MEMORANDA FROM MEADE.

A Letter On the Conduct of the Battle of Gettysburg.

FIRING OF BIG GUNS ON PAPER.

Explanation of the Pipe Creek Order—Why General Butterfield Was Asked to Remain—The Enemies of Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—A letter hitherto unpublished, written by General George B. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, in relation to his victory at Gettysburg, and which, with comments by Colonel Benedict, of Burlington, Vt., will be published in the Philadelphia Weekly Press' series of war articles to-morrow, is a most important chapter to the controversy concerning General Sickles' conduct in the battle, one which has been carried on in that journal by General Lafayette McLows, General Sickles and Colonel Biddle, of Meade's staff. General Meade's letter holds General Sickles responsible for crippling the Army of the Potomac, and gives entirely new evidence of General Ewell (confederate) in support of the wisdom of the sometimes misconstrued "Pipe Creek order," and explains why General Butterfield, General Hooker's chief of staff, happened to be temporarily by General Meade. This was because, according to the latter, Meade did not desire to withdraw General Humphreys from the third corps, of which he was the mainstay. General S. Williams and General Warren were asked to act temporarily but declined. Under these circumstances Meade says he asked General Butterfield to remain until permanent arrangements could be made. A few days later Butterfield was struck with a fragment of spent shell and left the army. Afterwards General Humphreys accepted the invitation.

The letter says: "My defense against the charges and insinuations of Generals Sickles and Butterfield is to be found in my testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war. I have avoided controversy with either of these officers, though both have allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved, which permitted them to circulate their ex-parte statements, and as you justly say, to distort history for their purposes."

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

MILWAKEE, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Evening Wisconsin from Lake Mills says the boiler of a threshing engine exploded on the Foster farm near Jefferson, Wis., killing five persons instantly. Anthony Kline, engineer and his son; Joseph Lester and his 10-year old boy and Joseph Hass. Another of Lester's sons, aged eight years and a man named Fischer, were fatally scalded. Several other were injured.

The Will of Samuel.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The relatives who went to Greystone on Monday to hear the will of the dead statesman read nearly all took their departure this morning. It is understood in Yonkers that there is some surprise expressed at the bountiful bequests for public benefit. There is no probability of a contest. The testament will be offered for probate to-morrow, it is thought, either in New York or Westchester county.

Cold Water For the South.

JACKSON, Miss., August 20.—In the election to-day this city gave 300 majority against prohibition, but the county was carried by the prohibitionists by 500 majority.

MISER AND SPENDTHRIFT.

A Man Who Was known in New Orleans as a Negro Nurse and in Paris as a Millionaire Planter.

There lived a dozen years ago, on Dumaine street, down in the French portion of the city, an elderly negro, a griffe in color, writes a New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. His dwelling was a rickety old shanty, dating from the ancient days of New Orleans; its shingle roof, rotten and covered with moss and weeds, and the house seemed about to tumble in pieces. It contained but two rooms, divided by a thin partition of planks, divisions merely for the eye, not for the nose or ear.

The front room seemed an old curiosity shop. It was stored with broken furniture, lumber, and odds and ends of every description, but apparently worthless and valueless. The most conspicuous piece of furniture in the room was an immense rusty safe, which took up more than half of it. Here in a capacious and venerable rocking-chair sat day after day an old lady, shriveled up into parchment, and of the august age of 103. She was the mother of the owner of the house, Francois Lacroix, the negro nurse. His life was one of absolute privation, for he allowed himself only the barest necessities. No one had ever known him to pay a cent, beyond what was needed to keep him alive, for food and dress, and even his dress was of the shabbiest and meanest description. For ten months of the year Francois Lacroix lived this life of sordid want; but for the remaining two months he was absent from New Orleans on business.

Those who visited Paris any winter between 1860 and 1870, if they knew aught of Parisian life, must have heard of the millionaire creole planter, Francois Lacroix. No boulevardeur was more thoroughly Parisian than he, or carried more people of the gay capital with him. A man of unbounded wealth, he rushed headforemost into all dissipations and fairly electrified even Paris. His mistresses dressed more gorgeously than those of any Russian prince; his dinners were grander than those of Lucullus; his horses the finest in France. He threw away his money with a recklessness that told of a Fortunatus purse, gambled it away, spent it on cocottes, and lived at a rate that few in Paris could imitate. To have maintained this style would have required an annual income of 5,000,000 francs. Lacroix only lingered two months in Paris and disappeared as mysteriously as he came. Not for good, however, for next year he returned to live over again the same life, eight weeks of profligacy worthy of Sardanapalus.

As Paris always contains a large proportion of Louisiana creoles, the disguise if any was really attempted, could not long be maintained, and it became known that Francoise Lacroix, the creole planter in Paris, and Francoise Lacroix, the negro miser in New Orleans, were one and the same person. By industry and parsimony he had built up, perhaps, the largest fortune in "the Crescent city." Twenty-five years ago his income was $130,000 a year in rents alone, and he held more than $1,000,000 of real estate, including some of the finest and most remunerative property in the city. Of his income, a few hundred went for his home expenses during the ten months of his life in "the Crescent city," the remainder for his two months of Paris.

Year after year went on, even during the war, and long after it. In the height of republican rule Lacroix came to the front in a titanic tax struggle with the republican state government on the question of taxes. Just about ten years ago, in 1874-75, his immense fortune, estimated at over a million, disappeared so suddenly that one might almost believe it was a case of Cinderella, when the golden coach became a pumpkin again. Lacroix's property was seized for taxes and sold. He was offered the money by a hundred persons to redeem it, but refused it. To every sheriff's sale he went, where the property sold at one-hundredth its value. He stood callous and unregardful of what was going on, smiling whenever a piece was sold at an unusually low figure. One week he was a millionaire, the next a pauper.

It seemed impossible to understand his course, and there were many who said that he was insane. There were others who claimed that it was a piece of revenge, worthy of him. Of his two sons one, who promised to be one of the colored leaders of the state, died in the Mechanics' institute riot in 1867; the other was disinherited; and it is said that one of the purposes of old Lacroix in letting his fortune be swallowed up was to prevent that son from getting any portion of it, as he must have done under the laws of Louisianna

Whatever was the cause of his action, however, the Lacroix fortune was wholly dissipated, and the old man disappeared from view soon after to die in poverty.

TILDEN AND THE COMMISSION.

How an Effort Was Made to Induce Him to Speak in Time.

New York Star: I was the bearer of a letter to Governor Tilden from his friends at Washington while the formation of the Electoral commission was being debated, and his views were sought by them that they might be governed in their action in that matter. I reached there in the midnight train from Washington, and as soon as I could reach the governor's house presented his letter, which was very carefully read and reread before he said:

"When do you return?"

"Immediately," I said, "as our friends await your answer."

"The train goes at 1 o'clock."

He had continued his walk up and down the parlor, and I had per force joined him. He was silent for some minutes, when he said suddenly: "Come here at 12 o'clock."

At that hour I called, and the governor and I resumed the walk, he silently and seemingly in deep thought, until I became somewhat uneasy about missing the train. Several minutes were thus passed, when he said:

"Why was I not consulted before?"

"I thought you had been, governor."

"No, sir. I was informed that such a measure was contemplated, and now, at the last moment. I am called on to give my views. He stopped suddenly and said: "I will reply by telegraph or messenger later."

I left in the train, as instructed, and no messenger nor telegram came the next day, and in the meanwhile it was being understood—and that understanding was industriously circulated—that the governor was in favor of the commission. Whether any pains were taken by his immediate representatives to correct this impression, I am unable to say. The work, however, went on, and the belief that Judge Davis would be one of the commission gave confidence to the friends of Governor Tilden, and perhaps urged them to consent to the passage of the act forming the commission.

Another day had passed, and no reply had come by messenger or telegram—and it was known the vote would be taken as soon as the house of representatives met the following morning, the electoral commission act coming up as unfinished business.

That morning at 8 o'clock a telegram came from Governor Tilden of some 200 words or more. The gentleman who was familiar with the cipher was absent, having gone on to see Governor Tilden by the midnight train, but I undertook to translate the message. It was a tedious task, and some two hours or more were consumed in the effort, and when concluded it was delivered to Colonel Pelton, who was waiting for it in the speaker's room at the capitol. It came too late. The vote was being taken and the result has passed into history. The telegram deprecated the "hot haste" which seemed to be pursued by the democratic party, called on them to exhaust all constitutional provisions before embarking on any untried and uncertain remedy, for which they seemed to think there was no provision in the constitution and the laws, but which, he said, contained all that was needed.

Bernhardt's Fight in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro News: The Bernhardt-Noirmont scandal has developed into a genuine comedy, in which none of the leading characters—not excepting the police—have won much credit. The divine Sarah first interfered to prevent Noirmont from taking a trunk away from theatre, calling her a thief, as the latter claims. Noirmont resented the charge with a blow, when a fisticuff encounter took place, in which various members of the company took part. The same night, during the play, and between the third and fourth acts, Sarah drew a whip from her dress and gave Noirmont several blows across the face and shoulders. Noirmont complained to the police official present, but he dismissed the matter on the ground that Sarah was not caught in the act (flagrante). The following day, the 24th, Noirmont went to the police headquarters with her complaint, where a process was procured for the great star. In the afternoon of the same day, as the son and secretary of the latter were passing the Polytechnic, they met the offending subordinate in the street, and at once proceeded to give her a piece of their minds also. Noirmont resented their insult and tried to break their skull with her parasol, but succeeded only in having it taken away from her and thrown over the fence. The Gazeta de Noticas of the 25th very properly stigmatized the conduct of these youngsters, and with the result of calling out a joint card from them, which was published in the Piaz of the 26th, formally stating that the accusation was a lie, and that they were "at home" from 1 to 2 p. m. Whether the good-natured chief of the Gazeta accepted the invitation or not we do not know; but we think it probable that he sent the children a couple of rattle-boxes instead. The police investigation thus far has been a broad farce. Sarah failed to appear on the 26th, as ordered, when the investigation was postponed to the 28th, when it was publicly known that she was to leave for Sao Paulo on the 27th. The appearances are that the majesty of the law is somewhat dazzled and overawed by the superior points of the queen of the tragic stage, and is therefore unable to assert its authority.

The Human Family.

The human family living on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded, on an average 120 to the squre mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded, but everywhere dense, and at points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering interior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race, 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 260,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barberous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to the naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.

Dr. M. B. Croll, cor. 16th and Chicago.

THREE HOURS IN A SWEAT BOX

The City Fathers Hold a Long-Winded Meeting.

A POLICEMAN'S WATERY GRAVE.

The School Board's Finances—A Serious Cut—Matrimonial—Commissioners' Work—Back to Erin—Other Local.

The Council Meeting.

The city fathers were dressed down to their fighting weight last night and worked for over three hours with the thermometer away up in the nineties. All of the aldermen were present except Mr. Goodrich.

A communication was read from the mayor approving the ordinances passed at the last meeting of the council.

A nomination was read from the mayor appointing J. J. Galligan as chief of the fire department. The appointment was confirmed by a unimous vote.

James W. Way and Henry Rohwer were appointed by the mayor as commissioners of adjustment. Confirmed.

Samuel Bell was appointed by the mayor as special policeman in the Fourth ward. Referred to committee on police.

A number of contractors' estimates for grading, paving and other public improvements were allowed.

The contracts with Katz & Callahan and Stuht & Hamel for grading, and the contracts with J. E. Riley and James Fox for sewer work were approved.

A petition asking for the curbing of Chicago street, from Sixteenth street to Twentieth street, was referred to the commitee on paving, curbing and guttering.

A petition of J. F. Coots, asking for the removal of a house from Jones street was referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

The city physician's report showing that there were 115 births and 101 deaths in the city for the month of July was received and filed.

The residents of Twenty-first street petitioned to have the width of the street reduced to eighty feet. Granted.

A protest of H. A. Jenson against the opening of Kennedy street from Jackson to Leavenworth was referred to the city attorney.

The residents of Hanscom place complained against the packing house of Yergen, Harris & Fisher, J. F. Sheeley as nuisances and asked that some step be taken to abate the nuisance. "There's no fun about this infernal nuisance," said Alderman Lee. "Blood," yelled Alderman Daily in an unusually large voice. The petition, signed by 172 residents, was referred to the committee on police.

A petition asking for the construction of a sewer near the Omaha Medical college was referred to the committee on sewerage.

A complaint that Policeman Cusick's premises at the corner of Decatur and Twenty-ninth street form a nuisance was referred to the delegation from the Sixth ward.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Cheney—That seats be placed in Jefferson park to keep the public from rolling on the grass. Public property and improvements.

By Lowry—That an electric light be placed in the center of Jefferson square. Adopted.

By Lee—That the city auditor purchase a new city map for each of the city offices and one for each member of the council. Adopted.

By Ford—"That the marshal give an account at once what reason he has for not complying with the council's order to remove the houses from Davenport street, between Ninth and Tenth, where the grading is going on." Mr. Ford explained at some length that the marshal had paid no attention to the order of the council. He and Mr. Lee wrestled with the question a while, after which the resolution was adopted.

The police committee reported recommending the discontinuance of the burying ground at the corner of Harney and Twenty-sixth.

The police committee reported in favor of reinstating Officer Tom Peironet without pay for the time he was suspended.

Mr. Ford objected to the last clause of the report and moved that it be stricken from the report. Mr. Lee objected to the amendment and claimed that the committee's action should be sustained. The amendment, on motion, was lost, and the report of the committee adopted.

The committee on public property and improvements reported in favor of disallowing pay for horse hire to the city officials after October 1. The report was adopted.

The city marshal presented a communication, explaining why he had stopped the playing of music in saloons, a half dozen saloons, he stated in the report, were running entertainments, but a little short of variety shows. The communication was placed on file.

ORDINANCES.

Making appropriations for the payment of liabilities incurred by the city during the month of July. Passed.

Locating water hydrants on Williams street and in south Omaha.

Narrowing Twenty-first street from Davenport to Burt. Passed.

Ordering thr extension of the Burt street branch of the north Omaha sewer. Passed.

Regularing and licensing the business of house moving. Public property and improvemente.

Increasing the police force from thirty to thirty-six men. Passed.

Changing the grade of Webster street from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street. Passed.

Changing the grade of Cuming street from Twenty-seventh to Thirthieth. Passed.

FOUND A WATERY GRAVE.

A Member of the Chicago Police Force Drowned in South Omaha.

Daniel Kilroy, a member of the Chicago police force, stationed at the Thirty-fifth street station, met death by drowning at the stock yards last evening. He went in bathing with some workmen, in a pond near the packing houses. He was not able to swim and was powerless to help himself when he got beyond his depth. His struggles were seen by one of his companions, John Williams who went to his rescue and came so near being strangled by the drowning man that he had to let him go down in order to save himself. Other help was summoned but before their arrival Kilroy was drowned. His remains were recovered and removed to the undertaking rooms of Drexel & Maul and his family notified of his untimely death. The deceased was a fine looking man about 28 years of age and has a wife and children living in Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago police force but came to Omaha on Monday to superintend the work of building tanks, in which line he was an expert in Fowler Brothers packing house. His remains will probably be sent to Chicago to-day for burial.

New Additions.

A plat was filed yesterday in the clerk's office of Albright and Aylesworth's second addition to Omaha, being a subdivision of lot seven, block one, Washington Hill, and containing twenty-four lots. A plat of blocks one to eight of Bowling Green, lying north of Hamilton street, was also filed.

THE RECORD OF A YEAR.

The Annual Report of The Secretary of The Board of Education.

Secretary Conoyer of the board of education completed a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the schools of the city for the year ending June 30, 1886 as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

	Cr.
From Taxes	$ 54,87[illegible]
" Licenses	154,548.85
" Fines	13,233.10
" State apportionment	19,265.79
" Tuitions, Miscellaneous	1,931.43
Total	$243,948.89
Balance June 30, 1885	20402.29
Total	264,351.11

EXPENDITURES.

To Superintendent and Teachers' Pay Roll	$ 99,649.85
" To Janitors' pay roll	90,48.56
" Construction	42,755.75
" To Improvements	26,717.51
School site	17,500.00
Repairs	7,746.52
Supplies	1,858.23
Fuel	7,738.27
Books, maps, charts, etc	4,391.58
Stationary	350.57
Furniture	4,588.38
Interest	15,000.00
Insurance	1,159.75
Special taxes	2,068.35
Tools, etc., training school	1,141.38
Rent	2,392.50
Secretary's salary	1,500.00
Advertising	493.30
Supplementary readers	75.00
Legal services	84.50
Miscellaneous	374.96
Telephone	353.90
School census	271.83
Taxes refunded to District No. 2	291.27
Examining committee	300.00
Superintendent's repor and engravings	226.50
	248,922.51
Transfer from genera fund to sinking fund	11,425.54
Total	$260,348.05

SINKING FUND.

Transferred from general fund	$11,425.54
Interest from bonds in sinking fund	5,140.00
Sinking fund bonds relecmed	8,500.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1885	12,431.76
Total	$37,497.30

SINKING FUND BOND ACCOUNT.

Bonds on hand June 30, 1885, $72,500.	
City bonds redeemed	$ 2,000
City bonds redeemed	4,000
City bonds redeemed	2,500
Bonds on hand June 30, 1886	61,000
Total	$72,500

EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOLS.

The expenditures of the different schools for teachers, janitors repairs, improvements, furniture, supplies, stationery, apparatus, books, charts, etc., were as follows:

High school	$17,128.15
Central school	27,512.51
Pacific school	11,523.16
Cass school	10,845.78
Izard school	14,323.20
Dodge school	6,053.07
Picasant school	5,200.81
Hartman school	17,241.25
Center school	5,205.57
Leavenworth school	10,201.06
Douglas school	558.68
Long school	10,380.19
Jackson school	1,665.35
Lake school	2,791.71
Farnam school	31,503.22
Castellar school	25,083.54
Board room	1,452.64
Superintendent's room	551.35
Manual traning	2,131.96

A VERY SERIOUS CUT.

What Became of "Fooling" in a Barber Shop.

Yesterday Peter Boisen, a young man, who works for Granbock & Co., grocers, corner of Sixth and Pierce streets, entered the barber shop of A. Viney, a few doors from his place of employment. Viney was shaving himself, and Boisen commenced "fooling" with him. The result was that the former's razor came in contact with the latter's wrist, and a deep cut was the result. Boisen was taken at once to Bell's drug store, corner of Tenth street and the railroad, where Doctor Darragh dressed the wound. It was found that an artery had been severed, and it required a long time and delicate surgical work to get Boisen's wrist in proper shape. The doctor says that he does not antisipate any danger, although the wound is a serious one. The cut was inflicted in an accidental manner entirely, and no one regrets the result more than Mr. Viney.

Cricket Match.

Another match took place last Saturday between the Omaha Cricket club and the Burlington & Missouri freight and ticket auditor's office, and this time resulted in an easy victory for the Burlington & Missouri boys by 72 runs.

The following is the score:

OMAHA CRICKET CLUB.

W. Beall, b, G. Vaughan	6
R. Shakeshaft, b, McPherson	0
W. Wills, b, G. Vaughan	2
J. Wilson, b, G. Vaughan	0
A. Wilcox, c, G. Vaughan, b, McPherson	0
G. Eldridge, b, G. Vaughan	1
J. Francis, L. B. W., b G. Vaughan	0
G. Roberts, b, G. Vaughan	4
A. Gavin, b, McPherson	4
J. Broatch, c, W. Vaughan, b, G. Vaughan	0
E. Shakeshaft, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	29

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI FREIGHT AND TICKET AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

G. W. West, b, Wilson	2
A. McPherson, run out	15
F. E. Smith, b, Wilson	0
R. W. Taylor, b, R. Shakeshaft	31
W. R. Vaughan, b, Wilcox	0
J. Scott, run out	2
G. Vaughan, b, Roberts	4
Wm. Gavin, not out	20
A. S. Clark, b, Francis	9
C. Eastwood, b, R. Shakeshaft	3
M. Talbot, c and b, R. Shakeshaft	0
Extras	15
Total	101

Gone Back to Erin.

Yesterday a party of old and well-known Irish citizens of Omaha took the train for New York, whence they will sail by the steamer City of Chicago of the Inman line for Ireland. They were John Kennedy and wife, Thomas Collins and wife, Jeremiah Mahoney and Jeremiah Dee. Mr. and Mrs. Michael McDonald, of this city were fellow travelers with the aforesaid as far as Canada. A very large crowd of relatives and friends were at the depot to say "God speed," and the messages for the "old homes" were numerous and pathetically given. All these ladies and gentlemen came from the county Kerry, Ireland, very near each other, and that section will be the objective point of the present trip. They are among the oldest residents of Omaha and Nebraska. By hard and honest toil they have accumulated sufficient of the world's means to enable them to enjoy themselves in their advancing years. A trip to the "Old Dart"—the first since they came to America, at least a quarter of a century ago, will certainly be a means of the greatest enjoyment. They will be absent several months. It is understood from Mr. J. T. O'Connor, agent of the Inman line in this city, that other parties are being made up in this city for a visit to Ireland.

Army Briefs.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Robison, Neb., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1886, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may properly come before it. The following is the detail for the court: Lieutenant Colonel Joshua S. Fletcher, jr., Second infantry; Captain Charles Parker, Ninth cavalry; First Lieutent Augustus R. Egbert, Second infantry; First Lieutenant Henry H. Wright, Ninth cavalry; Second Lieutenant William D. McAnaney, Ninth cavalry; Second Lieutenant Phillip A. Bettens, jr., Ninth cavalry, Captain Walter Reed, medical department, Judge Advocate.

Company K, Sixth infantry, being stationed in Salt Lake City, and not having commenced target practice until June 22, 1886, their "practice season" is extended from September 15 to October 22, 1886, to enable the company to have a four months' practice season.

CIVILIAN AND SOLDIER.

The Former Laid Out in a Game of Baseball.

Yesterday afternoon the Gate City club of this city, quietly rode out to the fort in a handsome carryall to play a match game of ball with the club of the Second infantry at that place. The day was a scorcher, and the game was played, under the warm sun, in the southeast corner of the parade ground. There was a large attendance of soldiers and other friends and admirers from the immediate neighborhood of the post. The Fort Omahas wore regulation white flannel shirts, gray pants and blue stockings, while the Gate Citys appeared in their dark drab suits. But seven innings were played. At that time, both nines showed the effects of the heat in ruddy and perspiring faces. The score resulted in favor of the Fort Omahas by the following showing:

FT. OMAHA'S.

	O	R
Reals	3b	3
Purtell	lf	3
Hopt	ss	1
Welsh	c	1
Cody	2b	2
Shaw	rf	4
Kumaman	cf	2
Cassidy	1b	2
Cuthbert	p	3
	21	23

GATE CITY'S.

	O	R
Green	p	2
Putnam	3b	3
McTague	3b	3
Baer	cf	3
Morrison	lf	2
Jordan	ss	2
Kunston	rf	2
Cottner	c	1
Kelsey	1b	3
	21	19

Arthur Purtell acted very satisfactorily as umpire.

Building Permits.

Inspector Whitlock issued building permits yesterday as follows:

Trustees German M E church, one-story frame cottage, S 11th, near street	$ 300
Michael Farrell, two-story frame store and dwelling, northwest corner 30th and Lake streets	1,300
P J McLander, one-story frame cottage, Cass, between 29th and 30th streets	1,000
John Peltzen, one-story frame cottage, 18th, between Center and Dorcas streets	230
James R Barnacle, one-story frame cottage, northwest corner 25th and Cameron streets	1,000
M E Jordan, two-story frame residence, 205 N 23d street	2,700
M F Martin, two-story frame hotel and tenement, southwest corner 7th and Pacific street	4,700
Christ Madsen, two-story frame and basement for store and hall, northeast corner 23d and Popplelon avenue	1,300
M W Kimmell, two-story frame cottage, Miami, between 21st and 22d streets	1,500
P W Birkheuser, two-story frame dwelling, corner Mt. Pleasant and Delaware	4,000
Mrs R G Clarkson, double two-story frawe dwelling, St. Mary's avenue and 20th street	8,000

Bassett-White.

Rev. George M. Bassett, of Chicago, and Miss P. G. White, of Evanston, Ill., were united in marriage in this city yesterday at 3 p. m. at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Cochran, 917 Clarkson street. Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Topeka, Kan., officiated. The groom is pastor of the Northwest M. E. church, of Chicago. The bride has been for two years past a teacher in the high school at Evanston. For some weeks she has been visiting with her cousin, Mrs. E. G. Cochran, in this city. The happy couple left last evening for Galesburg, Ill. They will spend a few weeks in various cities in Illinois and Wisconsin before going to their future home in Chicago.

Appraisers.

The appraisers appointed by Judge McCulloch to condemn lands for the use of the C., St. P., M. & O. railway company at Florence qualified for office yesterday. They are E. H. Walker, J. Weber, Nathan Perry, Mitchell Chapman, William Reeves and Marshall Hamilton. They will perform their work at once.

Commissioners' Work.

On Saturday the county commissioners will award the contract for the building of the retaining walls for the court house, and will also consider the incorporation petition presented last month by the residents of South Omaha.

Rockbud Released.

Mayor Boyd informed Judge Stenberg yesterday that some of the friends of Pat Rockbud, who was sent up the other day for assaulting the marshal, were anxious to take him out of the city and keep him out. Upon these conditions the judge consented to release the prisoner.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. O. P. McCarty returned from the west last evening.

The Hon. Loran Clarke and W. A. Mears, of Albion, Neb., are in the city.

Robert and John Patrick started on a western tour last night.

The Rev. Father Ryan, of Columbus, was a metropolitan visitor yesterday.

A. P. Wood, the leading contractor of these parts, and family went eastward last evening.

J. H. Green, of the passenger department of the Union Pacific railroad, took a flying trip to Sioux City yesterday.

The city council met yesterday as a board of equalization and will continue in session a number of days.

The tags for the taxed dogs have been secured by the city and the ordinance taxing the canines will now be enforced.

Rev. J. T. Roberts, of Wahoo, was in the city yesterday and attended the wedding of his former fellow student, Rev. G. M. Bassett.

Alderman McAllister and A. H. Wilhelm, water commissioner, of Grand Island, were in the city last evening on official business.

H. P. Rosenbamn, who has been visiting his daughters in this vicinity for several weeks, started on his return trip to Germany yesterday.

Track Atkinson, a Union Pacific conductor between Grand Island and Denver, was in the city yesterday on his way east to spend a well earned vacation.

Bishop W. X. Niude, of the M. E. Church, Topeka, Kan., stopped over in Omaha yesterday on his way to Europe and officiated at the wedding of Rev. G. M. Bassett and Miss White. Bishop Niude was president of Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., when Rev. Mr. Bassett was a student there.

The Seward Street church people will give a social on Thursday evening next in the parlors of the church, Twenty-second and Seward streets. The evening will be devoted to social intercourse, and will be an excellent opportunity for all the new members to get acquainted with each other. A short and interesting literary programme has been prepared, and a good time will be had. All are invited. Admission free.

J. H. Cheney and family, and Miss Stephenson, of Bloomington, Ill., and Mr. Wenz, of Chicago, arrived in a special car last evening and after a short delay went westward. Mr. Cheney is receiver of the Lake Erie & Western railroad, and stands very high in monetary circles. His present trip is entirely for pleasure. Short stops will be made at Cheyenne, Wyo., Salt Lake, and thence the journey will be continued to San Francisco. The return will be made via Denver and the Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

A Large Printing Establishment.

The French government printing office is said to be the finest establishment of its kind in the world. It is divided into a first division, a second division and a reserve. It employs: Clerks and officials, 220; laborers, 50; book-folders, sewers, perforators, gummers and females connected with the drying-room, 310; bookbinders, 140; type-founders (15 males and 10 females), 25; electrotypers and stereotypers, 15, machine men, pointers (male and female) and machine boys, 120; pressmen, 110; compositors, 200, showing a

In 1886, which was before the days of the first Pacific railroad, the writer of this was encamped on the Stanislaus river, California, well up in in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada. Six of us, who were prospecting, hunting, and taking things pretty easy for July weather, occupied a large cabin which had been built and deserted some time before. From this central point small parties branched out and were gone for several days at a time, and it scarcely ever happened that the six of us were at home at the same time. We had no trouble with anything or anybody until, after we had occupied the place seventeen or eighteen days, a bad spell of weather came on and drove all the detached parties in for shelter. We were well heeled in the matter of firearms, and there was something like a thousand dollars in gold among the six. For cook we had an old soldier who had been discharged from the regular army after long service.

One morning, it being the third day of the bad weather, and the rain still falling, Joe, our cook, went down to the forks of the Stanislaus to meet a canoe which we expected up with provisions. The door of the cabin was shut, and there was a bit of fire on the hearth at which some of the men were moulding bullets, and over which a kettle of pork and beans was boiling. Two of the gang were playing cards, and a third was reading, while I was examining some mineral specimens. In this state of affairs the door softly opened, and in walked a young man about twenty-three years of age. He was smooth-faced, red-cheeked, and had such a smile on his phiz that the sight of him would have set any one to grinning. He looked from one to the other, as if to make sure that all were present and then stepped back and opened the door and called.

"Come in, William, they are at home."

A short, stout, ugly-faced man of forty pushed his way in, shut the door, and stood with his back to it. That he was a hard pill no one could doubt after looking into his face; that he meant business was apparent from his having a revolver in either hand. Had some one yelled "Indians!" I think the six of us, each with a revolver ready to shoot, would have been out doors in twenty seconds. Here we all sat, as dumb as oysters and as helpless as snails for we realized that it was a "stand up."

"Now, gents," said the young man, showing his white teeth as he smiled. "I want to raise a few hundred dollars for an orphan asylum at Stockton. I shall expect each one of you to contribune. If any gentleman should so far forget himself as to pull his gun, my friend William who shots both-handed, will probably attend to his case.

It was only after this little speech that we fully comprehended what was going on. William kept every man of us under his eye, with his two pistols ready for service, and we were cowed. I know that the average man will feel contempt for us, and assert that he would have done this or that had he been one of the six, but he was mistaken. Under the circumstances, unless he was a fool, he would have tamely submitted. That red-cheeked boy, as we were not long in concluding, was a road agent named Colonel Lee, and the man William had justly earned the named of "Bloody Bill." Only six months before they had held up the Mariposa stage, in which one of our number was a passenger.

"Come, gents, time is money with us," said the Colonel as we sat staring at him. "Here's my can; who chips in the first hundred?"

He held it toward me, and I dropped in four twenties, which was all I had. The next man came down with $200; the next with $150, and by the time the last had contributed the colonel had $800 in his cap. In transferring it to his pockets he counted the money, and as he put his cap on his head he said:

"This will go a good way toward making the little orphans happy. I don't want anything else, gentlemen, and we will now take our leave. I would advise you not to follow though of course you can act your own pleasure. I wish you a good morning."

The two backed out and shut the door, which swung out instead of in. Scarcely had it closed before we made a rush, but they were still too smart for us. They had braced a log against it, and there was only one window in the house. Before anyone had volunteered to crawl out of that the two fellows had made good their escape. In going away they met our cook on his way back, and the colonel handed him a flask of whisky and asked him to present it to us with his compliments. We took the trail and pursued it for several hours, but we had seen the last of them.

DEAD MANAGER JARRETT.

The Introducer of "Black Crook" an Harry Palmer's Partner.

New York Journal: While all the rest of New York was talking about the dead statesman yesterday the actors who throng the Rialto were absorbed in the news of the death of Henry C. Jarrett, who was one of the best known theatrical managers in the United States. Mr. Jarrett died on Monday last at Buenes Ayres, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was born in Baltimore, Md., February 16, 1828, and became the proprietor of the Baltimore Museum soon after he attained his majority.

Mr. Jarrett will be principally remembered as being the pioneer in the introduction in this country of spectacular dramas, such as the "Black Crook," the "White Fawn," and "Julius Caesar." He was for many years in partnership with the late Harry Palmer, their business connection beginning at the time when Mr. Jarrett devised the profitable scheme of big special steamboat excursions on the Hudson or down the bay, which are now so popular. The first of these excursions was on the Fall river steamboat Bristol, and Mr. Jarrett and his partner are said to have divided $4,000.

"Mr. Jarrett had a genius for the show business," said an old attache of the Union Square Company, "and knew the exact value of an attraction better than any man I ever saw. He was shrewd at a bargain, but extremely liberal to those he employed. He was full of invention and expedients, and was, I believe, the first manager who ever arranged to have a famous star appear in two cities on the same evening. The star was John Brougham, and he played in New York and Philadelphia. Nowadays nothing is thought of a matter of that kind, but at that time it was regarded as wonderful."

A Boss Girl and a Boss Word.

Toronto Mail: Miss Carrie has her Boston cousin staying with her just now. It rather jarred on her refined ear to hear her American relative speak of the "boss" this, the "boss" that, and the "boss" the other thing. She had expected such different language from a girl from Beantown.

"Is that a good word, Kitty?" she at length inquired, "That 'boss,' you know."

"Why, of course it is; its a boss word," promptly replied Miss Kitty. Didn't the Pilgrim Fathers use it when they called our place Boss town?"

A young man of eighty-four summers at Newburyport, Mass., rowed his wife, of seventy-four winters, to the Bluff, the other day, a distance of ten miles, in a dory, and after a night's rest he handled the oars in a vigorous manner all the way back.

The lot of the average monarch is not an extremely happy one. An English statistician has recently compiled a statement of the number of sovereigns who, within the historical era, have come to violent or ignominious ends. On his list are 2,550 kings and emperors, reigning over seventy-four nations. Of these 300 were overthrown, 64 were deposed, 28 committed suicide, 23 became insane or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated and 108 were hanged, shot or beheaded by their subjects. Less than one-third lived out their reigns prosperously.

Several days ago H. O. Henning was arrested at the village of Itasca, in Hill county, Tex., and was taken to Fort Worth on Saturday. It now appears that Henning is charged with being one of the murders of Officer Townsend, who was shot by Knights of Labor on the coal train in April last. Henning has in his possession a traveling card issued by the Knights of Labor at Fort Worth commending him to the order everywhere. It was not known until Saturday night that the grand jury had indicted him.

The Camden (Me.) Herald describes the case of Benjamin P. Paul, now living in Camden, who suffered from traumatic tetanus, or lockjaw, caused by the bursting of a gun, blowing off the thumb of his right hand and shattering the wrist. Lockjaw came on the twenty-first day after the injury, and continued through seventeen days. Though advised by five surgeons to have his arm amputated, he refused by the advice of his attending physician, and made a perfect recovery.

An Enormous Nugget.

At Peach Flat, Sierra county, Cal., a party of Chinese miners recently found a gold nugget worth $35,000. The "claim" from which this nugget was unearthed was purchased recently by the Chinamen for $200. But one larger lump was ever found in California. It is needless to say that "agitators" don't find any of these nuggets. They are not to be picked up in beer-shops.