THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

PROSPERITY'S ROUND - UP. fair week attraction at the People's

Opening of Nebraska's Twentieth Annual and Greatest State Fair.

A BIG LIST OF ENTRIES

The Grounds and Buildings in Splendid Order-How to Get There-Special Speed Attractions-General Notes,

IVEON THE REE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The last few days have been preparation days at the state fair grounds, and the avenues leading to the grounds have been filled with vehicles, all crowding to the grounds with achinits that workmen have been placing in the space allotted. That the officers and the small army of exhibitors are busy is but expressing it lightly indeed, and every train from different points of the compass have brought exhibitors and exhibits in greater numbers than ever before. When the entry books closed last evening they closed over the greatest number over made at a state fair in Nebraska, which is a fair index of what the exhibition will be. The work on buildings and preparations has been more nearly completed than ever before, and consequently visitors from the commencement may expect to see the exhibits in better arranged condition than usual. To be sure allowance must be made for the increased work in every department which is crowding the workmen and will keep all busy toda y.

HOW TO REACH THE GROUNDS. To see the multitude of trucks, busses, carryalls and wagons arranged for the occasion, that are already crowding up and down the streets, would all go to m-dicate that the means of transportation between the city and grounds will be ample. Bvery street car line is especially equipped for extra work fair week and the B. & M. will run special tifteen minute trains between their city depot and their station inside the grounds. These trains will be equipped to carry thous-ands each day, and visitors arriving at the depotin the city can change cars for the grounds direct. A year ago the immense attendance at the fair was handled much better than usual, and this year setter preparations than ever heretofore have been made.

NOW THINGS LOOK.

glance at the evening showed grounds that Inst all that has been predicted concerning a great show may be expected and fair weather will leave one of the best race tracks of the state in prime condition for the rases that commence to-morrow and continue each day thereafter. Notable horseflesh will be shown in these races and the action of the citizens in making the free-for-all a \$1,500 purse insures a fine race in that contest. All that can in any way detract from the fair will be unfavorable weather.

THEY WANT A NEW DEPOT. A petition signed by 103 business men and citizens of Sutton has been received by the railway commission asking that they use their endeavors with the B. & M. company to secure a new depot at that The petition recites that the present depot building there is wholly inadequate for its requirements; that it has been built for fourteen years, since which time the town has grown rapidly, but the depot has remained the same; therefore, Mr. Henry Grosshans and the 102 others for a new and more commodious building.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Articles of incorporation of the State Bank of Du Bois, Pawnee county, were filed with the secretary of state Saturday. The capital slock of the bank is fixed at in at the commencement of business and the shares to represent \$100. The date fixed for the commencement of business is October 1 and to continue for twenty years. The incorporators are John R. Clark of Lincoln. David Remick, James N. Eckman, John C. Davies, W. J. Hal-deman and David K. Miller.

SOCIETT NOTES OF THE WEEK. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Marshall are at Faribault, Minn., where they accompa-nied their daughter and the children of Mayor Burr, who will attend school at that place the coming school year. A pleasant lawn social was given Fri-day evening at the home of Mrs. A. L. Manchester at Eighteenth and R streets The social was given by the Women's Relief corps, No. 10, and was given for the benefit of their relief funds. The grounds were handsomely lighted and

the arrangements were perfect for the entertainment of those present.

Mrs. G. M. Lambertson has returned to Lincoln from the summer in Wiscon-sia among kinfolks and friends and in a locality much cooler than the summer climate of Lincoln.

Miss Lillian Pollock, one of Plattsmouth's many society young ladies, ac-companied by her cousin, Miss MacHenry, of Pittsburg, Pa, visited in Lincoln the past week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Burr and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hall were Chicago passengers on Wednesday last, where the men folks of the party are called on legal business. Mrs. J. W. Adams, of Waterbury, Conn., has come to Lincoln for a resi-dence and her home will be with ber son, Frank Adams.

Mrs. Burwell Spurlock, of Plattsmouth was a guest at the reception tendered Mrs. Newman Wednesday evening. Mrs. Spurlock will be remembered as a former missionary to the Mormon women at Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Paine and Mrs. Mason were visitors to Omaha the past week and guests of Mr. and Mrs. George

S. Smith while in that city. Mrs. J. J. McVicker, of Weeping Water, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rivitt, in Lincoln, and will also remain to visit the state fair.

Miss Myra Babcock, of Ord, Neb., was this week visiting Auditor Babuock, her uncle

Miss Miller, of Lafayette, Ir.d., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. G. Beesen, in Lincoln, departed homeward on Tuesday last accompanied by Mrs.

Mrs. J. R. Watson, of Sterling, is visit ing relatives in Lincoln for the fair week-Miss Daisy Smith is the name of one of Nebraska Čity's popular young ladies, who has returned to Lincola followed by the best wishes of friends.

Miss Blakely, who has been visiting at Colorado points through the August weather, has returned home from vacation to Lincoln.

The resignation of Chaplain Pierce, pastor of the Baptist church, will take rom Lincoln social circles a family very highly esteemed, who have won warm places in the hearts of all their church people

The Potter sisters are advertised for a

Special reading at the M. E. church this coming Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Atwell, of Texas, after an extended visit at Lincoln with their son, Yardmaster Atwell, have returned south for the winter. Ireland. On Friday evening a sociable was held at the grounds and residence of R. J. Campbell at Twelfth and Rose streets. The evening was one perfect for the oc-

casion, which was made pleasant in a multitude of ways to all who were in attendance.

AT THE HOTELS

yesterday were registered among others the following Nebraskans: John C. Allen, Red Cloud; A. M. Woodford, Weeping Water; George N. Nevere, Harvard; George W. Low, Ogalalla; Edward Kremer, Grand Island, John Lapache, Schuyler; W. H. Paton, R. B. Moore, Ed-ward Garten, Fullerton; H. B. Nicodemus, Fremont.

Just What You Want.

When you have an attack of colic, cholera morbus or diarrhoea, you want the pain removed at once. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gives immediate relief. It is safe and pleasant to take, only 25 cents a bottle. HIS LAST SCOOP.

DUBLIN, CORK AND BELFAST

The Three Great Cities of Ireland-Beltast's Growth and Manufactures.

How Dublin and Cork Have Fallen Off in Size-Irish Banks and Their Business.

BELFAST, August 20.-[Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader. |-I have now visited the three great cities of Ireland. They are strikingly different in character. Cork, the metropolis of the south, has about 80,000 people. It has a slow population, and its buildings are old and dirty. It has grown but little for years. Its people are poor, and its beggars numerous. There are some fine stores in St. Patrick street. Its cathedral cost

\$590,000, and it has a promenade known as the Mardyke, which gives a mile walk under wide-spreading elms. Cork is the greatest butter market of Ireland, and Cork butter is quoted in all the market reports of England. The butter sold is

unsalted, and is as a rule sweet and good. So far I have not found any salted butter in Ireland, and at the hotels each man salts his own. Cork is about the size of Columbus, Dublin is as big as Cincinnati, and Belfast is just about the size of Cleveland or Washington city. Belfast is the only progressive city of the lot, and it may be called the American city of Ireland. Cork had in 1881 just six less population than it had in 1961, and Dublin had lost 5,800 in 1881 from its census

of twenty years before. Belfast, on the other hand, has nearly foulded since 1861, and between 1871 and 1881 it gained more than 34,000. It had in 1831 a population of 208,128, and it now

has about 220,000. Cork and Dublin are Irish cities of the past. Belfast is the great Irish city of the day. Its buildings are new and massive. Its stores are as fine as those of Broadway, and its people are inspired with all the vigor of modern go-aheata-

tiveness. They understand how to ad-vertise and display their goods, and they are ready to make money in any way possible. I saw but few beggars in Belfast. There was much poverty and some rags, but there was nothing of the begging of the south of Ireland. The streets of fast. Belfast are wide and well paved, and its tram cars run out into the suburbs, where

you find country houses not far different from those of America. I drove out the Antrim road in a jaunting car, and assed block after block of pretty eight er ten-room villas, made of brick, with ittle bay windows in their fronts and with a strip of grass between them and the street. They looked for all the world like a slice of Washington city planted in

Belfast is the great manufacturing city of Ireland. Cork used to make some woolens, but its factorics are now in a large part going to ruin. Dublin makes whisky and porter in great quantities, but it manufacturers nothing else Dublin whisky is noted for its good qualities, and Guinness' stout is sold all over the world. The two noted cathedrals of Dublin are built out of whisky and porter. St. Patrick's cathedral, in which Dean Swift and Stella are buried, though built in A. D. 1109, was restore I in 1860-1863 by this big porter manufacturer at a cost of about seven hundred thousand dollars. Guinness, the portermaker, was too rich

a man to go without a title, so he was made a lord or a baronet. When he died his business was so great that there was no man in Ireland who could purchase it. It is now run by the family, all the members of which are several times millionaires. Porter costs, by the way, about six cents a bottle here, and good whisky \$4 a gallon and upwards. The tax on

rental of \$1,300. The Ulster bank and VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY. the Hiberniss Aank bave also grand buildings in Dublin, and the cash-room of the Ulster bank is superior to any in

the banks of New York. It reminds me much in its decorations of the cash-room of our treasury at Washington, though it is vitally different in character. The

counters of the Uister bank are of mahogany and they are, I should say, about six feet wide. Their tops are rounded in the shape of a bow which has its ends turned up, and they use little mahogony box es about the size of small eigar boxes in giving you your money. They throw your golden notes into the box and give it a push along the counter and it slides down to you. In the English banks large quantities of gold are weighed instead of eing counted. The sovereigns shoveled into the scales with a scoop like that which grocers often use for sugar

and there is less danger of a mistake than in counting. Money is plenty in Ireland as far as loaning goes, and the supply of capital greater than the demand. The Dublin papers have many advertisements of money to be loaned to "householders and bondholders without security," and 4 and 5 per cent is considered a good rate

I find the cabins of the laborers in the north of Ireland a little better than those of the south. Some of them have slate roofs, but altogether they are poor affairs. I hear of land being rented at \$25 an acre per year on long leases, and t is a wonder to me how the farmers can pay the rent and live. A Minnesota traveler tells me he has an Irish son-in-law who has just rented twenty acres at \$45 per acre, at aucton, and that the man who rented it calculated that the crop would pay the rent and he would have the straw for his profits. "Straw," said this man, "is worth from \$5 to \$10 a ton here, and this will enable him to make something off the lovestment."

This gentleman remarked upon the ininry which Ireland would receive through the shipping into England of Australian meat. Said he: "I saw Australian mutton selling in London for five cents a pound, and I understand that a ship lately arrived with a cargo of 60.000 frozen sheep. These sheep are killed in Australia and are carried to England in refrigerators. Australia is the great sheep country of the world, and it has about eighteen sheep to every inhab itant. America has less than one sheep to each inhabitant. If American meat has hurt Ireland, Australian meat will do it the greater damage.

South and central Ireland is altogether for home rule. Northeastern Ireland is against it. The Belfast people are as excitedly for Great Britain as those of Dublin and Cork are otherwise. This ele-ment, however, is not large in comparison with the home rulers, as there were 86 Irish home rule members in the last parliament to 16 in favor of it. The Cath. olic population of Ireland are as a rule home rulers, but a great many of the Protestants are not. The Belfast riots have been in full blast during my visit, and they originate largely on religious The police are Catholics, grounds. the rioters opposed to them are Protest-ants. Both are angry and are in the wrong, and the red-coated soldiers of the queen have to be called in to keep the peace. It is not safe to go into some parts of Belfast to day for fear of being shot or stoned. I could not get a cabman to take me to see the cemetry yesterday because he was afraid of being shot on the way, and I drove from the depot to night between two lines of soldiers and police. The cabby yelled as we passed through on the gallop, and I heid my breath for fear of stray bullets.

I was much interested during my visit o St. Patrick speathedral in Dubin, in talking with the old verger about the re-cent re-interment of Dean Swift and Stelia. Their graves were formerly wide apart in the old church, but about twenty years ago they were opened, under this man's supervision, and the bones are tradictory that many publicly asserted now buried in the same coffin. "I found, said this old verger, "that nothing except the black skeletons of both were left, but seven of the teeth of Stella were white and good, and she must have had a beautiful set in life. I laid there bones to-gether, and this much of them, at least, is now united." This tomb is under the floor of the cathedral and two slabs mark its place. The inscription on the Dean's monument was written by himself, and translating it from the Latin, it reads:--"Here is laid the body of Jonathan Swift, dean of this cathedral church, where cruel anger can no longer break his heart. Go, traveler, and emulate, if possible, him who was a stern vindicator of liberty. Died 19th October, 1745, and in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

An Innocent Priest Locked in the Penitentiary.

And Confined Nearly a Year for a Crime of Which He Was Not Guilty.

Indianapolls Journal: There is now among the patients at St. Vincent's hospital, this city, the venerable Rev. Roman Weinzepfel, who is being treated for erysipelas. He is now, and has been since 1874, a member of the order of Benedictines, one of the household at St. Meinrad's abbey, Spencer county. Previous to joining the order he had been a mission priest at Evansville, Oldenburg and other places, and a teacher of theology at Vincennes. He is of medium height, has a well-formed head, a fine face and a benign manner. He was born in Alsace in 1513, and is now past seventythree years old. He came to Indiana in 1832 and was ordained a priest the follow ing year.

No one to look at this placid priest yould imagine him to have once been the center of the wildest religious excitement and most outrageous persecution Indiana has ever known. The injury of that persecution is so poignant to this day, though two-score years have passed, that it is with difficulty that he can be brought to talk about it. He speaks German and his English, while wonderfully accurate grammatically, has a strong German accent

in May, 1841, while pastor of a congregation at Evansville, he was accused of rape by a married woman named Schmoil, who charged the crime had been committed while she was attending confessional. The charge was made by husband of the woman, Martin Schmoll, an infidel, who demanded \$500 as the price of silence and not to bring a criminal action. The priest was thunder struck, but immediately informed a number of his brother priests and some of the members of his congregation. The woman Schmoll had been a loose character in Cincinnati, and coming to Evansville to visit her family, had married the widower Martin Schmoll, the ceremony being performed by a justice of the peace It was a clear case of conspiracy, a lawyer named Davis forming the third member.

The exposure of the matter created the greatest excitement and the priest had to be placed in hiding to escape lynching. The Catholics of Evansville were then few in number and poor. They were all thoroughly convinced of the bad character of the Schmolls, but the storm was so great that their feeble proest was almost unheard. The priest's bail was placed at \$4,000 and there was difficulty to get any one in Evansville to go upon his bond, as threats were made o urnb the property of any one doing so. Bail was finally secured and he was released. As he would have been unsafe in Evansville, he left between terms of court and visited congregations in Illi-nois and afterward in Eastern Indiana. It was given out that he had fled, but he was promptly on hand for trial at the September term of court. The prosecut ing attorneys asked a continuance until March, 1843, which was granted. Father Weinzwepfel was in the interim to have gone out on the missions, but the bishop was prevailed upon not to send him, threats having been made that he

would be murdered. In the meanwhile Schmoll's attorney, Davis, had been going to Cincinnati with Mrs. Schmoll ostensibly to get evidence of her good character. The suspicions of Schmoll were aroused, and Dayis fled, not to return. The case was continued until September, 1843. The testimony of

"This very afternoon," said the governor, "immediately upon my return home, I will grant him his liberty." The 24th day of February, 1845, the gov

ernor's pardon arrived at the prison, and the priest was released, his imprison-ment having lasted from March 12, 1844. Hand-Book of Politics.

McPherson's Hand-Book of Politics for 1886-being the tenth number of this invaluable series-records every import ant executive, legislative and judicial act of the last two years. The first two occupy the largest space, but the last contributes decisions on the Chinese and Mormon questions, the Virginia coupon cases, the Indian, railroad commission prohibition and other vital subjects. During this period the presidential suc cession bill and that of the electoral count, inter-state commerce, the common schools, the supplementory anti-Mormon,

the supplementary anti Chinese, the re-peal of the pre-emption and timber-cul ture acts, the "land grant" forfeitures, the Dakota and Washington admission, the alcoholic liquor traffic commission, ion of the telegraph. the Mexican war and other pensions, the steamship mail transportation, the prohi bition of foreign contract labor, the en largement of the navy, the sliver ques tion, the disposition of the treasury sur plus, the civil service, the tariff, the oleo margarine legislation, with a variety of other bills, have forced themselves upon congressional attention. These pages tell the story of what was done with each, both by congress and the president. And as every subject has a distinct chapter, the whole record is easily found and readily understood. Everything proposed or done in the

way of amondment to state or national constitutions finds its appropriate place in this full repository. An examination of these pages will disclose the relation not only of the po litical parties of the country to each topic touched, but the action of each senalor and of each representative upon it. The book is fair, accurate and compre

hensive. The index is full and perfect. The tables are of high value. Six of ointment.

hem have exceptional importance. Th first three of these give the electoral vote for president in 1876, 1880 and 1884, class fied into five geographical groups-New England, middle, western and northwestern, southern and southwestern, and Pacific. A glaace at the figures discloses the precise strength of parties in each group, and the changes which have occurred in each. The fourth table analyzes in the same way the various tariff votes taken in the house of representatives from 1842 to 1880, inclusive, and gives in one view the degree of division which has existed in these groups in those years. The fifth table similarly analyzes into the five groups the census facts of 1880, on popu lation, on real and personal property and on taxation, both per capita and per cent These tinal facts cannot fail to culiar interest to every student of our polities

The table of appropriations made at the last session of congress is complete and for comparison's sake, includes the appropriations made for each of the three eding years. A smaller table is apprece pended showing the amounts of the estimates of the executive departments for each of the last nine years.

No effort has been spared to secure ac-paracy of statement. The book cannot but be of the highest value to editors campaigners, debaters, students and all intelligent citizens. It is published by James J. Chapman, Washington City, and is for sale at all the leading book stores.

Do not allow your cough to deprive you of your rest, but take Red Star Cough Cure.

The Turmoil of the Niagara Rapids Created a Madness in Him.

New York Sun; "I have not the least doubt," said an emment American physician at a recent medical convention, "that

on the Ohio river, he was suddenly missed, and he has never been heard of since. The boat was racing with another, and the probabilities are that the excitement brought back his passion for selfdestruction, and that he went overboard.

History of the First Telegraph Line,

Washington Critic: It was enacted by congress on the 3d March, 1843, that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for test-ing the capacity and usefulness of the system of electro-magnetic telegraphs in-vented by Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, for the use of the government of United States, by constructing a line of the said electro magnetic telegraphs, under the superintendence of Professor Morse, f such length and between such, points as should fully test its practicability and dility, the same to be expended under he direction of the secretary of the treasury upon the application of said Morse. The second section of the act authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay from the \$30,000 what he may

deem a fair compensation to Morse and others for superintending the construc-There were four patentees, Morsa, F. O. J. Smith, Alfred Vall and George Vall. Professor Morse in attempting to construct the line between Washington

and Baltimore (for they were the cities to be connected), conceived the idea of building it underground, and accordingly, after the wire was made, which, by the way, was of copper, wrapped with tine thread and tarred so as to make as perfect an insulation as was known at that date, leaden pipe was selected and made to receive the wire underground. About \$1,100 of the \$30,000 was expended on this pipe before a test was made. The test, however, was a failure. A battery and instrument were placed at either end of the lead pipe, but there was no cur-rent, and it was soon ascertained that the current all passed from the wire to the pipe and from the pipe to the best known conductor-mother earth. Mr. George Wood, a clerk to the patentees, said afterward that for several days it was thought Professor Morse would lose his reason in consequence of this disan

After a lengthy consultation F. O. J. Smith, better known as "Fog" Smith agreed to buy the leaden pipe for a small consideration, and it may be stated that but for a suggestion made by Smith (and he alone is entitled to the credit) that the wires should be put on poles, as they are now, years night have elapsed before the electro-magnetic telegraph would have been in operation. Smith's suggestion was a success, much to the delight of Morse, who had in the meantime gone al most distracted and things went on swimmingly. The line having been completed between the two cities, the office at Washington established in the north end of the capitol. Mr. Louis F. Banitzinger was the operator—the first in this city, and a good one. Such a thing as a key to write with in those days was not known. The mode of writing or making the char-The mode of writing of making the char-acter then was with the wire as it came in from Baltimore; or, to give a better idea, imagine one of the wires on the street swagging so low that it could be cut in two. A good operator can take either end of the wire in his right and left hand, and, by striking them one with the other, send a message. This was about the way messages were then transmitted. When it was no longer a doubt that the telegraph was a success the office was removed to Seventh street, between C and F streets over the then city postofilee, where the east front of the general postofice now stands, and the line was open to the general public. William Linton and J. W. Dugenbeel learned the art of telegraphing in the early spring of 1846, and were the first employes on the line between Washington and New Orleans.

Sick and billious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."

A First-Class Mascot.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "You may not loan me a cent, but you can't keep me

"There is several years' board in that.

You tell me how, and I will loan you

I call it my mascot. Talk about your

philosopher's stone. This lays over every-

"Go yer. It's this way. There are about 300 restaurants in Chicago. Some

are a little too high-toned, but the ma-jority go. Some are senators, but there

are about 250 that cares for their reputa

poisoning people with blue jeans and brass buttons. But they hardly ever take

up and out of there that they are glad to see me go at any sacrifice. That's the

mon tramp to get to working it. Gimme

CHILLS and fever are the result of a

malarious climate but they can be cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pillets, they are pleasant to take, mild in

The deaths in rapid succession of so many old public leaders have turned at-tention toward the survivors, among

them is Pierce's postmaster general, Campbeli, who is still living in Pennsyl-

that ten eents. So long."

vania.

their action and a certain cure.

They are so anxious to get me shut

thing

POOR TOM'S AGONE.

Tom Martin has been up in the police court again. This is the party who a few days ago was juiled for drunkenness, and who wrote a pathetic letter from the jail to the judge reciting that he had a chris-tian wife and little babies at his home in Courtland; that he had come to Lincoln to earn money to pay off a mortgage on his place, and on these several pleas he secured his release. Instead of going home, or going to work, he returned to a life of consorting with tramps and vags, getting beer by draining kegs in the back alleys. He will serve out his present sentence without sympathy from the judge,

NOTES IN GENERAL. The case of the state against the members of the Lincoln base ball club for playing on Sunday came up for hearing under adjournment yesterday and the case was tried as a preliminary examina-Judge Davis held them under \$100 bonds each to answer in the district court. The attorney for the boys then offered to withdraw from the preliminary hearing and plead guilty to one of them and pay his fine and the costs. The opposing counsel asked that all be found guilty and fined.

4

The following patents were issued to Nebraska inventors' during the month of August, as furnished by Hamilton & Trevitt, attorneys at-law and patent so-heitors, Lincoln, Neb.: Cornelius Cook, Fremont, snow plow; George M. Harris, Pawnee City, brick-kiln; Gustave Iken, Omaha, corn planter; Andrew J. Lind-quist, Bertrand, wind mill; Peter W. Warner, Hastings, curry comb; Michael Maher, Fremont, car coupling; James W. Miller, Central City, clothes drying apparatus; Aibert W. Cox, Hastings, spring ling and bar for chains; David C. Jordan, David City, pounder washing machine: Gerge Bennett, G. Dyke and Rich, Lincoln, railway switch; Joseph H. Lauth, Fremont, spring tug link, and Henry O. Thomas, Fremont,

bed clothes holder. Willie Meyer, who lives on U street, was awakened Friday night by a noise of parties stealthily at work at his front door. He seized a revolver and opened the door upon them when they fled in short order. As is usual in such cases his revolver refused to shoot when he confronted the burglarous gentlemen, clse there might be a little sequel to publish. This experience of midnight visitors is one that a good many may expeet to receive during the coming week, and the wise man will lock his house and leave out no invitations

Smith, the party arrested as a vagrant living without visible means of support, was given a hearing in Judge Parsons court and fined \$35 and costs.

An aged German in South Lincoln, structurally weak in the upper story, was amusing himself by shooting at some neighboring women. A warrant was isd for his arrest.

It was reported at police headquarters Saturday that Darling, the man charged with resisting officers, disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons, had skipped the city. Darling, when ar-rested, was released to appear Satur-

day on his own recognizance. A call was made for an indignation meeting at Temple hall Saturday night by the temperance people to express their disfavor of the action of the council in allowing saloons to remain open fair week until midnight.

Katle Putnam, the versatile and gen-uine little actress, appears at Funke's opera house the first four evenings of this

The Simon Comedy company is the

The Professional Enterprise of a Dying Reporter.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. It is not so many years ago that Tony B——, the at-tache of a central Iowa paper, now de-funct, rode out from a southern Iowa eity one bright morning, perched daringy on the brake of a flat car that was attached to a "wild freight" and loaded with iron rails. He was, like other reporters, made up of yices and yirtues—only the first seen by the world, the latter best known by his intimate friends. He had been in newspaper work for about six years, was thoroughly capable, and scored more 'scoops'' than were ever recorded against This, in the eyes of the city editor, insured his entrance into paradise. To make the story short, forty miles out from its starting point, the "wild freight," with a terrible crash, went through a bridge, down sixty feet, and Tony sitting on the brake beam. When the conductor of the train (the only one uninjured) crawled out of the wreck, his yes fell first on Tony, lying across the side of a dismantled box car, on his chest a heavy rail, his legs crushed and dying. Beyond him lay a dead brakeman; the engineer was buried under his machine. and by a large bomlder was the fireman with a broken back. Tony was conscious, and when the conductor reached him asked for paper and pencil. They were found in his pocket. Unable to write humself, he dictated this, angrily ordering the men who had come up to let him

alone: $C \longrightarrow E$..., Managing Editor Star, Iowa: Train through bridge at ..., Was on board, and am hurt. Will send full par-ticulars at once. T, B. alone: A farmer was secured, who carried it to the nearest station. Then this boy, true to his duty, and not flinching before death, suffering frightful agony, and while willing hands sought in vain to release him from his position, dictated a "special" of 1,500 words to his paper. It was with difficulty that he could breathe, and every grasp cost him a wrench of agony. But he held death back of agony. down to the last few lines. "The killed were ----" and so on, ending with and he looked up wistfully to the conduc tor, who had written the telegram for him, and who himself could not keep his tears back. "Tell my mother," said Tony, "that I did my duty, and, boys, rush that over the wires for me. It's a 'scoop.' It went over the wires all right, and it was a "scoop"; but before it was printed Tony was dead.



repared with strict regard to Purity. Strength and isalibitainess. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains o Amnonia, Lime et Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Jauilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING FOWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis

whisky is heavy, and a good article comes high. The big whisky man who restored

Christ's church cathedral, was Henry Roe, who spent \$500,000 upon it. His family are still in the whisky business, but their money has left them, I am told, and one of the sons gets \$5,000 a year for acting as manager of the big business his father built up.

Belfast has many factories of many kinds. It is the center of the linen manufacture of the world, and in its ship yards the White Star ships are built. Linen and flax mills are scattered throughout the city, and I went through the great York street mills, the two factories of which cover eight acres of ground, and which is the largest linen mill in the world. I saw thousands of workmen of the all workmen of all ages, boys and girls, men and women, and noted the various processes of turning flax into table clothes, prints, curtains and other kinds of linen goods. The factory hands did not compare in proswith those of a great American perity shop. The majority of the girls and women and all of the boys were barefooted, and their wages were not half those received in America. Their hours of work were from 6:30 a. m. to 6. p. m., with a recess for breakfast and dinner. This mill sends great quantities of linen to New York. It was making linen for Troy shirts in one of its departments when I visited it, and in another it was turning out fancy patterns of linen lawns for American seaside wear.

The climate of Ireland is especially adapted to the making of linen, and Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the York street mills, tells me that though Belgium is working hard to take the place of Ireland as the center of linen manufacture, will never be able to do so. The Belfast Irish linen factors keep abreast with the times, and they have the better climate. They are continually improving their work, and they spare no expense get Their the most improved machinery. workmen are bred to the loom, and feel that there is no danger of their be-ing superseded by any other country of the world. Ireland has now made linen for over 660 years. Until 1805 it was spun by hand. Now machinery does everything, and the machines are im-

proving right along. All of the great cities of Ireland are situated on the sea, and all have magnifient harbors and extensive shipping. Belfast is in large part built on ground reclaimed from the sea, and much of the town is on land only six feet above high water mark Cork is at the mouth of the river Lec, and its harbor at Queenstown is large enough to anchor the navies of orld. Dublin is at the month of the river Liffey, and it has Kingstown for its harbor. It exports, like Cork, great quantities of cattle, horses and agricul-tural produce, and it sends out its shiploads of whisky and stout to all countries.

Among the finest buildings in Ircland are those owned by the various banks. They correspond, in this respect, to the great insurance companies of America. The Bank of Ireland has branches over the island, with headquarters at Dublin, as have, indeed, the great Ulster bank and others. The chief officers of the Bank of Ireland, at Dublin, are in the Bank of Ireland, at Dublin, are in the Irish house of parliament, by all odds the finest building in Dublin. It is a mas-sive stone building, of the Greenan order of architecture, with great columns around its front, and with a court, in which two red-coated soldiers, with muskets on their shoulders, continually paces It cost orbrinally nearly half a

pace. It cost originally, nearly half a million dollars, but when the parliament of Ireland was abolished, it was sold to this bank for \$900,000 and an annual

emains of Mrs. Hestor Johnson, better known to the world by the name of Stella, under which she is celebrated in the writings of Dr. Johnathan Swift, dean of this cathedral. She was a person of extraordinary endowments and accom-plishments in body, mind, and behavior, and justly admired and respected by all who knew her on account of her many eminent virtues, as well as for her natural and acquired perceptions. "She died January 27, 1727-28, in the

forty-eighth year of her age, * * *" She died fifteen years before Swift, and Swift probably wrote the above inscription. It seems to me that a great deal of misplaced sentiment has been wasted on both her and Swift. It would take a greater genius than Swift to-day to treat a woman as he did Stella and maintain a respectable standing among his fellows. It would take a more talented woman than Stella to maintain the respect of Mother Grundy, and at the same time trot about after a man who would not marry her, and why treated her as brut-ally as did the old reprobate who cloaked his brutal nature in the garb of the min-istry. We waste too many tears on illegitimate loves of the past. We cry with Petrarch over the married Laura, we shed tears over the graves of Abelard and his paramour Heloise, and raise monuments to Stella and Swift. It may be poetic, but it is hardly proper. FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

A Veteran Chaplain.

Pittsburg Commercial: Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, of Ohio, addressed the morning audience yesterday/at the reunion of the United States Christian commission. He said: "The first time I heard a drum you can't tell how I feit. I had a Sunday chool in Ohio when the war broke out. My scholars enlisted and my school was breaking up. 4 did not like it at all. I wanted to keep that Sunday school. I helped to rig up the boys, and then 1 went out with them. I was chaplain of the Thirty-ninth Ohio regiment." The speaker, who is an earnest, enthusiastic man, despite his 77 years, told, in a manner that brought tears to more than one eye by their relation, how he held family-prayers and a Sunday chool of 350 members in his regiment. His health, he said, at last broke down, and he was discharged. The surgeon told him that he would never see him again, as he would only live a short time.

That was twenty-five years ago, and as the old veteran stamped his cane on the platform and said : "I don't look like I was gone yet. do I "" the audience broke out in applause. After his discharge he went into the work of the Christian commission.

POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLXION POW-

For infant's toilet is an indispensable article, healing all excortations immediate-y. Mothers should use it freely on the y. Mothers' should use it transless. For ittle ones. It is perfectly harmless. For ale by druggists.

herself. There that she had perjured was a disagreement of the jury and a change of venue taken to Princeton, Gibson county, where, the 5th day of March, 1844, the trial began. The Rev. August Bessonies was present as a ly-interested looker-on, and testified to the sensation caused throughout southern Indiana by the case. The jury was a protestant one-there was then a deepseated prejudice against Catholics-and a verdict of guilty was brought in, with a sentence of five years' hard labor in the

penitentiary. The handcuffs that had been prepared were much too large for the lean wrists of the priest, and the blacksmith making new ones said in gruff tones, "He doesn't seem the terrible man he is held to be.' Speaking of those days, Father Wein zcenfel says: "In after years I was often surprised how I could sleep in prison that night; how I enjoyed peace of soul, feeling quite happy in the midst of brutal insults heaped upon me; when now the emembrance of those days occasionally tills me with indignation, in spite of my

On the journey, handcuffed, to Evanstille, the conveyance was frequently halted, when the sheriff gratified the curiosity of those whom he met by exhibiting his prisoner. Father Bessonies. with others who witnessed the trial at Princeton, had admonished the little congregation at Evansville to keep quiet and make no demonstration, but quite a number of the men of the congregation never theless came forward to extend to the unjustly condemned pastor and friend their heartfelt sympathy, and accompanied him on the boat on which he was taken to Jeffersonville prison.

On the boat a plan had been contrived among the passengers to set the sheriff ashore and liberate the priest, landing him wherever he desired. Father Weinzeepfel declined to avail himself of any opportunity to escape, saying he would rather be imprisoned and patiently wait the result than by fleeing transgress the aw.

Schmoll brought suit for divorce from his wife on account of her alleged infi-macy with Davis, and the revelations then made utterly disgusted all flecent people. Some time after this Schmoll, who had removed to St. Charles, Mo., betrayed himself to have been the inventor of the fourcharges made against the priest. Hundreds of Protestant ladies of Evansville protested against the impris-onment of Father Weinzepfel upon the testimony of such characters, and sent to the governor a petition demanding his release. Six hundred signatures were of these ladies. Politics interfered to prevent justice to the poor priest. A presi-dential election took place in 1844. Gov-ernor Whitcomb visited Father Wein-zenfel in prison at Jeffersonville. He told the priest that he had been convinced of the injustice of the sentence pronounces against him, but in case he should par don him before the election took place the Protestant democrats would all over to the whig party. "You see," SHIC the governor"there are cases where innocence must suffer oppression to prevent greater evil."

The governor's party was victorious Mr. Polk was elected president, but Mr. Polk was a Presbyterian Could he safely set the Cathohe priest free? In February, 1845, President Polk, on his way to Washington, was given a grand reception. Governor Whitcomb represented Indiana and boarded the presidential steamer to ride on it to Madison. Passing Jeffersonville, the governor pointed out to the president and his wife the peritentiary of Indiana. "Is not that the prison in which "Is not that the prison in which a Catholic priest is?" quietly asked Mrs. Polk; "he is universally believed to be in

"Very true," said the governor, "I have cen vinced myself of that fact." "And yet," said Mrs. Polk, reproach-fully, "you say he is in prison."

even from the wife, but two years later. while the gentleman was making a trip

hungry," said the tramp. "I can rise at least one out of every ten people in this country live under some form of inabove circumstances, 1 can. Do you see sanity. In some it becomes violent; in this?" He drew from his pocket a thing others noticeable; in others never known which looked like a rag with a button nor suspected, except there is what might sewed on it. It had evidently been a part be termed a collusion of circumstances. of a blouse or pair of overalls. There have been some curious cases of

this last species of insanity. Some seven or eight years ago a well-known public official of the state of Ohio visited Niagara Falls with his family for a month rest. He was nervous and worn out, and 10 cents." there was certain business and political matters which followed him there and could not be shaken off. The gentleman did not realize that his nerves were at all shaken; on the contrary, he prided him-self in believing that he could endure tions. 1 work this way: I goes in and orders a square. No '21 for 3 punch when more mental worry than three ordinary men. He had been at the falls three or four days when he was joined by a Chicago capitalist. The two men had a speculation together, and the details were

orders a square. No '21 for 3 punch when yox eat,' for me. I gets my square. I eats it. I orders up a plate of corn-beef hash, or something soft. I worries the most of it down. I slips my mascot into the fodder. Then I harpoons it with a fork and holds it up to public gaze. I gets very indignant. I calls for the head waiter and hammers the table with my fist. I gets everybody looking on and I asks the head waiter what he calls that. to be settled here. One day after dinner the pair went into Prospect park and sat down on a bench facing the rapids, and not more than five feet from the water. When they had talked for an hour or so the Ohio gentle-man seemed to be somewhat excited in asks the head waiter what he calls that his speech and movements. He threw Is that the stuff he feeds his guests on? I several sticks into the water, talked in gets sarcastic and asks where is the rest of the overalls-seeing as they are given. Then oud tones, and soon attracted attention. The capitalist thought it a bit queer, but felt no uneasiness until the other suddenclothes with every plate of hash. Then they apologize. I roar some more, and start for the door. If they ever suggest ly siezed him in a tremendous grip and said:

pay I talks loud, and wants to know how much nerve they have got to ask pay for "Blank, you're a d----d scoundrel, and I'm going to send you over the falls." The capitalist was the smaller and the weaker man, and he felt the helplessness of the situation. He was gripped by the pay.

shoulders, but he used his hands to grip the seat behind him, and replied to the whole business. It works elegant. Don't give it away, for I don't want every comlunatic: "I know I'm a bad man, and you must

give me time to pray." "All right, all right," said the Ohioan 'you shall have two minutes for prayers and then we'll go over the falls together

Say, Blank, you're a d---d good fellow after all, and we'll go together." The idea with the Chicago man was. of

course, to gain time. The people who had been attracted by the loud talk had passed on, and it so happened that no one else came that way. He hoped the lunatic might change his mind after two or three minutes, but instead of that he grew more impatient, declaring that they must hurry up or they would be too late. Despairing of aid from others the

Benton's Hair Grower Al who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be bald, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or IfCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. Etourv PEn CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from talling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes talls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Ben-ton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hun-dreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and giszed for years, we have ully substan-tiated the following facts: We grow Hair in 50 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald. Unlike other preparations, it contains no capitalist finally said: "See here, Mr. Blank, let's go up and jump off the Goat Island bridge. We'll have further to swim, and I want to leave

"By George! Good Idea; come on!" ex claimed the other, and they walked up the path and out of the park arm in arm. They were no sooner out of sight of the rapids than the Obioan begau to grow calmer, and as they bore off toward the hotels he removed his hat, scratched his head in a thoughtful way, and picked up the point he dropped a quarter of an hour before and went on debating the transaction as if nothing unusual had occurred. Au hour later, when asked if he was in carnest in threatening his friend, he was completely dumfounded, nor could he be made to believe that anything of the sort had occurred. However, a dim suspleton that he might have been unduly excitoby the roar and clash of the waters crep into his mind. He went down to th park aloue, but returned almost at once. his face very pale, his eyes betraying wildness, and his whole manner showing that he had passed through a sever

STREET "I shall keep away from the water hereafter." he said to the capitalist. "I couldn't stay there five minutes without The matter was of course kept quiet

Price, sharle strength, SLO; double strength, SLO; triple strength, SLO; double strength, SLO; triple strength, SLO; if your druggists have not got if we will send it prepared on reachpt of price BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

Cleveland, O. Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kunn & Co. lith and Douglas, 15th and Cuming

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral

poisons. It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp. The Hair Grower is a harr food, and its composition is almost exactly like the off

which supplies the hair with its vitality, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH. When the skin is very longh and hard, and the follog is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilar in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

my wallet with some one.