MATTHEWSON'S MANAGEMENT

An Employe Leaves the Asylum For Not Doing the Doctor's Bidding.

A DAMAGING AFFIDAVIT.

Showing That Employes Were Kept on the Pay Roll in Order to Have Them Vote—Supreme and District Court Doings.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Frank Bustard, who has been baker at the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, gathered together his implements of peace and departed on Thursday from the institution. His dismissal was mutual between himself and the superintendent, and caused him at least no surprise. He has never been a pet at the institution, and when the doctor has circulated petitions among the employes endorsing himself and his methods, Frank Bustard has not affixed his signature. He knew the management was a fraud and a disgrace and he didn't hesitate in expressing his honest convictions. He was one of a very few of the employes who did not prostrate himself before the king and consequently he has expected a dismissal long since, but from the fact that he was an exceptionally good baker, who has worked month in and out without the loss of an hour's time, he was retained, evidently in the hope that when winter came that they could apply a gag to him under threats of dismissal, and as he had a large family to support, make him bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to the superintendent. As Bustard was not of that character, he spoke of the wrongs and mismanagement, public or private, just as he saw fit, and when the superintendent went to call him to account he was more ready to go than the institution was ready to part with him. Mr. Bustard has made the following affidavit, which has been turned over to the board of public lands and buildings, and it is most excellent reading:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, LANCASTER COUNTY, } ss.

Frank Bustard, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I have been for the past fourteen months baker at the hospital for the insane, under Dr. Matthewson; that I know of my own knowledge of the mistreatment of patients; that I know they are worked when not able to work; that patients in the hospital have been worked on the farm of William Oiler, the engineer at the hospital; that I have seen patients taken to the farm of said Oiler to work, and that the patients have told me on returning that they worked there. Further, I believe that the mismanagement at the hospital has resulted in pecuniary loss to the state, and that goods have been found hidden that were stolen from the hospital, and I can prove that property belonging to the state has been converted to other uses. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the poll books of Yankee Hill precinct will show parties voted on election day under the solicitation of Dr. Matthewson who were not legal voters; that Harry Gow and Ed Curry, to the best of my knowledge and belief, voted; that Ed Curry told me he voted, and acknowledged that he was urged to do so by Dr. Matthewson, and that he acknowledged that he had not been in the state six months; further, said Ed Curry is at present an employe of the institution; the said Harry Gow also acknowledged that he did not think he was qualified to vote, but that Dr. Matthewson told him it would not make any difference. I further state that Dr. Matthewson has been publicly accused in the hospital building of knocking down and abusing patients. To the best of my knowledge and belief the carpenter and painter at the hospital have been receiving their regular salary, and during that time have built themselves houses and barns on their own property out of state time; that I have seen the painter carrying off what I believe was the property of the state, and asked him if he was going to carry off the paint shop. To the best of my knowledge and belief Dr. Matthewson has kept the plasterer at the asylum for a week past without any work that he might be present on election day. And further, of my own knowledge, I know that the matron and the carpenter and the painter absent themselves days at a time from their posts of duty.

(Signed) FRANK J. BUSTARD.

State of Nebraska, Lancaster county, ss.:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, A. D. 1886.

[Seal] B. H. GOULDING, Notary Public.

It might be in order to remark in connection with this affidavit that Yankee Hill precinct, in which the asylum is situated, gave Howe 157 votes to seven for McShane, and it looks as though the asylum had been busy on election day. It might further be added that Mr. Bustard, who makes this affidavit, has opened in business in Lincoln and the plea cannot be entered against him that he has left town and can't be reached. His address is 116 South Ninth street.

SUPREME COURT.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following named gentlemen were admitted to practice: Mr. J. J. McAllister, of Ponca, Neb.; Mr. J. B. Archibald, of Lincoln, Neb.

The following causes were continued: Ruhe vs Sullivan; Vere vs Miller; Koin vs Kloke.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Lammers vs Comstock: Western Horse & Cattle Insurance company vs Putnam; Britton vs Perry; Austin vs Austin, decree for plaintiff entered; Perry vs Granger, motion to strike bill of exceptions overruled; state ex rel attorney general vs Wilkinson, passed to November 10 at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Grohowski vs Longr Gillispie vs Smith.

All other causes not heretofore otherwise disposed of were put at the foot of the general docket.

Court adjourned to Tuesday, November 9, 1886, at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Decisions filed October 4, 1886:

Blue Valley bank vs Clement Bane & Co. Error from Gage county. Modified. Opinion by Cobb, J.

The action of replevin, or as it is sometimes called, the action for the delivery of personal property, is a statutory proceeding in which the right of the plaintiff to the immediate possession of the chattels involved in the suit, and their wrongful detention by the defendant constitute the gist of the action. The pleadings, evidence and judgment should be confined to these points and questions necessary to their elucidation.

Banks vs Hitchcock. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. The taking of a stay of execution by a defendant in any action in which a judgment has been rendered is a waiver of the right to apply for a new trial, and by so doing such defendant would be estopped to attack the judgment in any manner. Following Miller vs Hyers, 11 Neb., 474.

Marshall vs Roe. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J. The evidence examined and held to support the decree of the district court.

State, ex rel Thomas vs McCutchan. Mandamus writ allowed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. Section 287 of the criminal code, which authorizes magistrates to require a complainant in a prosecution for a misdemeanor to become liable and give security for cost, has no reference to prosecution instituted by prosecuting officers when acting in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them by law.

2. In such case when a complaint is presented to a police judge of a city by the marshal, it is the duty of the police judge to issue his warrant, and in case of a refusal mandamus will lie to compel action.

Garrison vs Aultman. Error from Fillmore county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. In a proceeding to revive a judgment in the county court, where the judgment debtor, on an order to show cause why the judgment shall not be revived for such cause, shows by affidavit that the judgment has been paid and satisfied, it is error for the county court to render final order of reviver without hearing testimony as to such payment or satisfaction. There being a presumption in favor of such payment and satisfaction, the burden of proof is on the judgment, plaintiff to show that the judgment is unsatisfied.

2. When the transcript of a judgment rendered in a county court is filed in the district court of the same county, all proceedings should thereafter be had in such district court, but in the absence of a statute prohibiting the court in which the judgment was rendered from proceeding further in the case, a judgment of revivor rendered in such court will be valid. (Dennis vs Omaha National bank, 28 N. W. Rep., 512.) The county court possessing such jurisdiction, it is not in error to exercise it.

State ex rel. Wagner vs Emery. mandamus. Writ denied. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. The city of B., having over 5,000 inhabitants, was divided into four wards. But the county board had never caused the precincts or voting districts to conform in their boundaries to the ward lines. G. county, in which the city is situated, is under township organization. In an application for a mandamus to compel the county clerk to issue and deliver to the city clerk of B. three election notices for each ward in the city, it was held that as such precincts or voting districts had not been established by the county board, the writ should be denied.

O'Brien vs Gaslin. Error from Douglas county. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a court of general jurisdiction has rendered judgment in a case, under which real estate of one of the defendants has been levied upon and sold, and the sale confirmed and a deed made to the purchaser, the court will not upon slight evidence, after a great lapse of time, hold that it is without jurisdiction.

2. The court in furtherance of justice may after a sale of real estate upon execution and a return of the officer, permit the officer to amend the return to conform to the facts, and where it is clear that the amendment should be made, the lapse of eight or nine years will not bar the right; but in such case care must be exercised by the court to prevent an abuse of power.

3. In this state the confirmation of the sale covers all irregularities in the proceedings.

4. Lands conveyed by a warranty deed are not subject to a secret trust in favor of the granter; and particularly is this true where the lands are afterward sold at judicial sale as the property of the grantee and conveyed to an innocent purchaser.

5. A minor who has conveyed his real estate must disaffirm his deed within a reasonable time after he comes of age, or be barred of the right.

6. The act of 1869 which reduced the period of limitation in which an action to recover real estate could be brought, from twenty-one years to ten years and gave a reasonable time in which to bring actions before it took effect, applies to causes of action existing before the passage of the stature.

7. A deed of real estate executed in another state before an officer having no seal, to be admissible in evidence, must be certified in the manner provided in the statute.

Steele vs Haynes. Appeal from Butler county. Dismissed nisi. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. An appeal will not be dismissed for the mere failure of the appellant to file an abstract and brief within the time required by statute, unless it is apparent that the neglect is wilful or that the appeal was not taken in good faith.

2. Where the same relief can be given either by an appeal or proceedings in error a transcript filed in the supreme court for an appeal more than six months, but less than one year, from the rendition of the decree in the court below will not be stricken from the files, but the appellant will have leave, upon such terms as may be just, to file a petition in error. On the failure to comply with the order to file the petition in error, the appeal will be dismissed.

3. An order before judgment dissolving a temporary injunction is not a final order and is not appealable; but an order overruling an application to set aside a default and for leave to answer may be appealed or reviewed on error.

Jansen & Co. vs Mundt. Error from Seward county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. An allegation in a bill of particulars "that they (the plaintiffs) are wholesale dealers in furniture and that their place of business is Lincoln, Neb.," is sufficient under the statute to allow them to bring an action in the firm name.

2. An affidavit for an attachment made by the attorney for the plaintiff, wherein he swears "that he is the authorized attorney of the plaintiff in the above entitled action; that he has commenced an action," etc, where it appears from the whole affidavit that the action was brought by the plaintiff, is not void.

3. The failure to entitle the papers in a case, or to properly entitle them, if it is apparent to what case they relate, is not sufficient to justify the court in dismissing the action.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS

in Lancaster county are as follows: Total vote cast, 6,881. For governor—Thayer 3,985, North 1,924, Hardy 925; Thayer over North 2,061. For congressman—Howe 3,424, McShane 2,510, Bigelow 848; Howe over McShane 914. The vote on state senators was as follows: Moore 3,716, Burnham 3,739, Hull 2,125, Oppenheimer 2,267, Southwick 895, Roberts 921. The vote on members of the legislature was as follows: Caldwell 3,920, Dickinson 3,663, Eggleston 3,649, Liesvelt 3,576, Raymond 3,382, Shamp 3,451. The highest vote received on the opposition ticket was by I. N. Leonard, who received 2,679. For the legislative amendment there were cast 4,867. For township organization 2,301, against township organization 1,867.

IN DISTRICT COURT.

The criminal docket was opened with a trial of the case of the State vs. O'Connor, the bold burglar of the slaughter house. At a late hour Wednesday evening the jury found the man guilty, and he was given a year in the pen.

Judge Hayward is hearing motions, demurrers and trials in cases in the equity docket, and business in this line is being accelerated so that with the close of the criminal docket, but little will be left to hear during the present term.

Yesterday the celebrated case of Bookwalter vs. Lansing was commenced in district court (Judge Hayward's), and the bar were largely in attendance, recognizing the importance of the case and the prominence of the contestants. The litigation is over block 9 in East Lincoln, and the question of the transfer and Lansing's relation as agent with Bookwalter seem to be the questions uppermost. The case has not as yet progressed sufficiently to summarize the evidence and facts as elicited.

Three of the criminals indicted were disposed of yesterday without the necessity of a trial, the men pleading guilty as follows: James Courtshad, for grand larceny, sentenced to two years in the pen; Louis Brown, (colored) for burglary and grand larceny, sentenced for same to two years and six months; Joseph Mansfield, for burglarizing the residence of Mr. Tyler during the state fair, was sent to the pen for seven years of reformation.

POLICE COURT.

The crazy man arrested by the police and lodged in the cooler was given an examination yesterday and sent to the asylum.

M. C. Mahon for being drunk and disorderly was arraigned before the judge and given $5 and costs, failing to pay he stood committed.

Mike Burk, a stone cutter by trade, became very disorderly, and when the officers took him in charge he resisted them so earnestly that the judge gave him $50 and costs and he went to jail.

Dan Mulholland, of Valparaiso, Neb., was in the city, went wrong, and appeared in court yesterday, where he received a fine of $3 and costs. Failing to pay he was committed.

The horse thief who was taken in by the police was taken to York county by officers yesterday, where he will be given a hearing.

WHERE BIGELOW WAS.

The morning after election the State Journal found a little consolation in the congressional returns and inserted a head line in the paper, "Where was Bigelow when the light went out." Mr. Bigelow was out of the city that day, but his wife was at home, and when she saw the question she thought it was worthy an answer, so she sat down and wrote a little note to the Journal folk, explaining that when the alleged light went out Mr. Bigelow was under the bed looking for Church Howe.

OTHER EVENTS.

The Mikado company, twenty in number, who went to Beatrice Wednesday evening, were given a special chair car home. They report a grand reception.

County Attorney-elect Stearns had beside the regular republican vote in the First ward of the city about one-half of the democratic vote. That ward is Mr. Stearne's home and attests his popularity.

Judge Parker, of the county court, has an excellent business these autumnal days, issuing marriage licenses, four a day often being the record.

The Missouri Pacific has made new arrangements on its St. Louis connection with the new Lincoln branch, and by them passengers can leave Lincoln at 9 p. m., connecting with the main line night train at Weeping Water for the south, and coming homeward connections are made at the same place with a new morning train to Lincoln.

The BEE representative ran across a group of democratic politicians from out in the state who were gathered together in one of the hotel offices of the city yesterday, and the group were busily engaged discussing the election returns. Some of them were very emphatic in the declaration that if they had only been smart that the democracy in the state might have worked the prohibition question enough to have secured the legislature, and the Miller-Boyd crowd were roundly handled for the failure to make the effort. The democracy in the success of McShane seem to forget that about eight thousand republicans in their revolt against Howe had a hand in the proceeding.

The railway commissioners have received word that the Missouri Pacific have settled the case of discrimination in charges complained of by Charles Philpot, of Weeping Water, refunding him the past over charge and giving him the same rate for future shipments as other dealers.

"The moon of Mahomet arose, and it shall set," says Shelley; but if you will *set* a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in some handy place you will have a quick cure for croup, coughs, and colds.

The eighth wonder of the world.—A benighted man limping with rheumatism who had never heard of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A BUSINESS MAN'S DIARY.

One Day's History Recorded With More Truth Than Wives Hear.

Buffalo Express: At 8:30 a. m.—At office. No particular reason for getting here so early, but other men do it and it sets a good example to my clerks.

9:30—Finished reading the morning paper. No new advertisements.

9:45—Finished reading my morning mail. Dictated two letters to stenographer, yawned and picked my teeth.

10:15—Brown came in and said he had a new story.

10:30—Brown's story turned out to be a chestnut. Told him so. He said it wasn't. I offered to prove it by Jones, who heard me tell it over a year ago. Brown offered to bet drinks I couldn't prove it. Took him up.

11:15—Won the bet. Smith said he'd seen the story three times in the Commercial. Jones drank with us.

11:30—At office. Read telegram. Answered it. Smith came in.

12:45—Convinced Smith that Cleveland will be the next president. Wife telephoned to know if I would come home to lunch. Too busy.

1:00 p. m.—Went to lunch.

2:30—Back in office. Won six cigars throwing poker dice after lunch. Must go to bank.

3:15—Back from bank. Met young Brisket carrying a cane Poor opinion of Brisket. No good business man will carry cane

3:45.—Discharged clerk for looking out of window. Must have business discipline in office.

4:15—Evening paper came in.

4:18.—Read everything in evening paper.

4:45.—Cut my nails.

5:00.—Finished cutting nails. Would go home, but am afraid clerks would go too. Brown came in. Wanted to match for drinks. Matched him. Lost.

5:30.—Had drink. Brown thinks Jackson is spending too much money. Have noticed he burns a good deal of gas in his house.

6:00.—Back in office. Brown and I made up our minds about Jackson. Guess I'll go home.

7:00.—Wife wants to go to theatre. Reminded her it was prayer meeting night.

8:45.—Home from prayer meeting. Put nickel in box.

9:15.—Very tired. Guess I'll go to bed.

9:30.—Went to bed.

There is a curious custom among the negroes at Washington of having burial societies, organizations for the exclusive purpose of making a display at the funerals of those who belong to them. They are incorporated under such fine-sounding titles as "The Sons and Daughters of Gethsemane," "The Ancient and Honorable Order of the Gallilean Fishermen," The Most Devoted Brethren and Sisters of the Star of Bethlehem," and others of a similar sort.

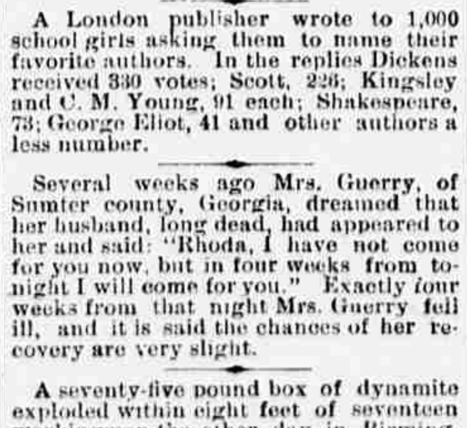
The gradually increasing scarcity of game is one of the most striking evidences of the settling of western land. Fifteen years ago buffalo meat was no great catch in New York, while in St. Louis it was often a drug in the market.

A London publisher wrote to 1,000 school girls asking them to name their favorite authors. In the replies Dickens received 330 votes; Scott, 226; Kingsley and C. M. Young, 91 each; Shakespeare, 73; George Eliot, 41 and other authors a less number.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Guerry, of Sumter county, Georgia, dreamed that her husband, long dead, had appeared to her and said: "Rhoda, I have not come for you now, but in four weeks from to-night I will come for you." Exactly *four* weeks from that night Mrs. Guerry fell ill, and it is said the chances of her recovery are very slight.

A seventy-five pound box of dynamite exploded within eight feet of seventeen workingmen the other day in Birmingham, Ala., and not one of the men were injured.

A bell in a roman Catholic church in Biddeford, Me., has been silent for over twenty years. Suddenly its ringing has begun again. Its notes are discordant and the town is not happy. The new pastor ordered the bell to be rung, believing that his people would be shamed into getting a new bell. The result already bears out his theory.



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Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS.

THE LAST SLAVE-TRADER

He Was a Cousin of Mr. Lamar, Present Secretary of the Interior.

An Interesting Chapter of History From an Old Letter Book.

It appears that Mr. C. A. L. Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., was the last distinguished American slave-trader. Some unknown correspondent of the November North American Review recently came into possession of an old letter-book of Mr. Lamar's, and has made public of it. He says:

"It was my fortune, during my summer's vacation, to rescue from the obliterating maw of a New England paper mill, a letter-press copybook, containing impressions of a series of remarkable letters, written by prominent 'southern gentleman' of 'the days before the war.' Happening to glance over the contents of the book, I saw it had once been the property of Mr. C. A. Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., a cousin, I believe, of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, our present United States secretary of the interior. It must have been confiscated during 'Sherman's March to the Sea,' and brought north. It fell, I suppose, into unappreciative hands, or else it would have been utilized before this time, and not so carelessly doomed to destruction.

"In 1858, '59 and '60, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar achieved the peculiar distinction of advocating, in the most practical way, the reopening of the African slave trade. His name will be specially remembered in connection with the yacht Wanderer, which he fitted out for traffic with the barracoons of the African seacoast—a sort of commerce which had fallen into such neglect that the civilized world had put upon it the brand of 'piracy.' This southern gentleman 'of the old school,' in the days of "chivalry,' repelled the modern innovation with all his might, as the extracts from his letters will show. But pretty soon John Brown and Abraham Lincoln came along, and ended the controversy. Mr. Lamar's views are no longer entertained, even in Georgia and the Carolianas; but they seem too good, in their historical aspect, not to be given to the public. They are moral antiques which still form a very interesting study."

"Mr. Lamar began his operations in 1857. For the next two or three years he evidently conducted the African slave trade in the American cotton states with great public spirit and for all it was worth. His letters mention three vessels which he kept as busy as the vicissitudes of the traffic would allow. These were the E. A. Rawlins, the Richard Cobden and the Wanderer. He contemplated an extension of his lines so magnificent as to defy the whole unappreciative world, and this scheme he laid out in a confidential letter May 24, 1858, to Thomas Barrett, Esq., Augusta:

"I have in contemplation, if I can raise the necessary amount of money, the fitting out of an expedition to go to the coast of Africa for a cargo of African apprentices, to be bound for the term of their natural lives, and would like your co-operation. No subscription will be received for a less amount than $5,000. The amount to be raised is $300,000. I will take $20,000 of the stock and go myself. I propose to purchase the Vigo, an iron-screw steamer of 1,750 tons, now in Liverpool for sale at £30,000 cash. She cost £75,000. G. B. Lamar can give you a description of her. * * * She is as good as new, save her boilers, and they can be used for several months. If I can buy her I will put six Paixhan guns on deck, and man her with as good men as are to be found in the south. The fighting men will all be stockholders and gentlemen, some of whom are known to you, if not personally, by reputation. My estimate runs thus:

Steamer, $150,000; repairs, guns, small arms, etc., $50,000	$200,000
Supplies, $25,000; money for purchase of cargo, $75,000	100,000
Total	$300,000

"I have, as you know, a vessel now afloat, but it is to my mind extremely doubtful whether she gets in safely, as she had to wait on the coast until her cargo could be collected. If she ever gets clear of the coast they can't catch her. She ought to be due in from ten to thirty days. I have another now ready to sail, which has orders to order a cargo of 1,000 to 1,200 to be in readiness the 1st of September, but to be kept, if necessary, until the 1st of October—which I intend for the steamer—so that no delay may occur. With her I can make the voyage there and back, including all detentions, bad weather if I encounter it, etc, in ninety days certain and sure; and the negroes can be sold as fast as landed at $650 per head. I can contract for them 'to arrive' at that figure, cash. The Vigo can bring 2,000 with ease and comfort, and I apprehend no difficulty of risk, save shipwreck, and that you can insure against. I can get one of the first lieutenants in the navy to go out in command and we can whip anything, if attacked, that is on that station, either English or American. But I would not propose to fight; for the Vigo can steam eleven knots which would put us out of the way of any of the cruisers. If you know of any who would like to take an interest, mention it to them confidentially, and let me know who they are. I want none but reliable men, and men who will have the money the moment it is called for. I can raise $100,000 here. What can I raise in and about Augusta? * * If the Rawlins gets in with her cargo, I shall want very little more money, for I will take all that is wanting myself.

"Mr. Lamar's letter-book shows correspondence with General Quitman, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, George N. Sanders, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, L. Q. C. Lamar and others. He challenged Greeley and Raymond to fight duels with him. 'Doctor' Greeley declined Mr. Lamar's request, but offered him the columns of the Tribune in which to defend himself, and uphold the branch of commerce in which he was engaged. Mr. Raymond, however, tantalized him with several letters of quite duplex and uncertain structure. Evading the question as to whether he 'recognized that responsibility which attaches to gentlemen,' under the code of pop or thrust, he finally wrote that, 'no matter how he would be inclined to act under ordinary circumstances,' he would not consent to meet Mr Lamar 'on terms of equality,' as he had 'avowed his connection with a traffic which the laws of his country denounced as piracy, and civilized countries of the world looked upon as odious.' Thereupon Mr. Lamar wrote Mr. Raymond this brief epistle, which was copied upside down in his letter book—probably in unspeakable contempt of so irresponsible a creature as a New York editor:

"SIR: I received yours of the 4th this morning. You have taken the usual refuge of a coward, who, afraid to fight, undervalues his adversary. Common as is this course in your meridian, the boast of your friends induces me to believe that you would hold yourself responsible to those whom you have offended. But for this, and the previous impression I have formed of your character, I would have had no correspondence with you. When we meet, I have determined upon my course.

"What his determination was he particularized in a letter to B. R. Alden, Esq., No. 5 West Fourteenth street, New York:

"I shall simply put an indignity upon him in a public manner—such, for instance, as slapping his face; and then, if he doesn't resent it, why, I shall take no further notice of him."

ADDITINOAL COUNCIL BLUFFS.

[Continued from Sixth Page.]

A Wife Choker.

On Wednesday night about 10:30 o'clock quite a sensation was created by a man named L. D. Hornady, who for the past month has been rooming with his wife in the house of Mrs. R. A. Wilson on First avenue.

It being rather late, there were only a few of the immediate residents of the neighborhood that knew of the occurrence at the time, but yesterday it furnished food for the gossips, and was one of the topics.

It seems Hornady and his wife engaged two rooms in the house on October 1, coming direct from Omaha, but formerly resided in Red Oak, Ia., where his wife owns considerable property. Hornady claims to be a traveling man and to represent a Philadelphia leather house, but whether this is so or not many persons are in doubt. At any rate, Mrs. Hornady has been in ignorance of the name of the firm he represents or for some reasons has denied any knowledge of the name of the house. Everything, seemingly, has gone along smoothly between the man and wife since they have moved into their last quarters, although the gossips had it that their previous matrimonial life had not been all sunshine, and that one thunderstorm after another finally led to a bolt from the courts cutting them in twain. They renewed their courtship, and concluded to remarry, one of the terms of the new compact being that she would deed him her property.

Wednesday night he came home and for a time chatted pleasantly in the parlor and then retired to his rooms up stairs with his wife. The two got to quarreling over a diamond, each claiming it, and the man, who had apparently been drinking, choked her. She got away and came running down stairs and locked herself in the parlor, and asked Mrs. Wilson not to let him in. He came down and began kicking the door, so Mrs. Wilson opened it to see what he wanted. He jumped in, grabbed his wife and gave her another choking, but was forced by Mrs. Wilson to desist after a time. Mrs. Hornady then went up stairs and he followed her up there and kicked in the door of her room, which she had locked against him. Then he choked and beat her, threatening to kill her. He was only forced to desist by the coming in of some of the neighbors, Mr. Josslyn taking him in charge, making him hold up his hands and march ahead of him to the police station. Josslyn had a gun, but the cowardly wife-beater, fearing a bullet, marched through the streets without resistance, his hands held up in air. He put up money for his appearance in the morning and then went to the Pacific house to spend the rest of the night. Yesterday he went to Omaha.

Mrs. Hornady was very ill yesterday, being confined to her bed, and her injuries being quite painful but not deemed dangerous.

To Sub-Contractors.

Earth, rock and masonry work to let on the Colorado & Western railway. Apply to J. J. Brown & Co., Contractors, Council Bluffs, Ia., or Cheyenne, Wyoming, or Dillon, Colorado.

For Sale.

Several well improved farms in Western Iowa; different sizes to suit purchasers. Bed rock prices. Inquire of Dierck's Corn Harvester M'f'g. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa. d1w1

Vindicating Their Agent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 4, 1886.—To the Editor of the BEE: The special agents of the fire insurance companies which are represented by Mr. E. L. Smith, having had charges of an unbusiness-like character presented to them derogatory to him, after a full examination of the ground for such charges, find that they were made by the so-called manager of the compact, and are wholly *untrue* and *libelous*, made to injure our agent for the purpose of inducing us to withdraw our agencies, to enable said manager to procure commissions from which he is now debarred. We therefore announce to the business public that Mr. Smith's agency is now and always has been satisfactory to us in every and all respects.

We would also state that some of the leading business men of this city represent to us that they have full and entire confidence in Mr. S' integrity, all of which is endorsed by us, and that they will give him their hearty support, as long as he does business on his present basis, which they consider highly beneficial to their business interests.

Special Agents of the Several Companies. dit

Great Closing Out Sale

of silver plated ware to make room for our new stock. We offer our present stock regardless of cost.

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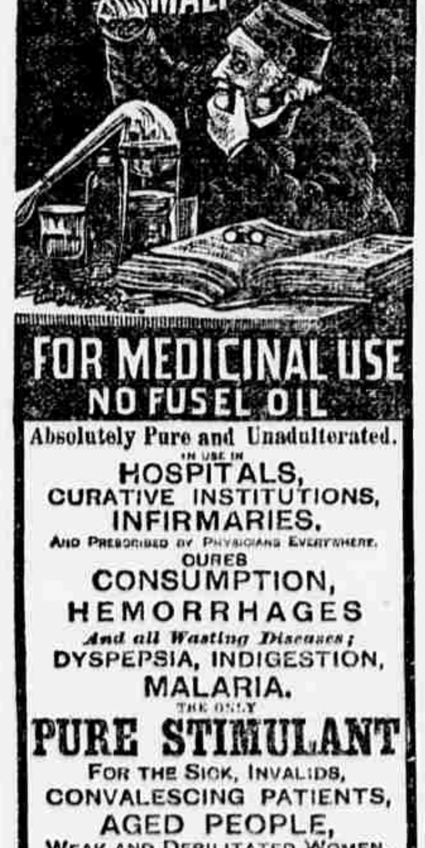

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