NAILING A GREAT BIG LIE.

Secretary McPherson Shows What Party Has Done the Stealing in the Past.

MILES HAS PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

Heartrending Scenes Among Discharged Printers—Many Army Orders—Manning's Successor—Collecting Campaign Funds.

Bourbon Balloon Figures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary McPherson, of the republican congressional committee, has written a letter about the recent disclosures so called, of the register of the treasury. That official, under a resolution of the house, caused a compilation to be made of the government's unsettled balances with its citizens, a portion of which, relating to the last twenty years, makes up the substance of the democratic campaign text book, the design being to make it appear there has been a vast amount of stealing under republican administrations. Secretary McPherson points out that prior to 1861 the percentage of losses, both in receipt and disbursement of public money, was $5.21 per $1,000, while from 1861 to 1885 it was 39 cents on the $1,000. In other words the losses of the government under democratic administration were thirteen times what they were when the republican party was in power. The simple truth is that the report of the register of the treasury showed what unsettled balances were in nineteen cases out of twenty, these balances having been disputed by officials whose accounts were not closed up, but the democratic committee put in a phase of its own, charging that the officials who disputed accounts were defaulters. Among those thus stigmatized are leading members of its own party. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has an account against him as secretary of Nebraska territory which has never been settled. According to the democratic campaign book, he is a "defaulter." Congressman Curtin's accounts as minister to Russia are still unsettled, but if his party associates are to be believed, he stole money from the government. On the same authority so did John Lathrop Motley and Reverdy Johnson, ministers to Great Britain; president John Quincy Adams, Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, James A. Bayard, grand father of the present secretary of state, and hosts of others who have served their country in high places at home and abroad. Secretary McPherson thinks this enough to explain the "balloon figures" of the register's list of balances.

THE MILES PREDICAMENT.

It is now pretty generally understood that the strictures which have been passed upon General Miles in connection with the surrender of Geronimo were inspired by officials at the war department, where a secret is no longer made of displeasure at receiving the murderous chief under any condition whatever. This evening's Star has the following editorial comment upon the subject, which it is said shows the tenor of the feeling entertained by the secretary of war:

"The charge that he accepted Geronimo's surrender on conditions, which was so vigorously denied by friends of General Miles when the news of the alleged capture was first sent east, is proved true by the general's own report. This puts the government in a very embarrassing position. Through its accredited agent it has given a pledge of immunity to the savages, which is in direct contravention of promises said to have been made by leading members of the administration to citizens of the territory where Geronimo's band has been making itself a pest, and of the orders of the war department concerning the conduct of the campaign. It cannot revoke the acts of its representative and put the marauders back into a position where they were before he began his work against them. On the other hand, the precedent of simple imprisonment for such crimes as the murder of non-combatants is a dangerous one to establish in an Indian country just now, when other chiefs are weighing the pros and cons of a raid on their own account. There may be some facts, not yet published, which will sufficiently explain General Miles' course in the matter, but it is not likely that his official superiors will make light of the offense against discipline laid at his door."

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieutenant Rowland G. Hill, Twentieth infantry, aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, General Joseph H. Potter, has been detailed as acting judge advocate of the department of Missouri with rank of captain.

Army leaves granted: Major Samuel Beck, assistant adjutant general, Omaha, one month.

Captain Walter S. Duggan, Tenth infantry, Ft. Union, New Mexico, one month with permission to apply for fifteen days' extension.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Littell, Tenth infantry, Ft. Lyon, Colorado, one month.

Lieutenant Daniel L. Howell, Seventh infantry, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, one month with permission to apply for fifteen days' extension.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Littell, Tenth infantry, Ft. Lyon, Colorado, one month extension.

Lieutenant Daniel L. Howell, Seventh infantry, Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, one month with permission to apply for one month extension.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. S. Haskin, Ft. Omaha, one month with permission to apply for one month extension.

Army furloughs authorized: Corporal Frank Q. Bunn, troop L, Seventh cavalry, Fort Buford, Dak., four months; Private John Connelly, band, Seventeenth infantry, Fort David A. Russell, Wyo., four months; Sergeant John Doyle and Private James W. Holt, company G, Fifteenth infantry, Fort Buford, Dak., two months; Private Walter H. Gregory, troop F, First cavalry, Fort Assinniboine, Mont., forty days' extension.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin C. Mason, Fourth infantry, acting inspector general for the department of Dakota, is ordered on the same duty in the department of Arizona, taking the place of Major William G. Drum, Fourteenth infantry, who is ordered to the department of Dakota.

Major Drum will report at his new station at the expiration of his sick leave.

MANNING AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

It is authoritatively stated that Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, will not succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury should there be a retirement soon. At any rate Secretary Manning will give himself a fair trial, as it is the general impression that under any circumstances he will not resign until after the November elections. The president will then be better able to judge of of the status of the administration before the people and to make a suitable selection of another cabinet officer.

CAPITOLINE NOTES.

Jerome McGahan has been commissioned postmaster at Nora, Iowa.

It is believed there will be but few more dismissals at the government printing office and confidence is being restored in those remaining.

MILES' MUDDLE.

Geronimo's Conditional Surrender Ties the Government's Hands.

WASHINGSON, Oct. 1.—The annual report of General Miles is still in the hands of the president and has been the subject of a brief conference to-day between himself and Secretary Endicott, but it is understood that no line of action has yet been decided upon in regard to that portion relating to the surrender of Geronimo. While the text is not yet accessable for publication, it is known that in respect to the matter Miles does not explain himself to the satisfaction of the authorities, and that his granting of the conditions, which are now understood to be even more liberal than have heretofore been supposed, is the subject of embarrassment and perplexity. Without saying so in emphatic terms, it is gathered from the general's roundabout expressions on the subject that the agreement was made that the lives of the prisoners should be protected, and they should be removed at once from Arizona. In this respect Miles has, it is said, gone contrarily to the well understood wishes of his superiors, which action amounts practically to disobedience of orders. The only reason suggested for this course, in the absence of any satisfactory statement on the point by Miles, is that if he did not secure the prisoners in this way they would make terms and surrender themselves to the Mexicans. This would have rendered the termination of the campaign apparently less creditable to the Americans. In this state of affairs there seems to be nothing which the authorities can do for the punishment of the prisoners, except to keep them permanently as prisoners of war. Even should the civil authorities of Arizona demand them for trial, with the most positive proof of murder ready for presentation, the hands of the administration would be tied.

The Surrender Was Unconditional.

NEW HAVEN, Con., Oct. 1.—The statement in General Miles' official report of the Apache campaign, made public at Washington yesterday, that Geronimo was not captured but surrendered unconditionally, is contradicted by Captain Lawton, who was in command of the United States troops at the time of the capture. In a private telegram to Lieutenant Albee, of the Winchester army, dated at Buquere, N. M., Captain Lawton explicitly denies that the surrender of Geronimo was coupled with any condition whatsoever.

PRESIDENT'S RIGHT HANDS.

Private Secretaries in the White House Since Buchanan's Time.

New York Sun: Dan Lamont is Cleveland's right hand, and a good, strong, persuasive one, too. Sometimes he is as potent as both hands. He may occasionally be seen in New York, if one knows him. Otherwise he would attract nobody's eye, for he is quiet, taciturn, and prefers to look on at the crowd from afar. But if you get near enough to look into his Scotch eyes you will see caution, shrewdness, and a keen, penetrating glance. He will hardly be content with his career as Cleveland's private secretary. Perhaps he may go to the White House again some day. Who knows? Senator Gorman used to be a page in the senate, and ex-Acting Secretary of State Hitt was, a few years before, stenographer to a congress committee.

Fred Phillips was a much more important right hand for President Arthur than the politicians generally thought. He was as taciturn, if necessary, as Lamont, but concealed his taciturnity under a disguise of childlike innocence. Phillips had a difficult job in keeping the New York political bores away from General Arthur, and he did it exceedingly well. He is sometimes seen in New York admiring the art gallery at the Hoffman, but he still lives in Washington in elegant bachelor apartments at the Metropolitan club. Phillips looks with some amusement and amazement upon Dan Lamont. He says that Lamont may help make or unmake politicians, but he never will beat the president shooting alligators or receive presidential compliments for the way he cooks planked shad on the Patomac. Mr. Phillips used to be asked for by the ladies at the white house, but he never knew that it was for his handsome eyes, and not because he was the president's private secretary, that they wished to meet him.

General Garfield expected to depend very much upon his right-hand assistant, F. M. Brown, but for the few months Brown was in the executive office he seemed somewhat dazed. He was the youngest of all the private secretaries, and tde moustache he cultivated was still downy when he entered the office. Brown had been Garfield's stenographer, and never ran smack up against politicians until he went to the white house. Now and then he comes to New York, and may be seen in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel, with Tommy Nichol, who was once one of Garfield's secretaries. Brown is now assisting Mrs. Garfield in the management of her estate.

Hayes' right hand was a poor, withered instrument. Hayes made him so. He brought Mr. Rogers with him from Ohia, and the secretary seemed to the politicians a curious kind of mortal. If Hayes had found him with his nose and eyes buried in the pages of an old book at a second-hand book stall, people would not have been surprised. Rogers was a tawny, middle-aged man, and he ran the the executive office something as an attendant stands guard at the tent of a general. He comes occasionally to New York, where he seems to feel lost. Rogers is now a claim agent in Washington.

Grant's private secretary, Geo. Babcock, was a man with a career when he took the office. He was a blunt, brusque officer, who had served on Grant's staff. He began another career after he followed Grant into the white house, and came very near going from his office there to the penitentiary. Babcock was the only private secretary, except Lamont, who had, according to repute, the persuasive voice in the ear of the president; but there is this difference: Grant was thought to be influenced by Babcock's wishes, while Cleveland is understood to rely on Lamont's judgment and observation in making political combinations that are to be effective. Babcock was drowned a few years ago off the coast of Florida.

Colonel Warden was Andy Johnson's right arm, and a good one. The Colonel understood the curious mental and temperamental peculiarities of Johnson, and was able, therefore, not to run counter to them. Colonel Warden now and then comes to New York, and is instantly recognized by the clerk of the Metropolitan. He is a short, stout gentleman, with grey hair, and is now a lawyer in Washington.

Colonel John Hay has been, perhaps, the most fortunate of presidential right hands. President Lincoln brought him to Washington from a law office in Springfield, Ill. Hay was then very young, but he proved himself equal to the fiery furnace heat at the White house during the war period. Colonel Hay, however, turned from politics to literature after he quitted the White house, wrote one book, "Castillian Days," which gave him a desirable literary repute; a poem, "Little Breeches," which betrayed the talents of a humorist, and for a while was connected with the New York Tribune. He now lives in one of the most beautiful and costly houses in Washington, which he built and is supposed to be finishing his great book, "The Life of Lincoln." Colonel Hay oftens comes to New York, and generally prefers the Brevoort house. He dresses simply but expensively, is a medium-sized gentleman, with full dark beard and dark eyes. His wife brought him a fortune of several million dollars.

In glancing over the careers of his predecessors as presidential right hands, will reflections come to him suggested by the fact that all quit politics when they went from the white house? Is Dan Lamont going to be the exception which proves the rule? Another thing. Every one of them has remained in Washington. Is Daniel going to break the rule?

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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100 Doses One Dollar

GATHERED ABOUT THE CITY.

A Sample of the Fury of a Woman Scorned.

THE MARX-M'CORMICK BOUT.

Batten's Trouble—An Italian's Shortage—Saints and Sinners—The Fair Association—A Barn Burned—Other Local News.

A Woman Scorned.

Some days ago a well-known sporting man of this city took a fancy to a comely young woman, who is well known in the city, and whose character is not above reproach, although she hides all brazen display in a modest suit of black and associates with none of the wayward sisters who are as publicly known as the names of the streets upon which they promenade. For a time there was a veritable honeymoon and the stream of pleasure flowed along as smoothly as iif ts fountain head came from the most orthodox matrimonial spring. Suddenly a change came over the conduct of the man, and he raised his hand in anger against the woman, not once, it is said, but frequently and often. She did not follow the ordinary custom of her sex and rush to the authorities with tears in her eyes and complaint upon her lips. Oh no! She quietly bided her time for revenge, or rather repayment of the debt of ingratitude with interest. One morning when too much wine of the evening before had closed the eyes of her "liege lord" and kept the ocular lids down far into the morning hours, the woman stealthily arose, took a sharp knife that had been previously prepared, and commenced operations. She skilfully removed the sleeves from all his coats, including a costly "swallow tail;" neatly divided his unmentionables like a cook does a mackerel; did the same with his vests; perforated his best gaiters as if they were about to encase bunioned feet; sliced up his best cabinet photos of near and dear friends; let the silent sawdust of his boxing gloves see the free air of day and in a word was an iconclast to all his graven images. In addition she made a strong salt brine and doctored all the liquors in his well stocked bar so that the usual cock tail callers and other matutinal drinkers imagined they were patronizing the Lincoln artesian well or indulging in a Syracuse sangaree Then she telephoned for a cab, and on its arrival she cut the telephone wire so no electrical "fuss" could be made about the matter, and then and there she divorced herself from all relationships with one, who to-day is the maddest man in two states. The woman laughs, and well she may, for there is no danger of any complaint being made against her—that would attract the public eye and the matter might get into the papers.

MARX-M'CORMICK.

The Glove Contest at the Exposition Annex To-night.

The glove contest that took place during fair week between Marx, "the Texas cowboy," and Mike Fitzgerald, the Utah champion, did much to increase the interest in pugilistic events in Omaha. The contest was the first that had been witnessed in the city for a long time in which the contestants were men of record and the contest one of scientific work for points instead of hippodroming. This interest has been increased by the movements in pugilistic circles which resulted in a match between Al Marx, the winner of the battle referred to, and James McCormick, a Chicago pugilist of note. These men have been matched and will appear at the exposition annex to-night in an eight-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, the winner to get the entire gate receipts and the state championship medal. Marx is backed by Captain O'Malley, and will be seconded by T. Bradburn. McCormick is backed by H. Rothery and will be seconded by Fitzgerald. Every attention has been paid to the details of the arrangements, and an orderly and successfully managed contest is assured. Both Marx and McCormick are in excellent condition, and an interesting contest may be expected. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock this evening. A number of local adepts with the glove will furnish entertainment until 10 o'clock, when the event of the evening will be called.

Saints and Sinners.

"Saints and Sinners" brought out another immense audience to the opera house last night, who laughed and cried through the five acts of the drama with the heartiest sympathy. The play has a higher literary merit than most productions of a similar nature, and the company was evenly balanced and satisfactory, saving an occasional slight tendency of the principals toward the melodramatic.

The play tells a simple story of English country life, such as has often happened and often will occur as long as women are weak and men unscrupulous.

The village beauty, the daughter of the village priest, is beloved by a simple but honest son of the soil, and while yet half-won, she is decoyed from home by a dashing debonair army officer, who keeps her with him on the promise of marriage. Her heart-broken father seeks her out and a fierce altercation ensues between her betrayer and himself. Just as things are beginning to look dangerous and the audience is holding its breath in suspense, the aforsaid son of the soil rushes in at the nick of time and an affective tableau ensues, in which the guilty party is represented as getting badly left.

The play directs many a well aimed blow at hypocrisy and narrow mindedness, wholesomely ventilating craft and greed, masquerading in the guise of religion. The characters are drawn with superior skill, and are life-like sketches of actual types, such as may be found in any parish, and the entire story was so true to human emotions that the most blast theater-goers were surprised into tears.

The principal character was that of the old minister, which fitted J. H. Stoddard so naturally that he scarcely seemed to be acting. It is a careful piece of study, showing both refinement and strength. His portrayal of the doting father's shame when he learns the news of his daughter's flight, was a piece of realism that roused the audience to unwonted enthusiasm, and caused them to demand his appearance before the curtain.

Marie Burroughs made a fine impression. She is fresh, pretty and natural, withal possessing sufficient power to be everything desirable.

The other parts were all well sustained, the tart but faithful servant being well taken by Mrs. E. J. Philipps. The play will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

South Omaha Fire Department.

A meeting of the South Omaha fire company was held last evening, and the following officers elected: P. F. Walker, foreman; D. Johnson, first assistant; Thos. McGuire, second assistant; John Carrol, treasurer; J. E. Reuther, secretary. Twenty members were enrolled in the company. A committee was appointed, consisting of P. F. Walker, Thos. McGuire, and M. Myer, to confer with the Union Pacific and the South Omaha syndicate in regard to hydrants and the laying of mains. The company adopted the rules and by-laws of the old Omaha Volunteer hose company. The meeting adjourned until Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

M. Yeackley's Remains.

The coroner's inquest over the remains of M. Yeackley, who was killed in the accident on Ninth street on Thursday afternoon, resulted in the finding of a verdict of accidental death and holding the owner of the building blameless in the matter. Yeackley, it has been learned, lived at Presston, Ill. A brother of his is expected to arrive here to-day. He was to have gone with the deceased to the Chadron country to secure a claim. The funeral will take place from Drexel & Maul's undertaking establishment at 9 o'clock.

Stredbucker, one of the victims of the accident, was removed to St. Joseph's hospital yesterday from the Omaha house. He was taken to the Omaha house just after the accident by the police authorities and left there without any medical attention until yesterday. He is rapidly recovering from his injuries.

Batten's Troubles.

James Batten, the young fellow who was arrested charged with perjury in falsely swearing to the age of the daughter of James McArdle, with whom he recently eloped, was arraigned before Justice Anderson yesterday afternoon. Batten objected to having his case heard before Justice Anderson, and said he would object to every justice of the peace in the county except one. He refused to give the name of the magistrate before whom he was willing to answer for his offense, and Justice Anderson sent the case to Justice Helseley's court and sent the fresh young man back to jail to await trial.

A Barn Burned.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Amos Crawford, at the corner of Nineteenth and Pierce streets. By an error in the call, which was sent in by telephone, No. 3 company was sent to the corner of Sixteenth and Cass streets. The delay occasioned by the mistake gave the fire a headway that could not be checked, and the barn and its contents were totally destroved. The loss will reach $500.

To-day is Your Last Chance

For bargains at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 614 and 616 S. 10th street.

A Kite Too Big for Boys.

Boston Daily Globe: At Dorchester Mr. Foster M. Spurr, the assistant city messenger, resolved to make a practical test of the amount of wind pressure upon kites. With a velocity of fourteen miles an hour—a good breeze for kite flying—the pressure of wind was found to be about one pound to the square foot, though for an altitude of above sixty feet from the ground thirty per cent must be added. It was calculated that as the pressure upon the kite is not direct, for the wind slides off, thus forcing the kite up, that it would amount to about one-half of the whole surface. Mr. Spurr, therefore, concluded that a very large kite could be sent up and very easily managed. Accordingly, with the assistance of some friends, he commenced a few weeks ago the construction of a kite in the shape of a parallelogram, ten feet long and six feet wide, a surface of sixty square feet. The "sticks" of this great air ship are of ash, twelve feet long, one and one-quarter inches wide, and three-eighth of an inch thick, crossed in the centre. At the point of intersection a piece of strong wood is fastend perpendicularly to the crossed sticks. The piece is round, ten inches long, and one-half inch in thickness. Across this piece, and reaching from the ends of the sticks, two strips of ash, of the same width as the sticks, are drawn, making two complete trusses. These are each braced by short pieces about two feet apart. Across each of the frames two sticks are placed, the one to hold the whole firmly in place, and the other, parallel to the sticks in the centre, holds the covering out at the sides. The covering is made of glazed cloth, such as is used by architects in drawing plans, and is firmly fastened by cord running through a hem and tied upon the corners and cross-sticks. The "loops" are fastened as upon an ordinary small kite. The tail of the monster is fifty feet long, made of bobs of paper fifteen inches long, and placed at intervals of about ten inches. The tassel on the end suggests the tip end of a lion's tail, and is about three feet long, the loop to which the tail is fastened is long enough to reach the center of the kite. The weight of the whole thing is eight or nine pounds, the frame itself weighing just six.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Spurr, with Messrs. William F. Merritt, N. T. Merritt and T. C. Dennis as assistants, repaired to the field adjoining Mr. Spurr's residence on Norfolk street to give the kite a trial trip. About five hundred feet of cotton netting twine, tested to 150 pounds, was run out from a large reel, and the kite being held in position by Mr. Merritt, Mr. Spurr, holding the line at a distance of about a hundred feet from the kite, waited for a friendly puff to come along. Shortly a breeze sprung up, the man on the string started on a brisk run, and the huge affair sailed off proudly into the air. As Mr. Spurr ran he allowed the cord to slip through his gloved hand till the reel was reached. At this time the white air ship was sailing along prettily at a height of fully 200 feet. Then the line was let out about 500 feet and fastened.

The wind was blowing about ten miles an hour, and the kite rode in the air almost motionless, occasionally rising as the wind freshened. The pressure on the line was estimated by good judges to be about forty pounds, and a man could hold it easily with one hand. The name "Spurr," painted on the covering in letter two feet long, when the kite was at the highest in the air, looked like small type to the spectators below. After keeping the kite up most of the afternoon, to the great wonderment of the people of the neighborhood, and more especially the small boys, the aerial monster was easily wound down to the reel and carried off the field, having proven conclusively to her builders the fact that this air ship, like the Puritan and Mayflower, was modelled on an excellent plan.

AN INEXPENSIVE SMOKE.

Frugal Men Who Are Satisfied With the Tips that Are Clipped from Cigars.

New York Sun: A middle-aged man, not ill dressed, and having in his hand a handsome, straight briarwood pipe, walked into a cigar store in Park row yesterday afternoon, and going up to the stand on which is the little apparatus for cutting off the ends of cigars, picked up the tray on which the little bits of cigar tips fall, and calmly stuffed his pipe with them, taking care to press the humpy mass of tobacco down until the pipe bowl was as full as it would hold. Then he poured what was left in the tray into his hand and transferred it to his coat-tail pocket. He next carefully lit his pipe, and as soon as it was well going turned around, beamed with a patronizing smile upon the proprietor of the store, and sauntered out with the air of a patron who was satisfied with the shop and might call again.

"We never have to empty those trays," said the cigar merchant. "We've half a dozen such duffers as that who walk in and empty them for us. Once in a while two of them drop in at once, and one of them has to take a back seat and fill his pipe with air while the other takes the clippings. I remember one solitary instance where the man who was left actually walked up and bought a five-cent cigar and looked on with an amazed air, like a supercilious millionaire, while the other worked the cigar-tip growler. They say the tips make a very good smoke, though there is so much gum on them I don't see how they can; but, of course there is a good deal of good tobacco in them. In the shop where I was before I came here, an old man came and regularly bought for a trifle the exclusive right to the tips, and we had to drive all the regular cruisers away. He used to come in regularly at certain hours every day and empty the trays into a bag he carried with him. He must have had a dozen more places on his circuit, for the bag was often two-thirds full. What he did with the stuff I don't know, for he couldn't have smoked it all himself. There was some sort of an Eyetalian fake about it, you can bet on that; they are always up to some of those skin-a-cent schemes."

Dr. Junker's Escape.

New York Sun: Six years ago Dr. Junker, a distinguished Russian ethnologist and explorer, buried himself in the depths of Africa to pursue his scientific labors. Schweinfurth, a few years before, had brought home many facts about two very remarkable tribes, the Niam Niams and the Monbuttos, and it was these peoples and their country north-east of the great northern bend of the Congo that Dr. Junker proposed thoroughly to study. He went to Africa at his own expense, and for four years lived alone among these tribes, dwelling in their huts, eating fried ants and other unique products of Niam Niam cookery, studying their languages and customs, and exploring their country. He found that the Niam Niams were not anthropophagi, as Schweinfurth had believed.

Dr. Junker at last concluded his labors, and was about to return to Europe with his large collections when the Soudanese uprising in the north and tribal wars in the south cut off his retreat and made him practically a prisoner in the heart of Africa. Last year two expeditions, one from Zanzibar and the other from the Congo, were sent to his relief. We had only just heard that one of these expeditions had returned to the coast, defeated, and that the other was still struggling toward its destination, when the welcome news came last week that Dr. Junker had escaped the perils that environed him and is now on his way from Victoria Nyanza to Zanzibar.

Dr. Junker is one of the few scientific men of established reputation who, in the interest of their special studies, have cheerfully cut themselves off from the civilized world, and for years braved manifold dangers in deadly climates and among savage tribes. His welcome home will be all the heartier because more sciences than one are likely to profit by his self-sacrificing labors.

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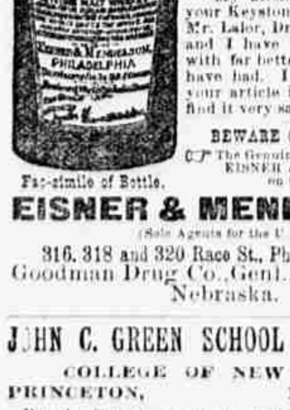

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Special Ordinance No. 846.

AN Ordinance levying a special tax and assessment on all lots and real estate within Paving District No. 48, in the city of Omaha, to cover the cost of paving Farnam street from east line of Twentieth street to east line of Twenty-ninth street, in McCormick's addition.

WHEREAS, it having been and being hereby adjudged, determined and established that the several lots and pieces of real estate hereinafter referred to, have each been specially benefited to the full amount herein levied and assessed against each of said lots and pieces of real estate, respectively, by reason of the paving of that part of Farnam street from east line of Twentieth street to east line of Twenty-ninth street, in McCormick's addition.

THEREFORE, for the purpose of paying the cost of said paving:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Omaha:

Section 1. That the cost of paving that part of Farnam street within Paving District No. 48, in the city of Omaha, from east line of Twentieth street to east line of Twenty-ninth street, in McCormick's addition, said cost being the sum of 132,635.53, be and the same is hereby levied and assessed, in proportion to the feet front along said paving, and according to special benefits by reason of said paving, upon the following described lots and real estate, as shown by the generally recognized map of the city of Omaha, 1886, lithographed and published by Geo. P. Bemis; said cost being so levied on said lots and real estate, respectively, as follows, to-wit:

L. W. Hill, lt 5 blk 4, Boggs & Hill's 1st add	$22 14
Peter H. Sander, lt 6 blk 4, "	76 38
Niles Norgren, lt 7 blk 4, "	111 68
P. F. Murphy, lt 8 blk 4, "	208 61
Richard Breitung, lt 9 blk 5, "	26 44
Andrew Johnson, lt 10 blk 5, "	26 44
A. R. Dufrene, lt 11 blk 5, "	195 28
" w ½ lt 12 blk 5, "	97 64
C. Weinberger, e ½ lt 12 blk 5, "	97 64
" lt 13 blk 5, "	195 28
C. S. Parrotte, lt 14 blk 5, "	195 28
" lt 15 blk 5, "	195 28
Patrick Dennison, lt 16 blk 5, "	195 28
Congdon Clarkson Hunt & Davis, lt 6 blk 6, Boggs & Hill's 1st add	110 84
Congdon Clarkson Hunt & Davis, lt 7 blk 6, Boggs & Hill's 1st add	136 71
Congdon Clarkson Hunt & Davis, lt 8 blk 6, Boggs & Hill's add	362 08
C. Williams, lt 13 blk 6, Boggs & Hill's 1st ad	19 23
Thomas J. Rogers, lt 14 blk 6, "	189 90
" lt 15 blk 6, "	189 90
" lt 16 blk 6, "	205 30
Ludwig Frank, lt 5 blk 5, Boggs & Hill's 2nd	7 81
H. E. Jennison, lt 6 blk 5, "	26 02
" lt 7 blk 5, "	38 16
" lt 8 blk 5, "	71 14
Sarah Meyer, lt 5 blk 6, "	30 48
Lew W. Hill, lt 6 blk 6, "	110 85
" lt 7 blk 6, "	159 80
Charles J. Johnson, lt 8 blk 6, "	308 51
Gilbert M. & John G. Hitchcock, w 168 ft of s 132 ft l 1, Capitol add	890 60
Julia R. Holtort, sub lt 1 lt 1 Capitol add	265 03
E. L. Emery, sub lt 9, lt 2, Capitol add	442 65
A. R. Dufrene, sub lt 10 lt 2, Capitol add	384 34
A. R. Dufrene, sub 13 lt 2, Capitol add	349 88
Lorena Katz, sub 14 lt 2 "	461 21
C. C. Schaeffer, w 44 ft sub lt 15 lt 2, "	233 25
C. E. Mayne, e 22 ft sub lt 15 lt 2, "	116 62
Wm. A. Gardner, sub lt 18 lt 2 "	588 44
Allen Koch, sub 17 lot 3, Capitol add	359 85
Christian Hartmann, sub 18 lt 3, Capitol add	349 88
Belle A. Pollock, sub 19 lt 3, "	349 88
Byron & L. S. Reed, sub 20 lt 3, "	349 88
A. Hume, w 22 ft sub 21, lt 3, "	116 62
R. Stanberg, e 44 ft w 66 ft sub 21 lt 3, Capitol add	233 24
Jacob Williams, e 22 ft w 88 ft sub 21 lt 3, Capitol add	116 62
Jno. P. Hawkins, e 97 ft of sub 21 lt 3, Capitol add	514 21
Nellie C. Davis, lt 9 blk 1 Perkins' sub of lt 5, Capitol add	24 09
Nellie C. Davis, lt 10 blk 1 Perkins' sub of lt 5, Capitol add	306 50
Nellie C. Davis, lt 11 blk 1 Perkins' sub of lt 5, Capitol add	332 06
Jno. A. McShane, s 132 ft of blk 4 Perkins' sub lt 5, Capitol add	1373 05
Wm. A. Paxton, s 132 ft blk 5 Perkins' sub lt 5, Capitol add	1590 40
Sam'l R. Brown, n 132 ft sub 1 lt 6, Capitol	1282 92
S. A. McWhorter, e 25 ft sub 2 lt 6, Capitol	137 83
Lavanda J. McDowell, w 36 ft sub 2 lt 6, "	190 84
" e 5 ft sub 3 lt 6, "	26 50
Jacob Williams, w 57 ft sub 3 lt 6, "	302 17
W. A. L. Gibbon, sub 4 lt 6, "	318 07
A. P. Tukey, W. F. Allen & J. M. Swetnam, sub 5 lt 6, Capitol add	159 04
Mary E. Kellogg, sub 17 lt 6, Capitol add	514 25
J. H. Millard, sub 18 lt 6, Capitol add	747 50
M. E. Kellogg, w 53 ft of sub 20 lt 6, Capitol	280 96
J. H. Millard, e 7 ft sub 20 lt 6, Capitol add	37 11
Aaron Cahn, n 132 ft sub 1 lt 7, Capitol add	689 15
Sam'l Reichenberg, n 132 ft sub 2 lt 7, Capitol add	250 48
A. Rosewater, n 132 ft sub 3 lt 7, Capitol ad	287 59
Geo. W. Doane, n 132 ft sub 1 lt 8, "	336 09
Wm. G. Chambers, n 132 ft sub 2 lt 8, "	434 70
Jno. A. Creighton, sub 1 lt 9, "	821 07
John F. Coad, sub 3 lt 9, "	180 24
" sub 4 lt 9, "	212 05
J. W. Griffith, e 44 ft of n 132 ft of sub 5 lt 9, Capitol add	233 25
Meyer Hellman, w 116 ft of n 132 ft of sub 5 lt 9, Capitol add	614 94
G. W. Doane, sub 6 lt 9, Capitol add	300 05
Jno. A. Creighton, part of 20th st. east of and adjacent to sub lt 1 lt 9, Capitol add	265 06
A. P. Tukey, W. F. Allen & J. M. Swetnam, lt 1 blk 1, Capitol Hill	349 88
A. P. Tukey, W. F. Allen & J. M. Swetnam, lt 2 blk 1, Capitol Hill	349 88
Frieda Oberfelder, n 50 ft of lt 1 blk 2, Capitol Hill	398 88
M. E. Hainsworth, s 17 ft of lt 1 blk 2, Capitol Hill	86 86
M. E. Hainsworth, n 23 ft of lt 2 blk 2, Capitol Hill	72 05
Lucy A. Bechel, s 44 ft of lot 2 blk 2, Capitol Hill	131 37
M. S. McCormick, lt 3 blk 2, Capitol Hill	318 07
" lt 4 blk 2, "	318 07
" e 30 ft of lt 5 blk 2, "	159 03
C. H. Guion, w 30 ft of lt 5 blk 2, "	159 04
Jno. A. Wakefield, w 58 ft of lt 6 blk 2, Capitol Hill	254 46
C. H. Guion, e 10 ft of lt 6 blk 2, Capitol Hill	53 01
Dorline Schlessinger, lt 9 blk 1, Henry & Shelton's add	25 03
R. S. Hall, e ½ lt 10 blk 1, Henry & Shelton's add	101 29
Catherine McChene et al, w ½ lt 10 blk 1, Henry & Shelton's add	101 29
Catherine McChene et al, w ½ lt 11 blk 1, Henry & Shelton's add	230 77
R. S. Hall, e ½ lt 11 blk 1, Henry & Shelton's add	230 77
Nathan Shelton, lt 9 blk 2, Henry & Shelton's add	25 03
Jno. A. McShane, lt 10 blk 2, Henry & Shelton's add	202 58
Jno. A. McShane, lt 11 blk 2, Henry & Shelton's add	461 54
Jno. M. Thurston, lt 1, Kellone's 1st add	30 83
" w 66 ft lt J "	102 86
Martha L. Thurston, e 94 ft lt J "	146 50
Martha L. Thurston, e 94 ft lt K "	333 70
Jno. M. Thurston, w 66 ft lt K "	234 30
Jno. D. Howe, lt 1 Keyes' Subdivision	265 06
" lt 2, "	265 06
Geo. W. Tilden, lt 3, "	265 06
O. P. Chubb, lt 4, "	265 06
Ella E. Latson, e ½ lt 5, "	132 53
A. Saunders, w ½ lt 5, "	132 53
C. L. Hart, lt 6, "	265 06
D. T. Mount, lt 7, "	265 06
Jno. Bamford, lt 1 blk 7, McCormick's add	225 30
" e 37½ ft lt 2 blk 7, "	198 80
Mary Parrott, w 28½ ft lt 2 blk 7, "	151 08
" lt 1 blk 8, "	349 88
" lt 2 blk 8, "	349 88
Patrick T. Murphy, lt 3 blk 9, "	349 88
Byron Reed, lt 4 blk 8, "	349 88
" lt 5 blk 8, "	349 88
Warren M. Rogers, lt 1 blk 9, "	349 88
Eleazer Wakeley, lt 2 blk 9, "	349 88
" lt 3 blk 9, "	349 88
David H. Bowman, lt 4 blk 9, "	349 88

Section 2. That said special taxes levied aforesaid, on said lots respectively, shall become delinquent as follows: one-tenth of the total amount so levied on each of said lots shall become delinquent in fifty days from the passage and approval of this ordinance, one-tenth in one year, one-tenth in two years, one-tenth in three years, one-tenth in four years, one-tenth in five years, one-tenth in six years, one-tenth in seven years, one-tenth in eight years and one-tenth in nine years after said levy, and being from the passage and approval of this ordinance. Each of said installments, except the first, shall draw interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the time of the levy aforesaid, until the same shall become delinquent. A penalty of five per cent., together with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, payable in advance, shall be paid on each delinquent installment.

Section 3. That the entire amount of tax so levied and assessed on any of said lots may be paid by the owner of any lot, or the entire equal pro rata proportion of said tax on any of said lots, may be paid by any person on any part of said lots within fifty days from said levy, and thereupon such lots or parts of lots, shall be exempt from any lien or charge therefor.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and afer its passage.

Passed September 14th, 1886.

WM. F. BECHEL, President City Council.

J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk.

Approved September 29th, 1886.

JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

These taxes are now due and payable to the city treasurer, and will become delinquent as shown in section 2.

s29d5t TRUMAN BUCK, City Treasurer.

Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.

Mary B. Lovejoy vs. David S. Moore et al. } In Chancery.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a decree entered in the above cause, on the 3rd day of December, 1885, I, Ellis L. Bierbower, Special Master in chancery in said court, will, on the 19th day of October, 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the north door of the United States court house and post office building, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, state and district of Nebraska, sell at auction the following described property, to-wit:

Situated in the county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, and being Lot No. seventeen (17) in Block No. (10) ten, in Kountze and Ruth's addition to the city of Omaha, as platted and recorded.

ELLIS L. BIERBOWER, Special Master in Chancery.

GEO. B. LAKE, Solicitor for Complainant.

s16-25-4o1-8