Prohibitionists Working With the Whisky Pool to Close the International.

A GIRL CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Crowds at a Des Moines Court to Hear the Sensational Case - The Angus Riots Decision-Other Iowa News.

An Important Trial. DES MOINES, Dec. 5 .- (Special to the BEE. -At last the "big distillery" is put upon trial to show cause why it shouldn't be closed up under the operation of the prohibitory law, the same as the breweries and saloons, A number of the extreme prohibitionists through the state have been harping on the one strain that the International distillery at this place was being favored unduly and illegally. It has been in vain to tell them that the distillery manufactured only for export, not a gallon of its products being sold in Iowa, and that the state law had no authority over inter-state commerce. They insisted hat it had, and that the distillery could be closed by injunction the same as any other institution that they held was violating the law. Accordingly a suit was brought by an agent of the State Temperance alliance, asking that the distillery be enjoined from operating. The arguments of counsel have been heard by Judge Given, of the circuit court, and a decision is anticipated this week. The main argument of the prosecution is to the effect that the state has supreme police power, and acting under that power it can close a distillery, even though manufacturing for export, if it believes that such exercise of power is essential to the public good. The defense rely chiefly upon the argument that the state has no power to regulate inter-state commerce, and that the state can no more prevent the exportation of alcohol to Illinois than it can the exportation of corn or hogs. It is quietly whispered that the real movers of this suit are the leading distillers in the western pool. The International, which is perhaps the second in size in the United States, has refused to enter the present pool and keeps on manufacturing independently. The pool distilleries would be very glad to see it closed, even if the result were brought about through the agency of a temperance

The local sensation for the past week has been the trial of May Foster for the murder of her chum, Jessie Carter, last spring. On the 18th of March the girl, Jessie, was found dying from the effects of a bullet fired by some person unknown. When the house was broken open shortly after dinner the defend-A MURDERESS CONVICTED. ant, who was also a companion in vice, was discovered in an excited condition, locked in and duterly unable or unwilling to tell how the shooting occurred. Suspicion rested upon the snooting occurred. Suspicion rested upon her, as it was known that she was jealous of the other girl for having won away a former paramour, who was about to take the girl Carter to Sioux City. She was arrested, charged with the murder, and has been in jail ever since. At this late date the defense raised the theory that she had been chloroformed, and was unconscious during the shooting, which, it is intimated, was done by one Baxter, the young man in the case. trial has attracted great attention, and the court room has been packed every session. The interest to see a woman tried for her life, particularly a woman "off color," whose associations necessarily involve some very sensational details, has been very great, and

sensational details, has been very great, and men and women, too, have stood for hours during the progress of the trial eager to catch every word of the proceedings.

The case went to the jury about 6 o'clock yesterday, and after being out till noon to-day they returned a verdict against the girl of murder in the second degree. This verdict and the close of the trial gree. This verdict and the close of the trial relieves the anxious minds of several promi-nent young men of this city whose personal relations with the young woman have been ch they feared exposure before the trial THE ANGUS RIOTS CASE.

The supreme court, in affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of the Angus riots, has followed the principle of the Chicago court in the anarchists' trial. The defendant was indicted for murder, but was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. It was shown that he was engaged in the conspiracy to kill one of the non-union miners who went to work in the Angus mines at the time of the strike there about two years ago. A mob of strikers had tried to drive the new mon or strikers had tried to drive the new men away, and after various assaults they attacked a dwelling house, and in the melec one of the inmates, Nelse Munson, was shot and killed. The evidence produced at the trial showed that the defendant was one of the mob and took an active part in entering the house, but failed to show that he fired the fatal shot. But the court held "that if the defendant was engaged in the conspiracy by which the homicide was committed, the act o homicide was binding upon him the same as if done by himselt." This is the exact princi-ple laid down in the trial of the anarchists, and its reaffirmance by the Iowa supreme court will tend to strengthen its position and materially assist in criminal prosecutions in

A HONIE BEMINISCENCE. The executive council, including the governor, secretary of state, auditor and treasurer, have been canvassing the official vote of the state for the past few days. The promptness and completeness with which official ection returns are now received are in strik-ing contrast with the long and vexatious delays in the early history of the state. A story is recalled of an experience that the late H. M. Hoxie had nearly thirty years ago when he was chairman of the republican state central committee. In those days there was no telegraph, no railroads to speak of, and very poor mail arrangements. It would be weeks after an election before the people would know how an election had gone. It happened that year that Mr. Hoxle was chairman that the returns were unusually slow in returning. At last one day he received a letreturning. At last one day he received a let-ter from one of his lieutenants in the north-ern part of the state who had a large district ern part of the state who had a large district under his care. Impatiently opening it to learn the vote he found this glowing an-nouncement: "Dear Sir: We have met the enemy and they are ours: From Buncombe to Lee, from Frement to Allamakee (the four corner counties of the state). Yes sirree, by God! Yours truly, etc."

The excited chairman in his enthusiasm

over a republican victory, had forgotten to send a single figure of the vote, and after waiting a month for his letter, Mr. Hoxie was no wiser than before he received it.

"Speaking of accurate predictions on elec-tion returns," said a gentleman from the First district, who was in town recently, "we First district, who was in town recently, "we think we are entitled to the premium in our county, I was the republican county chairman, and on the Saturday before election I made my final canvass of the vote in our county for congressman and sent it to Governor Gear, our candidate. When the returns came in, I found that my largest variation in any precinct was but ten votes, and in many precincts I varied but one or two votes, while on the vote of the county as a wnide, my estimate missed the result by but one vote. I told the governor we would give one vote. I told the governor we would give him so many hundred majority, and we did and just one vote more. That was about the closest figuring I over knew done. It was not accident, for we had carefully gone over the poll books of every township, and we knew the names of every republican or demgrat who was intending to scratch a ticket, That shows that politicians are beginning to figure closely in lowa as well as in Indiana and Ohio. The splendid organization of the republicans extending to the school districts was unquestionably one of the principal factors in galning their bandsome victory this year.

Fell Into a Cistern.

Dunuque, fa., Dec. 5 .- (Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Squire Longuerville and wife, of Masalem, came to the city yesterday, leaving the house in charge of an adopted daughter, Miss Theresa Decker, A hired man returned to the house during the forenoon found Miss Decker missing. He re-ported the fact and a search was made, re-sulting in finding her body in the cistern. The mouth of the cistern is surrounded with ice and it is supposed in attempting to draw a bucket of water she slipped and fell into the cistern. She was twenty-two years old and distern. She was twenty two years one liber adopted parents are inconsolable over

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Ecleutic Physician and Surgeon, Room 6, Crounse block corner 16th and Capitol avenue Dayand night calls promptly attented to

THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH. Annual Report of the Treasurer of the

United States.
Washington, Dec.5,—The United States treasurer has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report, from which it appears that the net receipts of the government during the year ended June 30, 1886, were SEM-440.000 and the net expenditures \$249,483,000, an increase in the net receipts over last year of \$30,493,000. The receipts on account of the postoffice department, not Included in the above, amounted to \$52,997,000. an increase of \$5,687,000 over last year. The expenditures increased \$255,000 over last year. Bonds of the United amounting to \$44,531,030 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund, Coupons amounting to \$7,557,000 were paid, also interest on registered bonds amounting to \$42,409,000. Of the bonds held in trust for national banks \$51,042,000 were withdrawn,

\$50.945,000 of this amount being held to secure circulation. Total decrease in bonds held for national banks, \$34,117,000. Total amount of bonds held for national banks, \$87,967,000. Torn and mu-tilated notes to the amount of \$13,000,000 were received and replaced by new. Silver certificates to the amount of \$28,524,000 and gold to the amount of \$10,189,000 were redeemed. The amount to the credit of disbursing offices at the close of the year was \$17,947,000. Unavailable funds, \$29,521,000. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year ending September 30, wa \$100,056,000, an increase of \$16,816,000 over a year ago. Available balance, \$72,913,030, an increase of \$13,991,000 over last year. The treasurer says the present method of examining sub-treasuries is very unsatisfactory, and an appropriation should be made which will enable the treasurer to put these offices in good condition and thus render the work of annual examination thorough but less costly hereatter. It is impossible to conless costly hereafter. It is impossible to con-tinue the system in its present form as the country increases in wealth and population. The extinction of 3 per cent bonds, which will probably occur during the ensuing year, leaves the 4% and 4 per cent bonds the only ones available for the sinking fund. Reones available for the sinking fund. Resulting from this the loss on the existing sinking fund will be \$705,000 annually, assuming 2 per cent, as the best rate the bonds can bring. If the purchases for the sinking fund are to be maintained at the present figures it will be found impracticable to make these purchases at such a time and in such appropriate to relieve the months of the property market in manner as to relieve the money market in times of financial distress as these derangements occur almost invariably at the time of moving crops, a statement equivalent to saying that every productive in-torest in the country must pay toll to foreign buyers, through a lower range of prices which obtain at such times, because of the fact that our arrangements for collectious and disbursements are so defective as to need or artificial and violant remady in order to

are urges upon the coming session of congress the necessity of finding and adopting a remedy, because the evil will be upon us before the next session. The details are given of a new plan, by which method, the treasurer says, the entire debt can be retired in the year 1913; and by the present method in 1908. The total amount of United States notes outstanding at the close of the year was \$346,661,000. The treasurer calls attention to \$147,898,000 of paper money in the so-called "reserve vauit" prepared for issue without authority of law and advises legislation to permit its legal disposition. The treasurer says the amount of sliver certificates in actual circulation is \$84,16,000, a decrease of \$13,415,000 during the year. Several tables, showing the coinage of year. Several tables, showing the coinage of standard silver dollars, show that the number now in circulation is 61,761, being the largest sum yet attained in circulation of this kind Robbing the Dead. MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 5,-|Special Telegram to the BEE. |-About two weeks ago two schooners, the Menekauner and Marinette, were wrecked near Frankfort and fourteen men drowned. Yesterday a search party found that IF. R. Axtell, a justice of the peace at Frankfort, had taken charge of some bodies to hold an inquest on them.

an artificial and violent remedy in order to place in active circulation moneys withdrawn from the business of the country. The treas-

urer urges upon the coming session of con-

The party went to Axtell's house with a wagon for the bodies that they might ship them to relatives in Port Huron. He said he had held an inquest and that the bodies b. On going to the crit Axtell threw open the door, when a sickening sight met the gaze of the searchers There, frozen stiff, and without a thread of clothing lay the body of John Davidson, while the body of Thomas Walters was clad only in an old pair of pants and jacket. The bodies had been robbed even of the garments the brave fellows perished in. One of the search party swore out a warrant for the arsearch party swore out a warrant for the arrest of Axtell for robbing the dead and it was
executed. Several warrants are out for the
arrest of other parties who have made it a
business to scour the shores in the vicinity of
wrecks and steal everything valuable that
comes ashore. A determined effort will be
made to send these ghouls to the penitentiary. Suspected of the Rock Island Job.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5,-Henry Schwartz, in the county jail here charged with bigamy, is strongly suspected of being the man guilty of the robbery of the Rock Island express train last March when Kellogg Nichols lost his life and \$37,000 was stolen from the express car in his charge. Up to the time of his arrest for bigamy Schwartz had been for two years a brakeman on the Rock Island train. He claims his arrest is due to the de sire of the Rock Island company to send some one to the penitentiary for the robbery of the express car, and confesses to having spent much more money than he could have carned. He belonged to the crew of the train which was robbed, and was not suspected at the time, but now the detectives have con-nected the links of evidence which seem to nected the links of evidence which seem to implicate him. In the closet of his car was found the leather hand bag which belonged to Schwartz, and which contained a piece torn from one of the stolen checks. Schwartz was shadowed and found to be spending money lavishly, much of it being in large bills like the denomination of those stolen. The ratiway and express officials hope in his arrest that they have the means of clearing up the mystery of the murder and robbery.

Mexican Editors Jailed. St. Louis, Dec. 5 .- A special from Negales, Ariz., dated yesterday, says: Much excitement was created here to-day by the news of the arrest of the Mexican editors who are in opposition to Torres, present governor of Sonora, Mex. By order of the governor, David Ovidis, Alexander Wallace and Miguel Campillo, editors of a Spanish paper called El Sonorenz, published at Guaymus. were placed under arrest and lodged in jail at Hermosillo. At the same time Augustine Pasquiera and Gabriel Perula, attorneys, and J. M. Salacido, editor of El Pueblo, a paper published at Hermosillo, were arrested and jailed on the charge of opposition to the government. Grave complications are anticipated.

Real Estato Transfers. The following transfers were filed

December 3.

December 3.

T. W. F. Richard, asignee, to Omaha National bank, lots 1 and 6, blk 50, Omaha—\$7.466.25, deed.

R. Bingham and wife to John Foltick, lot 15, blk 6, S E Rogers add, w d—\$1,500.

P.C. Himebaugh et al. to Wm A Gardner et al. lots 8, 9, 19 and 11, blk E, lots 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, blk F, lots 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9, blk 6, lot 8, blk J, lots 1, 4, 5 and 10, blk K, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk 1, Saunder & Himebaugh's add, w d—\$7,250.

Geo W. Logan and wife to Ishmae! Boick. Geo W Logan and wife to Ishmael Boick, part of N W 4 of N E 4, 9, 15, 13, w 4-

Augustus Kountze, et al to Eliza J Loring, bla 19, Kountze & Ruth's add, w d J W Paul to Jay Vogurien, lot 18 in Burdette Court, w d-\$350.

Anna M G McCorwick et al to John F Ranshar, lot 14, blk 4, Deer Park w d-

Renshar, lot 14, blk 4, Deer Park w d—
\$550.

W I. Sliby et al to the public, plat of Rush
&Silby's add to South Omaha, being N ½ of
N E ½ of S E ½, 9 14, 13—Dedication.

C W Powell and wife to Peter C Bacon,
lot 23, blk 13, West End, w d—\$2,500.

City of Omaha to F C Morgan, 20x152 adjating lot 5, blk 14, Omaha, q c—\$1,000.

Sola Lowe, trustee, to C C Shafer, part of
lot 8, blk 130, Omaha, deed—\$100.

A E Touzalin to Geo W Smith, 8 34 of E

# of lot 8, blk 135, Omaha, w d—\$10,000.

A VERY QUESTIONABLE DEAL

Judge Thoman of Indiana Buys a House With Worthless Bonds.

BIDS FOR THE NEWLY-MARRIED.

Lively Competition Among Washing ton Hotel Keepers for Their Patronage-Sunday Laws Being Agitated-Capital News.

He Dealt With the Wrong Man.

Washington, Dec. 5,-{Special Telegran to the BEE. |-During the last days of Judge Thoman's stay in Washington as a civil service commissioner he bought a residence here of Alfred Richards, for which he was to pay about \$15,000. The payment he made upon it was in the famous Indiana school bonds or due bills alleged to be traudulent. Richards deposited the bonds in the Citizen's National bank, of which he is a director, and without waiting to hear from the bonds gave the ex-civil service commissioner a title to the property. Thoman promptly mortgaged the property for \$8,000 cash. He got the money and house, and now it is said it is occupied and run as a boarding house by relatives of the judge. When the bonds came back reported as worthless Richards was thought to be helpless. He had trusted Thoman on the strength of letters from Senator Voorhees and the late Vice-President Hendricks, which letters Thomas saw fit to regain possession of, but Alfred Richards 1 as shrewd as he is generous, and to-days Cap itol says that next week's developments will convince Thoman that he was trifling with the wrong man. Richards is a self-made man, runs one of the largest brickyards in

man, runs one of the largest brickyards in the district and owns about twenty of the most available houses in this city.

LATER—Late to-night Judge Thoman was seen and he pronounced the publication of the above to be malicious and untrue in some particulars. He said that when he found the Indiana bonds were fraudulent or questionable that he made good \$5,400 of them and intends to do what is honorable in the whole transaction. He threatens to take satisfaction out af the editor of the Capital if he does tion out af the editor of the Capital if he does not apologize, BIDS FOR THE NEWLY-MARRIED.

So great has become the rivalry between three or four of the leading Washington hotels in the solicitation for bridal couples that the most successful of the landlords in this effort presents each one of the brides who stop at his hostelry a beautiful bouquet or basket of cut flowers. The clerk who re-ceives the couple inquires of the bridegroom it he suspects a recent marriage—and it i seldom that a mistake is made—and the the flowers go up to the apartments engaged.
One of the most lucrative classes for the landlords at the capital is the newly-married.
Beginning with October and ending with April it is estimated that there are in the city an average, all the time, of two hundred pairs of brides and grooms. Mr. Burch, the man-ager of the Ebbitt, where the flowers are given and the hotel which entertains most of them, says he frequently has forty couples and averages over twenty-five during the busy season. They are, he says, the most de-sirable class of guests. Always pleasant, they want the best of everything, and are given it. This hostelry makes **a** feature of pleasing these people, and all embarrassments are les-sened to the minimum. Guests there are so used to seeing large numbers of brides and grooms that they are spared the stares so cus-tomary where this class is rare. It is said to be the purpose of the great

hotel company organizing here and which in-tends to build a structure at a cost of \$2,500. 000, to arrange one floor with bridal apart-ments. Washington is becoming more and more a favorite place on the wedding tour. Everything is cheerful, there are enough sights to occupy the time for months, and then the presence of so many of the new part-ners lends a kind of solace found at no other

AGITATING SUNDAY LAWS.
A good deal of talk has been brought about A good deal of talk has been brought about here upon the subject of Sunday law by the action of citizens in Indianapolis and sections of Iowa to have Sunday observance. Five years ago the front doors of restaurants, where intoxicating beverages were sold here to all classes and age, were open on the first day of the week. There was no observation whatever of the holy day. A change in the superintendency of the police and one or two other officers of the district, whose duty it is other officers of the distreit, whose duty it is to execute the laws, brought about a rigid en-A system of spies was inaugurated among the police by which means all who sold liquor on Sunday were detected, convicted and punished. This was followed up by a strict attention to the Sunday law by the police magistrates. Besides administering the most severe punishment, Judge Snell spoke his mind upon every occasion possible, to the end that there should be some regard paid to the moral atmosphere of the com-munity. The result was liquors were sold very slyly. At each restaurant on Sunday morning a sentinel was posted, who refused admission to all persons who were not known to be loyal to the keeper of the place. This practice continued and was scrupulously and carefully followed to its minutest detail, until about six months ago, when affairs began to grow lax. a number of the sentinels were removed, and in portions of the city people began to enter through the front door and to purchase what they wanted in the regular way instead of being served at tables in the dining room, where all used to go. Since the confusion among the police, the reins of the saloon-keepers have been dropped and the voices of boisterous crowds can be heard in the bar rooms on Sunday the same as on week days rooms on Sunday the same as on week days. A committee of one hundred is being talked of by the christian people of Washing-ton, the object being the enforcement of the Sunday law, and to try to make the morals of the national capital equal to places of less pretensions. The fact that Washington contains more intelligence, more refinement and squeation, and more wealth than any city of its size in the country is pointed to in illustration of the shame upon our people in connection with the fact that there is such

Ittle regard for the sabbath.
FATALITY OF RESIDENCE BUYERS. Senator Voorhees is credited with the remark that every senator and representative who has bought property in Washington and moved his family here has been or will be defeated for re-election; that it is something that a statesman finds great difficulty in ex-plaining to his constituency this thing of taking his family from the old homestead to the capital of the nation. Many voters, he tainks, cannot understand that it is done for economy and is a move in the line of respec-tability. The act of removing, even temporarily, a family here is too often accepted as an abandonment of the old home, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions McLean ought a residence here the other day,

when surprise was expressed at his taking the risk of so doing, as there may be a change the risk of so doing, as there may be a change of administration soon, he said:
"I could not afford to rent. They want \$1,000 a year for a comfortable residence, not to mention a large or palatial one. A house in a respectable neighborhood with a sufficient anniber of rooms to accommodate an ordinary family, without pretensions or style, costs from \$150 to \$225 a month. I cannot afford that and so I house there there is the said of the said of the said. afford that and so I bought a house. Here it is cheaper to buy than rent. The rapid rise in real estate has made me money already. I could self at an advance of \$1,000. Some men have made more than their rent by the ad-vance in the price of their homes. And then, I am told, some officeholders have been de-

rain tont, some officendiers have been de-feated by buying property and moving here, even though it was simply for economy."
"PULLING OUT" ON THE MESSAGE.

A lot of picked compositors have been under lock and key at the government print-ing office for twenty-four hours completing the president's message.

the president's message.

Not a Bit avraid.

Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, has now been at the president's country piace just a month, and has quite become accustomed to it. Being asked if she were not afraid or nervous at being so far from the city, Mrs. Folsom promptly answered that she was neither easily frightened nor nervous, that she had her men servants in the house and at the stables. "And in my own room I always have this," said she to a friend. "This" is a heavy forty-five calibre Smith & Wesson nickle plated revolver, miltary pattern, which would kill a man at 200 yards should a builet hit him. Her nephew, Ben Folsom, had the trigger pull of the weapon made easier, and taught his aunt how to hold it steadily and shoot just as she dropped the weapon on a target. The pistol is a pearl handled, six inch barrel, and a beauty in every way.

A COMMENDABLE ORGANIZATION.

Miss Rose Flizabeth Cleveland wrote the president and his wife last week that she would be pleased to spend Christmas with them, according to invitation, if she felt

equal to the move. Miss Cleveland is very much interested in a society here called the "Children's Christmax Ciub," an organization for the purpose of helping the little enil-dren of the poor to Christmax toys and pretty things which their parents are unable to procure. Postmaster Goneral Vilas daughter is president of the club, and Miss Cleveland is one of its honorary members. The members are very young ladies, none being more than thirteen or fourteen years old. Miss Neille Arthur was president of the club when her father was president, and a number of young misses of the city are active working members, who are adults with abundance of pocket money, is very large.

orary members, who are adults with abundance of pocket money, is very large.

HE SOLD HIS INTEREST.

Among the recent accessions to the ranks of colonels, majors, fudges and other good fellows who direct the ways of the statesmen in Washington, is Jim Nelson, an ex-member of the New York legislature and an astate and popular fellow with the boys. Each of these characters have a spot in their history which has given them celebrity among those with whom they float, and Jim is not ose with whom they float, and Jim is not

Recently he went to a well known ex-senator here and told him that he would like to borrow a sum of money—about \$150. He said he had an interest in a patent which was said he had an interest in a patent which was a good thing and which was likely to be a bonanza. It was an arrangement to prevent electric lights from flickering. He wanted the money to purchase an eighth interest held by another man. The whilom statesman listened to the New Yorker's description of the invention, concluded it was a good thing. the invention, concluded it was a good thing, and conceived the idea of securing the inter-

and conceived the idea of securing the interest for himself.

"Jim," said the ex-senator, "it's a bad habit to borrow money. Don't do it. When a man is busted and wants money it's a good time to sell. Why don't you sell something? Sell me your interest."

George W. Cotoran, of Chicago, was around the place and had an interest in Jim to the extent of \$35, in the form of a loan, and he felt a tinkle in the trade. Maybe he made a suggestion. At least, Jim finally struck an idea. He would sell to the ex-senator. So he sat down and, wrote out a bill, transferring his "interest" in the patent for the amount received, cash in hand. The ex-senator paid over the money and felicitated himself upon the investment. elf upon the investment.

Jim paid his debt to Cotbran. Time passed. One day the ex-senator mentioned to his Chicago friend the investment he made and related the circumstances of the purchase.

"You advised Jim to sell something." said the Chicagons. the Chicagoan. "Advised the ex-senator; "advised the ex-senator; "advised he was him to always sell something when he was hard up, and not borrow and go deeper in

There was a merry twinkle in the Chicago man's eyes as he continued:
"Well, I guess Jim sold something; further, re sold somebody

the sold somebody."

The ex-senator's eyes podded. He suspected something.

"But Jim had an interest in that invention, didn't he?"

"Yes—an interest in borrowing some money to get in," was the reply, "Not being uccessful in borrowing of you he took your dvise and sold—sold you." The ex-senator cannot see the fun in it that others do; but he complains not a word at the joke. He only refuses to give advice

THE NEW SIGNAL SERVICE PLANT. Considerable talk has been occasioned in signal service circles by the establishment of an independent system of meteorological oban independent system of meteorological ob-servations for public and private use along the Union Pacific railroad company's lines. The signal service of the United States has detailed a lieutenant to take charge of the service, and thirty stations are to be estab-lished at once. Since the inauguration of this system a number of railroad companies throughout the country have communicated with the signal service bureau for the pur-pose of ascertaining the cost of maintaining a private system of observation, and what encouragement the government can lend to such projects. The purpose of the transporsuch projects. The purpose of the transpor-tation companies In making observations and promulgating them along their lines is two-fold—for their own guidance in business affairs, and to help shippers in their work. Three or four of the great south-western systems will undoubtedly be sup-plied after the manner being instituted by the Union Pacific, and, within the next year, congress is to be asked to make provisions to establish them by the assignment of pracestablish them by the assignment of practiced men for instituting a local signal service. The advantage of this individual system work is in making it local. Under it the inhabitants of small sections of country. such as portions of states and counties, will be informed as to the existing state of weather, instead of having to depend upon

generalities as now.

LIEUTENANT ARNOLD'S CASE. It is said that an effort will be made this winter to have congress pass a special ac whiter to have congress pass a special act for the reinstatement of Lieutenant Arnold to the police force of the city. Arnold was recently removed on the ground that he was a reprehensible party to the police scandal. There is a provision in the statutes of the United States that where a member of the police force of the District of Columbia is re-moved for cause he can never be reappointed. There have been indignation meetings and petitions circulated for the purpose of creat-ing public opinion in favor of the reinstate-ment or reappointment of Lieutenant Ar-nold. Since he cannot again be on the force while the present law exists, it is proposed to suspend it in his case by a special act, and direct his appointment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
There are no traces in the annual report of
the commissioner of agriculture of a desire to permit the government to make a department of that branch of the government service, and create a cabinet officer, as is proposed by a bill now in the house. It is said that the administration is opposed to this measure, and that no action will be taken upon it while Mr. Cleveland is in the white house. Inasand the water house. This much as there is a clause in the bill making a capinet office of the department of agriculture and including labor, thus recognizing the organization of workingmen with the farmers, the latter have the power in their hands to push this bill through, and it remains for them to make it a success or a failmains for them to make it a success or a fail-ure. If the Knights of Labor should demand the creation of this department of agricul-ture and labor, it will undoubtedly be created:

three and labor, it will indoubtedly be created; otherwise it will rest until there are changes made in the predominant power.

COMMISSIONER BLACK'S PETTY WAYS.

For unadulterated demagoguery and pure asininity the commissioner of pensions seems to sweep the platter. While the demoratic boudhook was being compiled in the cratic handbook was being compiled in the recent campaign General Black took the trouble to contribute a diatribe upon his predecessor, Colonel Dudley, charging him with falsifying dates in the issuance of cerwith faisilying dates in the issuance of certain documents—a charge unimportant if proven true. But Black out-Herods Herod in the same direction and accompanies it with pusillanimity. A day or two before the end of the last month the commissioner directed the chiefs of divisions, special examiners clerks and other employes in the office iners, clerks and other employes in the office to clear their desks of all work before the first instant if they had to work all night to do it. Some of them got their desks clea by working right through lunch and dinner hours by 10 clock on the night of the 20th, Others, and some of them ladies, did not get through till 3 or 4 o'clock on the morning of December 1st. On the morning of the 1st one of the men who was detained till a very late hour in the office clearing his desk did not reach his room until four minutes after 9 and the watchman informed him that he would have to go to the commissioner and render his every render an excuse for and render his excise; render an excuse for being four minutes lyte, after working about eight continuous hours extra. But on top of this tyrannic action the commissioner directed that the work done at the late hours of the night of the 30th, and the early hours of the 1st, be dated November 30, so that he could show congress what a record he had made.

John B. Hawley and Miss Hawley, of Fre-mont, Neb., are herd. All of Nebraska's legislators are here, and all but two or three of lowa's.

Cuming Street. Bargains in business property CUNNINGHAM & BRENNAN, 1511 Dodge. Rogers' knives and forks, triple plate

Be sure to get Hood's Sursaparilla. \$1.50 each set, at Edholm & Akin's, suc-cessors to Edholm & Erickson, 15th and Catarrh in the Head! I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for Catarrh, and re ived great relief and benefit from it. The catairie Don't pay big prices for lumber but buy encap at Bradford's was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noses in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was rainful. Hood's Sarsaparilia gave meschief immediately, while in time I was entirely

Tuttle & Allison, Ins. Agts., 211 S. 18th Fine line of rolled plate jewelry, new styles, at Hubermann's.

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ranted for 2 years, only \$1.50. The best clock ever offered for the money. C. L. Erickson & Co., 212 N. 16th, formerly of Etholm & Erickson.

Genuine filled case and Elgin move-ment for \$14.00 at Hubermann's.

One Tribe of Esquimanx as Tall as White Men.

"MUTES" AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

Supposition That the Race is of Tartar Origin-Fashions Which Have at Least the Merit of Originality.

San Francisco Chronicle: Dwelling in that portion of the territory of Alaska north of the Arctic circle is a race of sturdy, docile, but withal independent people. Little knowledge is possessed regarding the race by the public. W. H. Dall and E. W. Nelson, both of the national museum, are the only two gentlemen who have written regarding these people, and although both of them have compiled data, through the aid of interpreters, the information gained by this means is very meager. An acquaintance with these people, gained by a long residence among them, travel over the country between the sixty-third and seventyfirst parallels of lattitude, together with a knowledge of their language, enabled me to obtain an insight into their customs and manners. In previously published works this race has been denominated by the word "Innuit." This nomenclature arose from the incompetence of the interpreters. 'The "Innuit" means the interpreters. The "Innuit" means "men," being the plural of Innuk, "man." These people have no name as a race, but designate themselves "mutes," which, literally translated, means "a dweller at or upon." For instance, a native born at the village on Point Hope (Tig-erach) is a Tigerach mute, one born at Point Barrow is a Noo-wuk mute, and so on, deriving their classification from at Foint Barrow is a Noo-wax man, and so on, deriving their classification from the place of nativity. This is somewhat similar to our custom of saying a New Yorker, a pative of the Empire city, a San Franciscan or a Bostonian.

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.

The popular idea prevails that these people resemble those living on the eastern shores of the Arctic ocean and Green-land, but while on the Greenland side the stature of the natives is small, upon the Alaskan side numerous measurements taken by roe of both sexes show an average height in the males of five feet eight inches, and in the females of five feet four inches. There are many men, and women, too, especially at Point Barrow and Point Hope, that measure nearly six feet and all well proportioned. In their facial characteristics these women partake of the Mongolian type. Examination of skulls and living persons shows the high prominent check bones, the obique-shaped eye-setting, the elongated nostrils, and straight, coarse black hair of the Asiatic tace. By reason of their hardy life their limbs are of a strong mould. The only malformation that I observed among them was a tendency in the knees and feet to bend inward. More especially is this to be noticed in the women, a circumstance I attribute to their carrying heavy weights upon the lower portion of the spine, while the uneven surface of the ground forbids walking in any level manner. Another reason for this malformation is the length of time these people are confined to their bonts when traveling along the coast. Throughout the entire coast of Alaska and the Aleutian islands, it is rare to see a native of either sex exhibiting a perfec The Aleuts at the Seal islands carriage. and Onalaska, both males and females, resemble in their walk the waddle of a duck. PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

Physically, these mutes are very strong, their powers of endurance are great, and, as a sequence to the sole aim of their existence, 1. e., to obtain food, their powers both on land and at sea, are strongly de Were it not for the thick layer veloped. of dirt covering their skin, the complexion of these people would be almost white. Until old age comes on their teeth are well shaped and sound, their eyes of a deep brown hue, bright and sparkling and extremely expressive. Many cases of marked good looks can be seen among them, while intelligent and pleasing manners are generally characteristics. The family relations existing between these people are somewhat difficult to determine. This arises from the fact that when a man takes a wife he may retain her as long as he pleases, or she may leave him and obtain another protector. Instances where the woman never leaves her first protector are rare The custom of adoption by purchase or gift is another peculiarity among these people. In common with Asiatic tribes the desire for male offspring is great, not in any way to perpetuate the family name, but simply as a provision against old age on the parent's part. Adoption is generally resorted to when the first wife has no male offspring. In some cases I have known men to be the protectors of two and three women. these are exceptions. When a child is adopted by either a man or woman, the adopters have full sway over the child. Should, however, at any future time the adopters have a male child of their own, it becomes the heir to all, to the exclusion of the adopted one.

THE STATUS OF THE FAMILY. While the mother is always the first to be consulted before any marital arrangements are entered upon, a journey under taken or trading engaged in, the father assent is the first to be obtained. But living as these mutes do in community, each one's affairs become s his neighbor's and everyone has something to say in his neighbor's affairs. Garrulity is a common trait among the women, who are quite on a par with their civilized sisters in retailing go sip and scandal. When a man desires to become possessed of a girl to share his fortunes, overtures are made to her parents and herself. Should acquiescence be obtained, presents of skins and food are made to the girl's parents and she becomes his spouse such emotions as love, tenderness, or endearments are unknown; the woman is simply regarded as a worker, to sew and

become inflamed, red and watery, wite duil, heavy

pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noise,

n the cars, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant un-comfortable discharge, but breath, and loss of the

sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms

disappear when the discuse is cared by Hood's Sar-sapartile, which expects from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the dis-eased organs to health, and builds up the whole are-

ured. I am never without the medicine in my

100 Doses One Dollar.

AN ODD RACE OF ALASKA, force of character obtain some influence over the man her lot is anything but en-viable. Upon the least fit of anger upon his part, culls, blows and kicks are showered upon her, but these do not create much astonishment in the village, simply forming a theme of gossip among the old

While, however, good relations exist between the pair, events such as going ipon a hunting trip, trading for skins, or the making of new garments, form sub-jects for mutual consultation. Women do far the greatest share of labor. their lot to drag the scals over the when shot; to tramp miles to fetch deer or o her game to the villlage; to cook, to make fires, sew and repair boots and garments, and attend to every matter of household duty. The noble lord of creation confines himself to hunting and

SEPERSTITIONS A belief in the presence of evil spirits constitutes the only religious ideas among the mutes. There are among them individuals called Toonrachs, corresponding to the shaman of the Siberian tribes. If a person is sick before the whaling season commences, or a child is born before going on a journey or build-ing a house, the service of the shaman is d into requisition. The modus oper andi in every case is very similar. The shaman, after a long spell of silence, suddenly begins to roll his eyes, convulsive shakes pervade his frame and he gives utterance to various groans and sighs, intermingled with sentences per alning to the subject upon which engaged. During the time of his performance a continuous beating upon drum is kept up. Toward the end paroxysms, or rather convulsions of exultation similar to what have been described as prevailing at the finale of shaker meeting, are exhibited by the shaman. Froth exudes from his mouth his eyes glare and roll, and his whole frame is contorted. Perspiration pours from his face, and he is entirely exmanst ed. The loud invocations to the evispirits to vacate the body of the sick per son, or to drive them away from the set to enable the whales or seals to arrive become gradually subdued, dying away into incoherent mutterings. Then after while he regains his composure, com placently smokes his pipe. and recelv his pay for services performed. operation is performed over a sick per son and recovery does not ensue the payment made is returned, a custom that might be advantageously adopted among civilized persons.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS. Some curious superstitions are also to be noted. If a person is sick, iron tools, such as axes or knives, cannot be used in the house. Upon a man's grave his sled is placed, but broken to pieces, and his kyack meets similar usage. Furs, spears and rifles are also deposited, while if the individual has killed many whales the long jaw-bones of the balaena are placed in an upright position to mark the spot. These people bury their dead upon the ground, raising a number of pieces of driftwood in the shape of a tent over the remains. Owing to this insecure mode of burial the wood soon falls down and affords entrance to foxes and dogs, who make havoe with the body. But little regard is paid to the burial places, although these mutes are very much incensed whenever any skulls or bones from the graveyards. They also make a long detour in passing the resting place of the dead, and will on no account touch anything once deposited at a burial. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS. On the two corners of the lips of the

males two lateral incisions are made, into which tablets of ivory, stone or beads are inserted, the orilice becoming extended as the individual grows older. These tablets are oval in form, having a groove upon the under surface, which, fitting into the orifice, prevents them from falling out. Within the past few years the custom of cutting the lips is becoming abandoned, and it is probable that a decade will witness the young men devoid of this ornamentation. The women have longitudinal stripes tatooed upon their chins, diverging from a centre in slight curves. They also wear bracelets of brass, iron and coppet wire. The male style of wearing the hai is somewhat like the tonsure of a monk the center of the scalp being bare, whil the hair hangs over the forehead and ears like fringe. Hirsute appendages upon the face take the form of a raggling bairs upon the upper lip and hin, and those are only seen upon iderly persons. Women put their hair into plaits depending on either side which are ornamented with long strings of small seed beads obtained from traders. Deerskin, squirrel and muskrat pelts are utilized for clothing. Inner shirts of fawnskins and outer coats of summer deerskins with pants of similar material, are worn by both males and females. The fair sex, however, have heir shirts curround at the bottoms and wear trousers and boots sewn in one piece, while the men's garments similar in shape to ponchos, their trousers coming only to the knee. Deerskin socks, with the hair turned inwards with seal or deerskin boots, having seal hide soles, comprise the footgear. SEWN WITH SINEWS.

All the clothing is sewn with sinews obtained from the deer's legs and back and made up into thread. Three-cornered needles are used for sewing, these being deenred the best for working upon skins. Strips of wolf and wolverine half fringe the hood of the outshide shirts, which serve as a protection against the icy plasts of the winter winds. Upon the back portion of the outside shirt charms, as protection against evil, are seen. These consist of the skin of an ermine, a mink's tail, or a crow's head and beak, while a belt with the tail of a wolf or wolvering depending at the back serves to confine the shirt at the waist. Coats and trousers of the latest San Francisco styles are being gradually introduced by traders among these people, but their use is confined to the summer months only. There is no doubt that in course of time civilized clothing will be sought after by these mutes, as the skins which they formerly utilized are disposed of in trade and prices paid that excite their enpidity. But owing to the rigor of the winter season deer skin can never be entirely displaced.

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