkation. Notwithstanding all this, her impersonations of Galatea and Rosalind at the Boyd deserve great commendation. Every detail of the art has been thoroughly mastered by her and if her audience had intellect without heart the performance would have been called perfect. Her support was excel

for Denver, en route for San Francisco. JOHN T. RAYMOND. The well-known comedian, John T. Raymond, will appear at Boyd's Opera house next Friday and Saturday. "The Magistrate," one of the greatest comedy comedy successes of the year, will be presented on Friday evening and Saturday matinee, and on Saturday night Mr. Raymond will be seen in his "Col. Mulberry Sellers." The sale of seats begins Thursday morning at the box

lent, the company appearing to much

greater advantage than upon the previous evening. Miss Anderson leaves to-day

MEXICAN MUSIC. The Mexican orchestra will open their engagement in Omaha with a sacred concert next Sunday evening at Boyd's

O'Donahoe & Sherfy. Call attention to their stock of LISLE THREAD, SILK and KID GLOVES, which is now complete. REGULAR MADE, REAL LISLE GLOVES, all colors, 6-button length, 25c. Extra Fine TAFFETA SILK, 6-button length, all colors, at 40c.
4-button KID GLOVES, all colors, at

60c per pair. These are only a few of the leading prices. We invite a careful comparison of these goods. They are the best value we have ever offered. We are also showing a complete stock of Toilet Soaps, Per-

fumes, Hosiery, etc., etc.

Call and see our goods and save money.

O'DONAHOE & SHERFY, Fifteenth St., next to the Postoflice.

Promenade concert, Exposition Build ing, Tuesday evening, March 30; 25 cents. For imported male and female canaries go to Wm. Gentleman's.

New neckwear, Hudson's, Millard block. While in New York I had an opportunto close out a stock of Laces a price that will enable us sell them at less than half Goods worth \$1 will be for 50c or less, and 50c goods at 25c and so on. The goods will be here in a day or two and will be at once placed on sale. They comprise all kinds of Wool Laces, all kinds of Cotton Laces, all kinds of Linen Laces and a splendid lot of Chan-tilly and Spanish Laces. This will be

the greatest bargain we have yet offered in these goods. N. B. FALCONER. Lumber Office Removed. For the convenience of my customers and the public I have moved my office to

the corner of Ninth and Douglas streets. I have considerably enlarged my yard and am now better prepared than ever to handle lumber on small margins. Come and see me when you want to build. FRED W. GRAY.

"U.S. M. What is it?" For Sale-Elegant bar-room furniture, black walnut counter, ice chest, big mir-

ror, shelving, etc., at a bargain. Peter Goos, 1510 Farnam. GREENWOOD. Beautiful location; quarter acre lots \$200 per lot on easy terms; twenty minutes' walk from Hanscom Park.

AMES, 1507 FARNAM. SOLE AGENIS. Furniture. When you buy furniture get prices at Howe & Kerr, 1510 Douglas street, oppo-

site Falconer's. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y freight and ticket office removed to 1305 Farnam street. Telephone No. 782.

Promenade concert, Exposition Build-ing, Tuesday evening, March 50, 25 cents. "U. S. M. What is it?"

Teachers' Examination. Notice is hereby given that I will examine all persons who may desire to offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the primary or common schools of this county at Omaha on the 27th day of March, 1886. James B. BRUNER, Co. Supt

Plenty of Salt Lake and native pota-toes, fresh butter and eggs at Wm. Gentleman's, 16th and Cass

Promenade concert, Exposition Building, Tuesday evening, March 30; 25 cents.

THE GAME OF DRAW-POKER

It is Played with Great Success at the National Capital.

Big Winnings by a Western Congressman-Heavy Betting All Round.

New York Mail and Express: "There s a man,' said a well known congressional attache, pointing to a western member, "who has won \$40,000 at poker since the present session began. If he keeps on in good luck he will have over \$100,000 before the session ends, and when he goes home his constituents will say he has been bribed. He came here worth nothing , and, of course, when he gets back, buys a fine house and begins to drive fast horses, it will look suspicious. But I happen to know he won his money at poker. I was present at a game in a senator's house one night and saw him win \$6,000 on one hand. What is the dead man's hand? Why, it is three jacks and a pair of tens. It is called the dead man's hand because about forty years ago, in a town in Illinois a cele-brated judge bet his house and lot on three jacks and a pair of tens. It was the last piece of property he had in the world When his opponent showed up he had three queens and a pair of tens Upon seeing the queens the judge fell back, dead, clutching the jacks and tens in his hand, and that's why a jack full on tens is called a dead man's hand. Well, I saw the member we are talking about now win \$6,000 on this hand. There were six gentlemen playing, and all were in and all had big hands.

"One had a nine full another a four full, another three aces, another three

kings and another a seven full. It was a \$10 ante and \$20 to come in; but the first man straddled the blind, making it \$40 to come in. As all took cards there was \$340 in the pot to begin with. The first man bet \$200. The man to his left simply called it, but the next man raised it \$300. This put the bet to \$500, and the next man called it. When it got to the Western member, who dealt, he raised it to a \$1,000. This seared everybody out except a western man, a distinguished railroad lawyer. The lawyer saw the congressman's \$1,000 and went \$1,000 better, stopping to take a check book from his coat pocket and draw a sight check for the amount. The congressman saw this and went \$2,500 better. The lawyer then began to think. He looked at the congressman sharply and long to study his countenance, to see if he could form an idea of the hand he sat upon. Then he fell to studying his own hand and rubbing his forehead in a medi-tative way. Then he laid his cards down, coolly took out his cheek book, wrote a check for \$2,500, and called the congress-The congressman held the dead man's hand and the lawyer three nines and a pair of sixes. Substracting the \$40 he had put into the blind and the bets he had made himself, there was exactly \$6,100 in the pot, which represented th congressman's winnings on that hand. Did the game go on? Oh, yes, but the railroad lawyer had a very dry cough the remaining part of the evening, and his apparent melancholy had a depressing effect on the balance of the company. So, after an hour or thereabouts, the game broke up. This railroad lawyer who is exceedingly well known lawyer who is exceedingly well known west and east, went to New York the next day, and I afterward learned that he 0,000 one night at poker in a room in the Hoffman house. A southern con-gressman was credited last winter with winning enough money at poker to pay off a \$20,000 mortgage, with interest, on his plantation, and to replace his old mules, plows, wagons and farm imple ments generally with new ones. would not play except at unlimited games, and he played with a dash and boldness that dismayed his opponents. Luck attended him until the very shank end of the session. Finally it turned, but too late for the losers to get much of their money back. The southener went home \$50,000 better off than he came. This session it has been the other way The southener hunted up the same old set, and for a few days played with his magical lack. Then unkind fortune be gan to vouchsafe to him only small pairs, which he could never strengthen by draw, or exasperating Dutch fulls, tantalizing bobtail flushes. Then southerner took to bluffing and in time ran up against a successive series of three aces, king fulls, four-of-a-kinds, straights, flushes and the like with disas-

would 'sell a nigger,' but now he must sell a few mules or mortgage his planta tion, and, of course, the latter is much the simplest plan." The Danger of Faise Teeth. Xenia (O.) Dispatch: A singular acci dent, which resulted in the death of David Strong, aged 68 years, occurred at Medway, a small village near the Clarke and Green county line, yesterday at noon Mr. Strong was engaged in eating his dinner, when he suddenly commenced choke and grow black in the face. The members of his family at once went to his rescue and tried to relieve him, but were unable to do so, and a messenger was dispatched for a physician. Before medical assistance arrived Strong was a corpse, death having resulted strangulation. An examination by the swallowed the upper row of his false teeth white engaged in eating his dinner and that they had lodged in his throat in such a manner that he was unable to dislodge them or make the members of the family understand what was the

asterous results. To save his life he couldn't make a small pair avolute into threes, and to four hearts he invariably

drew an off-suit, like a deceptive dis

mond or an ominous and gruesome

spade. So he continued to bluff and to

-get caught. Now there is another mortgage on his plantation. In the old

slavery days when a southern congress man wanted to raise a poker stake he

Children cannot be injured by too much Star Cough Cure. It has no opiates.

A Little Lame and Started Early. They were standing on the front steps and he was saying, "I could die tor you," when the door opened and her father and a pair of No. 12 boots came out. The young man darted for a deep shadow.
"I thought that thing said he could die for you," said the parent; "where's he gone now?"

"Well, pa, judging from the size of these boots, I guess he's gone to arrange for the funeral."

Severe.

Texas Siftings: The barkeeper of the Gently Dreaming saloon remarked to Gus de Smith that his, the barkeeper's, son was a student at the University of Texas What is your son studying?" asked Gus. "Chemistry."

"So you are going to make a barkeeper out of him, are you?" At a paper mill in Lewiston, Me., the following letter dated Brunswick, November 11, 1866, recently was found 'Hiram, your actions at the husking bee last evening left me no longer doubtful as to what course I should take. I thought I cared for you, but I was a fool, and now am punished for my folly. Inclosed are the lock of hair, the picture and the ring you gave me Perhaps the ring will fit somebody else's finger just as well. Jane." EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.

OMAHA, March 20,-To the Editor:-Permit me through the columns of your paper to present the views of a workingman upon the conflict between labor and capital which is now assuming such gigantic proportions as to threaten not only the established order of things but for a time the well being of the "bread-winner" as well.

Let every one who thinks the lot of the average workingman a pleasant one, go try it on, and there will be a radical change of opinion, thorough and complete, in a short time. He will find that his labor is a commodity bought by the capitalist as he buys his food and other supplies necessary for the carrying out of his business, i. e., making money; that his well-being as a man with a soul and body to care for, and perhaps a family of little ones to provide for, is not considered-that is not the employer's business. Should be be foolish enough to complain, he will be given to understand that the employer is not running a charitable in-stitution and if he don't like it he can quit. But can he quit? In most in-stances he can not. He must eat, have clothing and shelter, as nature requires it. Men do not eat simply because they like to, but because they have to, therefore he dare not quit, so he struggles on, sees his family reared in poverty, their education hampered by want of proper clothing to enable them to attend school regularly, and finally are compelled to regularly, and finally are compelled to turn out to work at an early age in order to help maintain themselves

Workingmen see all this and try to remedy it by combinations called "trade unions," thinking that by combining they can compel a recognition of their wants and command respect. We all admit that "in union there is strength," and while something has been accomplished, much more remains to be done, and I fear trade unionism as at present constituted will not be the instrument for that purpose Conceding that capital is grasping and selfish, is not a trade union nearly as bad? How many members of labor organizations are such for the purpose of benefitting their fellow-workmen? Is it not a sellish reason that animates some when joining such organizations? To better self by combining with his neighbor is the idea, and whenever the union ceases to be a means to that end, his interest therein grows cold and probably dies al-

together.

Did the striking moulders at Chicago take a thought as to the effect of their acout of work thereby? I guess not. Does the Omaha bricklayer, when satisfied that he can get through on nine hours per day at forty-five cents per hour, bother him-self because his hod-carrier's pittance is reduced by that arrangement, or will he when winter comes again and compels him to "knock off" (he claims a high rate of wages because of this season of idleness), hesitate to do laboring when many laborers are idle? No. Should you ask him why, he probably would say, "be cause I don't have to:" in other words. because I am the strongest and looking

The unenviable position of the workingman of to day cannot, I think, be charged wholly to the oppression of capital. The peruicious teachings of the present day are largely responsible. The inborn sellishness of humanity has been strengthened and intensified by them. "Every man for himself," make your own way in the world, and kindred catch words are responsible for, and have jus-fied many great wrongs against the laws of God and the dictates of humanity, and while labor unions are a "means to the end," and are therefore valuable, they will not be the instrument that will eventually better the condition of the masses. Having served their purpose they (the unions) will pass away to make of time and the goodness of God will compel a recognition and the practice of the divine command, "love thy neighbor as thyself.'

NOTICE!

Proposals for Real Estate. Bids will be received by the Trustees of South Omaha up to Thursday, March 25, for the purchase of the N. half of the N. W. quarter and the N. W. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section five (5) township fourteen (14) Range thirteen (13) Douglas county-120 acres more or less. This is what is known as the "Orchard tract" of the Syndicate lands. It is only a little over a mile from Hanscom Park and about one-half mile northwest of the stock yards. It lies beautiful and will make elegant property to subdivide. Will be sold in 40, 80, or 120 acre tracts. Ferms, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. Address M. A. Upton,

Manager, 216 S. 13th St. Promenade concert, Exposition Building, Tuesday evening, March 30;25 cents.

Livery stable of thirty years standing doing a fine business, only reason for selling, a desire to retire from business.

Will lease the building for a term of years.

GEO. W. HOMAN, 13th and Harney Sts.

Low prices, good grades and a square deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala Frederick's Hat Store moved to Creigh-

ton Block, 15th St., near Postoflice. Lawton & Mole, Printers, 15th and

Wanted:—To purchase one or two lots for cash, east of Thirtieth street. Ad-dress, giving location and lowest cash price, D. 7, Ber office.

Frederick's Hat Store moved to Creighton Block, 15th St., near Postoflice.

At 1001 S. 13th St. is the place to buy building paper, carpet feit, mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, etc., at very fow prices.

G. F. LYMAN.

"U.S. M. What is it?"

Newport has proved most popular of Acre Lot Additions, 120 acres were purchased October last, THE ROUGHEST PART OF WHICH we have sold ih:40 here tracts to several purchasers. We now offer for the first

THE BEST PAR OF NEWPORT. Come and see the ground.

AMES, 1507 FARNAM ST.

Fine line Surgical Instruments at Cheney & Oleson's Prescription Drug-Before buying get prices at the Central Lumber Yard, 13th and California.

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

J. W. & E. L. SQUIRE,

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoagland's prices you will lose money. A Beautiful Store.

west of Chicago is Hospe's, 1513 Douglas. Dr. Hamilton Warren, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, 703 N. 16th street, near Webster. Day and night calls promptly attended to.

The finest and most complete Art Store

LETTER - WRITING CRANKS.

Queer Folks who Ask Questions and Make Suggestions.

Perpetual Motion, the Tin Mine Delusion, and the Search for Hidden Treasures.

Washington Star: [At the time that President Garfield was shot a new species of people seemed suddenly to have sprung into existence, and under the euphoneous name of "cranks" acquired a notorlety that was almost as widespread as that of their head and chief-Guiteau. This city seemed all at once overrun with this odd variety of the human race, and finally the public mind got in such a condition on this subject that it was not safe to make an odd remark in the hearing of a stranger without being at once set down as a crank. After six months or so of cranks and crankism there was not so much said on the subject, and gradually the matter disappeared from public attention, except the name of crank, which is still retained, and which people in the playfulness of their friendship are fond of applying to each other. In view of this it may sound strange to say that the e ranks are still as numerous as ever, and that crankism manifests itself in a great variety of forms. The government letter-bag is where this phenomenon is found in the highest and best stage of development, and it may be of interest to those fond of statistics to know tirat the ratio of these letters to the rest of the mail shows a steady increase year after year. Of couse they can be all classed under the general head of cranky letters, but it would do the writers an inustice to allow them to rest under the imputation which this word conveys. For some of these letters are without doubt from the inmates of insane asylums, and are simply a collection of words and senences without any intelligent meaning. One of the most voluminous correspon dents of this class is a man, who some years ago got the idea that he was at the head of the treasury department. From his room in a remote insane asylum he has for years managed the fiscal affairs of the government, and in the execution of his functions he finds it necessary now to sharply rap the president over the knuckles and then sternly threaten not to to allow the payment of any drafts. He also keeps in communication with the heads of all the departments, so that if they commit the err of acting contrary to his financial policy the fault will be theirs, not his. Outside of this cranks comes another, ranking next in point of numbers and per sistency. That is that numerous class of persons who believe in perpetual motion.

There is hardly a day passes but that one or more applications for a patent for a perpetual motion machine is received at the patent office. For years and years these applications have come pouring in, and there seems to be no discouragement on the part of those who are struggling with this problem. When a man gets the idea once he generally sticks to it until he dies, and if he does not manage to inoculate someone else, the idea spreads of its own accord and the ranks of the

experimenters are kept full. After the perpetual motion cranks have reached a certain stage in their experiments they generally make a visit to the patent office to see about getting out a patent. They are not told that their lapors are in vain, but they are simply asked to furnish a working model. Of course they haven't a working model. They expect to have one soon, when they have attended to one little point which needs some slight changes. In the meantime, lest some one else comes and gets a patent for the same, they will file a caveat or notice of the kind of invention they propose to get a patent on. It is a sad commentary on the hopes of such inventors that the majority of the applications for patents of this sort are in the form of caveats and never reach

the next step in the process. A very great number of people are under the impression that the govern-ment had offered a reward or premium for the invention of a perpetual motion machine, and such requests as this are very common:

Please tell me what the premium offered for the invention of perpetual mo-tion is; also, whether it is to be used as a propeller to drive other machinery.

answer at your earliest convenience would much oblige."

The patent office has prepared a circular reply to just such requests, because they had become so numerous that it was impossible to answer them all.

The perpetual motion people have been familiar to the president and the heads of departments for years, and they would probably feel lonesome withou them, but just now a new craze, so to speak, is enlivening the monotony of oflicial correspondence. This is expressed in such letters as this:

"I have been informed that the government has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the discevery of a tin mine in this country. I should like to know if it is correct

and what the conditions are?"
Where such information came from, who first started it, may be put down as one of the mysteries of the human mind. While its origin is a mystery there is no doubt but that it has a wide circulation, for just now the letters come in one after the other, all making inquiries about this tin-mine premium. The perpetual motin-mine premium. The perpetual mo-tion people, the tin-mine people, and the people with all sorts of notions and ideas contribute a very large portion of the contents of the government letter-bag. Then there are the requests that come from mothers, sisters and wives for lost fathers, husbands and sons, whose disap pearance so sudden and unexpected has filled them with alarm, and, after ex-hausting every other means, they at last appeal to the government to help them. The confidence and faith which some of the writers manifest in the power of the government is sometimes very touching, and it is difficult to frame a reply that

will be convincing.
The appeals for help are not always for lost relatives, and there is rarely a re-quest made so unique as the following: "While I was a soldier in the Mexican war I found out near where the Mexicans had deposited several thousand dollars, and I have spent the best of my time since then to find out its exact location. Thus far I have not succeeded, and I had come to the conclusion that there was no way to get at it. I want you to write to me whether there is such a thing as a mineral rod, and whether it will work to money; what the chance will be for me to get one, and if you will assist me. I am an old man and a poor man and have not much money to spend. I will be well off if I can get something that will work to this place, and am wil ling to divide with any one who will fur-nish me with the proper magnetism." The writer might well be classed with the searchers for the fountain of perpet-

ual youth, in the faith and confidence which he has manifested in the search for hidden treasure.

Atkinson's (the leading Millinery and Hair Goods Emporium) have moved to their spacious rooms in Masonic temple. 16th st. and Capitol ave., where they will in future be pleasee to greet their many patrons and friends.

You can buy furniture cheaper of A. Fitch & Co., 12th st., bet Farnam and Dou gias, than any other place in the city INDIAN JUGGLERS.

Their Tame Cobras Not Always Deprived of Their Poison Teeth. It is a mistake, writes George Augustus Saia, to think that the snakes are always harmless which are brought around to

harmless which are brought around to house doors and hotels in India by the jugglers and samp-wattahs. An almost universal opinion exists that these men extract the poison fangs from the ser-pents kept in their baskets, and that any-body may approach and play with them as treely as their exhibitors. This is by no means the case, and many of the reptiles which hiss and coil about in the Indian yerandahs are as deadly as any to be found in the jungle. These people tame and familiarize their snakes, especially the cobras, which are then disinclined to strike, and become quite playful and friendly, so that, unless suddenly fright-ened or irritated, they dart at the hand of the snake charmer without erecting the poison fangs or even opening their mouths. It would, however, be different and very dangerous if a stranger trilled with some of these basketed serpents, and the samp wallahs themselves oc casionally fall victims to the recklessness or confidence with which they handle their captures. The maharajah of Benares was kind enough to send the entire company of his palace jugglers for our entertain ment. They performed with much adroitness the usual series of Hindoo tricks. They made the mango tree bear ripe fruit from a seed, swallowed fire and swords, disentangled inextricable knots, and, having mixed together in water and drunk up three powders, red, green and yellow, one of them brought what seemed the same powders forth from his mouth in a dry state again. Then they produced a large selection of snakes, of which three were cobras, and one of these was made to dance to the gourd and banwhile at the hand of the per-former. A doubt being expressed by somebody as to the lethal powers of this creature, the chief jurgler declared it was truly a dant-wallah, and had his poison teeth. "If the saheblog would supply a sheep or goat, they might quickly see whether he spoke a true word." Eventually a white chicken was pro-duced, and seizing his cobra by the neck the juggler pinched its tail and made i bite the poor fowl, which uttered a little cry when the sharp tooth punctured its thigh. But being placed on the ground, the chicken began to pick up rice with unconcern, apparently jured. In about four minntes, however, it ceased moving hither and minntes. iured. thither, and began to look sick. In two minutes more it had dropped its beak upon the ground, and was evidently paravzed, and unable to breathe freely another minute it fell over upon its side, and was dead with convulsions within ten minutes after the bite. At Pahlanpur, the snake charmer, for whom we sent to catch a serpent, said to be infest-ing the compound, had just died by a bite from one of his own captive snakes.

Egyptian Progress. English Illustrated Magazine: Egypt is not at a standstill at present; it is moving faster, for better or for worse, than it ever moved before. And this is true of its aniquities as well as of other things; the ancient cities are being in the present day dug away and their earth spread on the ground as a fertilizer; and this is going on at such a rate that some have almost entirely disappear-ed already, and fields of corn have taken their places; others are dismissed to half the size they were a generation or two back, and are still diminishing every day. And the time does not seem very far distant when searcely a site of a city will be able to be identified. Certainly Egypt will have exhausted its antiquity fields before England exhausts its coal fields. And up the Nile tombs are opened every year, and fewer left to be discovered. In one sense we are only ust beginning to explore Egypt, and the reasure seems to be mexhaustible, but that is only because of the puny scale of our attack from the scientific side; in another and terrible true sense, Egypt is exhausting itself, the natives are cease lessly digging, and unless we look to it pretty quickly, the history of the country will have perished before our eyes by the destructive activity of its inhabitants. Never before has that land of monuments been so worked on; daily and the spoils of ages past are ransacked, and if of marketable value are carried off; but whether preserved or not is a small matter compared with the loss of their connection and history which always results in this way. If we are not to incur the curse of posterity for our vandalism and inertness, we most be up and doing

in the right way. Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed March 22, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency: Geo, P. Stebbins (single) to Wm. W. Keysor, It 16, bik 7, Hanscom Place, Omaha; w. d., -\$800. d.,—\$800.

H. A. Nolte and wife to Bernhard C. Henrides, it 2, blk 3, town of Eikhorn, Douglas county; w. d.,—\$900.

A. E. Touzalin (single) to Franklin E. Guild, It 11, blk 1, Hillside add. No. 2,0maba; w. d.—\$850.

Guild, lt 11, blk 1, Hillside add. No. 2,Omaha; w. d., \$850.
Charles W. Lyman and wife to George Vradenburg, lt 6, blk 4, Dwight & Lyman's add., Omaha; w. d., \$550.
James G. Megeath and wife to Wm. E. Wright, south i33 feet of lts 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Clark Place, Omaha; w. d., \$3,300
Richard Amsbary and wife to John R. Smith, els of sels, see 6, 16, 13; w. d., \$650.
Ada P. Drake (single) and others to John Christiansen, lt 8, blk 8, Drake's add., Omaha; w. d., \$650.
George B. Christie to Lizzle Cocke, lt 4, blk George B. Christie to Lizzie Cocke, lt 4, blk Hanseom Piace, Omaha; w. d., —S1,150.
 John Simmonds and others to the public. Bristol street extension through nw14 of ne ¼ of sec. 9, 15, 13, Douglas county. Charles W. Lyman and wife to Charles J. Bauman, It 1, bik 11, Dwight & Lyman's add.,

Omaha;—w. d., \$550.

Larmon P. Pruyn and wife to Eva L. Harris, It 4, blk 6, Ambler Place, Omaha; w. d., —\$1,550.

Geo. N. Hicks and wife to Geo. B. Christie, It 4, blk 2, Hanscom Place, Omaha; w. d., \$750.

"U. S. M. What is it?" Frederick's Hat Store moved to Creigh-

ton Block, 15th St., near Postoflice. Cheap Gas. Use albo carbon with city gas and save 30 per cent of cost. For sale by Welsh-

ams & McEwan, 319 S. 15th St. Frederick's beautiful hat store in Creighton block, full of the new spring style hats. Largest stock, lowest prices. Dunlap hats.

Purify Your Blood.

Among spring preparations, do not eglect that which is most important of ll—your own body. During the winter the blood absorbs many imparities, which, if not expelled, are liable to break out in scrofula or other disease. The best spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla It expels every impurity from the blood and gives strength to every function of the body. Sold by all druggists.

Every Woman Knows Them. The human body is much like a good lock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous allments which make woman's life miserable are the direct is sue of the abnormal action of the utering system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman know them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr knows Promenade concert, Exposition Buildigerened Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," ing, Tuesday evening, March 30; 25 cents.

MAY WHEAT SELLS AT EIGHTY

A Reaction Sets in and It Hangs All Day Around Eighty-One.

TRADING ON A LARGE SCALE

The Heaviest Day's Business For th Past Three Months - Other Speculative Markets

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Firmer.

CHICAGO, March 23.- Special Telegram. WHEAT-Nine out of every ten room traders came on 'Change fully imbued with the notion that wheat was going lower. They had thirty reasons why it should sell down to 75c, and none why it should sell 5c higher. Accordingly nearly everybody had a jag of stuff to dispose of to the highest bidder. Buyers were scarce, and the price struck 80c, a loss from yesterday's closing of 1 sc. That proved to be the bottom. The outside began to be heard from. Orders to buy a little poured in on the commission houses and the market turned. Considerable wheat changed hands at 80c, but more was bought at 8014@8014c on the back track. There was a steady buying by brokers as well as commission houses, and the bears grew more nervous every minute. A report gained currency that Cudahy was buying in the wheat he had sold yesterday and that he was clearing up the last of his long standing trades, many of which stood him a profit on the decline in price of 2c & bushel. It was said, too, that Ream was covering; and another rumor was afloat to the of fect that Armour was in the market with large buying orders. Hillsbury's name was also handled about as a buyer. When solve was reached on the reaction, a large number of room traders, who had sold near the bottom, came into camp, carrying the price up lo 81 %c, where it stuck for a long time. At one time, along about 11 o'clock, May touched 803/c, but 81c seemed to be the price about which the hardest fighting was done, and the price did not get far away from there during the last two hours and a half of the morning session. News from the seat of the strike was eagerly looked for, and the depression in the stock market was used as a weapon to hammer wheat, but with less effect than on previous days. Transactions in the wheat pit were probably larger in the aggregate than on any single previous day for three months. During the last hour business was comparatively dull, and the active traders who had been in the crowd all morning took a breathing spell. They agreed that an enormous amount of short wheat had been bought in on eastern and local accounts, and that foreigners had been the best buyers of long wheat. Reports also reached here that the exporting houses were the freest buyers in New York. There was a general disposition displayed to discredit the reports of purchasing of long wheat by local and northwestern capitalists, and the belief was prevalent that the bulk of the buying was to cover lines of shorts. Where the millions upon millions of bushels of wheat came from to enable the bears to close their trades without "kiting" prices was a mystery that nobody seemed able to solve. "It must be

quotations at 1 o'clock were 81@81%c for May, and 82%c for June. Conn-Corn was strong and active. Lighter receipts at primary points, coupled with the fear that the strike might seriously affect the great corn carrying lines, served to brace up the market and stimulate buying. May advanced from 38% to 39c, where it closed. Trade was lively until noon, when it slacked up.

country wheat," said several. Reigning

OATS-Oats were quiet and firm, and advance of %c is noted

Provisions-Provisions were firm and rather better prices were obtained. Light receipts of hogs and increased local and outside inquiry stiffened the market considerably. Pork scored an advance from yesterday of 10c, lard 23ce, and ribs 75c. No raiding was attempted during the day, nor was any

effort made to boom prices. AFTERNOON BOARD-May wheat sold down to 80%c on the afternoon board and closed at 80% @80%c, with June at 820, the weakness in stocks and on Wall street apparently the cause. Corn was a shade off. Provisions were lower and closed weaker

than at any time during the day. 2:40 p. m. - Puts on May wheat, 79%@79%c;

calls, S1%c. Chandler-Brown Co.'s Report. The following report of Chicago's speculalive markets is furnished the BEE by W. P. Peck, Omaha representative of Chandler-Brown Co., of Chicago and Milwaukee: Weak cables and the small decrease of \$19,000 pushels in the visible supply of wheat caused a yeak opening this morning. The starting point was %@le below last night's closing. The crowd were heavy sellers at the start, but not much long wheat came out, and the market soon became firm, though the continued spread of the labor troubles caused a very uneasy feeling, and was a drag against improvement. Exporters reported a good demand for May wheat from the other side, and some long buying for continental account. Sawyer bought 30 loads, and Nightin-

ported 5 loads taken for export. Corn-Firm and higher; May sold at 20c. Provisions-Firm. 2:30 p. m.-Wheat weak. The labor trouoles have weakened the market. Corn-

gale had some buying orders. New York re-

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO. March 23 .- | Special Telegram -CATTLE-As receipts were very light the day and for the week thus far, salesmen were demanding considerably higher prices. The market was slow to open because of the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and when business was commenced it was done at very uneven rates. During the morn-ing a majority of the buyers considered the market no more than strong, but some salesmen said prices were 100c15c higher, and one or two were more pronounced in their views. Opinions differed greatly, and many dealers considered that prices were not quotably higher. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs \$4.40@5.00; 1,300 to 1,350 lbs, \$4.00@5.30; 900 to 1,200 lbs. \$3.75@4.75.

Hogs-The market was active and prices fully 10e higher than on Monday, and 2509 30c higher than a week ago. The best assorted heavy and prime butcher pigs sold to-day at \$4.50@4.60, and good to choice mixed and