# RIOT AT ROOS' ROAD RANCH.

An Aged Gentlemen Brutally Assaulted by a Trio.

TWO HARD CASES CAPTURED.

Juvenile Thieves—Board of Education—Cricketers—Changing Troops Suburban Trains—Minor Mentions.

**Riot at Roos' Road House.**

Roos' road house, just outside the city limits, on Leavenworth street, was the scene of a disgraceful riot about 10 o'clock last night in which an aged gentleman named Steele was horribly beaten by the proprietors of the place, who in turn narrowly escaped the vengeance of a mob composed of the injured man's friends. Steele has been employed on the construction force of the Omaha Belt line and, while working near Roos' place, run a bill at his bar. Roos went to the contractor who had employed Steele and asked that the amount due him be kept out of the latter's wages. The contractor refused to do this and referred Roos to Steele himself. When Steele went to Roos' place last night Roos asked him about the bill, which he said amounted to $6.25. Steele denied that he owed so large an amount. Hot words followed, and resulted in Roos making an assault upon Steele. Though an old man, Steele held his own well and would have been a match for his assailant had he not been pounced upon by Roos' two sons, young, able-bodied fellows. The three assailants then treated Steele fearfully, knocking him down and pounding him in a horrible manner. They ceased their brutal assault only when they discovered that their victim had sustained a broken limb in the melee. Some of Steele's friends had arrived by this time and he was picked up and removed from the place. When his fellow employes learned how he had been assaulted and abused their anger knew no bounds, and a party of them started for Roos' place, determined to revenge the outrage. Their purpose would undoubtedly have been carried out had they not been met by other and more sober employes and citizens, who succeeded in averting a riot. As it was, the party took possession of the place and for an hour or more a scene of great confusion prevailed.

Steele was removed to St. Joseph's hospital and given the necessary medical attention. In addition to his broken leg he has sustained serious cuts and bruises about the head and face.

TWO HARD CASES CAPTURED.

**McCarthy and Paltmadh, Two Cass County Thieves, Captured by the Omaha Police.**

On Saturday night Captain Cormick effected the capture of two men who are the leaders of a gang of thieves and who have been wanted in Cass county for more than a year. They are Vic McCarthy and Mike Paltmadh. Both men were indicted by the Cass county grand jury about a year ago on the charge of hog stealing, but managed to evade the officers and make their escape. They are well-known characters, and are supposed to be the leaders in a number of grand larceny offenses which have gone unpunished in Cass county. They have made their headquarters near Plattsmouth, and have been the terrors of owners of horses, cattle or any other live stock that could be easily stolen and run out of the county. Since their indictment by the grand jury a year ago Sheriff Eickenbarry, of Cass county, has spent a good deal of time and money in an endeavor to effect their capture. A reward of $50 was offered for the arrest of the men, and all of the police authorities of the state furnished with descriptions of them. The search has been unsuccessful, however, until on Saturday evening, when Captain Cormick and Officers Matza and Harrigan, who were returning from the cigarmakers' picnic, met the two offenders on the Bellevue road and placed them under arrest. The fugitives became as dumb as clams upon their arrest and had nothing to say whatever. They were quietly removed to the police station and a telegram sent to Sheriff Eickenbarry, notifying him of the capture. That gentleman arrived in the city on Sunday, and on yesterday returned to Plattsmouth with his prisoners. He was greatly pleased at having accomplished the object of a year's work, and feels that the arrest will result in the breaking up of the gang of thieves that has infested Cass county for several years, committing all manner of depredations and successfully evading justice at the law.

McCarthy, one of the prisoners, is a brother of the McCarthy who killed a man with an axe at Papillion in December, 1883.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**The Georgia Avenue School Bids Rejected—The Text Book Question—Last Night's Meeting.**

A meeting of the board of education was held last evening, all of the members being present.

A number of applications for positions as teachers and janitors were received and referred to the proper committees.

The committee on text books were instructed to procure mathematical charts and Gaggy's anatomical studies for use in the schools.

It was decided to allow the school children a holiday on Monday, May 31, in order that they may take a part in the decoration day services.

The secretary was instructed to place a telephone in Lake school and to provide the Lake and Pacific schools with city water.

The committee on buildings reported that they had let the contract for an addition to Lake school for $7,000.

There were twenty-four bids presented for the erection of the new school building on Georgia avenue. The bids were opened by the board when it was found that the lowest bid for the construction of the building was $25,990, and ranged from that to $30,000. This amount being greater than the limit allowed the board the bids were, on motion, rejected and the clerk instructed to advertise for new bids.

A special meeting of the board will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon to confer with the architect of the proposed building with a view of making certain changes in the plans that may lessen the cost of the structure.

The question of providing the schools with free text books the coming year was then discussed. Mr. Copeland moved that the secretary be instructed to advertise for bids from the publishers for furnishing the text books. This brought up the question of quantity and the motion gave place to one offered by Mr. Livesey, that the superintendent of schools be requested to furnish the board with an estimate of the number of books of the different kinds that would be required for use in the next school year.

Superintendent James spoke concerning the adoption of new school readers. He did not think it advisable to order a complete set of readers of any series. It was his experience that students learned more rapidly, and did more effective work by a change of series of readers than by a change of grade of the same series. He also recommended that the use of the fifth reader be discontinued, in the grades below the high school, as the selections in the fifth reader now used are beyond the comprehension of the students below the high school. As a substitute he recommended the use of two series of fourth readers.

After a desultory discussion of minor matters the board adjourned to meet in special session at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

**Two Times Eleven.**

The regular weekly meeting of the Omaha cricketers with the B. & M. eleven took place Saturday with the following result:

OMAHAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bubb, c Laaffe, b McPherson | 0 |
| Seall, c and b McPherson | 5 |
| Broatch, b Vaughan | 0 |
| Griffiths, c and b McPherson | 0 |
| Wynuller, b Vaughan | 1 |
| Clark, b Vaughan | 0 |
| Brown, run out | 1 |
| Lucas, b Vaughan | 1 |
| Townsend, not out | 0 |
| Myers, b McPherson | 0 |
| Spalding, b Vaughan | 0 |
| Suffield, run out, went in first | 27 |
| Byes | 5 |
| Wides | 1 |
| Total | 41 |

B. & M.

| | |
|---|---|
| McPherson, b Griffiths | 6 |
| Vaughan, run out | 4 |
| Taylor, b Griffiths | 10 |
| Francis, b Griffiths | 6 |
| Laaffe, b Griffiths | 4 |
| Roberts, b Griffiths | 4 |
| Purdon, b Griffiths | 14 |
| Gavin, run out | 1 |
| Sandborn, b Broatch | 0 |
| Schoon, run out | 2 |
| Grube, not out | 1 |
| Byes | 2 |
| Wides | 1 |
| Total | 55 |

**Juvenile Burglars.**

On Sunday night a young lad, only 8 years of age, named Johnnie Bushman, was picked up by the police, charged with the attempted burglary of H. Ditzen's grocery store, on South Thirteenth street. The little fellow was taken to the city jail, and there confessed that he was one of a party of four young lads who had been carrying on a general petty larceny business for some time. He said that the other boys, who were larger than he, would break out a pane in a store window and then put him into the building to do the stealing. He had entered Mr. Ditzen's store in this manner on Sunday afternoon and was helping himself to tobacco, crackers, etc., when he was caught by Mr. Ditzen. He gave the names and description of his partners, and was allowed to go to his home, to be called upon as a witness when his accomplices are caught.

**Changing Troops.**

The Second infantry, from Department Columbia, will replace the Fourth infantry at Forts Omaha, Niobrara and Robinson, headquarters at Fort Omaha. The Fourth infantry will be distributed as follows: Headquarters and four companies to Fort Cour d'Alene, major and five companies to Fort Spokane, one company to Boise Barracks. The company of the Fourth infantry at Fort Leavenworth is to be relieved by a company of the Sixth infantry from Fort Douglas and will go to the Department of the Columbia.

**The Coming Editorial Excursion.**

President Correll, of the Nebraska State Press association, was in the city on Saturday and held a conference with General Passenger Agent Morse, of the Union Pacific, in regard to the proposed excursion of the editors the coming summer. The plans have not been fully arranged as yet, but it is proposed to make an excursion to Portland, Oregon, by rail, thence by steamer to San Francisco, returning by the way of Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver.

**Suburban Trains.**

The suburban train accommodations have been formally instituted by the Burlington route, which will make a round trip rate of 35 cents during the summer to Bellevue and return. Trains leave Omaha at 6, 6:25 and 8:45 o'clock p. m. and arrive from Bellevue at 7, 9:20 and 10:40 o'clock a. m. of each day. The rate, while made to accommodate visitors to the rifle range, will be open to all parties.

The summer garden formerly known as the Tivoli will be reopened to-night with a grand concert by the Musical Protective union, in which one hundred musicians will participate. The garden, which has been greatly improved and enlarged, now covers one block from Ninth to Tenth streets.

Congressman Mutchler, of Pennsylvania publicly endorses Red Star Cough Cure.

**Personal Paragraphs.**

City Engineer Rosewater and wife have returned from St. Louis.

C. M. Moore, of Chicago, is on one of his regular visits to Omaha.

J. B. Pachell, of St. Louis, is in the city and will probably locate here.

Alex Swan, the well known Cheyenne cattleman, came in from the east yesterday.

Sidney Wright and B. Borie, a well known banker of Philadelphia, are in the city.

M. D. Roche of this city, one of Lord, Owen & Co.'s leading salesmen, went west yesterday.

J. S. Gilmore, president of the Rock Island Plow company, Rock Island, Ill., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. Treman.

Robt. Sorenson, who has been mailing clerk for the Nebraska Cultivator for the past year, has accepted a position in the general office of the Nebraska and Iowa Insurance company.

John A. MacMurphy sold the Schuyler Sun to Messrs. Howard and Hastings last week. Mac is going west, maybe, to write up the country. The new men will undoubtedly elect Van Wyck and keep things straight in Colfax county.

Whenyou come to Lincoln, stop at the Commercial Hotel, if you want home comforts. C. W. KITCHEN, Proprietor.

**Afraid of "Caves."**

Workmen on the North Sixteenth street sewer were compelled to work Sunday, on the southern terminus of the drain. The line at this point runs through the "made earth," which fills the bed of the old North Omaha creek. The soil is not yet as compact as that north of it, and besides requiring sheeting, demands as speedy a termination of the work as possible, to avoid rains and the certain caving in of the sides. For these reasons, the force of contractors were Sunday kep busy throughout the day.

For Sale—Household goods at No. 706 North 19th St. for two days.

Captain Bubb, with his company of the Tenth Infantry, went down to the rifle camp at Bellevue yesterday for a ten days practice.

John Gorman has been changed from the position of assistant engineer of the county building to superintendent of the wood work of the same.

Lodge No 11, Switchmans' Mutual Aid Association of the United States, will meet at Cunningham hall on the second and fourth Thursday evening each month at 7:30 p. m., by orders of J. J. Kennady, master.

Union Sewing Machine, 209 N. 16th st.

# NOT A MILLIONAIRE'S CLUB.

The United States Senate Said to Contain Very Few Men of Wealth.

Three Senators from the Pacific Coast Who Possess Enormous Fortunes.

Considerable has appeared lately in the papers about the millionaires in the senate, writes a Washington correspondent in the New York Times. An inaccurate idea exists regarding that body of men. Senator Ingalls once said, in a good humored way, that the senate was "a club of good, honest fellows," and he meant only that, taken by and large, the seventy odd members of the chamber were as creditable to the country as any equal number of men that could be got together from the various states. He was doubtless right in that opinion, and I imagine that he did not desire to relegate to the senate any claims of righteousness beyond those made by all respectable citizens. His remarks, which he has been accustom to repeating freely, undoubtedly gave the cue for the expression, "The Millionaires' club." Let us look over the men from the gallery, assuming, of course, that they are in their places, which, it is sad to say, is taking a purely poetical license.

Suppose we begin with Maine. Very well. The first face we see is that of Mr. Hale, who, surely enough, is a rich man. His large means mostly came to him from his father-in-law, the distinguished Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan. He lives comfortably but without ostentation, and deserves the comforts he enjoys. His colleague, Senator Frye, has only his salary and law practice to live on. He is an earnest, hardworking member, and is young enough to make his fortune yet. Crossing over to New Hampshire, we find that Senators Blair and Pike both live within their salaries. It is said that the former occasionally takes a timid "flier" in the real estate of his beloved state, but in a very small way, and not, I am assured, with gratifying success. Both these men are quiet, modest men, and their choice is creditable to the legislature of their state. In Vermont Senator Edmunds is probbaly the wealthiest member of the upper house from New England (excepting Mr. Hale). But he is a lawyer of pre-eminent ability, and had he deserted politics ten years ago might have gathered in enough large fees in his profession to have made him a very wealthy man indeed. He is not inordinately rich now. Senator Morrill throughout his long life has been economical in his habits, has saved a reasonable amount of money, but is not even to be called rich.

How is the outlook in Massachusetts? Not a rich man! Senator Dawes is very poor. As I heard him say the other evening, he began life as a farmer's boy and had never known anything but toil and struggle ever since. His colleague—Mr. Hoar—is to-day at a financial low-water mark. What little means he had was recently lost in attempting to build a home for his declining years at Worcester. Much sympathy is felt for him by his fellow senators. The old Montagues and Capulets of Rhode Island are not here any longer. Their places are filled by two men of moderate means. Senator Aldrich is as handsome as anybody on the floor He is in trade at Providence—groceries, I believe. He attends to his duties carefully and systematically. Senator Chase is a quiet Quaker, who lives scrupulously and within the limit of his salary. Senators Platt and Hawley are almost too well known to need mention. The first is a studious and active man, without large means, and the second is the editor and mainspring of a Hartford newspaper. He is rich only in ability and friends, though he has made his journal an excellent property.

Leaving New England, the middle states may be briefly scanned. In New York Senator Miller is only relatively a wealthy man. He undoubtedly enjoys a good income from his manufacturing plant and his patents. But his money was all made before he went into politics, and his success is creditable in every sense. "Our own Evarts" is rich only in his bright intellect. His capacity for exacting large fees is commensurate only with his talents. But he has no great vested interests, and his income must suffer greatly by his presence in the senate. In New Jersey Senator McPherson is fairly entitled to be called rich. He accumulated his fortune by thoroughly commendable business methods. I do not think he claims to be a millionaire, but his friends assume that he is. His colleague, Senator Sewell, is a sturdy product of hard work. He is comfortably situated in life, and no more. He owns a pretty house in Camden, and manages the large railroad properties intrusted to his care, with shrewdness, Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, is in very humble circumstances financially. He has no greed of money in his composition. Senator Cameron is worth probably $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. His father was identified with many of the great improvements in his commonwealth, and during his long life gave his son and successor the benefits of his experience and wisdom. The son is a shrewd business man, and knows a safe investment when he sees it.

Contentment is the main thing after all. Look at Senators Salisbury and Gray, of Delaware. They dwell in a snug little state, where a modest income is not held in disrespect, and where their salaries suffice to make them independent. Neither man is rich, and neither has the taint of avarice in his blood. Senators Gorman and E. K. Wilson, from the adjacent state of Maryland, are comfortably fixed, so far as the world's goods go. Neither can complain of poverty, but they are far from the border lands of wealth as fixed, for example, by the Pacific coast or Fifth avenue.

Suppose we hasten westward. Both of Ohio's senators are very rich. There is no disputing that fact. But how of Indiana? Senators Voorhees and Harrison are not Crœsuses by any means. The "Tall Sycamore" is rich in a fund of humor as exhaustless as the asphaltum lake at Trynadad, but money does not haunt his dreams or his pockets. Harrison is a good liver, a quiet, agreeable person, who warms up occasionally and deals hard political blows, but he is not rich. Senators Logan and Cullom, of Illinois, come under exactly the same category. Gen. Logan may be worth $50,000 or $70,000, but not more. His public life is pure and untainted, and he owes his greatness not to any influence of money, but to his sturdy and imperious honesty. Mr. Cullom resembles President Lincoln in other respects than facially. He is poor. A hard worker, he finds little time for social festivities and less to accumulate wealth.

The northwest does not disclose to our sight any very rich men. In Michigan Senator Palmer has accumulated a fortune in the tobacco trade. It has been the slow work of years and the result of much chewing on the part of the well pleased customers, but Senator Conger is still poor, and his devotion to the duties of his public life threatens to keep him so. Crossing the lake to Wisconsin we we find two excellent specimens of the great northwest. Senator Sawyer is rich above the average, but makes no parade of it. Senator Spooner has only his youth, quick, bright talents as a lawyer to earn his fortune for him. He lives on Capitol hill, quite near Senator Ingalls, and gives his best energies to his constituents. He is—with Kenna, of West Virginia—really one of the promising young men of the senate. In Minnesota neither senator can count his wealth as greater than many of his neighbors. Senator Allison, of Iowa, inherited a large part of his wealth, but it is not fabulously large. His colleague, Mr. James F. Wilson, is a neat, gray bearded old gentleman, who has comparatively little means.

In Kansas both senators are dependent on their salaries.

But the Pacific coast?

Yes; the senators from California, Oregon, Nevada, and, by a stretch of geography, I might include Colorado, are known to be very wealthy. Senators Stanford, Fair and Hearst have more money than all the members of the senate and house put together, I suppose. Senator Jones has got rich again from his Alaska mines.

But the solid south?

True, it is solid in its poverty. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, is a rich man, I suppose. Senator Camden, of West Virginia, certainly is worth three or four millions, and Senator Mahone, of Virginia, has probably one million to bless him when he leaves the chamber. Senator Brown, of Florida, has probably half as much, but that is the end of the story. The southern senators are poor. Possibly five out of the thirty have an income as great or greater than their salaries. There is little use in naming them.

Now that I think of it, I am satisfied that there are as many rich men in the house as in the senate. They will be harder to find, but they are there.

**The Increase of Storms.**

*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

It does not seem possible any longer to question the assertion that violent storms are increasing in number and intensity. Doubtless that increase is far less than the imagination, filled with pictures of recent ruin and forgetful of the past, would suggest. Still, we can hardly doubt that it is real. This season they have been unusually numerous and destructive. The summer months have not yet begun, and there is scarcely a section of this country which has not borne its blow. From almost every state has come, at one time or another, a report of ruin, while the hurricanes of this week have covered the whole of the great middle belt of the continent as far east as Pennsylvania. And as if to show that no special cause, but some great general influence were at work, the very latest report of the tornado details its ravages in Spain. What can be the cause underlying this vast demonstration must be a subject for interesting conjecture. There is not as yet even a tenable hypothesis. From such effects as were wrought at Sauk Rapids we turn away completely mystified. But when these storms begin to put their deadly girdle around the earth entire, it seems that we ought to find at least some plausible speculation. There is none.

The electrical accompaniments are too marked to have evaded observation, and it has been suggested that the enormous increase of machinery, upon every belt and pulley of which electrical energy is constantly accumulating and passing off to storage in earth or air, together with the multiplication of electrical circuits for which the earth acts as a ground wire, may have some causative connection with these atmospheric phenomena. The conception of the earth as a vast Leyden jar, at whose discharge the elements are convulsed, is an interesting one, but too fanciful. It can hardly receive substantial support from science. Beyond such guesses there is little to be said. But there is one thing that we do know, one disturbing influence which we have done our best to accelerate. It has passed beyond question that the progress of forest destruction is an important factor in the production of climatic excesses. The increasing denudation of the earth's surface tends to make extreme changes. The root-filled reservoirs of the soil do not retain a rainfall to be doled out as vegetation needs, but the bare earth alternately bakes under the sun and sheds the storage of the clouds into destructive torrents. The moisture of the air is not drawn out gently, but is accumulated until it rushes down in fierce sheets. Temperature is not graduated to suit the requirements of animal and vegetable life, but fierce heats and freezing cold destroy the equability of a temperate clime. The million electrical conductors which existed in every leaf of the forest are withdrawn; and the consuming energy, like heat and moisture, is accumulated until it vents itself in violent explosions. Whatever be the first or final cause of the storms which now draw to themselves attention never given before, they find an effectual aid and promoter in the felling of our forests. The economic advantages of forest preservation have been admitted in theory and spurned in practice. Perhaps the subject will command a better allegiance when we are made to understand that we are not only cutting from under us visible sources of wealth, but are adding annually to the resources of the dreaded tornado.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

The following transfers were filed May 15, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency:

Charles Blakslee and wf to Franklin B. Brayton, lt 11 blk G, Shinn's 2d add Omaha, w d—$1050.

Geo Armstrong and wf to Herman J Meyer, lt 6 blk 6 Armstrong's 2d add Omaha, w d—$3,600.

Union Pacific R R Co to Elias L Emry, ½ of ne¼ sec 1-15-9 Douglas Co, w d—$498.

Edward H Drew, single, to William V. Morse, w½ of lt 2 and n½ of lt 3 blk 194, Omaha, w d—$12,000.

Matthewson T Patrick and wf to William F McMillan, lt 9 blk 3 Patrick's 1st add Omaha, w d—$450.

William F McMillan, single, to Charles O Lobeck, lt 9 blk 3 Patrick's add Omaha, w d—$750.

John T Bell and wf to Henry C Carstens, lts 1, 2, 3 and 4 Fairview, Douglas Co, w d—$1,200.

Charles K Sherman, single, to Eliza P Houston, lt 13 blk 14 West End add Omaha, w d—$1,100.

Oscar Liddle, single, to Elizabeth Kuhlman, n 67½ft of lt 9 se¼ of se¼ sec 27-15-13, Douglas Co, w d—$540.

George H Boggs and wife and others to Alice S Kuhn Whinnery, lt 3 blk 10 Omaha View, Omaha, w d—$600.

Patrick W Lynch and wife to Thomas Treuberth, lt 6 blk 6 S E Rogers add Omaha, w d—$1,600.

Albert S Billings and wife to Flora M Wright lt 10 blk 3 Marsh's add Omaha, w d—$2,150.

P C Himebaugh and wife to Hanne Schmidt, lt 29 blk 1 Himebaugh's add Omaha w d—$250.

Alfred R Dufrene and wife to Mary J King, lt 12 blk 6 Parker's add Omaha, w d—$3,600.

Wm E Clarke and wife to Mary J King, lts 5 and 6 blk 3 Hanscom place Omaha, w d—$4,100.

Jacob C Denise and wife to Julia M Cain, lt 17 blk 1 Denise's add Omaha, w d—$675.

E B Cole and wife to David Kaufman, lts 8, 9, and 10 blk 1, Saunders and Himebaugh's add Omaha, w d—$750.

Samuel E Rogers and wf to Minnie Michalson, lt 6 blk 9 Kountze's 4th add Omaha, w d—$700.

Algernon S Paddock and wf to Jay G DuBois, lts 8, 9 and 10 blk 6 Jerome Park, Omaha, w d—$1,800.

Isaac S Hascall, single, to James E Riley, lt 2 blk 10 Kountze's 4th add Omaha, w d—$1,250.

George W Megeath and wf to John J Lanktree, n 150ft of lt 29 Burr Oak add Omaha, w d—$2,100.

Lars Rasmuson and wife to Peter Rasmuson, lt 5 blk 2 Boggs & Hills 2d add Omaha, w d—$2,000.

Caroline Blumle and husb to Julius Nagle, w 125 ft of lts 57 and 58 Hartman's add Omaha, q c—$1.

Laura Patterson, widow, to Palmer Belden lts 25 and 26 Terrace add Omaha, w d—$4,000.

Augustus Kountze and wf to Isaac S Hascall, n½ of lt 1 and w 77ft of s½ of lt 1 blk 8, Kountze's 4th add Omaha, w d—$500.

Isaac S Hascall and others to The Public, Hascall's subdivision sec 5-14-13 Douglas Co, —dedication.

# AN AMERICAN ADVENTURESS.

Death at Nice of Fanny Lear, Alias Hattie Blackford.

HER WORLD-WIDE NOTORIETY.

Numerous Escapades in America and Europe—Her Liaison With a Russian Grand Duke, Nephew of the Czar.

Fannie Lear, the famous adventuress, whose death at Nice was announced by cable the other day, was known to thousands in Philadelphia, her home and birthplace. Her mother and child, the former now a gray haired old woman and the latter a young lady grown to womanhood are both living here in retirement. Her father's church is still standing, the house she was born is quite unchanged, and some of the men who were her victims and some who no doubt were as much or more to blame are among the prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

Up to the time of her marriage Hattie Ely, which is her true name, had nothing more to her detriment than the vanity, ambition, and willfulness that are so often accompanied by such great beauty as she undoubtedly possessed. Her father, the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, named after his maternal grandfather, who was chaplain to congress, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Alexander as pastor of the old Third Presbyterian church, at Fourth and Pine streets and became the most prominent minister of the denomination in Philadelphia and one of the most prominent in the United States. He was of Puritan stock and both his father and grandfather, on both paternal and maternal sides, were ministers. This is the sort of ancestry that Fannie Lear came from. Ministers for three generations on her father's side and her maternal grandfather's.

After Dr. Ely's death, while his widow was traveling in Virginia, Hattie, then 16 and very beautiful, accidentally met with a young man named Blackford, who was employed as a freight clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad freight office at Parkersburgh, W. Va. From a casual meeting on the train she fell in love with him. He followed her and a week afterwards, while the mother and daughter were on the way to Philadelphia, Hattie left the train on the pretext of going to buy a sandwich and allowed her mother to go on alone. Joining Blackford they drove to a convenient clergyman and were married. At the time she was very mature and precocious. Within a year her husband began to go to the bad. Whether she had anything to do with it is not known. He became addicted to drink and their life was unhappy. She became gloomy for awhile and then gay. Her husband died. Many conflicting stories of his death exist, and it is hard to tell how it was caused. Some blamed his wife, but he was at this time a physical wreck, and it seems most probable that he committed sucide. Just after the war the widow came to Philadelphia with her child and began to attract great attention. For a while she was employed in the mint.

Her first unpleasant notoriety was one summer at Long Branch, where she cut a great figure and was much talked about. Then she came to Philadelphia and began to be socially ostracised. She was next prominent at the Moya ball, and her name was associated with the famous man about town John Tobias, who afterward married "Daisy" Elliott. On one occasion she said: "John you are the most notorious man in Philadelphia, and I am the most notorious woman, and I think we owe it to society to get married." At one time she seriously deliberated on this step. Some time after this she began to figure unpleasantly in the courts and was spoken of as a blackmailer. She brought suit for breach of promise, etc., against a now well-known Philadelphia artist, and, although sympathy was on his side, she secured a verdict of $5,000. Then she endeavored to wreck the domestic peace of her counsel, who was one of the most eminent lawyers in Philadelphia. It is claimed that she entrapped him in an unfortunate position and secured a large sum of money from him. Then she furnished a house on Rittenhouse street, and not only became a notorious character herself and helped ruin many men, but was instrumental in seriously damaging the reputation of a number of prominent women. Her house was the resort of the most fashionable club men and some of the most prominent professional men. There is a prominent city official, now in office, who on one occasion while at her house discovered that under a delusion a lovely and estimable lady was about to be entrapped into her dwelling. At the door he stopped her and saved the reputation of herself and family. About this time there was another case in which she was payed a large sum by a gentleman now prominent in the Philadelphia club and who objected to having his name publicly associated with hers.

Her escapades were almost legion. Finally she was threatened with prosecution, and, leaving here, started upon her foreign career. Her name when she first went abroad was associated with a great racing man and owner of one of the finest yachts afloat, and a short time afterward she began to be notorious in Paris. When Lloyd Phœnix, the New York millionaire, was about to be married, Hattie Blatchford, or Fannie Lear, as she then began to call herself, claimed to be married to him and caused a great scandal in New York. The relatives of the lady he was to marry investigated the charge and found it utterly false, and the marriage was solemnized. After that there was hardly a month in which the cable was not burdened with her exploits. She became acquainted with the prince of Wales, and was for a time a favorite with his set. She was also in with the fast royalty and aristocracy of France, and, it is said, was for a time employed diplomatically.

The culmination of her romance was in Russia. It was in the winter of 1871 that she met one night at a ball the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowich, a cousin of the present czar of all the Russias. At that time she was still a woman of extraordinary beauty. She had dark hair in great profusion, and an imperial sort of forehead, broad, open, and white as ivory. Her dark eyes flashed under her long lashes like diamonds, and were all aglow with wit and kindness. The nose was firm, yet with that delicate aquiline which denotes resolution and courage. The mouth was full and soft, the upper lip small and formed like a bow. Her teeth were as living pearls and her complexion dazzlingly fair. Little feet, small hands and taper fingers, a figure such as a fairy might envy—such is the description of the American beauty who on that night stole the heart of Grand Duke Nicholas. She did not stop there, but stole also the diamonds of the weak young man's mother. The grand duke was a big, heavy, stupid young man, fierce and brutal in his passions, but really not in the least insane, as they pretended him to be. The course of the true love of the "G. D.," as she delighted to call him, with Miss Blackford did not run uniformly smooth. When under the influence of rage or wine "no beggar in his drink could be more foul in his language than his imperial highness, nor did he confine his unmanliness to speech. Truth to tell, he frequently beat Miss Blackford, and one night, in a fit of jealousy, he blackened her eyes and bruised her from head to heel. This gentle act very nearly brought the liaison to an untimely end, for Miss Blackford, holding an American passport, claimed the protection of the United States minister, Mr. Jewell, which would have been afforded her had she not upon the last moment decided upon keeping quiet. The theft of the diamonds was finally discovered, and the adventuress was thereupon escorted across the frontier, while the grand duke was sent far into the interior.

The young woman then returned to Paris, where for a couple of years her low vistoria, with Russian horses, and isvhrostchic, in blue gaberdine and square cap, was one of the sights of the Bois. In an evil moment, while at the high tide of her dubious prosperity, she was tempted to write a book, and in the autumn of 1875, with the aid of a hack writer of the boutevards, she astonished and delighted the Parisian world by a volume entitled "Le Roman d'une Americaine en Russie." The text of the romance was, of course, her liaison with the Russian grand duke, who figured in its pages as the "G. D." Her anticipations were more than justified, and she became the reigning sensation. Her book was suppressed by the police, all copies on sale at the booksellers were released and she herself was ordered to quit Paris at the express demand, it is said, of the royal family of Russia. But the sensation was continued by the sale of her effects at the Hotel Druot. The crowd there on the day the articles were on view was enormous. Some of the things were very handsome, and particularly her drawing room furniture, which was covered with black satin, relieved with puffings of pink. Her dining room chairs were in crimson morocco, stamped on the back with her monogram in gold. Her glass and chinaware were also very elegant, but a good deal abused and chipped. One of the objects that attracted most attention was a long, high book case in fine marquetrie, containing a number of elegant bound volumes. The busts and portraits of the royal family of Russia, were included in the sale, as was also the furniture of the celebrated "weeping chamber," all hung with black velvet sprinkled with silver tears, wherein these art momentos of the most noted passages in the lady's career were placed. A large portion of her wardrobe was also disposed of, including a splendid Chinese embroidered opera cloak, which had been so well known at Mabille and in the Boise.

The Blackford, on her expulsion from Paris, betook herself to Italy, where her charms, always fatal to youths of royal blood, soon entangled the young Count Mirafiori, the left-handed son of Victor Emmanuel, in her toils. But this time the fair American reckoned without her host, or rather without her hostess, for the mamma of the young gentleman, the celebrated Countess Rosina, was not going to stand any nonsense of that kind. So the count, who was, of course, a married man, was informed by his mother that if he did not at once and decisively return to his home and his wife he should be forthwith ordered off on military duty, while the police were charged with the task of politely showing la belle Americaine out of his majesty's dominions. It is said that the fair lady's interview with the chief of police was most amusing. "I'll write a full account of this to the Paris Figaro," quoth she, in a passion. "Madame, will you begin now? Here are pens, ink and paper," was the courteous rejoinder. However, the Italian authorities did things handsomely; they paid all the lady's hotel bills and sent her off in good style. Driven from Italy, the Blackford yearned to return to Paris, and was permitted to do so on condition of her giving up to the French authorities all the letters, portraits, heirlooms, etc., that were presented to her by the Grand Duke Nicholas. All of these curiosities, many of which were highly prized by the Russian imperial family, were disgorged and sent to their rightful owners. The adventuress settled down to a comparatively quiet life in the gay capital and was soon lost sight of by the world at large.

ROBBERS AND MURDERERS.

**Reported Arrest of the Murderers of Train Messenger Kellogg.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—Information has reached Chicago to-night that two men whom the detectives believe to be the miscreants that boarded the night express on the Rock Island railroad and murdered United States Express Messenger Kellogg and then robbed the safe of $20,000 in cash have been run down. Sunday morning succeeding the robbery two strangers took breakfast at the farm house of Orrin Austin, in Kendall county, some miles north of Morris, where the robbery is supposed to have been committed. They insisted on setting with their faces toward the door, and Mrs. Austin accidentally discovered they were armed. After breakfast they hastily betook themselves to a neighboring clump of woods. Many other suspicious circumstances led to the belief that the pair were no others than the train robbers. With the breakfast incident as a clue, the detectives have finally traced them, meanwhile accumulating evidence that they are the right persons. The men have been located in a small town where they are engaged in the cattle business, and have been identified by Farmer Austin. It is talked to-night that the arrests, if not already made, will take place to-morrow.

**Imitating Victoria.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—Society in Tarrytown was thrown into a flutter of excitement this evening by the public announcement that Miss Gracie Morse, eldest daughter of Rev. J. B. Morse, niece of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, had eloped with the family coachman, George Minter.

Rev. Mr. Morse is a missionary preacher attached to Blackwell's Island penitentiary. The family has one of the most spacious and elegant residences in Tarrytown. Miss Morse, now Mrs. Minten, is 22 years old, highly educated and attractive, and has been much courted. Minten is 23 years of age. During the absence of the family to-day they drove to North Tarrytown and were married, returning to the house, intending to keep the matter secret. It became noised about, and they fled and are now supposed to be in hiding in town. The family are very much angered and humiliated over the matter.

Summer coats and vests arrived at Ramge's.

**Nebraska Weather.**

For Nebraska: Fair weather, followed by local rains; slight changes in temperature.

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Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to Dyspepsia, Constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessnes, all caused by a disordered liver or stomach. Simmons Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a good digestion and no interference to business while taking it.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost anyone who will systematically take Simmons Liver Regulator. It has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to Nature.

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# CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Decline in Wheat Marked—Cattle Uneven—Hogs Alone Strong.

THE MARKET GENERALLY DULL.

The Agony Over in Corn—Oats Show General Weakness—Slight Rise Along the Line at the Close.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Wheat was dull and spiritless. The early opening was at Saturday's closing prices, but the market was without vigorous support from any quarter, although the decrease in the visible was estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. Foreign markets came in steady, and frost and storm news was abundant. Outside conditions were favorable to holders, but quotations indicated the predominance of a different sentiment in the pit, for prices slowly but steadily declined from very nearly the beginning. June was the firmest month on the list of futures, and August the weakest. The first hour and the last half hour were the weakest of the trading during the forenoon's session. June dropped off ½c, July ⅝c, and August 1c early, and remained sullenly steady until after 12 o'clock, when a general decline of ⅜@½c took place. The last break was brought about by McFarlan, Roche and others, who acted on New York dispatches, that there was no sale there for the 600,000 or 700,000 bushels that reached that port via lake, canal and river Sunday and to-day. Roche sold about 7,000,000 bushels the last half hour or so and others were not far behind him.

LATER DISPATCHES.

Later dispatches were received by grain merchants that freight room had been engaged in two steamers for 135,000 bushels and that other engagements for a much larger quantity, which has not yet been located, had been made. This news checked the decline and gave it a firmer closing than seemed possible a few minutes previous. At 1 o'clock wheat showed a loss of 1c on June, 1⅛c on July and 1⅜c on August. Trading is now very well distributed through the three months.

CORN—Corn broke ¾@1c, June being the weakest. A good many small traders, who "tailed onto" after the alleged Lester deal of Friday and Saturday, sold out this morning, and the ease with which the market went down under their offerings led the crowd to conclude that maybe there hadn't been a deal after all. The agony in corn seems to be over, at least for the present, judging from the appearance and temper of the crowd in the pit.

OATS—Oats were fairly active and easier, showing a loss in sympathy with wheat and corn of ¼@⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were rather soft at the outset, but hardened up later. Business in a speculative way was dull, and cash trade is described as only fairly active. The closings show very little change from Saturday. Wheat was weak on the afternoon board until toward the close, when the market rallied and carried prices back to the 1 o'clock closing. Lester was a heavy buyer on taking 24 loadloads at New York, and reported at negotiations for more. Corn was easier, and provisions fairly steady.

2:40 p. m.—Puts on June wheat, 75¼c; calls, 76¼c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—CATTLE—Receipts were over estimated this morning, and buyers were bidding decidedly lower. They "hammered" the market lines very hard, but did not succeed in getting prices much, if any, lower. In