THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

Revival Meetings at the Exposition Building.

A VERY YOUNG RUNAWAY.

Nels Turkelson, a 13-year-old Boy, Leaves Home—The Striking Graders Return to Work—Amusements—City Brevities.

Lincoln People Exhort.

An audience much larger than on the previous evening assembled in the exposition building last night. There must have been 2,500 people in the vast structure. The services were opened by singing, a number of familiar hymns being disposed of before the regular services commenced. The singing lacked in spirit, and Rev. Bitler grew excited. "Now, dear brothers and sisters," he said, "I want you to sing. I can do my part, but I want you to do yours. Brother Stevens, you attend to that side of the audience, and I'll attend to this," and suiting the action to the word, he jumped upon one of the chairs in the front row and assumed the duties of leadership in a most vigorous manner. "Brother Stevens," the red faced, flaxen haired, very demure young man who handles the baton, after some hesitation hurried off the platform and took his stand on a chair in front of his side. A perceptible titter—for one reason or another—passed through that part of the house. But the young man heeded it not, and bravely swung his baton. The singing was noticably improved, and as brother Bitler saw this he felt encouraged.

Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Plattsmouth, led in prayer, fervently pleading for the presence of the Holy spirit.

"I will be glad," said Rev. Mr. McKaig at this point, "if the visitors who are in the audience will come to the front and take seats on the platform." One reverend gentleman responded to the invitation.

One of the most stirring songs in the collection, "Cleansing Balm," claimed the attention of the audience. It had a chorus opening as follows:

"There is precious balm in Gilead,
There is healing balm in Gilead,
For the soul that needeth cleansing,
Sing praise, sing praise to Jesus,
Oh sing praise, sing praise to Jesus,
Sing praise, sing praise to Jesus, oh! glory to his name."

According to the announcements then made by Rev. Mr. Kaig, a prayer meeting is to be held this afternoon and evening, and a meeting for young people especially, in the evening. Rev. Bitler will also on Sunday afternoon give a private talk to young men only. Admission can be secured by tickets only, which may be procured at different places throughout the city.

After another song Mr. Joplin read the different requests for prayer. One sister wanted prayers for her brother, a brother for a sister, a child for a brother, etc., etc.

The preliminaries thus over, Mr. McKaig called on some of the Lincoln people present to give in their experiences.

Mrs. Roberts, a motherly appearing old lady, told of her religious hope. She was an earnest, forcible speaker, talking rapidly to the point. "Now brothers and sisters," she said, "use common sense in coming to Christ. Look at it in a plain practical way and decide what you will do. You young men here treat this thing as you would any business matter. Don't say, 'I don't feel like it.' What one of you in getting up in the morning would say, 'I don't feel like going to business, I don't believe I will go down town to-day?' No, not one of you would act that way. So just make up your mind to come to Christ, and come." Dr. Davis told his personal religious experience. "When you come up before the judgment bar of God," he said, "it will be a great thing to be on the right side. It is a manly thing to place yourself on the side of Christ. If you want to join eternal happiness give your heart to Christ."

Mrs. Hyde, also of Lincoln, was next invited to contribute to the fund of personal experiences. She started to talk in a tone of voice too low to be heard over the building. "Louder, a little louder," suggested the pastor. "Brother McKaig," she replied, "this audience is a very large one, and I am almost afraid to talk. Still, I am not afraid to tell of Jesus and his love. For your revival here our people at Lincoln are praying, praying earnestly. So far as my own experience is concerned, I can say God has done everything for me, and I cannot begin to tell you how happy I am."

Rev. Mr. Creighton, of Lincoln, then preached a short sermon. He began by talking about the heart.

"The heart is the main wheel of man's organization. You can reach a man's heart when you can't touch is reason. You may not be able to touch the skeptic by reason, but the religion of his mother will reach his heart. One of the greatest points in the Christian religion is that it appeals to the heart.

"Don't try to dwell on the difficulties of the Christian life. The pilot does not have to know where the snags and rocks in the river are; all that he must know is where the channel is, that there he may guide the steamer. Dear brother, if you try to find the snags in the channel of religious life you will strike, long before you get out on the open sea, eternal necessities of the soul." Mr. Creighton waxed eloquent.

"What your soul wants," he said, "is eternal life. Have you ever seen a crazed lion in his den? He is walking, walking, walking up and down, past the bars of his cage, walking, walking, walking. What does he want? He wants to be out in his vast native domain, where his voice can roar and his claws can tear, and he can act the lion. And so your life is one round of restless walking. You pace up and down in your narrow cage. You have your petty pleasures of the body. But your soul is all the time longing for something—for eternal life."

At the conclusion of Mr. Creighton's remarks a number arose for prayer. The front rows of seats were cleared for such as might want to seek the mourners bench. Workers were started out through the audience, but the sinners flocked to the bench very slowly. A middle-aged lady was the first to come to the front. Rev. McKaig knelt by her and plead with her. She turned away happy. Pretty soon two young ladies, both weeping, came forward. They were taken charge of and earnestly exhorted to turn to Jeses. They, too, seemed to find relief. Several other conversions, both at the bench and through the audience, were reported. The number, however, was smaller than on previous evenings, and the sinners appeared to be more diffident and less anxious to be pleaded with than on former occasions.

Wants to Roam.

Nels Turkelson, son of the well-known patrol wagon driver, ran away from home yesterday. He did not go home to dinner yesterday, and when supper time came and the boy didn't appear, his parents became worried, and later on made up their minds that he had left home. His thirteenth birthday will be the 22d of this month. It seems that one of his playmates, a boy named Raney, left some time ago and went to Harvard, in Clay county, and that since then he has been trying to get his brother and Nels to go there. The two Raney boys, it is said, are rather bad, and have influenced young Turkelson to look favorably on their leaving home scheme. His father last night went down to the depot looking for him, and learned that both his son and the Raney lad had been seen getting on a B. & M. freight train. He telegraphed to Plattsmouth and received an answer from the conductor of the freight that he had not seen the boys. Mrs. Turkelson is very greatly worried over her boy's action, as also is her husband. He requests the authorities to hold the boys, no matter where they are found, and telegraph to him and he will go and get them. Young Turkelson's description is as follows: Medium size; brown checkered suit of clothes; black soft hat; watch and chain; fair complexion; two upper front teeth rather large, and protrude slightly.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Bunch of Keys" at the Boyd Friday Night—"Miss."

One of the best of Hoyt's merry pieces, "A Bunch of Keys," will be presented at the Boyd this and to-morrow evening's with a Saturday matinee interspersed. The play is now nearly at the end of its fourth season, and creates as much laughter as when it was first produced upon the boards. It certainly is not the highest form of dramatic art, but people who go to the theatre to be amused prefer it to a more dignified and sombre entertainment. It's dialogue is pure crisp and witty, and its situations, never descending to the vulgar, are productive of great mirth. The company, under the management of the popular Frank Sanger, is one of the best of its kind ever placed upon the stage, and has won so many successes that a failure with them is almost an impossibility. The seats went on sale yesterday, and the rapidity with which they were disposed of attested to the popularity of the play.

The next attraction at the opera house will be the appearance of Annie Pixley next week in her well-known impersonation of "Miss."

THE PEOPLE'S.

Joseph Proctor and a good company are holding the boards at this theater. The programme last night consisted of three plays, "The Jibbinainosay" first, "Neck of the Woods" second, concluding with "My Neighbor's Wife." They were all given in an admirable manner, showing that the company deserve all the praise bestowed upon them. The afterpiece was especially good, being neither to tragedetic or farcical. It tended to keep the audience either in anxious expectancy or delighted applause, and held all in wrapt attention. Mr. Proctor is a very clever actor, and takes the leading part with grace and propriety. Miss Annie E. Proctor "does" the leading lady excellently, also, and taken all in all this is a company to draw good houses.

To-night they will play "Damon and Pythias." Judging from last night's performance, this will be well attended and admirably acted. The following is the cast of characters: Damon, Mr. Joseph Proctor; Pythias, Mr. Frank Allen, Galanthe, Miss Annie E. Proctor; Dionysius, Mr. L. S. Anderson; Philistius, Mr. H. Carrols; Damocies, Mr. A. J. Leavitt; Procies, Mr. Edward A. Page; Lucullus, Mr. G. H. Ricketts; 1st Senator, Mr. W. H. Rumney; 2d Senator, Mr. Thompson; 3d senator, Mr. H. Langley; 4th Senator, Mr. W. Sullivan; Senators, soldiers, citizens, etc.; Hermion, Mrs. Proctor; Damon's child, Master Hanson.

Amour a la Emigracione.

Last evening, just before the Union Pacific train left, a young couple hurried into the waiting room with their arms full of bundles and faces red, but, oh! how expressive were their eyes. She took a seat, and he went to the ticket window and bought two emigrant tickets to San Francisco. He hurried back to her side with the remark, "Did darling get weary at my absence?" Yes, dear, of course she did. Despite the fact that the waiting room was crowded with people who were not intent on love, he leaned over and whispered in her ear, "Come, pet, give your love one kiss," and she assented. He got the kiss. It was too much for him. With one grand swoop he put his arms around her, clasped her to his manly bosom, and shut his eyes with joy. Ecstasy, perfect bliss seemed to be hers, and with an "oh-how-I-adore-you" expression she leaned her head against his breast and was oblivious of the smiles of the large and highly appreciative audience. But this could not last. Love's dream must vanish, if they didn't want to lose the train. The depot policeman shouted, "Union Pacific train; all aboard for San Francisco and the west." They were aroused by this. "Come now, my little rose," he said—and she came. In the hurry of catching the train they left a small package on the seat, and forgot it. The train started. All at once, with a wild yell, the girl jumped from her seat, looked out and seeing that they were leaving the depot, sank back with a oh-Lord-how-I-suffer look. The dear boy was all attention. "What is the matter dearest," he repeated several times, before she answered. Finally, however, she roused up, and looking him straight in the eye, said in tones of deepest agony: "Frank, you have gone away and forgotten the butter!"

Police Points.

"Whoop! yer we iz, you bet. We's brack and we knows it; don't ca'r, eider," shouted the notorious "Kansas City Liz" Wednesday, as she was hauled out of the patrol wagon and into the police station. She had been getting on a "way-down," tear, and was arrested for being drunk and disorderly and disturbing the peace.

Yesterday, after examination in police court, K. C. L. was fined $5 and costs. Wells, who appeared to be the aggressor in the case, was invited to contribute $10 to the municipal treasury.

Once more did Sady McBride, the notorious, get "pulled" Wednesday. It was as usual, for drinking too hard. She was very hilarious. Singing is Sadie's forte when under the influence, and any one passing the police station that evening would have thought that some of the noted singers had broken loose and were wandering through Omaha.

Yesterday Sadie was released upon hearing.

Mrs. Murtagh and John Murtagh, the two people charged with robbing the Millard, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Judge Stenberg yesterday.

John Golden, arrested as being implicated in the Glencoe mills robbery, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail, on bread and water, by Judge Stenberg.

Returned to Work.

The teamsters and men in the employ of Contractor Fox, who struck Wednesday, went to work again yesterday morning. Not quite as many were employed, but Mr. Fox could not employ only thirty teams. The men state that two or three "chronic agitators" were the cause of the disaffection, O'Dell being in the lead. They consider it better to work and earn their money than to stop at the beck and call of a natural kicker.

Rabbi Benson has accepted an invitation from Rev. Dr. Cooley, Pastor First Baptist church of Council Bluffs, to deliver a lecture in his church. The date fixed by the Rabbi is the evening of the first Sunday in May upon the subject of "The Religious Problem of the 19th century."

THE MONUMENT QUESTION.

What City Attorney Connell Thinks About the Matter.

City Attorney Connell was waited upon by a reporter for the BEE yesterday, and questioned about his opinion with regard to Gen. Estabrook's stand on the monument question. The latter gentleman, as appeals from an interview with him in last night's BEE, thinks that there are no legal lots in Omaha, owing to the non-observance of the charter provision passed at the last session of the legislature. He thinks that taxes cannot be legally collecteodn any of the lots of this city, simply because there are no records to show precisely the location of these lots which are to be assessed.

"I don't think that there is the danger in the councils not carrying out the provisions in the new charter in regard to monumenting the city that Mr. Estabrook seems to think there is," said Mr Connell, replying to the reporter's question. "It would be a good thing, I suppose if an official survey of the city were made, and a recorded plat of all the lots were made. Yet the fact is, these questions and controversies as to lines of streets and lots are gradually adjusting themselves. So far as I know there are but few blocks in the city where controversy now exists. While I do not think that the levy of taxes on any of these lots would be affected by the want of an official plat or record, still out of an abundance of caution in preparing city ordinances, I have made reference to the map of Geo. P. Bemis, of 1883, so that no question could arise as to the location of lots assessed. There is no difference between different maps of the city as to lots and blocks, except in a very few instances, notably along Ninth street, where some of the maps locate lots north and south, and the later maps place them east and west."

"Is not the provision in the city charter about monumenting the city absolutely imperative?"

"No, it is not directory by any means. It simply gives the city the right to so provide, if it sees fit. As I said before these difficulties are working out their own solution, and in time I think the last cloud will be cleared away. At the same time I believe it would be a good thing for the city if an official plat of the city lots were made."

The Injunction Suit.

The injunction case of Brennan & O'Neill against the city, to prevent the awarding of a contract to Murphy, Creighton & Co., came up for hearing before Judge Wakeley in the district court Wednesday afternoon. Brennan & O'Neill were represented by Gen. Cowin and G. B. Minihan, the city by its attorney, Mr. Connell. The injunction was gotten out to prevent the awarding by council of the contract to Murphy, Creighton & Co. at the special meeting of the council called for last Saturday night, the special purpose of which was to award the contract to Murphy, Creighton & Co. The board of public works, through its chairman, represented to the council that Murphy, Creighton & Co. were the lowest bidders. The council, though disposed to award the contract on this representation, could do nothing in the matter, its hands being tied by the injunction. The chairman of the board of public works, by his sworn statement, represented to the court that Murphy, Creighton & Co. were the lowest bidders, and produced the figures to show the alleged fact. Both Gen. Cowin and Mr. Minihan, however, in the hearing of the case, demonstrated by mathematical calculation that Mr. House's method of estimating who was the lowest bidder was not absolutely incorrect, but that it was so ridiculously absurd as to fasten upon the board of public works the embarrassing dilemma that they were either shamefully incompetent or, what is worse, working in the interest of the Union Pacific railway, which owns the quarries from which Murphy, Creighton & Co. were to get their stone. The pleadings in the case show that the issue was squarely made upon the question as to who was the lowest bidder, as shown by the figures of the board itself in making the estimate. The affidavit of Mr. House gives the figures and the method of the board for determining who of the bidders in question was the lower. But Brennan & O'Neill's attorneys demonstrated that method to be not only incorrect, but marvelously suspicious. The city attorney was forced to admit that figures would not lie even in the interest of the Union Pacific railway company. During the hearing of the case Mr. Woodworth, agent of the B. & M., was present and counselling with City Attorney Connell. Beaten squarely in the figures, the city attorney fell back upon the legal right of the board and council to choose the kind of stone after the bids were opened. No question, however, was before raised other than who was the lowest bidder. The court has the matter under advisement.

RAIL NOTES.

The Union Pacific Will Raise To-day—The M. P. Branch.

"Yes," said General Ticket Agent Stebbins of the Union Pacific, to a reporter yesterday, "we shall put up our rates to San Francisco to-day to $10, probably. We shall not meet the raise of the Santa Fe route, at least for a few days yet, until we find out exactly what they mean by raising their rates. It is probable that this advance has been made simply to induce the scalpers to handle their tickets. At any rate, we are in for a fight and we propose to hold on a while longer. We are in no hurry to drop hostilities."

THE WEEPING WATER BRANCH.

Mr. J. N. Carlisle, of Coseman, Carlisle & Co., of Pueblo, Col., the railroad contracting firm, is in the city, and was seen Wednesday by a BEE reporter, at the Paxton. His firm is engaged on the branch road of the Missouri Pacific, from Weeping Water to Lincoln. The branch will be called the "Missouri Pacific, Weeping Water & Lincoln," and will be thirty-seven miles in length. Tracklaying will commence in eighteen or twenty days; the road to be finished about the 20th of August. Some 250 teams and 200 men are now at Weeping Water, ready to go to work. Mr. Carlisle's company have the contract for all the work, grading, tracklaying, bridging, etc.

NOTES.

President Adams and his party are expected in Omaha about the last of next week.

The interior of the B. & M. headquarters will be finished this week and will probably be occupied next week.

An unusually large passenger train went out over the Union Pacific road last night—five sleepers in one section.

About the time the west-bound passenger leaves over the Union Pacific evenings it is almost impossible to work one's way through the crowd. Travel is now as great as it was two months ago.

Owing to an enormous business the Union Pacific passenger train has been nearly an hour late for several nights.

The railroad men seem perfectly satisfied with the change in payment—the by-the-trip system. They consider that as much, if not more, money can be made by this plan. It was thought that it would cause a disaffection, but the fear was groundless.

The O. & R. V. wrecked train was brought in yesterday afternoon. It looked "sick."

Men are at work digging out eight feet of dirt in the hill along the track, in the yards. This much will be taken away all the way up to the summit.

THE DARING STAGE ROBBERS

Some Facts and Figures About Their Business.

Road Agents Pardoned to Renew Their Calling—Cool Hands in the Trade.

San Francisco Chronicle: During the past fourteen years 105 men have been engaged in the business of stage-robbing on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pacific coast stage lines. That it is a business pursued with great diligence and skill is shown by the "Robbers' Record," kept by the company for the use of its own detectives. This record was recently published by the company, and makes public many instructive facts about the business of stage-robbing, not the least interesting being the fact that a pardon to a stage-robber is to him what the operation of the bankruptcy law is to a merchant—gives him an opportunity to renew his calling unrestricted by the law. The extent of the business will doubtless surprise many people. It has in the last fourteen years cost Wells, Fargo & Co. $927,726.55, or an average of $66,266 per year. This assessment on the company is divided as follows: The robbers are charged with $415,312.55; rewards for arrests, etc., $73,451; attorneys, $22,367; expenses incurred in arresting and convicting robbers, $90,079; guards and special officers, $326,517. This makes the total which the business costs the company, but, of course, is very far from the total amount assessed against society by the robbers. In this is not included the great amount stolen from the United States mail in the same robberies, and the still greater total of cash and valuables taken from stage-coach passengers. But taking the sum the robbers have secured from the Wells-Fargo boxes alone, $415,312, it is seen that the 105 men who have engaged in the business have averaged $8,835, or $660 per year each. What the money and jewelry have netted the road agents is of course impossible to even estimate.

PROFITS AND PENALTIES.

Many stage robberies have been planned solely to capture large sums known to be in the possession of some passenger, and the average traveler by stage has a very decent sum with him for expenses, to say nothing of rings and watches, so it is surely safe to estimate that the returns from passengers and the United States mail will equal those from the little green box of the stage company. This then gives as the average profit of 105 stage robbers, operating for fourteen years, $100 per month in even figures. This sum, aggregating about an even million dollars, has been secured through 374 robberies, which shows that each man engaged in the business has averaged nearly four robberies—3.63-105 in fact. This suggests a new phase of the question—that is, while the earnings in the business of stage robbing are only $100 per month, the pay, say, of a salesman or book-keeper, yet the average profit per robbery is about $5,000. Thus the person engaged in the business is enabled to earn the wages of a mechanic of fair skill, yet be employed between three and four days in fourteen years. Much of the implied leisure connected with this interesting business is, however, enforced, and can not be disposed of except at command. The leisure from business cares, in fact, is generally passed in jail. A few figures in this connection will be timely. It has been already stated that the stage robberies (and attempts) have numbered 378, for which there have been 240 convictions. Thus, while each professional stage robber averages in fourteen years 3.63-105 crimes, he also averages 2.30-105 terms in prison—that is, once out of three times he manages to dispose of his leisure and gains unadvised by a court and jury.

THE EVIL OF PARDONS.

But averages are very misleading, as for instance, Charles E. Bolton, alias "Black Bart," has an actual record of twenty-seven stage robberies with only one conviction. Also John J. Ivey is on the record as having been convicted, sentenced and imprisoned for stage robbery eight times, against an average of less than three. But the somewhat dry figures of the profession are relieved by others relating to a dramatic side—figures which show that with the other averages must be included those of the probability of being killed or killing some one in the road agent's business. During the years being considered stage robbers have killed two and wounded six Wells-Fargo guards; have killed four and seriously wounded four Wells-Fargo stage drivers; have killed four and severely wounded two stage passengers. This a total of ten killed and twelve wounded. The returns on the other side are five robbers killed while in the act of robbing stages, and eleven killed while resisting arrest. To this should be added seven robbers hanged by citizens, making a total of twenty-three robbers killed. Thus the business of stage robbing has resulted in the loss of thirty-three lives; the total number of wounded not stated, as the wounded robbers are not reported. It is interesting to note that over two-thirds of the men who have made it their regular business to rob stages, with murder as a frequent incidental experience, have been pardoned out of prison while serving terms for stage robbery. The robberies and killing have been done by 105 men, seventy-three of whom have been pardoned, or had their sentences commuted, and in twenty-five instances have already been sent back to prison, convicted of additional robbery committed after pardon or commutation. The twenty-five who have already accepted their pardons will doubtless be joined in prison by the others who have been pardoned, as the pardoned ones who are still out are those to whom "executive clemency" has been most recently exercised. Of the total seventy-three pardons and commutations of stage robbers, forty-nine have been by California governors and twenty-four by the governors of other Pacific coast states and territories, but most by governors of Nevada.

The record in California is as follows: Governor Booth pardoned 8 stage robbers, Governor Haight commuted 1 and pardoned 1; total, 2; Governor Pacheco pardoned 3, Governor Irwin commuted 16, pardoned 5; total, 21; Governor Perkins commuted 4, pardoned 5; total, 9; Governor Stoneman commuted 2, pardoned 4; total 6.

THE FACILITY OF ESCAPE.

It is further intesting to study the history of some of these professional gentlemen, upon whom the broad mantle of executive clemency has fallen. S. A. Allen, known to the prison as "Ned Allen," was first sent to a California prison in 1870. In 1871 Governor Haight pardoned him. In May, 1885, he robbed a stage and turned state's evidence; March the same year stole the Wells-Fargo treasure box, and later in the same year robbed another stage. He was arrested, nearly murdered his jailer and escaped. In June, 1876, and in October of the same year he robbed stages; was arrested and escaped again, was recaptured, sent to prison and discharged on the expiration of his term. His history with variations as to details is repeated in the case of many of those who are pardoned, their records showing many subsequent instances of escapes and releases in consideration of state's evidence. It suggests what is so emphatically insisted upon by prison officials and police authorities, that pardons are granted not the most deserving convicts, but to those who have the most distaste for prison life. When they have exhausted the pardon limit they thereafter depend upon "escapes" or turn state's evidence to keep from behind the bolts and bars. To some of the men in the business of stage robbing "escaping" seems to be part of the programme. Francis Harker, for instance, has an ability in this respect which secures him liberty despite a lively criminal record. He was received in the Nevada state prison in August, 1871, and escaped in September; was recaptured and escaped from the Carson City jail in March, 1872. He then robbed a stage between Eureka and Mineral hill, and upon recapture served out only his sentence for the previous offense. He was discharged in February, 1876, and in May of that year robbed two stages in one day. He was arrested in June and lodged in Beaver county jail in Utah, but promptly escaped. He was recaptured and sent to the Utah penitentiary for safe-keeping, but escaped in a few days. He was recaptured, and they managed to keep him long enough to sentence him for life in the United States Prison in Detroit for robbing the mail. While enroute he made a desperate attempt to escape from the Marshal who had him in charge. Failing, he confidently awaited imprisonment and escaped from the Detroit prison November 2, 1877, and is still at large.

TAKING THINGS AS THEY COME.

J. J. Ivey has escaped six times from California prisons, served eight terms, has been charged with grand larceny four times and burglary eight times. The entire annals of stage and train robbery on the Pacific coast contain nothing as cruel as that in the record of Leander Morton, who robbed the overland express train near Pequop in 1870. He was sentenced to the Nevada state prison and escaped in 1871. Morton with four companions fled in the direction of Esmeralda county, but were unexpectedly met by W. A. Poor, a boy carrying the mail on horseback between Aurora and Carson. Fearing this would lead to their discovery they murdered the boy, piled the brush on his body, set fire to it and fled. They were pursued by the people when the horrible murder became known and were overtaken. They made resistance and before capture killed a Wells-Fargo agent and an Indian of the sheriff's posse. Morton was taken to Aurora and hanged without trial. Old stage robbers while on the road take things as they come. "Billy" Minor, after a half-dozen stage robberies, was commuted while serving his fourth term in 1877 by Governer Irwin. Two months after leaving prison he alone robbed a stage near Auburn, Placer County. Just as he had finished that job Congressman Frank Page came along in a buggy, and Minor quietly relieved him of $280 and a valuable gold watch. He was captured, but escaped, shooting a Deputy Sheriff. After robbing two more stages he was returned to prison in 1881 from Tuolumne County. He is now in prison. New hands at the business have not the nerve to take things as they come, as was proved by the experience of William Smith in Nevada, in 1879. He was "working" Aurora stage line, and one day while waiting the stage discovered a carriage a few hundred yards in the rear of it. He did not molest the stage, but got a gold watch and a small sum of money from Mr. Kilgore, the occupant of the buggy. He was sent to the Nevada State Prison, from which he was pardoned in six months, fully determined to mend his ways.

HOLDING UP A ROW.

He never afterward let anything pass him on the road, while he was on business, without an investigation. He always worked alone, and became one of the coolest hands in the profession. In June, 1881, while waiting in ambush for the Sierraville and Truckee stage, a driver, with a light wagon and six passengers, appeared. Smith stood them all up and put them to one side for an hour and a half, waiting for the stage. This came along with four passengers and was thoroughly cleaned out by Smith. While this was going on two other vehicles came along and the drivers of each were made to throw up their hands and join the company standing in line. Before he bade them good afternoon Smith had thirteen men, sixteen horses and four vehicles under the control of his shotgun. The second stage robbery after the above — this time on the Milton road—Smith was again interrupted by two vehicles, which, with their drivers, he compelled to wait until he had finished his work. He is now at San Quentin. M. A. Sharp is one of the coolest hands in the business. In 1880 he committed six stage robberies, and was arrested only after the last. His sixth robbery was of the Carson and Bodie stage September 5th, 1880. He was in company with W. C. Jones, and when the stage halted at their command Jones fired two shots, killing one of the horses, and a Wells, Fargo & Co. guard named Tovey returned the fire, killing Jones. Sharp fired and wounded Tovey, and then disappeared. Tovey went to a neighboring farm house to have his wound dressed, and Sharp returned to the stage, made the driver pass out the box, which he robbed of $700, opening it by the side of his dead companion.

Brevities.

The bank clearances yesterday amounted to $425,697.12.

The Jewish high feast of Passover or "Pesach," commences on next Monday evening.

Frank Bird and Maggie E. Eller, of this city, were quietly married yesterday by Judge McCullough.

Sixteen soldiers were taken through to Leavenworth Wednesday evening. They were prisoners in charge of several colored guards and corporals.

Mrs. Martin Cahn entertained the ladies of the A. L. C. yesterday at the residence of A. Cahn, 2215 Farnam street. The hostess sang several songs in her usual charming manner and the occasion was a delightful one for the guests.

The following is the weather forecast for the week ending Wednesday, April 21: Opens mild and unsettled in many sections—local storms, showers, sudden squalls and rapid changes—windy and unsettled—very fine and summer like, with heat, local thunder showers and a general summery aspect. (A warm, summer-like week, with some severe local storms.)

Officer Grady was mad the other night. Wednesday some fellow broke a window in one of the boarding houses near the depot. The proprietor knew who it was, but didn't capture him. That night he saw his man, yelled to the officer, and both started in pursuit. Mr. Grady ran all over the yards, to the bridge, came back to the depot and sat down, completely tuckered. He made the remark that a man who could run as fast as that one should find something better to break than a window.

Personal Paragraphs.

Ira Brashears, a prominent citizen of Chappell, Neb., is in the city.

John M. Hoffman and O. M. Druse, of Lincoln, were at the Paxton yesterday

Prof. John Gaynore gave one of his pleasant socials in Crounse's hall last night.

Jesse Douglas, formerly of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroad, is in the city.

Mrs. S. Schlesinger has returned, after a two-months' visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. Metzler, Denver, Col.

W. T. Plowman, Tekamah; E. W. Hayes, Beatrice; L. B. Runyon, Sioux City, Ia., are at the Canfield.

Alfred Booth, the business manager for Annie Pixley, is at the Millard suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

HOLDREGE HAPPENINGS.

A Big Building Boom Assisted by a New Railroad.

HOLDREGE, Neb., April 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—This, the magic city of Nebraska, is at present one of the most wideawake and lively towns in the whole state. Last week the city election passed off in a very orderly manner, resulting in the election of a high license board. Two applications for saloon license are now before the board and others will come.

At present, the coming of the new railroad from Blue Hill to this point is all the talk. The contract is let and it is expected the work will be completed and the cars in by August 1. A new town on this line, fourteen miles southeast of Holdrege, called Wilcox, is now booming at a wonderful rate.

The building in Holdrege this year will consist of brick blocks and palatial dwellings, including a $10,000 school building. The First National bank building which is now being erected on the corner of Hayden street and East avenue, will be among the finest buildings in western Nebraska. Another brick structure on Hayden street is going up rapidly, with a frontage of sixty feet, which will be occupied by George Warnick & Co., formerly of Lincoln. Opposite this on the corner of Hayden street and West avenue will arise in the near future another brick, 50x80 feet, by McElhaney & Johnson, of Hastings. Mr. Becktell, of Lincoln, is erecting a fine building on East avenue, which he will occupy as a jewelry store. Shennberguer & Wagoner, of Iowa, have just completed a fine building on West avenue and opened a first-class hardware store. And thus I might go on to enumerate, but enough is already said to show that our town is in a healthy condition.

The new railroad gives us an outlet to Kansas City and St. Louis, and places us in direct communication with the coal fields of Wyoming. With four churches already built, a $10,000 school house on the way, two main lines of railroads and a permanent population of 1,500, we may be pardoned for calling our town the "Magic City" of Nebraska, since we remember that it is only two and a half years old.

The Nugget is the leading county paper, and was established in 1879. The Republican was established 18 months ago. Both papers are alive to the interests of the town and county. Politics are not yet disturbing the public mind in this county, but some fine work is expected when the lion is aroused.

Olaf Lindwall, of this county, was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Lincoln last week. "EXORDIUM."

WEALTH AND NOBILITY.

The Lack of the Former Prevents the Proof of the Latter.

Philadelphia News: Edwin and Charles Thorne, the younger (the latter favorite actor being then alive, were walking together several years ago along Union Square, New York. In the distance they saw their elder brother, William, approaching. His manly chest—the Thornes are a thick-breasted race—was expanded to its fullest, his head was thrown back and his entire appearance justified Edwin's whispered remark to Charles: "Our elder brother appears to be redolent with the pomp of pride." When William accosted them he was evidently laboring with some suppressed emotion. He finally found voice to say, in deep tones: "Me boys, it is all ture. There's no longer a doubt of our high descent. We will have justice done us at last."

"Will you be kind enough," said Charles, "to inform your younger brethren what in the name of Jericho you are talking about?"

"Yes," said William, loftily. "I have discovered that I am the Duke of Normandy, and now, my dear Count—" But he could proceed no further. His two brothers were actually laughing at him, and with a boisterousness that attracted the attention of passers-by. When Edwin could compose his visage he said, with mock dignity; "I suppose we should make obeisance low to you, my lordly brother, but I am sure you will pardon me when I say that you make a very queer-looking duke."

Turning away indignantly William addressed himself to handsome Charles:

"Brother, I have a proposition to make to you."

"No, not me," said Charles, starting back in alarm. "I see by your countenance that the noble 'juke' is about to give me a financial brace. My younger brother here has much more coin of the realm than I possess. Try your blandishments upon him," and he pushed Edwin forward. At that time "The Black Flag" was just pouring ducats into Edwin Thorne's purse. His share of the profits averaged from $1,000 to $4,000 weekly. He never played to less than an $800 house. Looking at him appealingly, William said, speaking in a less lordly strain: "See here, Ned; I'll give it to you straight. This thing is not a guy. I tell you it has been looked into and I'm a sure enough duke. It will be a big thing for the family to have the title proved. But I haven't got a nickel. You lend me $1,000 and I will go to Paris and get all the papers in proper shape, and, then, when I come back we will all get a big boom in the newspapers."

"See here, my noble 'juke,'" said Edward, mockingly, "I'm willing to squander upon your noble job-lot the price of just one red drink. Come hie with me to the nearest hostelrie and I will save the duke of Normandy's life."

And thus was paltry lucre allowed to stand between the Thorne family and the demonstrator of its noble descent. I re-echo the sentiment expressed by William when he muttered, "base brother, begone!"

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed April 14, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency:

Byron Reed and wf to U P R R Co, 100 ft of se ¼ of sec 10-15-13, Douglas county, w d—$3,198.

Wm A Redick and wf to Henry D Rhoades, lots 27 and 28, Wm A Redick's add Omaha, w d—$650.

Edward D Evans (single) to Antonette Meyer, lot 5 blk 2, Park Place, Omaha, w d—$3,000.

Josephine G Ketcham and husb to Annie G Thiele, lot 6, blk 206½, Omaha, q c $1.

Maria Smith (widow) to George M Schelberger, lot 14, blk 2, Armstrong's add Omaha, w d—$5500.

Larmon P Pruyn and wf to William C Goss, lot 3, Pruyn's subdivision of lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 5, Lake's add Omaha, w d—$1,800.

Charles R Sherman (single) to Charles Hodden, lot 7, blk Q, Lowe's 1st add Omaha, w d—$270.

James H DeLang and wf to Joseph P Preston, out lots 159 and 160, city of Florence, Douglas county, q c—$15.

Joseph O Preston and wf to D L Thomas out lots 159 and 160, city of Florence, Douglas county, w d—$1400.

Larmon P Pruyn and wf to Daniel C Collins, lot 7, blk 5, Ambler Place, Omaha, w d—$450.

A L Strang and wf to Peter Besen, s ½ of lot 2 and all of lot 3, blk 6, Boggs & Hill's add Omaha, w d—$2,500.

Frank Murphy (single) to Emmet B Knox, lot 55, Nelson's add Omaha, q c—$1.

Chas E Reiter and wf to Mr James Piercey, lot 15, blk 10, Hanscom Place, Omaha, w d—$1150.

Jacob C Denise and wf to Margaret M Gordon, lot 12, blk 1, Denise's add Omaha, w d—$630.

Edward F Tjulander and wf to Geo P Bemis, lot 4, blk 10, College Place, Omaha, w d $800.

John G Rain and wf to Herbert T Leavitt, blk N, Shinn's 2nd add add Omaha, w d—$6,000.

H T Leavitt and wf to Alfred R Dufrene and others, blk N, Shinn's 2nd add Omaha, w d—$7000.

WHEAT MARKET NEUTRAL.

Dealings in the Leading Cereal at Chicago Dull and Uncertain.

LITTLE LIFE IN CORN AND OATS.

Provisions Weaker, Lower and Spiritless—The Grain Fleet to Move Monday—Cattle Suffer a Slight Decline.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Special Telegram.]—WHEAT—Wheat was steady to-day. A dearth of outside orders made business dull, and scalpers had the deal pretty much to themselves. The warm, growing weather had a weakening tendency, which the support given to the market by short and by bull news could not counteract. The market might not inaptly be described as neutral. However, the bears thought it was weak and the bulls that it was strong, but neither side was quite sure of it. There was more than the customary amount of gossip afloat concerning the operations of Cudahy and Ream, and the impression seems to be gaining ground that they have about closed up their deal. Cudahy, it is said, has been working the privilege crowd for a week or ten days, and not until yesterday did the crowd get "onto it," and when they put the price up on him to-day, a considerable share of the buying was set down to the two men named. The range this forenoon was ⅜@½c, and the close was ⅛c lower than the opening, viz, 77⅜@77½c for May, and 79c for June. The highest point touched was 77⅝c for May, and 79⅝@79¾c for June. The 1 o'clock quotations were lowest. Private cables were quiet. No important change in position or price is noted.

MINOR GRAINS—In corn and oats the market is stagnant and nearly lifeless.

PROVISIONS—Provisions reported feebly near the opening. Warren and others bid the market up a little, and then sold about three times as much as they bought, putting prices down 5c for pork and 10@12½c for ribs as compared to yesterday's final figures. The offerings of ribs were notably heavy and the shrinkage in values was most plainly manifest in that quarter.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat broke on New York gossip discrediting the export business and on further rumors of a general strike of the Knights of Labor on the Chicago roads. It rallied later on the reported working of quite a quantity of wheat by leading shippers. Provisions were weak and lower. The grain fleet is expected to begin to move from here on Monday.

2.40 p. m.—Puts on May wheat 76½@76⅝c; calls, 77¼@77⅜c.

Chandler-Brown Co.'s Report.

The following report of Chicago's speculative markets is furnished the BEE by W. P. Peck, Omaha representative of Chandler, Brown Co., of Chicago and Milwaukee:

Cables were steady and firm this morning, and wheat opened firm at 77⅜c for May delivery. Mr. Miller wires: "Ream is surely out of the market. The Cudahy crowd are still in and holding the market down to work out. Every indication is bullish, and a very short time will start a boom. Buy wheat."

Corn—Quiet and steady.

Provisions—Easy.

2:30 p. m.—Everything weak and lower.

OPTIONS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
WHEAT—				
April	73⅝	74	72⅞	72⅞
May	77⅜	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞
June	79⅛	79⅝	78¾	78⅞