COMMENCING THEIR CAREER

The Omaha Medical College Grants Diplomas to Their Fifth Graduating Class.

FIVE FULL-FLEDGED MEDICS.

The Graduating Exercises at the Boyd Last Evening—Lawyer Simeral's Address to the Young M. D.'s —An Interested Audience.

Receiving Their Sheepskins.

About 600 people were present at the fifth annual commencement exercises of the Omaha medical college, held in Boyd's opera house last night. A few minutes after 8 o'clock, the trustees of the college, accompanied by several well-known Omaha physicians, filed slowly in and occupied seats upon the platform. On the left of the stage were seated the embryo doctors who were about to go out in the world and practice the healing art. The exercises were formally opened with a short prayer by the Rev. W. J Harsha.

Dr. Denise stated it was expected that President E. Thompson would deliver the opening address, but that he had been called to Ashland to perform a marriage ceremony and was unable to return to Omaha in time to be present. Dr. Denise, however, said that Mr. Thompson desired him to express hearty congratulations to the medical college on the past year of their prosperity. He then introduced E. W. Simeral, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To the members of the three learned professions, theology, law and medicine, the world is indebted for a large portion of its civilization. The theologian, taking as a basis for his reasoning a Great First Cause, crystalizes by cementing with divine grace and attributes all true human wisdom. The church clings with arms of steadfast faith to that which is good. She has been the keeper, not alone of the "faith once delivered to the saints," but during the dark ages science, history, poetry and the ancient classics found safe asylum and preservation within the dark walls of monasteries. The reformation was not alone the renaissance of the old, but the birth of the new civilization. Creeds and dogmas purely human have and will continue to change with the advance of science and learning, but the divine will remain ever the same. New facts brought forth by a true science will in time be adopted and consecrated by the blessings of holy church. The theologian of to-day cannot make men better by pounding into their heads dogmas, but only by teaching the beneficent truths of faith, hope and charity—faith in a loving, forgiving God, hope for the blessings of eternal peace, charity to all men.

By the law of nature man is created a social being—society is absolutely necessary for his existence. Governments are formed for the purpose of protecting society. Laws are enacted for the maintenance and stability of governments. The spirit of the law given by Moses to the children of Israel may be summed up in one sentence: The right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That legal as well as divine principle has been carried down the cycle of the ages. Solon taught it to the Greeks; it was inscribed in the Roman pandects; it crossed the English channel and imbedded itself within the bosom of the common law. Through it the barons of England compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta, and with it the British parliament wrested the crown from James II. Like a star of Bethlehem it went before the pilgrim fathers until it rested over the place where the young republic of the new world lay in the manger of the wilderness. It is the key note of the Declaration of Independence, and was the thought which gave strength and victory to the soldiers of the revolution. It inspired Abraham Lincoln to indite the emancipation proclamation, and the time is not far distant when the English parliament will recognize it by giving to Ireland just land laws and home rule.

As it is the duty of the churchman to teach faith, hope and charity, and of the lawyer to enforce the laws for the preservation and good of society, governments and individuals, so, too, is it the province of the medical profession to ameliorate human suffering and so far as lies in man's power stay the hand of death.

In having the pleasure of addressing the graduating class of the Omaha Medical college this evening I shall not presume to enter into a discussion of your professional obligations; others better able than I have or will speak on that subject. I will allude rather to things practical, applicable to all those who desire to lead a life that will command the respect and confidence of those with whom they are thrown in contact. The young man in starting out in his professional career is too apt to take up his abode in an airy castle with its towers and imaginary professional honors, its battlements of hoped for wealth, and all surrounded by its moat of day dreams supplied with the ethereal waters of a vivid imagination.

That which affords to man the greatest happiness is conquest; but remember the power, the thought, the ability to conquer is not contained in the diploma given by your professors. They have pointed out the road, and your Alma Mater affords the means through which you may win in the battle of life. The necessity of cultivating the friendship and obtaining good report among your professional brothers cannot be too forcibly impressed upon your minds. Your professional standing, influence and success are largely, if not wholly, dependent upon their estimate of your character and worth. Jealousy and envy in the profession too often destroy usefulness, prevent friendships, pervert the mind, warp the understanding and becloud the conscience so effectually that the unhappy individual of whom they have taken possession is unfitted for business and sees all things "as through a glass darkly."

In this age when the "school-master is abroad" and all sciences are making rapid strides toward certain, absolute knowledge, if you would obtain and retain an honorable standing in your profession you must by constant study, thought and application keep pace with the advanced learning of the day. Circumstances and opportunities are constantly occurring by taking advantage of which, reputation and often times fortune reward the industry of the student.

The man who truly loves his profession practices it not alone to obtain a subsistence, but rather to the higher end of ameliorating human suffering and the good of society. The influence which the careful, honest, physician may wield is all potent. He enters the home circle; in him family secrets are confidently confided. In fact, the influence of the physician is felt in all the walks of life. He moves among men as did the prophets of old, to heal the wounded, to calm the sufferer, to stay the hand of death. Called to give his opinion as a medical expert, he often holds the life, liberty or reputation of an individual within his keeping. In giving his opinion upon matters of so great importance, he should seek to advance equity and truth; his mind like that of the judge upon the bench, should be unclouded by prejudice and unruffled by passion. He who enters the temple of justice to assist in the administration of law ministers at the altar of human rights.

One of the most important branches of medical jurisprudence, and perhaps the one affecting most the home as well as society, in which medical testimony largely controls the decisions of the court and jury, is that of insanity. The study of insanity in its medico-legal aspect is of surpassing interest to both the doctor and lawyer. We of to-day can hardly realize that a little over 100 years ago all insanity was regarded by the most enlightened people and nations as crime. The poor demented creatures if dangerous or too destitute to obtain proper treatment, were let out to the lowest bidder, thrown into stables, imprisoned in dungeons, or left to roam about unprotected and uncared for. To George III of England, the man against whom the anathemas of the Declaration of Independence were hurled by an outraged people, is the world indebted for being the unconscious instrument which effected the amelioration of the sufferings of the insane throughout the civilized world. Loyal Englishmen could not regard insanity as a vulgar and accursed crime when it attacked the sacred person of the king; philanthropists and philosophers, physicians and scientists took up the subject, volumes were written upon the all absorbing topic. From prison pens and dark dungeons the insane were taken to asylums erected by the state for their especial care and treatment. The law which once regarded all insanity as crime now considered all crime as a species of insanity—a natural result of so great a reaction. But within the last few years the science of the cause of insanity, the civil and criminal responsibility of the insane, has assumed a more rational phase, so that the law now distinguishes between legal and medical insanity. One may be legally sane and medically insane (as unquestionably was Guiteau) the test being the ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

There are times when personal bravery and moral courage of the highest order are demanded of the physician. In the day of epidemics the entire community look to their doctors for succor and relief. Their knowledge, coolness and bravery must anticipate in order to prevent a panic. The physician who at such a time would stop to think of his own safety and fly from danger is as deep a dyed villain and cowardly traitor as the soldier who betrays his country's flag upon the field of battle.

The physician should never permit himself to become callioufed to physical suffering. Pity evinces a noble man, and is a higher attribute of character than courage. What can call forth more pity than a poor, little sick baby, unable to tell in words its suffering? It lies upon its mother's breast a crushing weight of love which may be lost; its languid, half-closed eyes and pale, mute lips, more pleading than sacred music, more eloquent than the greatest orator. Oh! physician, save it for its own, for its mother's sake.

Above all, be true and honorable in your practice, for if there is a man—no, I will not disgrace manhood by calling him a man, but a thing, a wretch—who builds himself a nest in the midst of an otherwise respectable community, one of those low, contemptible beings who preys upon the honest people and feeds upon the sorrow and misfortune of others, a nuisance and a living pestilence in society, a horrid stench in the nostrils of decency, in principals a bankrupt, in character a pauper, and in practice a liar, a loathsome mass of villiany, that thing, that being, is a medical quack.

It is said that "knowledge is power." Philosophy teaches us that to know a thing is to be certain that something is, so that if the physician (or in fact any man) is certain he is right, he should have no fear of acting upon his judgment, which of itself goes a long way to help him and the case he has in hand. Our poet Longfellow has expressed the same idea thus:

"Write on your door the saying wise and old,
Be bold! be bold! and every where be bold.
Be not too bold; yet better the excess than the defect;
Better the more than less; better like Hector in the field to die,
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly."

You who at this time enter the medical profession I hope will meet with that success which your individual efforts, personal character and professional skill and honor will justify, for be assured the community will judge you rightly. Let me close by saying, that in this age of skepticism and religious unbelief:

"Know then thyself presume not God to scan.
The proper study of mankind is man."

After Mr. Simeral finished his address Dr. R. C Moore, in behalf of the trustees, presented the graduates with their diplomas. In a few well chosen words he told them of the hardships as well as the pleasures of the profession which they had chosen. The following were the recipients of the "sheepskin:" Alois F. Hinz, James Norrish, William H. Smith, Samuel G. Panter and Heinrich G. Wiese. Dr. P. S. Leisenring then delivered the valedictory address which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. He said for the first time he could address them by the title of doctor, as they were now entitled to practice medicine under the laws of Nebraska. He spoke of the tendency of young men just graduated to consider themselves better qualified than the veterans in the profession. The faculty expected to hear good reports of the graduating class of 1886 as they had from the majority of the alumni. They must not expect to obtain a large practice as soon as they opened their office. If practice was slow in coming, its ultimate advent would be all the more highly appreciated. He spoke of the necessity of constant study. "Be men of broad ideas," continued he, "not narrow minded bigots." He cautioned them against entering into politics, and above all against divulging the secrets of their patients. The only way to conduct their practice was to act as gentlemen. In times of epidemic it was their duty to quet public apprehension and not pander to a cowardly fear.

During the evening the Musical Union orchestra rendered several selections in a manner which gave pleasure to the audience. The order of exercises were as follows:

Overture—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
Prayer by..... Rev. W. J. Harsha
Cornet Solo (W. H. Lotz), Liebe zum Volk.....Hoch
Music—"Mascot"....Arrg. F. M. Steinhauser
Address by.....E. W. Simeral, Esq
Music—"Heart's Desire".....Schrappe
Conferring the degree or Doctor of Medicine upon
Alois F. Hinz, James Norrish,
William H. Smith, Samuel G. Panter,
Heinrich G. Wiese,
By R. C. Moore, M. D., President Board of Trustees.
Music—"Iolanthe".....Sullivan
Valedictory Address by.....
.....Prof. P. S. Leisenring, M. D
Music (by request)—"Idylle Forge in the Forest."
a Night.
b Daybreak.
c By the Brook.
d Prayer.
e The Forge.

He Wants His Money.

The case of C. S. Goodrich against L. Oberfelder and company was on trial in the county court yesterday. The grounds upon which Mr. Goodrich bases his claim are substantially as follows: A few months ago a merchant named B. B. Stump, residing in the western part of the state, became financially embarrassed and is said to have made an assignment. It is claimed that Oberfelder, who was one of the largest creditors, obtained a mortgage upon the stock of goods and took possession of the store. It is further stated that he sold the stock at a ruinous reduction in prices in order to obtain cash in the shortest possible time. The other creditors, among whom was Mr. Goodrich, stepped in at this juncture and obtained an attachment. Goodrich thereupon sued Stump and garnisheed Oberfelder who answered that Stump did not owe him any money. The plaintiff, however, avers that this is not the fact and seeks to recover on that ground.

The Carpenters' Position.

The carpenters' union, at their public meeting this week, unanimously adopted the following resolution setting forth the reasons for adopting nine hours as a day's labor, and asking to be supported in their position:

Resolved, That after due consideration and deliberation, we, the carpenters and joiners of the city of Omaha, work on and after the 1st day of May, 1886, nine hours for five days a week and eight hours on Saturday. And in consideration of the report of Commissioner Wright, of the labor bureau, that 1,000,000 men, on an average, are unemployed in this country at a loss of over $1,000,000 a day to the prosperity of the country, that we sacrifice one hour per day for the mitigation of this great evil, and hope that the contractors will, with the building public, generously respond to our action and help us to carry the loss entailed upon us by their making some compromise in the wage question. In the interest of all the community we ask them to take it into serious consideration.

CARPENTERS OF OMAHA.

A Wedding at High Noon.

Charles Hassman and Miss Bessie Johnson were the happy subjects of a little matrimonial knot-tying, performed by Justice Anderson at high noon yesterday. Both of the contracting parties live in Plattsmouth, but, being sensible, concluded to start upon their married career in Omaha.

Sporting Notes.

Mike Haley is in active training for his glove contest with Pat Killeen, which comes off in this city on April 5. Killeen is expected to arrive in Omaha from Chicago in a day or so with his backer, "Parson" Davies, and will at once prepare for the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

John T. Raymond the Coming Attraction at the Boyd.

John T. Raymond will produce this latest success, "The Magistrate," at the Boyd to-night. The play was first brought out in this country by Daly's company in New York, and Mr. Raymond has now the exclusive right to reproduce it. The New York Morning Journal says:

"The Magistrate" is a comedy of the farcical order, and very much superior to the average piece that is performed in this name. The name of "The Magistrate" is very deceiving. Its only fault here is that it has reference to a law peculiar to England. There, it seems, public houses and restaurants are compelled to close at midnight, when the guests must be dismissed; otherwise they come under police regulations.

The plot of Mr. Pinero's play tells of a widow who has married a magistrate, and who, in her anxiety to conceal her age, has made her son appear to be fourteen instead of nineteen, which he is. She hears of the arrival in England of a gentleman who was the godfather of this boy and fearing that her husband will learn through him the fib of which she has been guilt, she goes in company with her sister to see this person; they met at a restaurant. There they got belated, the police enter, the gentlemen show signs of violence and the whole party get locked up for the night.

It so happens that the magistrate has been inveigled by his nineteen-year-old stepson to pass the evening in the same restaurant. These latter escape, but in the morning the magistrate is called upon to render judgment on his own wife for a derelection of which he is equally guilty. He is so excited that he sentences them to seven days' imprisonment. The sentence is ultimately recalled and complications are raveled out in the final act.

It is easy to see how such circumstances as these lend themselves to humorous results. Throughout the play the main plot is followed naturally enough, with occasional side issues that are never wearisome and are cleverly woven into the story. The immediate effect of the play was to cause a continuous titter in the well-bred audience which frequents Daly's theater, with occasional roars that deadened the sound of the voices on the stage.

Brevities.

The dusty experience of yesterday has raised a loud call for the street sprinklers.

The will of Joseph Bell was probated yesterday, and that of John H. Brackin was filed.

James Hackdale, of this city, has received a power of attorney that was mailed from England in the fated Oregon. The writing is scarcely legible, though the power of attorney is still there.

Charles F. Smith, a young man aged 25 years, died of consumption at the poor farm yesterday. He is supposed to have relatives in Omaha, who should come forward if they want to save the body from interment in the potters' field among the unknown dead.

The gas lamps of the city are lighted by a band of fifteen boys who start out on their rounds at half past six in the evening, and again at half past five in the morning. Three-quarters of an hour is sufficient for the lighting of every lamp in the city. Every day or so, the lamps have to be thoroughly cleaned, which is quite an important item of work. The city gas lighter is obliged to "rustle" in looking after his many assistants and the details of their duties, but does his work well and creditably to himself and the city.

Mr. Ed. Johnston, one of the best newspaper men in the country, is in the city on a brief business visit. For many years he was connected with the St. Paul Pioneer Press, for which paper he has done excellent work. He was the war correspondent of that journal during the Sitting Bull campaign, and also during the Riel rebellion in the Northwest Territory. At present Mr. Johnston is seeking rest, recreation and ducats by making an extended trip through the country as the avant courier of the Boston Ideal Opera company, which will open an engagement of four performances in Omaha on April 1st. During the engagement the company will present "Musketeers," "Adina," "Victor, the Blue Stocking," and "Maid of Honor."

The Gas Question.

City Attorney Connell is preparing to argue to-day the injunction case brought by the gas company to restrain the city council from passing the new gas ordinance. He is preparing to make the contest a bitter one and is confident of success.

Speaking to a reporter about the points of law in the matter he said:

"I will raise the question, assuming, of course, that their position is correct, whether the judiciary can interfere with the action of the mayor and council and by injunction restrain the passage and approval of the ordinance. My position is that the council sustains the same relation to the judiciary as the legislature and that a court has no power to declare that the proposed ordinance is unauthorized or void until after its passage. So far as the remedy by injunction is concerned my position is that such remedy cannot be invoked until after the passage of the ordinance repealing the franchise of the old company and granting the proposed franchise to the new company. When this is done very likely the old company would have the right if its present position can be sustained to enjoin the new company from proceeding with their work and the laying of mains, etc., in the public street. Recent decisions in the United States court have been somewhat in favor of corporations like the gas company but they only went so far as to decide the question in a single state, that of Louisiana, where the constitution gave the legislature the right to grant elective franchises, but in this state I contend the constitution never vested that right in the legislature, and as councils owe their existence to the legislature they cannot receive any greater authority than the body creating them possessed."

Ingenious, if Not True.

"I tell you what I think about that canard relative to the murder of Hoxie and Kerrigan," said a prominent physician to a reporter, as the two were discussing the report which caused so much excitement in Omaha. "I believe that the report was sent out by the switchmen in Kansas City."

"Ridiculous," murmured the scribe.

"Not so absurd when you come to reflect on it a moment. Do you remember when the great telegraphers' strike was inaugurated in 1883, that the signal for the men to leave their keys and walk out out of the office was the report flashed over the wires from the east that General Grant was dead? That canard was very soon exploded, but its origin was plainly to be seen when the telegraphers belonging to the union, one and all left their keys. Now, I believe that the switchmen in Kansas City sent out this story about the killing of Hoxie and Kerrigan, simply to notify their brethren on the western systems, by a preconcerted plan, that they had gained a victory and secured the concessions for which they had struck. That is my opinion of the matter, and I won't charge you anything for it."

FORMULATING THEIR DEMANDS

Knights of Labor Preparing to Meet the Union Pacific Officials.

OTHER NOTES OF THE RAIL.

Political Pointers—Talks With Travelers—The City's Revenue From the Sports—Cullings From the Courts, Etc., Etc.

Are Not Looking For Trouble.

The delegation of Knights of Labor from different points along the line of the Union Pacific continued their session yesterday. Several of them visited the railroad headquarters, but owing to the absence of Superintendent Smith, no definite propositions were made. The Knights expect to remain in Omaha several days, as they have work which they say will occupy them that length of time. They keep the outcome of their deliberations entirely secret, and beyond the assertion that the object of the meeting is to fix a general schedule of wages, they will say nothing. It is stated, however, that they have no grievance against the railroad company that can not be easily remedied.

"We did not come here for trouble," said one of the delegates yesterday. "We don't want to declare war upon the company, and have no idea of a strike. More than this I can say nothing just at present."

"How many delegates are there here?" questioned the reporter.

"About six or seven. We expect that there will be thirteen here by Saturday, representing every division of the Union Pacific and all branches. By that day probably we shall have formulated our demands and shall be ready to submit them to Superintendent Smith."

"Demands for what?"

"Don't ask me. By Monday, propably, we shall have something to tell to you newspaper men about the conference."

A gentleman employed in a semi-official position in the Union Pacific headquarters, near enough to "the throne" to be well posted on such matters, said to a reporter yesterday that the delegation of Knights, he had no doubt, were here to ask that the old rates of wages for trainmen be restored. "The fact is," he continued, "that they don't know that it is not for their interest to have the present schedule of pay done away with. They can make considerably higher wages while they do work, under the new schedule than they could under the old, Formerly trainmen were paid so much money a month, whether they did any work or not. Frequently several crews of men would be kept idle for weeks at a time, and again they might have to turn around and do double work. By the new system, which is fairer both for the men and for the road, the train hands are paid for just what they do. They are paid much better wages, in this way, for the work they really do, than under the old system.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The O. & R. V. branch of the Union Pacific will be open for traffic about Saturday. The washouts have torn out about five miles of track, nearly every foot of which had, virtually, to be relaid.

The large and ungainly-looking smokestacks are being removed from the Union Pacific locomotives in the Evanston shops as fast as possible and lerett stacks are being supplied, while the old complicated Congdon cylinder packing is being removed from the cylinders of the Union Pacific locomotives, and is being supplanted by snap-ring packing, manufactured, however, from the draughts executed by Mr. Congdon previous to his resignation.—[Salt Lake Tribune.

The narrow escape of a venturesome "bum" caused the cold chills to ramble leisurely up and down the spinal columns of a large crowd of spectators at the depot this morning. Just as the "Q" was leaving the depot and was beginning to get in its lick, a tramp ran along with the train on the west side of the track for some distance, then made a dash to mount the trucks under the rear of one of the coaches. But for the fact that he had a good hold with his hands, there would have been blood on the rails in that vicinity at this writing. As he swung under the swiftly moving train he missed his foot and one knee struck the ground directly in front of the wheels. He drew himself up, however, by main strength in his arms, and thus saved himself from being caught directly astride the rail and split up the middle. The occurrence consumed hardly five seconds' time, but they will be memorable ones for him. He made the trucks and rode to Oreapolis, where he was discovered and made to get out.—Plattsmouth Journal.

C. H. Gilbert, in the general auditor's office, has been appointed assistant claim agent of the Union Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, Cal. He leaves for his new post of duty next Monday.

The Belt Line is grading in Sarpy county, with a force of about 120 men and teams. As soon as fair weather sets in for good a very large force of men will be employed to finish up the work. It is expected that the line will be ready for between operation the 1st and the 15th of May.

The Missouri Pacific did not attempt to send out a freight train yesterday. Nevertheless, the Union Pacific Knights of Labor were on the alert, ready to stop the the train if any attempt had been made to run one out.

A HEAVY REVENUE.

Money Collected By the City From the Sporting Class.

"The collections from the gamblers and fast women for the month of March," remarked City Officer Turnbull to a reporter yesterday, "are larger than for any month before in the history of the city, and are just double the amount of revenue derived any month last year from the same. The total amount was $1,421.45, made up as follows:

Thirteen gamblers at $27.65	$ 359 45
132 women at $6	792 00
26 women at $10	260 00
Total	$1,421 45

"The number of gambling houses has increased considerably?"

"No, on the contrary, the actual number has decreased from what it was last year. But quiet poker rooms, which have never before been compelled to pay a fine are being dragged to light, and placed on the same footing with the gambling houses which do an open business. There have been houses operating in this city "on the quiet" for years without paying a cent. The proprietors of all such places are now being made to contribute the same amount that their brother gamblers are required to put up. When three or four men gather together to play a quiet poker game in a private room, the game is not supposed to be open to the public, and no fine is required. But when one man, the proprietor, secures the "rake-off" or profits of the game, then he places himself on a level with the proprietors of the big establishments and is fined accordingly."

The Norfolk Sensation.

Col. Frank Hanlon, who returned from Norfolk last night, stated to a reporter that the excitement and surprise over the absconding president, Charles Mathewson, had subsided but little if any. "The latest investigations show," said he, "that his liabilities, on the accounts of his old bank, will amount to more than $40,000. I don't believe that his estate will cover this amount. If Mathewson had wanted to, he could have bilked his friends out of much more than he did. He could have secured heavy endorsements from nearly every man in that county, and I am sure that I would have gone on his note for any reasonable amount."

"Is there any suspicion as to his whereabouts?"

"None whatever, so far as I know. I do not believe that there is any clue as to where he has gone."

TALKS WITH TRAVELLERS.

Short Interviews Gathered in the Hotel Rotundas.

Nat Smalls, Fremont, Neb.: "The Standard Cattle company have not yet entered upon the work of erecting their new feeding barns near Gilmore. They have secured their lumber and hauled it to the spot, and are all ready to commence work. Mr. Allen, the manager, informed me a few days ago that they expected to have the plant in operation by August 1st. The entire plant will cost about $70,000, to say nothing of the cost of the land, some 5,000 acres in extent. The barns will have a capacity for about 3,500 head of cattle."

L. H. Gideon, Denver, Col.: "I have just returned from a business trip through Wyoming. I passed through Fort Fetterman, the new town which has recently come to the front, as the center of a magnificent country, whose grazing and mining resources are bound to be rapidly developed from now on. The town is beginning to boom, and now has about 200 people, with four or five stores, four saloons, and a couple of hotels. The Northwestern will probably have a branch in Fetterman by September 1."

Geo. L. Shoup, Salmon City, Idaho. "I am passing through Omaha on my way west, and haven't anything particularly new to tell you. Idaho is growing rapidly. No, she isn't quite ready as yet to apply for admission into the Union. Our territory has about 80,000 people. A large number of valuable gold and silver mines are being discovered all over the territory. Near Salmon City a number of very fine ones have been found, and are now being worked with surprising results."

Police Pickings.

Geo. Henry, a farmer who owns a large and valuable farm just west of Omaha, was arraigned before Judge Stenberg yesterday as a suspicious character. The judge was indignant when the mistake was explained to him, and censured severely the policeman who made the arrest. Henry was released.

S. B. Batchelor, a farmer from La Platte, came to Omaha Wednesday and sold a valuable cow. He took a portion of the money and got "bilin'" full. He was arrested, but the judge released him yesterday morning on condition that he should leave town at once.

Fines of $5 and costs were imposed upon F. N. McLain, who had a quarrel with a man in a boarding house on Sixteenth street, and upon Peter Swanberg, the aggressor in a saloon quarrel which occurred last night.

J. J. Ryan was a young soldier who had just been discharged from the post at Sidney. He landed in Omaha to look for work with $11.45. A spree of a day and night's duration followed and J. J. was minus all his money except 45 cents. The police found him roaming aimlessly about the streets and arrested him as a vagrant. The story of Ryan was related to the judge, who released him with the injunction to leave Omaha or procure work at once.

He Gave Up the Watch.

One of the most common remarks, to be heard every day, or two or three times a day, is, "I don't see how it is that there are so many people who will allow themselves to be worked by a confidence man. I should think that the supply of fools would give out after a while." And yet there is always a fresh supply of dupes on hand ready to be handled by the wily sharper.

A most amusing proof of this was reported by Officer Pat Mostyn to a BEE man yesterday. The evening before an granger was sitting in the St. Paul depot waiting for the northbound train, when he was approached by a stranger who asked him the time. The rustic obligingly pulled out a handsome gold watch. "Four o'clock," he replied. "Don't believe that's right," returned the con man, "let me take your watch, and I'll go out and ask the telegraph operator." Greeny turns over the timepiece and the smooth talking stranger disappears through the door. Of course he does not return, and after waiting about half an hour and losing his train, the victim begins to realize that he has been duped. He reported the affair, but too late to give the police any clue as to the con man's whereabouts.

Wait!

Hake & Palmer, Howard and Fourteenth streets, will offer for sale on and after April 1 the largest stock of horses and mules in the city.

Democrats Deliberating.

The democratic city central committee met yesterday afternoon with Charles Conoyer in the chair. It was decided to hold the primaries Thursday, April 1, and the convention itself on the following Saturday. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the republicans with a view of uniting on candidates for the board of education. The polling places will be as follows:

First Ward—Tenth, Slaven's hotel.
Second Ward—Southwest corner Thirteenth and Jackson.
Third Ward—212 South Tenth street.
Fourth Ward—Police court room, northwest corner Sixteenth and Farnam.
Fifth Ward—Southwest corner Fifteenth and Cuming streets.
Sixth Ward—Engine house, Twentieth and Izard streets.

Wanted to exchange for stock of Hard ware and general merchandise, 560 acres of fine Thayer county (Neb.) land; five lots in Genoa (Neb.); good store building (best corner); good dwelling (best location) in Essex (Iowa); also eighty acres one-half mile from town of Essex (Iowa), seeded in blue grass For further particulars, address John Linderholm, Central City, Nebraska.

His Professional Card.

The trial of the case of the Omaha Post Printing company against G. M. Hitchcock was commenced before Judge Neville in the district court yesterday. The plaintiffs claim that Hitchcock owes them $435 for publishing his professional card from 1879 to 1884. The defense stated in opening the case that they could show that the bill was not just, and that the whole matter was a conspiracy with the intent of committing fraud.

White Cedar Piling is better than oak for bridge or foundation work. It lasts longer in or out of the ground and can be furnished and driven for one-third less cost by D. Soper & Co., 1020 Farnam street, Omaha.

NEBRASKA CHAUTAUQUA.

Plans for the Sunday-School Assembly at Crete This Season.

F. I. Foss, president of the Nebraska Sunday-school Assembly, and J. Tidball and Rev. H. Bross, prominent workers in the same cause, are in Omaha completing details and making arrangements for the session of the "Chatauqua of Nebraska" this season at Crete. The plans for this year at this delightful resort have been made on a more extensive scale than ever before and at a great expense. Infinite pains have been taken to secure to all who attend both comfort of body and development of the mind. The grounds at Crete have been greatly improved, additional buildings have been erected and the place beautified and its great capabilities more thoroughly developed. The programme for the session is to be a brilliant one, over $2,500 having been appropriated to secure the attendance of some of the brightest minds in the country. Among those who will be present and participate in the programme are General Logan, General Burdette, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Henry Ward Beecher, Freeman Clark, Dr. Meredith, the famous Boston Sunday-school man who was present last year, Dr. Tiffany and Frank Beard, the noted artist, whose "chalk talks" have attracted so much attention. A large number of other prominent Sunday-school workers will also be present, and the programme will be the best that has ever been presented at the assembly in this state.

He Carried Butter.

Tank Inspector Smith, of the Union Pacific, was one of the maddest men in Omaha yesterday. He came in Wednesday night from an extended trip over the U. P., having with him a quantity of butter which he purchased in the country. Shortly after twelve o'clock he was toiling up Farnam street on his way home, when he was met by a policeman. The "cop" spied the butter and at once bravely jumped to the conclusion that Smith was a thief. He took him to jail and locked him up as being a suspicious character. Yesterday Judge Stenberg at once released Smith, upon hearing his story. Mr. S. has about made up his mind to sue the city or the bondsmen of the policemen.

F. M. ELLIS & CO.
Architects and Building Superint's
OMAHA, NEB, and DES MOINES, IA.
Office, Cor. 14th and Farnam Streets, Room 13
OMAHA, NEB.
GEORGE BURLINGHOF with F. M. Ellis.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska, until Saturday evening, March 20th, for the superstructure of the bridges over Blue River and Fancy Creek, and for one fifty-foot pony Howe Truss and three thirty-foot trussed girders.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Omaha.

S. R. CALLAWAY.

The time for receiving bids for bridges over Blue River and Fancy Creek is extended to March 27th.

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.
mh19d6t

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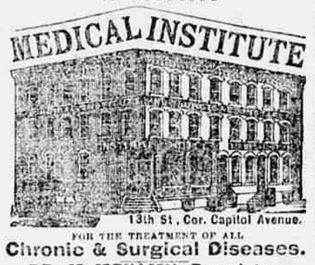
MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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We have the facilities, apparatus and remedies for the successful treatment of every form of disease requiring either medical or surgical treatment, and invite all to come and investigate for themselves or correspond with us. Long experience in treating cases by letter enables us to treat many cases scientifically without seeing them.
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR on Deformities and Braces, Club Foot, Curvatures of the Spine, Diseases of Women, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inhalation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Eye, Ear, Skin, Blood and all surgical operations.
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The only reliable Medical Institute making
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A SPECIALTY.
ALL CONTAGIOUS AND BLOOD DISEASES, from whatever cause produced, successfully treated. We can remove Syphilitic poison from the system without mercury.
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UPON PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, SEXUAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA IMPOTENCY, SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, or send history of your case for an opinion.
Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes, by correspondence. Medicines and Instruments sent by mail or express SECURELY PACKED FROM OBSERVATION, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred if convenient. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Board and attendance at reasonable prices. Address all letters to
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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2212 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

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REAL ESTATE
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Property for sale in every part of the city
Call and Examine
Our List,
Before Buying Elsewhere.
Gentlemanly Salesmen with Buggies.
READY AT ALL TIMES
To Show Property.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

90—Full lot, 4-room house, Kountze 3d add., easy terms	$1,900
175—Lot on 13th street, 4-room house, $500 cash, balance $20 per month	3,200
183—6-room house, Shinn's add., city water, etc., $500 down, balance good terms	2,500
228—Fine residence, good location, in Hanscom Place, easy terms	3,500
231—5-room house, 4 blocks from street cars, $1,200 cash, balance long time	2,200
264—2 lots and 5-room cottage on Park avenue, $1,500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years	4,500
280—9-room house in Shinn's add., $700 cash, balance monthly	3,500
286—½ lot, 6-room cottage, South Omaha, $800 cash, balance $25 per month	3,000
290—2 houses, 4 rooms each, $500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years	2,200
292—5-room house in good location, $700 down, $200 1 year, balance 3 years.	
291—Corner lot on Farnam street very cheap, 10-room house, ½ cash	20,000
309—5-room house two miles from postoffice, good improvements, full lot	1,700
316—Cottage of 7 rooms, a very nice place, $1,200 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years	3,000
320—5-room cottage, grounds 100x241, Hanscom Place, terms easy.	5,000
328—2 houses, one 6 rooms and one 8 rooms, lot 60x168, barn, etc., $500 down, balance monthly. This is a very good investment; will pay 12 per cent	3,600
369—2 houses in Oak Knoll, easy terms; very nice places	7,500
195—House, 6 rooms, good improvements	3,000
Bargains in South Omaha.	
Acre property N. W. of the city 3 miles, $350 to $400 per acre.	

VACANT LOTS.

86—Choice lot, Hanscom	$1,000
121—Lots in Meyer, Richards & Tilden's add., each	$300 to 300
168—Choice lots in Bartlett's add., each	1,800
195—22 feet on Farnam	5,000
203—2 lots in Pelham Place, each	550
204—15 lots in J. I. Redick's subdiv. each	$1,800 to 2,000
216—Corner lot on Farnam	5,000
228—Six lots in Hanscom Place, each	$750 to 800
—16 lots in Redick's Grove for	24,000
252—Lots in Reed's add	2,000
290—Lot in Hawthorne	650
294—2 lots, Reed's add., each	1,800
313—Lot in West Cuming, $50 cash, $5 per month	250
392—1 acre, Gise's add	1,700

Cheap lots, easy terms, in Hanscom Place Some of the finest building lots in the city, in