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Is the very best eating house in the city. Try it and you will be satisfied.
Bills of fare on the American and European plan.
A $8.50 commutation ticket for $3.
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*PH. GOTTHEIMER, Manager.*
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# CEREMONIES AT CREIGHTON,

Brilliant Commencement Exercises at Creighton College Last Night.

## COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY.

**Threatened Freight War—A Miraculous Escape—An Hour in Jail Brevities and Other Notes.**

**Creighton College.**

It seems but a day since the doors of Creighton college were opened for the reception of students, and yet not less than eight years have elapsed since that well-remembered event. Each of these years, as they have folded into the past, has been signalized by collegiate enterments which have been, in many respects, the marvel of the times. As a rule, the audiences which have enjoyed these intellectual evenings have been of the most representative character, and few of the people composing them felt otherwise than that the cause of advanced education, to those desiring it as free as the wind that blows, was being excellently subserved.

For the eighth time, since the opening of the college, an audience assembled last evening in the hall of the college to witness another of its commencement exercises. Like its predecessors, it was representative, intelligent and appreciative. A number of leading citizens were present. Immediately in front of the stage sat a number of Catholic clergymen, among them being Rev. M. P. Dowling, president of the college, and Fathers Shaffel, S. J., Koopmans, S. J., Rigge, S. J., Jeannette and Daxacher.

The stage was ranged at the back with a row of chairs, in the middle of which stood an attractive row of books and medals, intended for distribution among the students.

Hoffman's orchestra opened with Schleppegrell's "Tourist."

The prologue, an original piece in rhyme, "What Echo thinks of Creighton college," was excellently contrived, Master Roderick Murphy reciting it in a very clever manner, the answers of the echo attracting much attention.

The drill of the elocution class introduced in recitations Masters M. H. Walsh, Bernard Hollo, Edward Maginnis and Samuel Grace. The efforts of these little fellows were warmly appreciated.

Poe's "Bells" was recited by Phil McMillan, assuming the silver, Thos Swift, the golden, E. M. McCreary, the brazen and Harry Cotter, the iron bells. The part of each lad was adapted to his voice. The idea was to many unique, and heartily appreciated by all. The recitations were concluded by an exercise in unison, introducing all the voices as it were as a chime of bells.

The College Glee club sang "Moonlight on the Lake," and to an encore responded with "Boatman, row me o'er the Stream."

The duet by John Mulick and Hartnell Murray, "The Harp and the Willow," was most deservedly encored. The alto voice of Murray was a little weaker than the tenor of young Mulick, but he sang with courage and precision, as indeed did his companion It was certainly a vocal gem.

The chorus "Sunrise" by the St. Cicilia society was remarkable for the purity of the higher voices. Every one of them was as clear and pure as young voices may be, yet, above them could easily be distinguished the bell-like sweetness and clearness of the voice of a little boy named Thomas Swift.

Their prizes were distributed by Father Dowling, president of the college.

The bishop's gold medal which was for christian doctrine, was awarded over seventy-four competitors to Francis Burns.

The Creighton gold medal for elocution was awarded Henry V. Malone.

The medals for excellence in the fourth year was awarded to Thomas J. Russell; third year, James H. McCarville, second year, Hugh J. McCarthy; first year, James Smith; rudiments A, F. B. Lovett; rudiments B, Albert Murphy, and the special prize for christian doctrine earned by F. B. Lovett.

A number of other prizes of books were awarded to other students.

The donors of the medals this year are: Rev. P. J. McCarthy, Catholic Knights of America, Branch 292; Mr. John A. Creighton, Mrs. John A. Creighton, S. D. Mercer, M. D., Wm. R. O'Shaughnessy, ranus Dallone.

The chairman regretted that, owing to the limited time allowed, the debaters could not give as full a specimen of their exercise in debating as they would wish. How much so ever they were inclined to give pleasure to the audience, they felt they could not do so at the sacrifice of the patience of the audience. As they could see in the printed programmes, the debate was couched in the terms, "Are Strikes Beneficial to Strikers and Their Country?"

The first speaker, in the affirmative, John Whalen, contended that they were. He did not intend, however, to include in the list of honest workingmen that refuse of nations, that scum of society, the socialists or, better, anarchists. Were they given a thought other than what would plan their extermination or a word other than would down them to death; it were too much honor done them. They would not be elevated to the rank of labor, neither would labor be degraded to their plans. With the understanding that "strikers" were men of true and upright principles, seeking to improve their conditon, he held that strikes were their only means of defense. A laborer, in the first place was a man equally capable as a capitalist of discriminatng between right and wrong. The laborer differed from the capitalist only in that the latter possessed the advantage of riches, while the former had all the sorrows of the poor. Should only one class enjoy the privileges of our great government. Both were entitled to and should receive the benefits of freemen. One could not enjoy them without the other. If the more powerful stepped over the boundary of justice and oppress the weak, had not the weak the right to resist? Granting that right, it should be admitted that the only means by which they might resist successfully, was beneficial to them. And, he held, strikes were the only means within the power of the poor man. The speaker then drew a powerful picture of the misery of the poor, stinted wages, long hours of toil, squalid homes, pale and languid children and the wasting away of the wife and mother, who suffers for the husband and father with tear-reddened eyes, yet ever hopeful for the future. Were not workmen organized would their demands be harkened to, much less respected? Whether their rights be granted or not, the strike is beneficial to them, as they stand up for justice. And as it was beneficial to them, it must be necessarily so to the government, of which they form the solid flesh and bone.

The first speaker for the negative, Harry Town, told the audience he was not a capitalist, yet he would not defend the capitalist nor condemn the laborer. What was the watchword of strikers and of unions? "Was it not down with monopolies, down with capitalists and their corporations?" Suppose capitalists did go down, what would ensue? Why, such a depression would follow that those now loudest in their denunciation would be most clamorous for their re-instatement. We had railroads to every point, also telegraph, telephones, and ships and countless other industries. All of these required capital. Should capital then go down? Workingmen gained nothing by strikes. They did not injure the corporations so much as the country, its trade and themselves. Their plea was poverty, they complained of long hours and small pay, but will they improve their lot by a series of revolts, by everlasting idleness? The speaker then referred to the case of twenty men, who, although their wages had shortly before that been increased, deliberately debated whether or not they would strike, notwithstanding that they knew that the employment of a thousand men depended upon their action. He did not want to be told that those men were standing up for right. They were not standing up for rights withheld them. They simply saw a chance to raise themselves, even had they to take the steps on broken hearts. That poverty existed among workmen could not be gainsaid, neither could it be gainsaid that the poverty was occasioned by the much abused long hours and short pay. It was a fact that much of it was caused by strong drink and carelessness in saving. If reformation were commenced at home, if the surplus use of beer and whisky were suppressed and care and economy exercised, much of the poverty of the working classes would take wings and fly away. There was where the strike should begin.

The second speaker in the affirmative reviewed the arguments of the young man who preceded him, and held as false the idea that organizrtion among workingmen conduced to violence and mob law. During the recent uprisings in Chicago resolutions condemning such violence had been adopted by sons of labor. Should men of such mould be held dangerous to society? Were they not rather lovers of their country? Now that workmen reaped the golden harvest, who could deny the beneficial effects in both men and country? Who could object to the grand strike which caused John, king of England, to yield to the united barons the historical magna charta. Who could deny the beneficial effects of the strike of the colonists in America against England, the dictator of the world? Who would deny the beneficial effects of Ireland's present strike, whether or not successful? What difference is there in the principle of the thing whether the striker is a nation or an individual? It had been said that all strikes had not been successful, but he held that even when not successful strikes could not be otherwise than successful which originated with a just cause. One step, one rung in the ladder might not be sufficient to enable the climber to reach the height desired, but even that rung led upward and the fixing of it was neither time nor labor lost. One strike might be the lowest rung in the ladder of progress, but by perseverance the ladder would be finished and the object gained. Who should say that with all our strikes the laborer and the country had not been benefitted?

Thomas J. Russell closed the debate. His opponent had lost sight of the fact that capitalists had rights as well as workingmen. No workingman would condemn a fellow worker because he sought to secure a homestead. No laborer would brook that interference which would interfere with what belonged to him. If the laborer had the right to acqure property, he had the right to retain it. So had the capitalist. What law prevented him from becoming richer? What name would be applied to the laborer who would endeavor to prevent a capitalist from exercising that right? It was because they sympathized with the laborer that they opposed strikes. All strikes didn't originate from real grievances. The remedy for the wrongs of workingmen was the ballot box. They should secure men for office who would enact laws which would afford them protection. Let workingmen rise in their might to redress their wrongs, but let them rise at the right time and place and with the strong arm of power when they stood at the polls with the badge of freemen, the ballot in their hands.

The chairman left each auditor to decide for himself or herself as to which side had won the debate.

The subject was finally developed, in so far as the aim of the writers extended. The arguments, however, were not exhaustive, the governing idea seeming to be to avoid extremes and wounding the feelings of auditors, who of course, might be found to espouse either side.

In clearness, and strength and beauty of language, the debate was remarkable for such young people. It was listened to with close attention, and each of the debaters was rewarded by the audience with both flowers and applause

## STILL TALKING ON TAXATION.

**Mr. Read's Latest Complaint to the County Commissioners.**

The county commissioners devoted three hours of their valuable time yesterday afternoon in a discussion with Mr. A. C. Read, the representative of the K. of L. in their kick against the proposed assessment. Mr. Read notified Chairman Corliss of the board that unless the board took some action upon the complant he would compel them by a mandamus writ to act upon the matter.

Mr. Corlis questioned Mr. Read's right to make complaint against the assessment of any person's property without proof that the assessment was not an equitable and just one compared with the property in general.

Mr. Read maintained that all that was necessary was for him to make the complaint upon which it become the duty of the board to examine into the matter and satisfy themselves whether there was any grounds for complaint.

While admitting that he had no specific complaint, and no personal knowledge of the matter in the premises, Mr. Read maintained that the assessment of the personal property of McCord, Brady & Co, Paxton & Gallagher, Edney & Gibbon, W. J. Broatch, Tootle & Maul and A. J. Hanscom, was too low and should be raised. He had no positive knowledge of the value of the personal property of the firms and persons named, but on general principles thought their assessment too low.

The commissioners decided that they could not take any action upon so general a charge and asked for a more specific complaint. Mr. Read said he would prepare and sign a complaint which he promised would contain the desired specific charges.

While the members of the board are disposed to treat Mr. Read's complaints with all fairness, they feel that he is making his attack upon the wrong parties. As far as can be ascertained the assessment of the parties named, with a possible exception, is fully up to the general property assessment of the city. Said Commissioner Corliss last evening:

"I would heartily support Mr. Read if he would get after the right parties. If he would wake up these money lenders who have thousands of dollars loaned out at 8 per cent in Omaha and are not paying a penny of taxes, we would not wait for a mandamus proceedidg to consider the case. The men against whom he complains are the best business men of Omaha, men who are especially interested in the prosperity of the city, and they should be the objects of leniency, if any is to be shown, in the matter of taxes. If Mr. Read will only get after the proper parties he will find the board on his side."

**Off For Europe.**

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hornach left yesterday for New York, where they will be joined by their son, Paul Horbach, who has just graduated from college at Troy.

Mrs. Horbach and her son, Mrs. Caldwell and two sons and Mrs. Cuming, wife of ex-Governor Cuming, will form an Omaha party who will sail from New York on June 30 for a summer's tour through Europe.

## CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY.

**Some Interesting Figures Prepared by the County Clerk.**

The following compilation of figures on the real estate and personal property of the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas was completed by County Clerk Needham yesterday:

REAL ESTATE.

| PRECINCT. | ASSESSMENT, 1885. | ASSESSMENT, 1886. | INCREASE. | PER CENT... | DECREASE. | PER CENT... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omaha, First | 651,745 | 815,765 | 164,020 | 25.4 | ..... | ..... |
| " Second | 901,845 | 1,172,870 | 271,025 | 30.4 | ..... | ..... |
| " Third | 1,740,360 | 1,916,430 | 176,070 | 10.1 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fourth | 1,529,540 | 2,296,430 | 766,890 | 50.1 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fifth | 1,006,705 | 1,131,825 | 125,120 | 12.2 | ..... | ..... |
| " Sixth | 518,030 | 823,770 | 305,740 | 59.4 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 110,575 | 125,800 | 15,225 | 13.7 | ..... | ..... |
| Douglas | 152,300 | 153,000 | 700 | .5 | ..... | ..... |
| Elkhorn | 75,310 | 76,811.64 | 1,501.64 | 2.0 | ..... | ..... |
| Florence | 95,960 | 96,140 | 180 | .18 | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson | 92,565 | 97,065 | 4,500 | 4.8 | ..... | ..... |
| Millard | 119,001 | 107,302.08 | ..... | ..... | 11,698.92 | 9.8 |
| McArdle | 163,786 | 163,690 | ..... | ..... | 96 | .06 |
| Platte Valley | 98,765 | 69,316 | 29,345 | 29.7 | ..... | ..... |
| Saratoga | 107,024 | 107,024 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Union | 115,615 | 115,615 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo | 88,968 | 89,268 | 300 | .3 | ..... | ..... |
| West Omaha | 1,094,013 | 1,094,013 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Real Estate | $8,676,375 | $11,189,454.72 | $2,769,539.64 | 1.66* | $256,482.92 | 1.66* |

PERSONAL.

| PRECINCT. | ASSESSMENT, 1885. | ASSESSMENT, 1886. | INCREASE. | PER CENT... | DECREASE. | PER CENT... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omaha, First | 560,450 | 560,407 | ..... | ..... | 43 | .07 |
| " Second | 130,726 | 146,512 | 15,786 | 12.1 | ..... | ..... |
| " Third | 1,438,238 | 1,529,362 | 91,124 | 6.3 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fourth | 432,642 | 491,161 | 58,519 | 13.5 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fifth | 289,191 | 297,245 | 8,054 | 2.8 | ..... | ..... |
| " Sixth | 116,158 | 146,588 | 30,430 | 26.2 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 64,340 | 65,000 | 660 | 1.0 | ..... | ..... |
| Douglas | 30,090 | 32,950 | 2,860 | 9.5 | ..... | ..... |
| Elkhorn | 24,065 | 22,583 | ..... | ..... | 1,482 | 6.1 |
| Florence | 13,285 | 15,452 | 2,167 | 16.3 | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson | 32,570 | 32,575 | 5 | .01 | ..... | ..... |
| Millard | 43,135 | 43,435 | 300 | .6 | ..... | ..... |
| McArdle | 40,235 | 44,535 | 4,300 | 10.3 | ..... | ..... |
| Platte Valley | 38,215 | 38,215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saratoga | 42,360 | 42,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Union | 31,025 | 31,025 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo | 55,275 | 55,275 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Omaha | 46,805 | 46,805 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Personal | $3,385,893 | $3,568,995 | $317,946 | 10.5 | $7,544 | .10 |

RECAPITULATION.

| PRECINCT. | ASSESSMENT, 1885. | ASSESSMENT, 1886. | INCREASE. | PER CENT... | DECREASE. | PER CENT... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omaha, First | 1,161,185 | 1,379,172 | 217,987 | 18.7 | ..... | ..... |
| " Second | 1,032,571 | 1,319,382 | 286,811 | 28.2 | ..... | ..... |
| " Third | 3,174,618 | 3,665,852 | 491,234 | 15.4 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fourth | 2,059,252 | 2,787,881 | 687,649 | 33.4 | ..... | ..... |
| " Fifth | 1,298,896 | 1,429,585 | 131,191 | 10.1 | ..... | ..... |
| " Sixth | 634,188 | 780,145 | 145,957 | 23.0 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 190,340 | 190,315 | ..... | ..... | 25 | .01 |
| Douglas | 182,390 | 185,390 | 3,000 | 1.6 | ..... | ..... |
| Elkhorn | 128,475 | 128,475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florence | 108,168 | 108,168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson | 97,865 | 97,865 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Millard | 110,025 | 95,326.64 | ..... | ..... | 14,698.36 | 13.3 |
| McArdle | 153,010 | 153,010 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Platte Valley | 108,549 | 111,049 | 2,500 | 2.3 | ..... | ..... |
| Saratoga | 218,514 | 218,514 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Union | 129,415 | 129,415 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo | 231,138 | 237,138 | 6,000 | 2.6 | ..... | ..... |
| West Omaha | 119,963 | 119,963 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total | 494,290 | 494,290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | $11,826,971 | $15,158,445.72 | $3,575,680.64 | 15.8 | $15,168.72 | .09 |

## RAIL MATTERS.

**What a Freight Official Says—Notes and Personals.**

Yesterday a BEE reporter met W. M. Sage, general freight agent of the C., R. I. & P. and asked him what business interests were to be subserved by his presence in Omaha at this time.

"Oh," he replied, "I am just taking a little trip around looking after matters in a general way. I am looking a little after the boys, (smiling at one of them who sat near him). You know they want a little attention as well as we do ourselves. I have been to St. Paul and I've been to Minneapolis and I've been to Cedar Rapids and I don't know how long I shall remain here. Mr. Bird of the C., M. & St. P. is also traveling around. He is out at Aberdeen, and I have just had a telegram from him and I suppose he will drop around here before long."

"And when he does drop in," suggested the reporter, "you people will get together in a bunch and endeavor to keep freight rates from being cut as is now threatened?"

"Well, there has been a good deal said about the freight business being disrupted, but so far, as I can see I don't know of any danger it stands in at the present time. Just before I left Chicago I received a note from the manager of the freight bureau [Mr. Griffiths] expressing a desire to see me, but I did not understand that it was upon the business mentioned. I thought it perhaps a personal letter, because he and I are friends."

"Seen the improvements in Omaha?"

"It is about a month since I was here last. My impression of the town has not changed materially. There are five cities in the country whose growth is marvellous. They are Duluth, St Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City. These are all great thriving places. Duluth especially, which is making exceeding great headway."

"After July 1 your road is to bill freight from this city to all points on your line, is it not?"

"Before I left Chicago I saw that in one of the papers. It was taken from the BEE. Yes, we neglected that for some time, while other roads enjoyed the benefits of it, among the St. Paul. It is an advantage to shippers. It saves time and money. It does away with the delay and trouble of transhipping at the Bluffs. An Omaha man who now wants to ship to Avoca, can do so in a more advantageous manner than he could by shipping here, and transferring over there [meaning the Bluffs].

The reporter subsequently looked for Mr. Griffiths but found he had gone to Lincoln.

THE MILWAUKEE'S FREIGHT AGENT.

Mr. C. A. Bird, the general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, arrived in the city last evening in his special car, earlier than was intimated by Mr. Sage in the above interview. He was unaccompanied and drove directly to the Paxton, and was enjoying his after supper cigar when a BEE representative sought an interview with him. Mr. Bird stated that his trip to Omaha was entirely one of inspection. He has been with General Superintendent Clark on a trip over the company's lines in Dakota and arrived in Sioux City yesterday morning, where Mr. Clark remained in consultation with the business men of that city in regard to a proposed new depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at that point

"Will Superintendent Clark visit Omaha?"

"He will arrive here Thursday morning and will spend the day with the Omaha representatives of the road, and will return home in the evening."

"Has your visit anything to do with the rumored freight rate war?"

"What is there about the freight war?" quickly asked Mr. Bird." "Is Mr. Griffiths your freight commissioner here?"

"I don't know anything about the freight trouble," he continued. "They accused me some time ago of having made a cut in the rates, but there is absolutely no foundation for the charge. The war at present is confined to the passenger traffic, and that was brought on by a fight for business in sections where our freight interests are not in conflict. The only object of a freight war would be one of retaliation, growing out of the passenger troubles. As yet, such a course has not been resorted, to and the chances are that it will not be."

Wearied by the long journey he had taken, Mr. Bird retired to his room at an early hour to rest up for the duties of to-day which, if rumors are to be credited in the least, promise to be arduous.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

General Passenger Agent Morse and General Freight Agent Morse, of the Union Pacific, returned yesterday from St. Paul.

The various departments of the Union Pacific and B. & M. headquarters have been visited by the photograph fiend, who has taken the picture of a large number of the various offices and occupants.

The Union Pacific yesterday sent out to its agents a circular urging the necessity of cleanliness in every branch of the company's service, and the liberal use of disinfectants.

Four car loads of Raymond excursists went east over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific yesterday afternoon.

## A REMINISCENCE OF ROSS,

**The Sword Champion's Exploit in the Zulu War.**

"Every bullet has its billet," is an old saying, but not one in a thousand hits a man, is as true. Duncan C. Ross, the young man who is the champion all-round athlete of America, and who to-day, as a swordsman, challenges the world to compete with him on horseback with sabres, when in the British army, by his soldierly bearing and fearless horsemanship, attracted the attention of Lord Charles Beresford, or "Fighting Charley," as he is called, one of England's brightest young generals. The result was, when the troops sailed for Africa to take part in the Zulu campaign, Ross was amongst them as chief of headquarter orderlies, Lord Beresford being in command of the cavalry. In Africa, on the march to the interior, fully one-third of the troopers were laid low by sickness, Ross undoubtedly through his abstemious habits, and healthy Scotch diet in his youth, almost alone, retaining his gayety and vim, aiding one comrade here, cheering another there, until Zambuka was reached, where good water being available, an article horses and men had been without for thirty-eight hours, camp was pitched, pickets posted, and the worn out troopers sought repose. But hardly two hours had passed before the alarm was sounded and every man that was able, fell into the ranks of his command; Lord Beresford, who is peculiarly English in appearance and manner, with his eyeglass in his eye, enquired of his chief of staff, what the deuce the black beggars meant by kicking up such an infernal row, just as a fellow had got to sleep? No time was given for a reply, the enemy attacked in force, they came in swarms from the cover of what seemed an inextricable tangle of brush. Quietly giving a command. Two hundred men under Major Gillespie fell to the rear with orders to make a detour and surprise the enemy in flank or rear, a desperate plan when it was estimated the blacks were in force to the number of 6,000. Time elapsed, the fighting grew hot, the nigs fell in scores, but for every fallen one, another was there to take his place. Beresford was anxious and longed for the diversion in his favor the detached 200 men would produce, he could bear it no longer, so calling Ross, with a brief explanation as to Major Gillespie's orders and the probable length of his detour, commanded him to bring his force into action at once front, rear, flank, anywhere, so that he struck the enemy; with a salute and, "I understand, General," Ross put spurs to his horse, but not farther in the direction indicated than a few hundred yards, when, suddenly wheeling, he made straight for the massed crowd of blacks, and, shouting like a veritable fiend, plied his sabre right and left, as though at pursuing practice in the riding school, his good angel was there with him, for at the end of twelve minutes his horse fell dead, one of his boots completely cut away, but with a clubbed pistol in one hand and a broken sabre in the other, his tremendous strength was making such havoc that a panic struck his adversaries, an opportunity not lost by Beresford, who, quickly massing his troops, made a charge that sent all before it helter-skelter. The upshot was that Ross was offered a commission, but quietly said he preferred to remain as he was, for he could enjoy himself and have money to spare, but as an officer his pay would not prevent him being always in debt. This is the man Sergeant Walsh is to contest with on horseback Saturday evening.

**"The Grand Duchess."**

A large audience greeted the presentation of the "Grand Duchess" at Boyd's last evening, by the Grau Opera company. The charming opera has been seen here before, but never, probably, to better advantage than on last evening. The parts were all fairly well taken, the singing good, and the jokes devoid of gray hairs. Miss Amy Gordon made a charming Grand Duchess, while W. T. Morgan as Fritz and Louis Carlberg as General Brown were equally good. This evening the Grau company goes to the Bluffs for a one-night's engaggement.


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The state firemen's tournament will be held at Georgetown, August 10 and 12.

## WAHT SCIENCE SAYS.

**The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.**

[In the editorial columns of the New York Analyst, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the folowing beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes of countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of a million chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which finally discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the toothache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athelete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung our her "lanterns of alarm." When the "accident" finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs, and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public, because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world, is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it as unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness, and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear, and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

**Brevities.**

J. A. Lamar, of New Orleans, an own cousin of the secretary of the interior has accepted a position with Bennison Bro's.

Allen Jefferson, a colored fellow, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with having stolen a set of dice from Gilbert's saloon.

The case against George Duval, charged with the larceny of a gold chain from Edholm & Erickson's jewelry store, will be called for trial in district court to-day.

Frank Lyons, a toper who was caught in the act of burning his nose in the sun while drinking from a beer keg in front of a Douglas street saloon, was run in by the coppers and slated with vagrancy and drunkenness.

The suits brought in Justice Helsley's court against Julius Festner, the quandom music dealer, have been settled, for a time, at least. The attached property has been sold, netting about $700. This will not nearly settle all the indebtedness against Festner, but will cover most of the local claims.


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**National Hotel and Restaurant.**

Conducted on the European plan. Mrs. J. Scholler, 1122 Capital avenue, corner of Twelfth.

**For Rent.**

One new seven room house, 38 and Leavenworth. Inquire or telephone I. N. Pierce at poor farm.

Old jewelry taken in exchange at gold value. EDHOLM & ERICKSON, Opp. P. O.

Rogers' best tripple plate knives $1.50 a set only for a few days. EDHOLM & ERICKSON, Opp. P. O.

Rogers' best knives and forks $1.50 a set only for a few days. EDHOLM & ERICKSON, Opp. P. O.

**A Real Estate Bargain.**

44x66 ft on Jackson, near 10th St.; $5,200. W. G. Shriver, opposite P. O.


# A QUIET BULL MOVEMENT.

Wheat Pushed Upwards a Trifle Without the Usual Demonstrations.

PRICES VARY CONSIDERABLE.

**Corn Considerably Stronger and Provisions Active and Higher—Cattle Weak and Lower With Many Offerings Not Taken.**

**CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.**

CHICAGO, June 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—WHEAT—Another very slight improvement in prices entered into to-day's market, but it crept in so quietly and slowly that nobody noticed it. The noise, rush and bustle usually attending a bull market was conspicuous for its absence. A sort of wet blanket was thrown over the wheat pit at the opening, in the shape of private cables which reported wheat weak and depressed, with large shipments of Indian wheat, heavy stocks depressing values, and lower prices looked for. These things opened August at 75c, but it sagged down to 75c¾c. Then, on rumors that Ream was buying it advanced to 75⅝c, but failed to stay there any great length of time, though afterwards recovering beyond the former price. The close of the morning session was easy but steady, prices being substantially the same as when they opened. Not much was sold at 75⅝c, and the decline from that point to 74⅝@75c being quite regular under heavy offerings.

CORN—Corn was stronger, but exhibited little life, trading being mostly of a scalping nature within a small range. Receipts were liberal and shipments good. Liverpool was dull and easy, but New York firm. July sold at 35c@35¼c, and closed at 35c. August closed at 36¼, an ⅛c advance over yesterday.

OATS—Oats were quiet all through the session and prices were without quotable change from those of yesterday.

PROVISIONS—Provisions were active at the extent of the offerings, and the market ruled strong and a shade higher. Short ribs took the lead. Mess pork for August opened at $9.05 and closed at $9.10, and sales were at $9.02½@9.12½. July closed at $8.97½ and September at $9.17½. Lard for August sold at $6.27½@6.32½, and closed at $6.30. September closed at $6.37½, and July at $6.20.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat sold down to the put price, 74⅞c, on the afternoon board on the reported strike of the Lake Shore switchmen. New York was reported as being a free seller here. The latest telegrams were that seventeen boatloads had been taken by exporters in New York. Provisions were somewhat easier. There was rather more life in oats.

2:40 p. m.—August wheat, puts, 74½c; calls, 75¼c.

**CHICAO LIVE STOCK.**

CHICAGO, June 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—CATTLE—As reported yesterday, the general cattle market closed weak, with 8500 fresh cattle. This morning the feeling was still weaker and prices ruled lower. The decline varied from 5@10c for real hardy cattle to 15@25c for other grades, especially half fat, grassy and old fashioned heavy cattle, which were in liberal supply and only moderate request. Both local and eastern buyers acted indifferent, and at the close fully 2,000 cattle remained unsold, including quite a good many desirable cattle. The highest price obtained was $5.25, while 1239 pound cattle sold at $4.25, and rough grassers as low as $3.75. Very few sold above $4.75, and that price was paid for 1300 pound cattle for export. Exporters bought rather sparingly, and in many cases salesmen were compelled to hold over really good cattle for want of decent bids. The general market averaged about 15c lower and trade was decidedly sluggish. Dressed beef men bought native cattle, 943 to 1494 lbs, at $3.75@5.25, largely at $4.25@4.70. Stillers averaging 943 to 1382 lbs sold to them at $4.45@5.00, and Nebraska steers, 1065 to 1376 lbs, at $4.55@4.90. About eighty carloads of corn fed Nebraska cattle were on sale, part of which remained unsold. Shippers and exporters bought sparingly at $4.10@5.25, for 946 to 1515 lb cattle. Exporters paid $4.70@5.05 for 1280 to 1423 lb averages.

HOGS—Trade opened slow with prices rather uneven, some of the divisions a nickel lower, and in others a shade higher. But as the forenoon wore away values evened up more uniformly so that at the close there was little or no change as compared with yesterday. Common and rough sold at $4.10@4.25; heavy at $4.45@4.50; butcher pigs, $4.40@4.45.

**FINANCIAL.**

New York, June 23.—MONEY—On call easy at 1½@3½ per cent.

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