ALL THE NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

Prominent Citizens Indulge in a Lively Shooting Scrape at Arborville.

A SUICIDE NEAR BEATRICE.

A Loverless Young Lady Kills Herself at Hastings—Joseph Cook Talks About Modern Wonders—Other State News.

A Bloodless Shooting Affray.

YORK, Neb., April 28.—[Special.]—A shooting scrape occurred at Arborville, a village in this county, Monday evening between L.S. Loomer, a prominent citizen of this county, and a Kentuckian named Charles Curtis. The fracas grew out of an old neighborhood feud, and the parties have repeatedly had trouble before. Loomer and Curtis met in a store in Arborville, when Curtis pulled a self-cocking revolver and commenced to shoot. Mr. Loomer jumped on him and grasped the revolver and succeeded in disarming the would-be murderer. He was arrested and bound over by a local justice of the peace on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. Two other warrants were issued by Judge Bennett to-day for the arrest of Curtis on charges of carrying concealed weapons and of being a dangerous character.

Cook's Modern Wonders.

YORK, Neb., April 28.—[Special.]—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered his great lecture on the "Seven Modern Wonders of the World," at the M. E. church last night under the auspices of the college. In a lecture of over two hours in length he mentioned first the seven ancient wonders, and then in a forcible argument named the following seven modern wonders: Speed of inter communication between nations, self reformation of the hermit regions, parallel advancement of education and representative government, the prospective moral alliance between the nations, the triumph of Christianity in our country, the fulfillment of the Biblical prophecies, and the establishment of a scientific super-naturalism The speaker is a pronounced hater of the liberal leagues and has a soft side for the Chinese.

A Young Lady Suicides.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—A young lady by the name of Dora Tipton attempted suicide last evening by taking arsenic. She is now lying at the point of death and her recovery is considered extremely doubtful. She was impelled to the rash act by the unfaithfulness of an old lover, who deserted her for another.

A Farmer Hangs Himself.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—Mr. Peter Jansen, of Fairbury, brought in the news that Mr. George Bond hung himself in his barn this afternoon. His wife was the first to discover him, and immediately gave the alarm. Mr. Bond was a respectable and prosperous farmer sixteen miles west of here. The cause of his rash act is as yet unexplained.

A Probably Fatal Accident.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—Martha Hurst, a 13-year-old passenger on this afternoon's B. & M. train, walked off from the train near Harvard while it was running at full speed and was badly injured. She was brought to this city and placed under the care of physicians. Her recovery is extremely doubtful.

Struck for Higher Wages.

FREMONT, Neb., April 28.—[Special.]—Men employed in laying pipe for the water works struck for higher wages this morning. They had been getting $1.50 per day, but this morning they refused to go to work unless their wages were advanced to $1.75 per day. There are about fifty men employed, mostly Swedes and Danes. The strike has caused considerable excitement and lots of talk.

More Indians for Buffalo Bill.

LONG PINE, Neb., April 28.—[Special.]—W. F. Cody's agent, Mr. Burke, is now at Pine Ridge agency, getting Indians for the "Wild West show." They now have about thirty-five and want to get about fifteen more which are of both sexes, of different ages. Mr. Nelson and family of ten are among these. Mr. Nelson was an Indian scout, in 1850, for the government, and for the last thirty years has been trading and living with these (Sioux) Indians. He has several boys who can speak English and Indian fluently, being taught in the school at Pine Ridge. Among the other Indians are some of the most noted chiefs who a few years ago were as wild and bloodthirsty as any of the uncivilized tribes of to-day. The present company will be a great improvement over last year's, as the colonel has undergone great expense in enlarging the show in every way. There will also be a herd of forty buffalos with the show. Mr. Burke will return to Omaha in a few days with the Indians, which probably will be taken direct to St. Louis, where the show will be on exhibition in about a week.

Good Riddance.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—The Times' special says Merudy Jones, a notorious negro, was killed by a mob of citizens about midnight last night, near Auburn, Ky. Monday night Jones entered the room of two respectable young ladies and tried to chloroform them. He was captured by officers who were taking him to jail, when a mob seized Jones. He attempted to escape and was shot down.

Children Cremated.

ERIE, Pa., April 28.—Mrs. Lawson, prior to going shopping, locked her children in a room. The house took fire. The firemen rescued two children alive, but they will hardly survive. The baby was forgotten and consumed with the house. Several firemen were badly burned.

It Was a Frightful Lie.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—A dispatch to the Associated press states that the report of the terrible tragedy in Seward county, Kansas, published this morning, proves to be a canard.

The Later-Day Tweeds.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The trial of Jaehne, the aldermanic bribe taker, is fixed for May 10th.

A BOOKBLACK'S LUCK.

How Pat Higgins, of New York City, Amassed a Fortune out West.

New York Star: Pat Higgins, of Denver, Col., who is estimated to be worth at least $100,000, formerly kept a bootblacking stand at the corner of Broadway and Ann street. In spite of his wealth he dresses as he did then, except on state occasions, and is still engaged in blacking boots, though he does less of the manual work than he did when barely making a living in New York city. He now employs many assistants, and is said to have stands in several Colorado towns, and in Tombstone, Arizona. He was well known to New Yorkers doing business near the City Hall park during the latter years of the war and for several years afterward. He was in the bootblacking business previous to the breaking out of the war, but gave up his brush to serve two years in the navy.

He then returned to his old stand on Broadway, and lived in a tenement house in the Fourth ward. He was able to add to his earnings by selling papers, but even when making $5 a day at his blacking stand he continued to live in the cheap rooms he had occupied when $1 a day was good pay. He was an every-day sort of Irishman, unpretentious, hard-working and sober. He could have dressed well, but he did not care to, and wore only a common flannel shirt and trousers in summer time, with the addition of a pea-jacket in winter.

Pat had ideas and aspirations that were far above his station in life. He was very proud of his two daughters, whose mother was dead. They were always neatly dressed, and went regularly to church and to school. When they grew up he closed his Broadway stand, and, saying good-by to the few friends at the cruller and coffee-stands near by, he left New York and took his children to their aunt in Chicago. He went on to the Black Hills. Pat did not open a saloon or locate a claim or gamble. He opened a modest little shanty with a chair in it, and hung out the legend; "Boots blacked inside." Whenever a miner came to town he always went first to the barber's, then to Pat's place to get a shine, and then he was ready to paint the town.

The miners paid Higgins in gold dust, and 25 cents was the price of a shine. The dust was not weighed, and Pat got more than a quarter's worth oftener than he got less. He saved every cent possible. He had no expensive habits, never dressed up, seldom drank, never gambled, and was making from $10 to $20 a day. Then he sent to New York for the illustrated papers. There wasn't a news stand in the Black Hills at that time. Every man and woman subscribed through Higgins for one or more of the illustrated papers. He bought them for 10 cents and less by subscribing for the year, and sold them for 25 cents, and even as high as 50 cents and $1. Competition soon began. Higgins stayed till profits began to fall off very perceptibly, then moved on to the next frontier town that had no bootblack and no newsdealer.

When Pat got as far as Leadville he found he was worth several thousand dollars. He selected the First National bank of Denver as his bank of deposit, and he has ever since done business with them. Probably to-day he has $50,000 on deposit there. Not long after he went west, Higgins began sending occasional orders for $100 worth of blacking and brushes to New York firms. The scrawling handwriting and doubtful standing of the unknown customer caused feelings of misgiving with some firms at first, but the promptness with which the little Irishman's drafts were honored by the First National of Denver, set at rest any doubts, and Higgins had become a very valuable and much appreciated customer at a well known brush house in Beekman street, and also at a blacking manufactory which is advertised on every rock and fence.

Not long ago a traveling man for the brush house hunted up Higgins. He found him in Tombstone, Ariz. Higgins was the same man, with the same prudent ways and modest desires, but with the same lofty ideas and fond pride of his daughters. He had just been to Chicago to see them. They were being educated at the best schools there. Having seen them, he had returned contented, and with as firm purposes as ever, to his cabin and his brush.

The traveling man induced Higgins to have his picture taken in his everyday clothes, with his pet dog at his side. Higgins loved that dog very dearly. They traveled together. When Higgins went from the Black Hills to Leadville he walked, only occasionally getting a ride on an emigrant wagon. Higgins was waked up one night by the barking of his dog. The barking grew fainter, and finally ceased. In half an hour the dog returned, wagging his tail. He had led a band of Indians on a false scent.

Woman's Mission.

Woman's Journal: The end of woman is to marry and raise up a family. She starts out in this direction when she carries a doll in childhood. Your girl who leaves home and goes out for herself does so because she has failed to find the man she wants to marry. By and by she does find him, and when she does she drops everything and goes with him. She stops short in her music, her acting, her art, her literature or whatever it is, because, after all, her instinct tells her to marry, and she follows her instinct instead of reason.

A man can marry and go ahead in the particular pursuit or profession he has chosen, but the woman stops and subjects everything to the one duty of wifehood. That is the reason women do not succeed as well as men. They fall short. Grant all this for the sake of argument. Admit that it is the general mission of woman to marry and raise up a family. But I am now writing about the exceptions. There are exceptions to all classes, all rules, all theories and all philosophies. Most women do marry young, and that is right. That is as far as most of them want to go. They are fitted for this sort of life, and have no desire or fitness for another.

But are you going to make one kind of a girl do this when it is a straight-jacket and an abomination to her? In other words is she to marry simply for the sake of marrying, and "settle down" simply for the sake of settling down? Why not allow her to follow her natural bent as well as the young man? True, she may, as my objector says, find some man, while herself following a successful career, whom she will love and whom she will marry, thus cutting short a work that might othewise have been rounded out and made complete. True, women are not as completely successful as men in the more independent pursuits of life. But the point I wish to make clear and emphatic is that society, and the woman herself, and the man she marries, and all direct or remotely concerned, are the better for her having done something for herself, however little.

I repeat that the self-reliant woman is a civilizer. The busy world is improved by her having been a participator therein. Her words are gentle and kind, and her presence is a restraint to the headlong impetuosity of men. Even though she may not remain long with us single, let us be thankful that she has come at all. If she falls in love and marries, even at the sacrifice of an independent career, her life after all is not in vain. Her own views have been broadened, her sympathies have been deepened, her capacity for enjoyment made greater and her scope for usefulness widened. I say again and again, let the ambitious girl see what she can do for herself.

He Had Been Married Twice and There Was Nothing Strange About it.

Arkansaw Traveler: "So you have been married twice?" said a man to a friend whom he had not seen for several months.

"Yes."

"Of course we can talk as many others could not, so now tell me which one of your wives you liked better."

"No difference."

"Like your second wife just as well as you did your first?" "Just the same."

"How long after your first wife died did you wait?" "She ain't dead."

"Ah, you were divorced?" "Yes."

"Where is she now?" "At my house."

"What, do you allow her to remain there?" "Yes."

"What does your wife say?" "It is her choice?"

"Well, well, I never heard of such an affair. There, sir, is the foundation for a novel."

"Oh, no, nothing strange about it. You see, shortly after being divorced from my wife I married her again."

A New Industry.

Usher & Russell are about to remove their large machine shops to Omaha. Next Monday they will commence building on the block they have secured in Bedford Place. This will be a big thing for Omaha, but it will also be a big thing for those who secure lots in this popular addition. Cunningham & Brennan, 1511 Dodge street, will give all information about lots in Bedford Place.

THE IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Aspiring Cities Send Their Orators to Plead in Their Behalf.

WHAT THE COMMISSION WILL DO.

An Anti-Monopoly League to be Formed—Democrats Figuring on the Coming Election—Other Interesting Iowa News.

Locating the Soldiers' Home.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—The commission to locate the soldiers' home resumed work this morning, listening to the claims of the different cities. Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of a Congregational church of Dubuque, made the leading speech for that city, and the most finished speech of the day. It was a splendid oratorical effort, and under the charm of his eloquent words the commission and the lobby from rival towns very nearly concluded to end the contest right there in favor of Dubuque, but managed to delay long enough to give the other places a chance to be heard. Ex-Governor Gear gave a plain business statement of the advantages of Burlington as a suitable location for the home, and he was followed by Representative Culbertson, of the same city, who supplied the rhetoric for a florid speech on the same subject. J. B. Grinnell set forth the beauties of his town, and Judge George Wright, of Des Moines, made an eloquent speech in favor of locating the home at Colfax. Speaker Head spoke for Jefferson, and then the day was gone.

To-morrow morning the oratory will flow again, and if the commission carry out their present programme, they will start at 3 p. m. on another junketing trip to visit the ten or eleven places that are active applicants for the home. The plan now is to go to Indianola; thence to Burlington to-morrow night; leave for Cedar Rapids Friday morning; then to Marshalltown, Jefferson and the northwest, returning in time to begin balloting, for the law requires that they shall begin to vote on the seventh day.

One of the commissioners says to-night that he will not travel or do any work of inspection on Sunday. This may upset the junket, for there is not time enough to make the trip and get back Monday without using Sunday.

The board of trustees of the soldiers' home met to-day and organized by electing General J. M. Tuttle, of Des Moines, president, and ex-Senator Russell, of Jefferson, secretary. The terms of office of the trustees were selected as follows: C. W. Burdick, two years; S. L. Davis, two years; M. A. Merrill, four years; J. J. Russell, four years; J. M. Tuttle, six years; Captain Madison, six years.

Democrats in Council.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—The leading democrats in the state have been in session here to-day with their state central committee, planning for the campaign. They decided to leave the selection of the date of the state convention to the executive committee, with the understanding that it be held in the latter part of June. The general sentiment of the conference was in favor of making a vigorous fight on state issues, with special efforts to elect the secretary of state.

The board of managers of the Brown impeachment trial have been in session all day arranging a plan of trial. Subpoenas for several witnesses were placed in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms and will be served in a few days.

Iowa Anti-Monopolists Organize.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—[Special]—The persistent abuse heaped upon the anti-monopoly members of the last legislature by the corporation organs is bearing fruit. At a quiet conference of the most conspicuous anti-monopoly republicans held in this city, it was determined to organize a state anti-monopoly league for effect on the primaries of both parties. Branches will be started in each county of the state. A fuller meeting will be called in the near future and a complete organization effected.

A Boy's Mysterious Death.

DES MOINES, April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—The 14-year-old son of Mr. O'Rourke, a farmer living about six miles from Commerce, in this county, was found dead in his father's barn this morning. He had been gone from the house but a few minutes when found dead. No marks of violence were discovered.

Probably a Murder.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, April 28.—The body of L. Platt, a stock buyer, was found this morning in a pond near Jessup, Buchanan county, with a bullet hole in his head. He had not been seen since last week, when he was supposed to have a large sum of money in his possession.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The military road leading north-west from the city is to-day the most frequented of the entrances to the city. This is because it passes by Orchard Hill where C. E. Mayne is selling most beautiful lots at from $450 to $650.

What Young Ladies Should Do.

Do be natural. A poor diamond is better than a good imitation.

Do try to be accurate, not only for your own sake but for the sake of your sex. The incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standard argument against the equality of the sexes.

Do observe. The faculty of observation, well cultivated, makes practical men and women.

Do try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Do be ready in time for lunch, if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.

Do avoid causes of irritation in your circle; reflect that home is the place to be agreeable.

Do be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Do cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of society; to say nothing of advantages it will be to you when you marry; every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener makes a delightful wife.

Do be contented: "martyrs" are desirable; a cheerful, happy spirit is infectious; you can carry it about with you like a sunny atmosphere.

Do avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling. Both are to be condemned; there is no use for either one of them. If you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, hold yoor tongue altogether. Silence is golden.

Do be truthful; do avoid exaggeration. If you mean a mile, say a mile, not a mile and a half. If you mean one, say one, and not a dozen.

Do, sometimes at least, allow your mother to know better than you do. She was educated before you was born.

St. Paul Moving.

The office of Mr. Nash, general agent of the C., M. & St. Paul railroad has been removed to the corner of Farnam and Fourteenth in the Paxton hotel. He will be found in the professional company of Messrs. Borden and Currier

REMOVE THE RESTRICTIONS.

The Omaha Board of Trade Recommend a Bill for the Relief of the Union Pacific.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Exposition building. The attendance was the largest and most representative of the business world of Omaha of any that has been held in many weeks.

The meeting was called to order by Max Meyer. Mr. Nattinger acted as secretary.

B. F. Smith was called for, and in stating the object of the meeting, said that the business interests of Omaha were liable to be seriously affected by rival roads of the Union Pacific extending their lines into country which should be tributary to Omaha. "At a meeting held a short time ago, the committee which had called this special meeting was appointed, to report as to the best manner of looking after the interests of the city.

"The Union Pacific road is restricted, while the hands of other roads are free. Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill to enable the Union Pacific to build branch roads and to use the surplus, with which, at the present time, not a mile of road can be constructed, at least not before considerable time should elapse. The wants of Omaha require that these branches should be built as soon as possible."

He then read the bill introduced by Mr. Van Wyck, and asserted that it afforded no relief such as Omaha and Nebraska needed. They wanted branch lines, and wanted them immediately. He then read the bill which the committee had prepared, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the Union Pacific Railway company is hereby authorized and empowered to lease, purchase or make operating or traffic arrangements with any railroad built by any other railroad company, organized and existing under the laws of any state or territory; or aid such company in the construction of its road by subscription to its capital stock, or to guarantee its first mortgage bonds, or otherwise, for the purpose of forming a connection of said road with said Union Pacific railway; and, for the purpose of building and acquiring such branches, extensions and feeders thereof as will enable it to secure and hold the traffic and business naturally tributary to said Union Pacific railway.

Provided, That such aid shall not be furnished, and such lease, purchase or arrangement shall not be valid until the same shall have been ratified by two-thirds of the stockholders of said railway companies.

And Provided, further, That this act shall not authorize the Union Pacific Railway company to aid, lease, purchase or make any other arrangement with any railway company to an amount in excess of the actual cost to said company of its road, equipment and appurtenances.

Sec. 2. Congress reserves to itself the right to alter, amend or repeal this act whenever the public interest may require it; but such repeal shall not affect the validity of any action taken under the power by this act granted prior to such repeal.

This bill, Mr. Smith said, would untie the hands of Union Pacific and enable it to build several hundred miles of road this year. It would leave it free to accomplish all that the city of Omaha desired.

He had drafted a series of resolutions bearing upon the subject, which he asked leave to submit to the meeting. They are as follows:

Whereas, Extensive new sections of country, tributary to the Union Pacific Railroad company are being rapidly settled up and branch lines of other railroad companies are being projected and now in process of construction into such territory, while the Union Pacific Railroad company is prohibited by the laws of congress from an equal opportunity to assist in building branch lines into such territory for the protection of its own business, and, thereby, to the great injury of the future business interests of the city of Omaha and of all Nebraska; and further,

That it becomes imperative that such legislative action shall be immediately taken in congress as will remove the present restriction and enable the construction of such branch lines, the present year, as a longer delay will defeat, in a great measure, the object sought to be obtained; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Trade of the city of Omaha, that our senators and representatives from Nebraska, at Washington, be requested to urge upon congress the immediate passage of the bill herewith attached, which is intended to secure the relief needed to enable the immediate construction of such branch lines by the Union Pacific Railroad company; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with the proposed bill, be forwarded to the important business cities of Nebraska and Wyoming, and, when approved and signed by the business men of those communities, the latter be requested to return the same to the secretary of the Omaha Board of Trade.

A. J. Poppleton was called for and said that the Union Pacific, by virtue of its own interests, worked for the benefit of Omaha, and every citizen was benefitted by it. The Northwestern and the C. B. & Q. were interested in carrying freight and passengers by Omaha, thereby getting the long haul. The Union Pacific had to fight handicapped by federal limits and restrictions, which the other roads did not have. It could not lend its credit, even in matters absolutely essential. It was, therefore, but simply a question of time when bankruptcy would come, and the road would fall into government hands and be run as a political machine. The company could do nothing in any direction, situated as it is. With the proposed law, $10,000,000, as President Adams said, could be raised in one week by capitalizing new roads at their actual cost. There had not been a mile of road built under the Union Pacific auspices since 1876 where there was one drop or one dollar of watered stock. Originally, the main line was capitalized at $100,000 or $170,000 per mile, and the branch lines had leveled that down to less than $30,000 per mile. Mr. Adams and Mr. Ames were to be credited with reducing the interest charged by over $500,000—a marvel of financial management. But the road needed now the power granted by this bill, and ought to get it. The Van Wyck bill was impracticable and impossible to work under. The constitution of the board of directors, itself, provided for by it would be sufficient to ruin the road. No such board could ever be got together for the proper management of the road. He preferred to let the government lend the money with the stock and bonds in the present hands. The proposition to recover anything from money paid to the government was absurd. He was strongly in favor of the bill reported by the committee and urged its adoption by the board.

A vote was then taken, and the bill was unanimously approved.

Mr. Colpetzer was then appointed a committee of one to ascertain when the Nebraska congressional delegation should arrive here and make arrangements for a conference between them and the Board of Trade upon the bill in question.

Messrs. Wakefield, Colpetzer, Smith and J. A. McShane were appointed a committee to have both the bill and the resolutions above mentioned printed and circulated for signatures throughout the city and state and the territory of Wyoming, and afterwards returned to the secretary of the Board of Trade of Omaha.

It was also resolved as the sense of the Omaha Board of trade that the railroads connecting this city with the east should place upon their lines at least one train a day, for Chicago, which should run at the rate of at least thirty-five miles per hour.

Adjourned.

That Nebraska is a tree-growing land is demonstrated by the beautiful planted grove which crowns Orchard Hill, where a lot costs at most but $650, ten per cent down, balance on easy terms.

CONQUERING HERO, HAIL!

Omaha's Salutation to Gen. George Crook Upon His Return Home.

BANQUETTED AT THE CLUB.

The Scene Around the Board—Speeches by Mayor Boyd, the Guest, Gov. Warren, Judge Thurston and Others.

The Banquet.

From 8 until 8:30 o'clock last evening the friends of General Crook grouped around him in the luxurious parlors of the Omaha club. Commendation for his success in dealing with a savage foe, and congratulations upon his safe return, wiled away the fleeting time. At the latter hour to the strains of a pleasing march, and supported on the one side by Governor Warren of Wyoming, and the other by Mayor Boyd of this city, the guest was escorted to the banquet hall. The general's friends followed in the following order:

FRIENDS.

James E. Boyd, Governor F. E. Warren of Wyoming, T. L. Kimball Dr. G. L. Miller, Ezra Millard Lyman Richardson, C. E. Yost, J. J. Dickey, J. W. Morse, J. E. Markel, J. H. McConnell, J. M. Thurston, M. H. Goble, William Hamilton, D. S. Barriger, G. W. Lininger, B. F. Smith, J. S. Collins, W. J. Hancock, C. H. Dewey, E. C. George A. Hogaland, F. E. Moores, A. C. Dawes, J. H. Dumont, Max Meyer, Levi Carter, E. W. Nash, Charles Balbach, W. V. Morse, H. H. Meday, Edward Peck, W. H. McCord, L. Drake, L. Bradford, C. N. Deitz, F. Colpetzer, W. H. Megquer, Lieutenant D. V. Kingman, Major C. J. Wilson, Major George B. Dandy, Major R. H Hall, Major Guy V. Henry, Colonel Samuel Brack, Colonel T. A. McParlin, Colonel C. M. Terrell, Colonel J. C. Hawkins, Colonel W. P. Carlin, Captain C. O. McCauley, H. Kountze, Joseph Millard, E. C. Snyder of The Republican, S. F. Woodbridge World, M. J. Costello Herald, L. S. Reed, C. P. Gnow, William Coburn, W. T. Bechel, F. J. Ramge, Dr. V. H. Coffman, Dr. James Peabody, H. T. Clark, John C. Cowin, J. A. McShane, J. H. Wakefield, F. H. Davis, E. S. Bierbower, J. G. Taylor, J. T. Clark.

The tables described a mammoth E. The perpendicular outlined the table of honor. Snowy linen, gracefully panelled with prone-like trails of smilax; fruit and floral designs, rich in quality and ingenious in conception made fascinating the well-laid board. Smilax was trained about the chandeliers, and from the side boards came the perfume of fresh and beautiful flowers.

In the middle of the place of honor sat the guest, on his right Governor Warren, on his left Mayor Boyd, next T. L. Kimball and then Dr. G. L. Miller.

The other gentlemen were seated at the arms of the board. Some of them were in dress suit, the others in Prince Alberts. The stiffness of formality had been set aside, the first course found everybody conscientiously enjoying the viand and indulging in cheerful interchange of thought. This peculiarity characterized the remainder of the feast. The menu card was beautifully gotten up, and emblazoned with the following sentiments.

He is a soldier fit to stand
by Ceasar
And Give Direction!

Be bright and jovial among your guests
to-night.

The least drop in the world I do not mind;
Cognac's a noun I never yet defined.

The title page bore the following in bronze: "Complimentary Banquet to General George Crook, U. S. A., Omaha Club, April 26, 1886."

The last page was embossed with a tomahawk, also in bronze. This caused quite an amount of speculation during the evening and was the subject of many witty remarks.

THE MENU:

Consomme Macedoine
Olorosa Sherry

Boiled Pompano — Potato Croquettes
Cucumber Salad — Haut Sauterne

Frog Legs Sautee with Mushrooms
Cold German Asparagus, Sauce Remonlade
Chateau Belair

Roman Punch — Cigarettes

Roast Snipe stuffed with Truffles
Lettuce and Tomato Salad — Condon Rouge

Roquefort Cheese — Crackers — Celery — Frappe

Strawberries — Ice Cream — Cake
Fruit — Cafe Noire
Cognac — Cigars

Course after course and vintage after vintage passed, and at the end, three hours had been passed in an almost imperceptible manner. At 11:40 Mayor Boyd arose, as did also the guest, the latter modestly gazing before him, the former delivering the following characteristic and appreciated welcome:

MAYOR BOYD'S WELCOME.

Nearly four years ago, as mayor of this city, it was my privilege to preside at a banquet tendered by the citizens to General George Crook on the eve of his departute for Arizona. Regretfully we saw him leave us, as he, with a true soldier's alacrity, responded to the stern call of duty. On that occasion all Omaha united as one person in bidding him God-speed. To-night I feel that I am highly honored in having the pleasure on behalf of our people in welcoming him back as commander-in-chief of the department of the Platte. [Applause.] And in bidding him welcome—yes, a thousand times welcome—I but faintly express the sentiments of all, citizens and soldiers alike. I know I voice the feeling of everyone in Omaha, and, may well add, all Nebraska, when I say the keen regret at General Crook's departure in 1882 is only equaled by the heartfelt joy at his return in 1886. [Applause.] by the thought that the heroic soldier, distinguished citizen and genial gentleman, so well known to the nation and so prominent in the story of its wars, will be again among us as of old—a sharer in our prosperity in our onward and upward progress. [Applause.]

When General Crook first assumed command of this department Indian depredations in western Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota were of almost daily occurrence. In Indian warfare, as in all other contests, the opposing party must be worsted before satisfactory terms can be agreed upon. General Crook's plan in dealing with Indians is, first to whip them then treat them as human beings, and after having made terms to keep faith with them. It is extremely difficult for an officer to fight Indians and sustain his reputation, but the name of George Crook will always "shine untarnished on the rolls of fame." [Applause] and no matter in what field his duty may be cast, his deeds will add new lustre to the page of history.

The day spoken of by the Prophet Isaiah, "When the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," is still afar off, for,

"War must be
While men are what they are, while they have bad
Passions to be roused up, while ruled by men,
While all the powers and treasures of the land
Are at the back of the ambitious crowd,
While injuries can be inflicted, or
Insults offered; yea, while rights are wroth
Maintaining, freedom keeping, or life having,
So long the sword shall shine, so long shall war
Continue and the need of war remain."

This being so let us hope that our army may ever be officered by such gallant and patriotic soldiers as General Crook has proved himself to be on many a bloody battle field. [Applause.]

You will find, general, it is true, a larger and more beautiful Omaha than you left in 1882. New faces will meet your gaze on the busy thoroughfares, but amid all the changes carved by the chisel of Time, there is no change in the welcome Omaha has for you. [Applause.] There can be none, for we recognize you as one of "ours," united to us by every tie that can be strong and endearing. It is the "old guard" you see around the festive board, earnest, hearty, enthusiastic in its greetings, and they only represent the large army of your well wishers in the Department of the Platte.

Our welcome to General Crook and his brother officers to-night is all the more heartfelt because we know that he was as anxious to return as we have been to see him in our midst again. In him we greet not only the warrior crowned with fresh laurels, but also the staunch and tried of Omaha and her people. Let me then once again, as mayor of this city, say welcome to this distinguished soldier, citizen and true friend, General George Crook. [Great applause.]

GENERAL CROOK'S REPLY.

I am unable to express the very great gratitude I feel toward you for this kindly expression of your feeling for me upon my return, after my departure some years ago. I desire to express the pleasure I experience to be with you here to-night; also the interest I have always taken in your city. I have watched its growth since 1875, and take a pride in it and its people, and like Pat Malloy, although my pockets are empty I return to you with my heart full of joy.

GENERAL COWIN.

General Cowin said that if Mayor Boyd had received no list from the committee of arrangements, he did not know how he found out the speaker's name. It was a satisfaction to him to be present and to extend a welcome to George Crook. Many years ago he was one of a distinguished party on the great mountain sides of West Virginia, and in that number was General Crook, and the great man who has now gone from this earth for ever. He was reminded to-night, of the place, and the influence made upon General Grant by the appearance of the first white flag which rose above Vicksburg. Notwithstanding the danger, the privation, the sleepless nights, greater than all these, the soldier found an enemy in the traitors whose prejudice and censure teemed in certain parts of the northern press. No one who has experienced it can fail to appreciate the feelings of the guest, who, when on the stony mountain pass, ignorant as to whether or not death might not come from behind a shelter, did his duty nobly and well, despite the censures of an unfriendly press who knew no more about the matter of which they wrote than if they were in the Fiji islands. [Applause.] We recognise that General Crook has done his duty and his whole duty, and it is to the credit of our whole press that not one word of censure has been breathed against him here. We bid welcome to-night to one who has stood the test among those in charge of Indian affairs, better than any one the government ever intrusted with the charge of the Indian.

JUDGE THURSTON.

It seemed to him but a little time since they had gathered to pay a tribute of admiration and respect to a departing commander and citizen whom we love. It had been well said by the chairman that the regret we experienced when General Crook left us is equalled only by the joy we experience at his return. We congratulate the general upon his success, after four years of hardship in a strange land, and who now returns crowned as it were with success. He has come to our city of Omaha to enjoy peace, the pleasure of association, its education, its civil life, its hospitality and the greetings of his friends. I wish it were possible for me to-night to fully express the admiration I hold for General Crook as a soldier and a citizen. The fact that I am speaking in his presence, prevents me attempting to voice it. Last winter, after I had recovered from a rather dangerous illness, I met with Judge Baldwin on the street one day, and he said 'John, in getting well again you have deprived me of the opportunity of delivering the best effort of my life.' General, in coming home alive, you have deprived me also of the opportunity of delivering the best effort of my life, and you do not know, now that you are alive, what good things would have been said of you if you had only come home dead. [Laughter]. And I hope it may not be in the lifetime of anybody here to survive the death of General Crook. [Applause].

GOVERNOR WARREN.

Governor Warren spoke of the esteem and love the people of his territory had for General Crook. He had saved them in '75, '76 and '77, when a man could not safely go to his barn on the Union Pacific lest he might be murdered. They named their counties after him, and they named their babies after him, and he felt it would not be long before the growth of Omaha would send him out to Cheyenne to be with them forever. When the time came to ship the fort they could put it on a flat car and Cheyenne would pay the C. O. D.

GENERAL CARLIN.

Speaking of the pleasure it afforded him to welcome General Crook, he knew the same feeling was entertained by all the Fourth infantry, the regiment which sent General Crook forth. It had produced great generals. It was father, mother and brother of such men as Grant, Sheridan and Crook. He was glad to see him return, but he was sorry he would be compelled to leave so soon.

Other speakers followed in eulogistic remarks until 2 o'clock, when the banquet board was deserted.

The Musical Union orchestra entertained the gathering with most delightful music.

A cough—annoying. Red Star Cough Cure—satisfying. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Actor Davis' Big Diamonds.

Philadelphia Record: The suit of Charles L. Davis, the actor, of "Alvin Joslyn" fame, to recover from S. M. & S. R. Fridenberg an alleged overpayment for diamonds was tried on Thursday before Judge Biddle. In May, 1883, Mr. Davis purchased from Samuel R. Fridenberg, one of the defendants, a pair of diamond ear-rings, a diamond bracelet, and a diamond butterfly. It was alleged for the plaintiff that the stones in the ear-rings were represented to weigh forty carats, and that $2,000 was paid for them, at the rate of $50 a carat. Subsequently Mr. Davis had the stones weighed elsewhere, and found they did not weigh quite thirty carats. The testimony of the defense was that Mr. Davis saw the stones in the window and admired them. He was told the price was $2,500, and he finally purchased them for $2,000. He said he wanted them for a theatrical advertisement, and asked to have them billed to him at $17,000. This Mr. Fridenberg declined to do. Mr. Davis' friend, Mr. Stanley, was the only person who made any statement as to the weight of the stones. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

BILIOUSNESS

Which may be termed

AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER,

And can be cured by that grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

"I suffered with biliousness and disordered liver and would frequently throw up bile. I procured a bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator and after using about one-half of it was completely cured. One of my lady customers told me the other day that Simmons Liver Regulator completely cured her of sick headache.—H. OLDS, Druggist, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"During the last six months I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons Liver Regulator, and for several months I have been as stout and hearty as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied that it is all it is recommended for bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it and they agree it possesses all the virtues claimed for it.—A. H. HIGHTOWER, Conductor on M. & W. R. R.

WHEAT CONTINUES WEAK.

Holders of May Options Losing Hope and Closing Out Their Deals.

CONSERVATIVE TRADERS TIMID.

Delivery for Other Months Somewhat Stronger—The Cattle Market Demoralized and Flat—General Market Figures.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 28.—[Special Telegram.]—WHEAT—Wheat opened weak and lower, and there was a continuation of the liquidation that has been the feature of the market for the week. The great army of miscellaneous investers, who have been standing by their trades in May wheat through weary waiting in the hope that something might turn up to help them, have been unloading. Many have renewed their grip on later months, but the majority seem to have relinquished their hold entirely and closed out their long standing trades. A great quantity of property thus situated has come upon the market latterly, and values have been depressed seriously by reason thereof. The bulk of wheat has been absorbed by a limited number of steady buyers, a few heavy commission houses having appeared as purchasers all the way down from the top. Opinion is divided as to whether the property is concentrated as a preliminary to a twist, or whether the process of "evening up" has been going forward on an enormous scale, and it is the uncertainty on that point that makes conservative traders timid at this juncture. For May delivery wheat sold down to 77⅝c, and June to 79¼c, which proved to be the bottom. The market slowly rallied, and for the last hour and a half of the morning session the range of prices held steadily within ¼@½c of the closing yesterday. Cables were encouraging to the bulls, and the latter tone was rather healthier, though dispatches that wheat was heading out in the southwestern Missouri country warned traders that there will be a harvest time.

CORN—Corn was active and weak to-day and values were lower. May dropped ⅜@½c, but June held up steadily.

OATS—Oats were about the firmest article in the cereal list.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were steady and only a moderate business passed. Changes in quotations were inconsequental, and the condition of the market remains as reported for several days past.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat opened lower and limp this afternoon on a revised report that five instead of twenty-five boat loads had been taken for export this morning in New York. The market rallied and the close was only a shade below 1 o'clock. Other articles were without important change.

2:40 p. m.—Puts on June wheat, 79⅛c; calls, 80⅛c.

Chandler-Brown Co.'s Report.

The following report is furnished by Chandler Brown Co., of Chicago and Milwaukee:

Wheat opened ⅛c off from last night's closing, price, 79⅜c for June, advancing to 80⅛c, then declined to 79⅛c, advancing again to 80⅜c and finally closing at 80⅛ at 1 p