BATTLES PAST AND PRESENT

Nebraska's Memorable Struggles Since Her Statehood Reviewed in Detail.

LONG AND BITTER CONTESTS

The Eighth Campaign Opens With Changed Conditions from Previous Fights—Chances Decidedly in Favor of Van Wyck.

Nebraska's Senatorial Contests.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Editorial Correspondence.]—Since her admission to statehood twenty years ago Nebraska has witnessed seven senatorial contests. The first of these occurred in 1867 while the capital was still at Omaha. The principal competitors in that memorable struggle were Alvin Saunders, who had been territorial governor six years; Algernon S. Paddock, territorial secretary; General John M. Thayer and Chaplain Thomas W. Tipton. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Thayer and Tipton were chosen. They drew straws for their respective terms, Thayer securing the longer, four year's term, and Tipton the short or two year's term. At the end of his term in 1869 Mr. Tipton was re-elected for a full term of six years after a somewhat exciting canvass. His chief competitor, David Butler, then governor, came within two votes of carrying the caucus nomination. Up to this day Mr. Tipton is the only man whom Nebraska has honored by a re-election to the senate. General Van Wyck, I feel confident, will be the second. The third senatorial campaign, in 1870-71, was fierce, vindictive and desperate. General Thayer was the candidate for re-election, and the seat of war Omaha and Douglas county, where Thayer then resided. His only competitor before the people was Alvin Saunders. Thayer was supported by General Grant and the stalwarts who held federal offices under him. Saunders was the head of the opposing faction. After a desperate, pitched battle, in which the backers of Thayer spent $20,000 and the Saunders combination $16,000 in the Douglas county republican primaries, Thayer came off victorious. He carried the primaries and elected his full republican delegation from Douglas county in spite of a bolters' ticket, supported by many of the self styled simon-pure republican leaders, who to-day are not satisfied with Van Wyck's republicanism. Regarding himself as virtually re-elected, Thayer hurried on to Washington and remained at his desk in the senate until the legislature convened. In his absence a new Richmond appeared in the field in the person of P. W. Hitchcock, who had kept discreetly in the background while the canvass was pending before the people. Hitchcock had been an active radical republican during the war and as such had been rewarded by the party with the office of United States marshal and territorial delegate to congress. After the assassination of Lincoln he Johnsonized for the sake of the fleshpots. In 1866 he accepted the surveyor-generalship at the hands of Andy Johnson and with other officeholders who had affiliated with democrats at that critical juncture he was summarily deposed in 1869 after Grant became president.

With a handful of disembodied anti-Grant republicans and the solid democratic vote Hitchcock defeated Thayer in a pitched battle before the legislature. It is notorious that $20,000 in greenbacks were brought to Lincoln by a certain anti-Van Wyck stalwart and disbursed to the democratic members of the legislature.

The fourth senatorial contest was fought in 1875, when Mr. Tipton's term expired. Although this vacancy occurred south of the Platte, Thayer and Paddock were again competitors. Thayer had taken up his residence at Lincoln during the preceding year, and Paddock had established himself on a sheep ranch near Beatrice. It was called transfusion of blood from Omaha to the South Platte. When the legislature convened the race appeared to be between Thayer and Dundy, with Thayer considerably in the lead. Paddock only had two lonesome republican votes, with a half-dozen stray democrats to keep them company. Nels Patrick, the boodle candidate, was keeping his name before the legislature by the loud and solid vote of Church Howe. After two days balloting Thayer was on the point of carrying off the prize when Dundy, enraged by treachery in his own camp, threw himself in the breach and delivered his followers to Paddock, who had also negotiated for the solid democratic support, on terms which may be found in the written contract of ex-confed-Captain Enyart, of Otoe.

The fifth and by all odds the most exciting senatorial campaign was fought ten years ago.

Jay Gould had personally taken a hand in the state campaign and people had been aroused to a high pitch of excitement over the effort to pack the legislature through the interference of the Union Pacific and federal officials, backed by an abundant supply of money and patronage. In many if not most, of the counties, candidates for the legislature were pledged to oppose the re-election of Hitchcock. When the legislature did meet the opposing factions confronted each other like hostile armies. From the depot to the Commercial hotel, and thence to the capitol a perfect line of pickets kept the commanders informed of every movement. Lincoln was a great camp, with the Tichener house and the Commercial as headquarters. The field which opposed Hitchcock was solid and harmonious. The quadrilateral—made up of Saunders, Briggs, Cronise and Manderson—was almost impregnable. On the third day after the balloting had commenced an anti-Hitchcock caucus consolidated all the forces upon Saunders. The next day the stampede carried over all the Hitchcock republicans to Saunders on the first ballot.

The sixth senatorial fight, which resulted in the election of Charles H. Van Wyck, took place in 1881. In the contest, as in the previous campaign, the force of popular sentiment was with the field which opposed the re-election of Senator Paddock. The difficulty of uniting the field on any candidate came very near stranding every body in it. It was only on the fifth day after the balloting had begun, and after a stampede had very nearly brought on Paddock's election, that an anti-Paddock caucus, held amidst the most intense excitement, centered upon Van Wyck and, marching from the caucus hall, those who had attended elected him thirty minutes later.

The last senatorial contest was the most protracted and tedious of them all. The first ballot was taken on the 19th of January and the final ballot on the 31st—fifteen days thereafter. Balloting had been in progress more than ten days before the necessary number to hold a caucus to elect were secured.

And now we are about to begin the active contest in the eighth senatorial campaign. Every expert chess player knows that no two games of chess are ever alike. The same is true of these periodic legislative contests in which the game is played with live men. At this hour the chances appear most decidedly in favor of Van Wyck. The field which opposes him reminds me of a large field of ice just before a spring thaw. The brittle mass holds together only so long as the currents underneath are not agitated and the rising tide does not force it asunder. It is liable to go to pieces just as soon as the ground swell which is carrying Van Wyck back into his seat, manifests its resistless force.

The field in 1887 can in no way compare with that of 1877. Ten years ago almost every member of the legislature that made up the field came here pledged to his constituents to oppose by every honorable means the re-election of an unpopular monopoly senator. To-day there are only two members—Agee and his colleague from Hamilton county—absolutely pledged through a convention to oppose Van Wyck. The great mass of the members in the field may personally prefer other candidates, but they know they will not incur the displeasure of their constituents by supporting Van Wyck, who comes before them with the popular indorsement. A rather significant pointer is the fact that heretofore the field has always elected the speaker. The faction that elected the speaker has usually elected the senator. In other words, the majority of the house has been an index to the will of the legislature.

E. ROSEWATER.

The Fire Record.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning the building owned by T. L. Barrett was burned, the damage amounting to $800; insured for $6,000. S. T. Moore & Co., who occupied the building as a furniture, auction and commission firm, were damaged to the amount of $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

DEATH OF JOHN ROACH.

The Great Shipbuilder Succumbs to His Disease.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—John Roach, the great ship builder, died at 8 o'clock this morning. The cancerous growth had eaten its way into the side of his neck, below the angle of the jaw, involving the large arteries, which became liable to rupture at any moment. Roach was in great pain all day yesterday and to give him relief large doses of morphine were injected, and he was unconscious most of the time. In the few conscious moments he had he spoke to his son Garrett who was with him all the time. The young man remained with him during the night. He occupied a seat at the bedside and helped the nurses. Only a few intimate friends of the family were admitted to the house yesterday, but nobody other than the nurses and physicians were allowed to see Roach.

The family remained up with Roach until 1 this morning, when they retired with the exception of Garrett N. Roach, who remained to watch with the nurses. At 5 o'clock Dr. Taylor detected the approach of death and at once informed the family that Roach had only a few hours to live. The dying man lost consciousness at 7:30. His end was unmarked by a struggle.

The funeral of the late John Roach will take place on Thursday, at 11 a. m., from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue, where the deceased attended.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Of the private life of John Roach the World this morning says: "Stories without end are told of him. He was of solid build, and was hardy and well preserved. His habit was to retire generally about 11 p. m. and rise at 7 in the morning. Eight o'clock found him busy at work, for his personal inspection of all work had, he stated, been the secret of his success. On the trains between New York and Washington Roach was well known to all the train hands, and he might frequently be found stretched out upon two or three trunks in the baggage car, snugly tucked up by the baggage master, with a roll under his head and slippers upon his feet, resting while traveling. He was remarkably careless in his dress and his deafness made him a difficult man to talk to, while as for talking he was always ready to speak earnestly and well for hours at a time, and of late years upon the broad topic of American shipping and what congress should do for its revival. He wrote vigorously and as persistently as he talked and pamphlet after pamphlet was fired at the public and press and departments, all crammed with figures to sustain his claim for high protection and subsidy legislation. Roach talked before congressional committees, addressed workingmen's clubs, and was never tired of drawing upon his immense fund of experience, and from a head crammed with figures and facts he would make his points and clinch every one of them with a close touch of Irish wit. He was strong in his opposition to lawsuits and boasted that he had never been either defendant or plaintiff in one. At home, among his children and grand children, he was as mild and as gentle as he was persistent and pushing in his business. He was a strong republican and worked industriously for his party, circulating tracts written by himself under a fictitious name. He passed his summers at his elegant country seat in Westchester county. He there had a farm of 1,400 acres, splendidly stocked and under a high state of cultivation. This is the Ophir farm, the Ben Halliday folly, as it was called. Mr. Roach bought it for about one-fourth the sum spent on it by Mrs. Halliday, and made it his country house. The story of the trouble between John Roach and Secretary Whitney over the acceptance of the dispatch boat Dolphin, during the summer of 1885, is familiar to all readers. In July of that year an honorable assignment followed. The blow broke the heart which had been so strong. His tears blotted the assignment paper as he signed his name, and he hurried away to his summer home.

[John Roach, the shipbuilder, was born in Ireland, but was reared in America in the city of New York. Prior to his starting in business on his own account he was a common workman in the Allaire works. At this place he soon advanced himself through his adaptability to business to the position of foreman, after which he established himself with a very small capital, but his old employers recommendations assisted him to a moderate credit, and his natural force soon gave him prominence. In 1867 he was able to purchase the Morgan iron works for about $400,000, and in 1868 the Neptune works for $150,000, and two years later the Franklin forge for $125,000, and also a large property at Chester, Pa., where he subsequently put in operation the extensive works known as the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, of which corporation Mr. Roach was the president and owner. He is the builder of numbers of vessels for the United States government, having been given the contract for the ships Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago. The Boston was finished in August, 1886, and the unfortunate Dolphin—which caused John Roach so much trouble by having been rejected under the Cleveland administration—was at last transferred to the government through negotiations between Mr. Roach and Secretary Whitney.

A HARDWARE FAILURE.

A Firm Supposed to Be Sound Goes Under at Boone.

BOONE, Ia., Jan 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The failure of Hall & Co., hardware and implement dealers, was announced on Saturday and created a feeling of excitement, as they were regarded by all as doing a good business and were supposed to be in a prosperous condition. Mortgages and bills of sale on the stock, books, etc., were filed in favor of the City bank for $7,000; Hebbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., $7,000; D. R. Hindman, of Boone, John C. Hall's partner in the law business, $2,000; Sarah A. Moore, $125, and on real estate, Catherine Hall, of Boone, $1,500; City Bank of Boone, $2,218; H. A. Hamilton, $1,000; Sarah M. Hall, $1,000, and a trust deed to Frank Champlin, $2,500. Several of the above mortgages being more or less related to members of the firm, and the further fact that one member of the firm is a lawyer, will doubtless precipitate litigation, in fact some attachments have already been made and others will doubtless follow.

Gibson Gets the Printing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The printing of the senate files and house bills was let to-day to Henry Gibson, of Omaha, at 22½ cents per quire of twenty-four leaves in lots of 500 each, and at 42 cents in lots of 300 each. Two years ago the work at 24½ cents amounted to $5,289. The first bid this year, made by the Journal company some weeks ago, was at 53 cents per quire, amounting to $11,450, or $6,200 more than two years ago. The state printing board rejected the extravagant bid, as they did also the second bid made a week ago at 35 cents, saving to the state by this economy about $6,000, and the state gets for $4,854 what the Journal company wanted over $11,000 for a few weeks ago.

Railroad Scrapers Arrive.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—During the past few days a large number of workmen with teams, scrapers and camp equipments have arrived in town. Their coming was unheralded, but upon inquiry it was learned that they came for business. They are now encamped about a mile out of town on the line of the recent survey of the new road south, and as soon as winter loosens its grip they will commence the work of grading. By July Stromsburg will have direct communication with Kansas City and easy access to all points south. An increase in the perpetual boom is anticipated.

Iowa Miners to Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—The coal miners of Des Moines and vicinity held a meeting to-day and resolved to strike in a body if the reduction of one-half cent recently ordered by the proprietors of several mines is enforced. A conference committee was appointed by meeting. It is generally believed the trouble will be adjusted without stopping work.

Bad Fire in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—Fire broke out this morning in the rear of the Mills building on Fourth street and burned a large part of the stock of the furniture store of McCord & Work, and destroyed the rear of the Mills building. Total loss on stock and building, $30,000, covered by insurance.

Burglaries at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The residences of A. J. McCray and Dr. J. C. Hughes were burglarized between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. McCray lost $23 and his trousers, but the latter were recovered. He grappled with the burglar and was knocked down. Dr. Hughes lost a valuable watch chain, a Masonic charm and $40, total about $200. The officers traced the burglars across lots two miles and exchanged shots.

Stabbing Affray at Creston.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Harvey Whitney, a barber, in an altercation with Frank Wyatt, at the latter's boarding house last night, stabbed Wyatt under the arm, inflicting a serious wound. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

Caught in the Shafting.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At noon while David Barry, aged sixty, employed in the Ottumwa iron works, was oiling a shaft his clothes caught and one leg was broken, and he was badly injured internally.

Fitzgerald Swells the Logan Fund.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Fitzgerald to-day forwarded to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. John A. Logan his check for $1,000.

Probably Fatally Scalded.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Patrick McGovern this morning fell in a vat at Coy & Co.'s packing house and was probably fatally scalded.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

He Talks on the Condition of Affairs in Ireland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Michael Davitt's rooms at the Pacific have been crowded all day, scores of his personal friends here improving the opportunity to pay their respects to the lady who recently became his wife. Regarding the situation abroad Davitt said: "The difficulties in the way of Lord Salisbury's administration have brought about a demoralizing condition of affairs. Affairs in Ireland and England to-day indicate that the tory government will completely collapse in a short time, when the liberal party will be restored to office."

"What do you see in the horizon that is encouraging to yourself?"

"A great deal. The impending collapse of the tory government is gratifying. The breaking down of the tory party I have predicted in every address I have delivered in the United States during the past four months. I see the Irish people are showing a splendid fighting spirit and at the same time exhibiting great self-restraint under provocations. Notwithstanding the various petty persecutions against Dillon, O'Brien and others the fight against unjust rents is being most vigorously sustained. The people, notwithstanding the vigorous law proceedings of landlords and the frequent resort to evictions, have thus far committed no serious outrages whatever."

Questioned concerning his views of Henry George and the Dr. McGlynn matter, Davitt said: "Without caring to again go into the matter of Dr. McGlynn's temporary suspension, I must say that I don't think George has advanced his own course or improved the position of Dr. McGlynn by the injudicious attack which he has thought it fit to make on the Catholic church in his leader on that subject which appears in the first copy of his paper."

"Are you satisfied with the feeling evinced by all the friends of Ireland here?"

"Yes, the Irish nationalists here in America are in splendid temper. While many honest and earnest nationalists in America believe Parnell and his followers in Ireland to be a little too conservative in the national league policy, and not sufficiently vigorous in the line of action pursued in Ireland and in Westminister in the home rule fight, they nevertheless show an admirable spirit of forbearance in resolving to give to such a policy and such methods as the people of Ireland employ, a toleration which insures a continuance of that indespensible unity which has prevailed among the Irish race the world over during the last seven years."

A NOVEL CASE DECIDED.

The King of Belgium Suffers a Set-Back at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to-day in the novel and interesting international case of the king of the Belgians, by Charles Mali, consul, against the keeper of the common jail of Hudson county, New Jersey. Last October there occurred on board the Belgian steamship Noordland, lying at her dock in Jersey City, a fight between her sailors, in the course of which one of them named Wilderbus stabbed and killed another named Frigens, both Belgian subjects. The police authorities arrested the murderer and two other sailors who are witnesses of the fight, and imprisoned them in the Jersey City jail. The Belgian consul, acting under instructions from his government, demanded the release of all the prisoners on the ground that the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the kingdom of Belgium and that under the law of nations and the treaty between Belgium and the United States he, as consul, had sole authority in the premises. The demand for the release of the prisoners was refused, whereupon the consul sued out a writ of habeas corpus and upon the dismissal of that writ by the United States circuit court he brought the case to this court by appeal. Justice Waite, speaking for the court in this case, says: "The principle which governs the whole matter is this: Disorders which disturb only the peace of the ship or those on board are to be dealt with exclusively by the sovereignty of the home of the ship; but those which disturb the repose of people on shore may be suppressed and, if need be, offenders punished by the proper authorities of the local jurisdiction. The decree of the circuit court dismissing the writ of habeas corpus is affirmed."

THE B. & O. WRECK.

Twelve of the Victims of the Disaster Accounted For.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Testimony before Coroner Lepper in the inquest over the Baltimore & Ohio wreck this forenoon at Tiffin, O., was principally aimed at the identification of the persons who perished. By relics picked up at the scene of the disaster, the names of T. O. Pemberton, of Payne, O.; Frank Bowman, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and David Ober, of Oberlin, Pa., are added to the list of killed already given. Robert Chamberlain, the Republic undertaker who took charge of the bodies of the victims, testified that he took eleven bodies from the wreck. Alfred Thompkins, of Republic, also testified corroborating the evidence of Chamberlain. He said workmen in clearing up the wreck paid no attention to the charred remains which were shoveled off the back with other debris. "It seems," he said, "that they wanted to get rid of the bodies as soon as possible and cover them up all they could."

The list of the killed is given as follows:

Passengers—David Ober, Oberlin, Pa.; Frank Bowman, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; John Gartner, Mechanicsville, Ia., M. H. Parks, Washington, Joseph Postlethwaite and his two sons, Spencer and Henry, Martinsburg, W. Va.; L. O. Pemberton, Payne, O.

Trainmen—William Fredericks, fireman of passenger engine; W. S. Pierce, express messenger, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. M. Francis and F. Irwin, Blackhand, O., linemen.

This accounts for twelve. It is believed that the body found behind the tender was that of a tramp. It is suspected that J. L. Bentley, of Bloomington, Ill, was on the train and perished in the flames. The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

The Weather.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The mercury indicated 8 degrees below zero here this morning, marking a continuation of the cold weather. It is also very cold in the valley states west of the Mississippi river. At Huron, Dak., it was 13 degrees below zero, 16 below at St. Paul, 12 at Las Animas, 10 below at Des Moines, 13 below at Davenport, 5 below at Omaha and 5 below at Kansas City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The snow fall of yesterday seems to have been general throughout this state, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England.

Nearly all trains are late and mails delayed.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Colder, snow.

A LIVE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Thrilling Adventures of the Princess Dolgorouki's Brother.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Angels are sometimes said to be entertained unawares, but the entertaining of a live prince at the unpretentious capital of the Cherokee nation has not heretofore been considered a possibility. Some time ago a man of more than ordinary culture and refinement took up his residence in this city, but until to-day no one thought of questioning him as to his identity. When a reporter sought an interview with him he said that he was a native of Russia and a brother of the Princess Dolgorouki, mistress of the isle czar. In explanation of his absence from his native land and his residence in this out-of-the-way corner of the world, he said that when a young man he had been banished from Russia on account of his nihilistic proclivities. Continuing the narrative of his life he said: "As soon as I was landed in Siberia I was put to work in the mines about 2,500 feet under ground, where I could not see daylight. I began at once to plan some means by which I could make my escape, and being especially educated in art engraving, by this art I accomplished my purpose. Upon small blocks of stone I engraved characters till I had the facsimile of genuine passports. I was five years in accomplishing my object. I took no one into my confidence. Armed with my passport I made my way with great difficulty to the sea coast, got aboard a vessel bound for China, which country I ultimately reached, and among these people I remained nine years. From there I went to South America and after staying there a while, not liking that semi-civilized county, I sailed for the shores of the North American continent. I first touched San Francisco and after a varied experience drifted here." He says he receives letters regularly from his sister, the Princess Dolgorouki, who resides in France in semi-exile. Rev. W. L. Miller, a Presbyterian minister here, vouches for the correctness of Dolgorouki's statement.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

A Decidedly Strong Undertone Characterizes the Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—In spite of the rather bearish feeling in regard to American securities on the English and Continental courses, the market opened with a decidedly strong undertone. Jersey Central again led the advance and the talk was that it would see a much higher figure during the current month. Coal stocks were generally a shade higher, but speculation in them, outside of Jersey Central, was limited. There was an unusual amount of activity in Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, which insiders explained to be owing to the contest for the control of the road. Vanderbilts were in demand at higher prices. Western dispatches were that the traffic of the Lake Shore road was so heavy that it was behind its orders 1,000 to 2,000 cars. The pool in Omaha was apparently doing nothing, but rumors were current that important developments would transpire in a short time which would materially advance the stock. The Gould stocks rallied a fraction from Saturday's price. The big bears were apparently doing nothing to depress prices. They claimed, however, that the ill effects of legislation had not yet been discounted, and that notwithstanding the seeming firmness of the market it would break easily at the proper time. The market during the afternoon was even duller than that of the morning. Nearly all of the list sold off a fraction, but the decline stopped when the market got back to the opening prices. It was claimed by the bears that Jersey Central had been held up to enable manipulators to sell the rest of the market. The close was dull and quiet. The total sales were about 200,000 shares.

Cattlemen Scared.

MILES CITY, Mont., Jan. 10.—Cattlemen are greatly alarmed for the future owing to the overstocking of ranches. Last winter witnessed a heavy influx of cattle brought here to winter. Large herds were brought over the parched trail from the Rio Grande and in their famished condition placed on the ranches already so fully stocked that only a phenomenally mild winter could prevent heavy losses. To make matters worse the cattle crop was unusually large. Up to Christmas the weather was unusually favorable and all was well, but since then the temperature, ranging as low as 40 below, and blinding storms, before which the cattle drift in spite of the cow boys' efforts, reduces the cattle in flesh and so weakens them as to make heavy losses inevitable if bad weather continues.

Missouri's State Auditor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A Post-Dispatch Jefferson City special says the state legislature, in joint session, to-day appointed a committee to examine into the character and accounts of State Auditor Walter. Various charges have been brought against the auditor.

Death of Alice Oates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Alice Oates, the well-known comic opera singer, died this evening at the residence of her husband after a long illness.

Army Matters.

A general court martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Du Chesne, Utah at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Colonel August V. Kautz, eighth infantry; Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Seventh infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Nathan W. Osborn, Sixth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Offley, Seventeenth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Joshua S. Fletcher, jr., Second infantry; Major Andrew S. Burt, Eighth infantry; Major Alfred T. Smith, Seventh infantry; Major James S. Casey, Seventeenth infantry; Major Edmond Butler, Second infantry Major John N. Andrews, Twenty-first infantry; Major William J. Lyste Sixth infantry; Captain Allan H. Jackson, Seventh infantry, judge advocate.

A greater number of officers than those named cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Upon the adjournment of the court sine die, the members thereof will return to their proper station.

The travel directed is necessary for the public service.

Great Excitement

in SOUTH OMAHA over the way acres and lots in ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE are going. Twenty-two lots sold in one day.

Have You Seen Them?

If not, call on W. G. ALBRIGHT and go out to SOUTH OMAHA with one of his agents to inspect the magnificent property known as ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

An Embezzler Captured.

N. D. Bennett, a contracting engineer who is in the city in the interest of E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, received a telegram yesterday stating that J. E. Wilson, an embezzling employe of the firm, had been captured in Texas. Wilson had charge of his firm's business in Nebraska with headquarters at Lincoln. Under pretext of getting possession of a bad creditor's property he secured $1,900 from his employers and skipped out, taking an Omaha widow, Cora Campbell, with him. He deserted his wife and three children who live in Lincoln.

The Boom is immense

IN SOUTH OMAHA PROPERTY, AND ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE LEADS THEM ALL. THERE IS NOT A BAD LOT IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY.

Buy a Few

Of those elegant lots in ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE and double your money before spring. Albright is making lots of money for lots of people who purchase from him. Only a little money required to buy a lot.

BRONCHO LOU'S WILD LIFE.

A Female Terror of the Far West.

The Woman's Grief When Her Son Tried to Swear Her Life Away—His Wish to Have Her Hanged, to Get Hold of Her Property.

Though new, this country, writes a correspondent from Las Cruceses, New Mexico, has become old enough to have an occasional example of the effects of heredity. Broncho Lou, the woman desperado, who not many years ago was the terror of southern Colorado, has a son who has just distinguished himself by committing perjury in the hope of having his mother hanged, so that he might inherit her property. Up to 1881 Lou belonged to a band of outlaws which made its headquarters in Colorado. Since that time and under various names she has lived on a ranch in Lincoln county in this territory, where she has considerable stock. In her younger days she was a dashing woman, with enough of grace and health, brightness of eye, and freshness of complexion to make her pass as reasonably good looking. She was as queer a compound of ferocity and gentleness, devilishness and decency, brutality and womanliness as was ever seen. She rode a horse like a man. She was strong and lithe and could endure anything. In spite of her hard life her figure was trim, her voice musical, and her hands deft. She could kill a man with revolver or knife and nurse a wounded or sick companion with equal dexterity. She was an expert in all games of chance, and no more than one occasion she figured as a dealer in gambling houses, where her shrewdness and nerve brought her big salaries. An unerring marksman, no one cared to get within the range of her rifle. She is credited with killing two husbands in Colorado, and nobody knows exacly how many she has made away with here.

When the band to which she belonged in Colorado became so troublesome that the settlers could put up with their lawlessness no longer, a posse was organized to go in pursuit. The desperadoes were encountered at an abandoned railroad camp, and after two or three men had been killed on both sides, four of the outlaws, including Broncho Lou, were obliged to surrender, the others getting away. Lou was not injured, but her three companions were all severely wounded. Although it was the intention of the crowd to lynch the fellows, Lou persuaded them to desist, and on her suggested all were conveyed to the jail at Las Animas. Here the feeling was so great that no one would attend the wounded prisoners, but Lou dressed their wounds and brought them out all right. As little restraint had been put upon her, she did not have much difficulty in making arrangements for the escape of the entire party, and one morning the jailor found that all were gone.

If they had left the country then it is probable that they would not have been pursued, but they remained in the southern part of the state, committing many depredations. When these became intolerable another posse set out, and a pitched battle was eventually fought with the thieves, in the course of which several of the latter were again taken prisoners. The posse had ropes ready and were about to lynch their captives when Lou and one companion, well mounted and armed, descended on the party with such impetuosity as to stampede it and give the prisoners a chance to escape. Going south, Lou was never afterward on Colorado soil. He old-time companions scattered and she married again and settled down in Lincoln county, the haven of western toughs, making occasional journeys to the towns round about, as the inclination moved her. At that time she was known as Mrs. Yankers, though she was familiarly designated by her rough acquaintances by the old sobriquet of Broncho Lou.

She was in Socorro in 1883, and while engaged in a gambling game with Robt. Black she shot him dead. It was shown by her associates that Black had been the aggressor, and on the preliminary examination she was dismissed. Later on the grand jury investigated her case, but no indictment was found. Apprehending no more trouble on this score Lou went back to her ranch and there married Wm. Dawson, with whom she lived on better terms than had characterized her relations with any of her previous husbands. But he became involved in a quarrel with John H. Good, and was killed by him, and Lou came here to prosecute the murderer. While in this town word was received by her from Socorro to the effect that she had been indicted there for the murder of Black, and she at once took steps to investigate the matter. It was not long before that she discovered that enemies had been before the grand jury, but she did not learn the full truth until last week, when her case came on for trial before Judge Henderson.

Besides the attorney whom she had retained, Broncho Lou had her son, a young fellow named William Raper, with her, and up to the minute that he took the stand she and her friends supposed that he was friendly to her. Once under oath, however, he proved a most dangerous witness against her. He swore that Black had been killed by his mother in cold blood, and that the weapon found in his possession was placed in his hands after he fell, to give color to the story of self defense. So pointed was his testimony that for a short time it was feared that Lou was doomed, but her attorney had not gone far with the cross-examination before the young scoundrel became involved in contradictions, and at length owned up to the fact that he had gone before the grand jury and procured the indictment, and that he hoped by swearing against his mother to have her hanged or sent to prison for life, so that he could get her property. The crowd in attendance was very demonstrative, and the judge more than once let fall remarks which showed his abhorrence of the conspirary so brazenly entered into and so impudently confessed. While he was making this confession Broncho Lou sat with her hands to her face, crying, and when she was told to take the stand it was some time before she could proceed. Her first exclamation was:

"He is my boy."

Then she sobbed in uncontrollable grief, and about fifty old frontiersmen hitched up their trousers, tightened their belts, cleared their throats, or swallowed hard as they looked first at her, and then at the young rascal who was cowering in a corner near the jury. It was a long time before her lawyer could induce her to answer a question, but when the judge admonished her in a kindly way she took up the boy's narrative and denied it most emphatically.

In his address to the jury the prosecuting attorney was compelled to admit his disappointment in the way Raper's testimony had turned out, and the counsel for Lou gave the boy such an excoriation as one does not often hear in these parts without a revolver accompaniment. The jury took the case and in five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with wild cheering. As soon as the court room was cleared the men in town organized for the purpose of lynching Lou's hopeful son, but she interceded so eloquently in his behalf that he was permitted to escape.

Great Excitement

in SOUTH OMAHA over the way acres and lots in ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE are going. Twenty-two lots sold in one day.

Have You Seen Them?

If not, call on W. G. ALBRIGHT and go out to SOUTH OMAHA with one of his agents to inspect the magnificent property known as ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

Tootle, Hosea & Co.

A great many inquiries have been received from members of the trade as to what effect the death of Mr. Tootle would have upon the firm of Tootle, Hosea & Co., of St. Joseph. The following letter will throw light on the subject:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—I wish to inform my esteemed trade of northern Nebraska that the death of Mt. Tootle has somewhat delayed us all in getting out. But I will be out the coming week and look after them the same as heretofore, to the best of my ability, with a larger and finer line of goods than ever. Yours truly,

H. A. JONES.

There will be no material change in the firm.

A New Hotel for Rent.

The Barker Bro's. new 5 story and basement, brick hotel at corner of 13th and Jones is almost completed and ready to rent. It has 104 rooms besides two stores, large office and dining room—elevator, steam heating and every modern convenience. Street cars pass the house—near depots and in the center of business. We want a good live hotel man for tenant, and will lease for a term of years at $6,000 per year. Address The C. E. Mayne Real Estate & Trust Co., Omaha Neb.

Cleaning up for Court.

The oil cloth which has covered the floor of the district court room was being removed yesterday, as it was found that it was rotting the floor. A general cleaning up is in progress and a new carpet will be laid down before the opening of the February term of court.

Have You Seen Them?

If not, call on W. G. ALBRIGHT and go out to SOUTH OMAHA with one of his agents to inspect the magnificent property known as ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

The Boom is Immense

in South Omaha Property and ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE leads them all. THERE IS NOT A BAD LOT in this beautiful property.

MELLIN'S FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

TRADE MARK. FOOD

The only perfect substitute for Mother's milk. Invaluable to Cholera Infantum and Teething. A predigested food for Dyspeptics, Consumptives, Convalescents. Perfect nutrient in all Wasting Diseases. Requires no cooking. Our Book, The Care and Feeding of Infants, mailed free. DOLIBER, GOODALE & CO., Boston, Mass

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, FPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT

BEFORE — AND — AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ACTS of OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit; cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. H. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1870. OVER 200,000 SOLD. USED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. COOK CARRIAGE CO. Catalogues and Prices on application. Sold by all the best Carriage Builders and Dealers. CINCINNATI, U. S. A. Cable address, COOKCIN.

Rail Notes.

A circular has been issued by General Manager Callaway, announcing the appointment of G. M. Cumming to the newly created office of assistant general manager, with office at Omaha. Mr. Cumming, in addition to supervising the affairs of the land department, will perform such of the duties of the general manager as may be assigned to him from time to time.

General Superintendent Smith, of the Union Pacific has gone to Kansas City.

J. H. Choate, division superintendent of the Union Pacific at Denver, is in the city.

Samuel DeBow, manager of the California fast freight is in Omaha.

Buy a Few

Of those elegant lots in ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE and double your money before spring. Albright is making lots of money for lots of people who purchase from him. Only a little money required to buy a lot.

An Expressman Arrested.

William Kane, an expressman was brought before Judge Stenberg yesterday morning to answer to a charge of cruelty to animals. He had left his horse standing on the street for hours unblanketed, exposed to the cold chilling blasts. He would undoubtedly have been fined had not a kind hearted man in the police court lobby agreed to present him with a horse blanket, if the judge would release him. The blanket was accordingly purchased and Kane was released, with instructions to treat his animal better in the future.

500 Per Cent Profit

has been made since last August by purchasers of lots from Mr. Albright, in the addition west of ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE BEATS THEM ALL AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

Personal Paragraphs.

Sol. Bergman has gone to Milwaukee, where on Wednesday night his marriage to Miss Heller is to occur.

Dr. H. P. Jensen, who has been seriously ill with diphtheria, is recovering and hopes to be out again in a few days.

"They Are Beautiful,

and much larger than in other Additions," is the usual verdict regarding the 200