marck, and until the voting began the house was in a tumult. Bismarck and the other ministers entered just in time to hear the storm of hisses and laughter which greeted Bamberger's statement that the result of the elections was not the voice of the people in favor of the "septennate," but had been brought about by the people's fear of war. Nobody stood upon his desk, as did Mr. Springer in congress, nor upon the bench, as Lord Randolph Churchill did in the commons, but for a decorous German reichstag the scene is said to have more closely resembled a "beer garden" than it ever did before. When finally calm was restored the voting showed that both the center and the progressists were badly split. Prince Bismarck's victory was so complete as almost to brand him as a "politician." His majority is absolute. The opposition seems to be so gone to pieces that for a time at least, he will be able to govern through parliament as if no parliament existed.

DELESSEPS ARRIVES.

M. DeLesseps arrived this morning and is greeted in a most friendly spirit by all the Berlin papers, which devote long articles describing his arrival and appearance. With very unusual enterprise one Berlin paper interviewed him at once. M. DeLesseps, with his usual cleverness, said he was in favor of peace, knowing nothing about war or diplomacy. Then he put in a half column puff for the Panama canal, about which he claims to know something. All indications point to court and popular reception of DeLesseps which should greatly gratify the French.

A ROYAL BALL AND FALL.

A Serious and Sensational Tumble of the King of Denmark.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

COPENHAGEN, March 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A gentleman who was present at the recent court ball at the royal palace thus describes the sensational accident that happened to King Christian after supper: The father of the princess of Wales and of the czarine danced a cotillion, choosing for his partner Miss Estrup, daughter of his prime minister. A portion of the floor near the queen's throne had been so waxed and polished that it was as slippery as a sheet of ice. Five couples, including the king and Miss Estrup, were waltzing near the slippery spot when two of the couples slipped, fell and rolled on the floor. Almost at the same instant the king's foot slipped and his majesty fell with a tremendous crash on his back at full length, bringing down with him Miss Estrup, whose neck was slightly cut by one of the king's decorations in his fall. The king's head struck the corner of one of the steps of the queen's throne with a report like that of a pongun. There was great consternation. The music ceased. The king remained stunned and motionless. Every one thought he was killed. Some of the ladies screamed. Miss Estrup fainted away and the Countess Reventlow, one of the ladies of the court, was seized with a criz de neurfu. The king was the first to recover his presence of mind. Bleeding from a wound in the back of the head and pale as a sheet, he tried to rise to his feet, but fell back again on the floor. The ladies of the court placed wet handkerchiefs to his majesty's forehead and applied smelling salts to his nose. In a few momenss he was assisted to his feet. He at once made a sign to the orchestra to resume the music and desired the dancing to re-commence. He himself made a tour of the hall with Miss Estrup on his arm, doing his best to tranquilize her, but shortly afterward the entire court left the ball room and everybody went home. Next day the queen was attacked with nervous trembling as a result of the excitement of the previous evening, and the king was obliged to remain in his room for two days. This, perhaps, is the most sensational incident that has happened in any court festivity in Denmark since the memorable occasion when the royal Dan was startled by the unexpected denouement of Prince Hamlet's play of "The Mouse Trap."

THE IRISH CAMPAIGN.

The New Secretary and Archbishop Croke's Declaration.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

DUBLIN, March 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The new secretary for Ireland, Mr. A. J. Balfour, is now here. Mr. W. H. Smith, his predecessor of a year ago, stayed here twenty-four hours, when his government was turned out. Mr. Balfour has been here for forty-eight hours. "He comes to visit Ireland to see for the first time what it is like," quizzically said Mr. Dwyer Grey. Archbishop Croke, in a card, disclaims the interpretation put upon his statement about no taxes being paid. He says: "It never entered my head to recommend a general uprising against the payment of taxes. However I may deplore the use to which the government has been converting them, or to suggest a policy in any way adverse to the one successfully pursued by the Irish parliamentary party I trust to constitutional agitation alone for the rest. Defenders of our national rights as we are circumstanced, no one, I believe, but a fool or a knave could put his trust in any other line of action. Not being either I have not openly recommended nor covertly hinted an alternative course."

ROME, March 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—It is morally certain that despite the disagreeable impression made here by Archbishop Croke's recent action in the matter of tax paying, the propaganda has no intention of calling him to account, at least for the present. The matter will be discreetly ignored unless some fresh demonstration of the bishop absolutely forces Rome to interfere. Besides this, his own interpretation of his words as telegraphed here last evening must soften the first impression.

The Chatham Dock Yard Scandal.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, March 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The treason in the Chatham Dock yard and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's death push aside in all the morning papers Bulgaria, Ireland and the cloture. The Telegraph, speaking of the dock yard scandal, says: "It is stated that the government of the United States is the other party to the charge brought against Mr. Young Terry. We trust this may prove to be an unfounded rumor. If, however, it should be proved that the government at Washington has been surrepticiously endeavoring to bribe British officials to turn traitors, a violent wave of indignation will beyond all question, sweep over this country." The other papers seem to echo this belligerency.

I showed Mr. Charles P. Phelps, second secretary of the American legation, the following paragraph to-day taken from an evening newspaper:

It then transpired that Terry had supplied the information which had been asked of him to a gentleman in London, and that he in turn had passed it on to a third party, by which means it had reached the American legation. Considerable surprise is felt that the American government should endeavor to get hold of secret information in this underhanded manner, as the English admiralty have been very willing to give them all legitimate assistance in the construction of ships.

"There is not the faintest color of truth in the first allegation," said Mr. Phelps. Only to-day the admiralty authorities informed the American legation that they did not believe in any such rumor. The fact is Terry supplied his drawings to a man in the north of London, and from him they reached America but through an altogether private channel. There is no doubt the designs have been supplied to other countries, but the United States have been chosen to cover the wrong doing of others in the frauds. It is the duty of the naval attache of every country to get plans if he can, and they all do it, except the United States attaches. Our legation has no need to do anything underhanded, as the English government generally grants United States officials what we ask for. Of course the admiralty knows this and they do not object to it, but they do object to private persons supplying the information, and they intend to find out who the delinquents are and then punish them."

EMPHATIC DENIALS.

LONDON, March 9.—Commodore Chadwick, United States naval attache in London, had an interview this morning with Rear Admiral William Graham, controller of the navy, in relation to the statements that Draughtsman Terry, who had been dismissed from the Chatham navy yard, had revealed the secrets of naval designs to the American legation. The controller said that they were merely newspaper assertions, and that as far as the stories connected anybody in the legation with the navy yard treachery they were entirely false. All that the admiralty knew that Terry had sold private persons designs, which he gained possession of by reason of his position in the government employ. The secretary of the American legation confirmed and emphasized the denial that any British naval plans had been obtained by underhanded methods.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Telegraph, commenting on the discharge of Draughtsman Terry from the Chatham navy yard, says: "If the charge that Terry's revelations went indirectly to the American legation be true, and it be proved that the government at Washington has surreptitiously tried to bribe British officials to turn traitor, a violent wave of indignation will sweep over this country. The people of England and the United States are on the friendliest terms, and there is every desire on our part to maintain these relations. British dock yard officials are willing to show foreigners the details of English naval resources, but the nation desires this to be open and above board. Treacherous trafficking in state secrets when discovered will be visited with swift censure and punisument."

NO TRUTH IN THE CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Relative to the reported dismissal of a foreman in the English naval workshop at Chatham for selling information of plans of vessels, torpedoes, etc., to this government, it is said at the navy department that so far as this government is concerned there is absolutely no truth in the charge.

NEEBE BREATHES FREE AIR.

The Condemned Anarchist Allowed to See His Dead Wife.

CHICAGO, March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—For the first time in half a year, since he was pronounced guilty in Judge Gary's court, Oscar Neebe to-day breathed the pure air of heaven unfettered through the wire cage of the jail. At the request of himself and his friends Neebe was this afternoon taken from the county jail to the home of his brother on Sedgwick street that he might look once more on the features of his wife, who died day before yesterday. Neebe's visit was paid very quietly. At 2 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Spears appeared at the jail armed with a capias, on which he could hold his prisoner in case possession was disputed and there was any trouble. Twenty-five minutes later a carriage drove up to the jail and Neebe's brother alighted from it and went into the jail. Neebe was then taken from his cell by Jailer Folse. He looked stouter than ever, but very pale. His clothes were shabby, his overcoat seedy and his once jaunty slouch hat covered with dust. He was smoking a cigar. Spears and the brothers hurried out, stepped into the carriage in the alley and were driven rapidly off.

A Cowardly Murderer.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A special from Millersburg, Ind., says William Driver, deputy constable, came here from Switzerland county to arrest William Sleet, who had escaped from the officers while under arrest for stealing, and found him in a skiff going toward the Kentucky shore. Sleet's son Leslie, aged fourteen, who was also in the skiff at the Indiana shore, called to his father not to return. Driver then fired at the elder Sleet. The boy begged the constable not to kill his father, whereupon Driver deliberately shot the boy, inflicting a wound which is fatal. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Driver.

Bill Hickman's Sugarine.

BOSTON, March 8.—Wm. C. Hickman, originally of Philadelphia, but lately of Boston, has fled to Montreal, after having, it is alleged, swindled a number of Boston capitalists out of between $30,000 and $50,000. Hickman claimed to have a formula for manufacturing an article that he called "sugarine" out of common starch, which he said could be made for one and a half cents per pound and sold for five and a half. Several capitalists became interested and furnished considerable sums of money, which Hickman perverted to his own use.

Killed By Foul Gas.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Parties boring a well near Ruthven to-day, heard a bubbling noice as if made by running water. Albert Stanley volunteered to go down and he started, but was overcome by gas and fell to the bottom but was dead before he could be recovered.

Fatal Explosion.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 9.—The boiler in the Globe shingle mill, near Edmore, exploded early this morning, completely wrecking the mill, killing two unknown men and seriously wounding six or seven, of whom one will die.

Bad Runaway Lads.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.—Two boys named Brewer and Mathews were arrested this morning with large bowie knives on their persons running away from home to become cowboys.

Rhode Island Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—The democratic state convention to-day nominated for governor John W. Davis, of Pawtucket, and Samuel R. Roney, of Newport, for lieutenant governor.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Fair weather is predicted for to-day.

Woman suffrage was killed in Maine yesterday by the legislature.

The bail of Hoke, the Peoria bank forger, has been fixed at $30,000.

Brigadier General Greely yesterday received his commission as chief signal officer.

The Cook county grand jury has commenced its investigations of the charges against the Chicago "boodlers."

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) National bank to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

The late dry goods house of Roll, Thayer, Williams & Co., of Kansas City, was sold by the sheriff yesterday to Bernheimer & Bros., at Quincy, Ill., for $102,000.

The states attorney at Ottawa, Ill., claims to have discovered big shortages in the accounts of county officials and will present the matter to the grand jury.

Secretary Manning yesterday quietly unlinquished control of the treasury department at Washington, although his resignation does not take effect until April 1.

The treasury department is informed that many trade dollars presented for redemption at New York have been split and filled so skillfully as to almost defy detection.

The proposed great race between Baldwin's Volante and Morrissey's Montana Regent has not yet been definitely settled on, but both men profess a willingness to match their horses if satisfactory terms can be arranged on.

The president yesterday took advantage of the tenure of office law for the first time by removing James D. Bowie as collector of customs at Petersburg, Va., and John Menshaw as supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Third district.

Reports from Washington show that the failure of the fortifications appropriation bill leaves that department of the government in a worse condition than ever before, there not being enough money available to pay even a watchman at fortifications without garrisons.

A dispute has arisen in regard to the effectiveness of the bill passed by congress establishing agricultural experiment stations, it being held that no appropriation is made to carry the law into effect. No authoritive decision of the matter has yet been made.

Another terrible tragedy is reported from Kentucky. A sixteen-year-old boy living in Lawrence county named Samuel Smith had some difficulty with a neighbor named Hammond and shot him dead; also fatally wounding the latter's wife and two children. Smith escaped to the mountains.

SHERMAN OFF FOR THE SOUTH

The Ohio Senator's Visit to Dixie Causes Much Political Speculation.

MANNING LEAVES THE TREASURY

Lieutenant Powell Reported in a Critical Condition—Benedict Discharges Another Big Batch—Washington News.

A Significant Trip By Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is not a little gossip afloat to-night about the real object of Senator Sherman's visit to the south at this time. The senator's friends do not hesitate to say that it has an incidental political bearing and that he will speak in all portions of the south before he returns. Ex-Senator Mahone and ex-Representative John S. Wise, of Virginia, announced to-day that Sherman delegates will be chosen in their state next spring and that the "Ohio man" can carry the Old Dominion against any democrat that can be put in the field. It is believed that presidential campaign issues and candidates for nomination will develop soon after Sherman returns.

MANNING'S DEPARTURE.

Secretary Manning left the treasury department for good this afternoon. He goes to New York to-morrow and sails for Europe Tuesday. I am not violating any confidence when I tell the true reason for Manning's trip to Europe. When it was stated that he would take a foreign trip before taking charge of the new bank in New York it was vehemently denied by Mr. Manning. Two weeks ago he went to New York and had a consultation with the directors of the new bank. Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable Life Insurance company, and another well known capitalist and Mr. Hyde's partner in projecting and starting the new bank, said at this interview what has been stated so often from this city—that Mr. Manning was a sick man. They did not say anything, but within the next few days they sold out all their stock in the new bank at 10 per cent above par. The reasons they gave was that Manning was not a proper man, in his present physical condition, to take charge of so large a concern. The other stockholders and directors, when they heard of the two leaders' action, grew alarmed, and then they decided that Mr. Manning should take a trip abroad. Everything was arranged for him. Even Mr. Jordan was to go along to see that he kept well. This, too, is a great change in plans, for Mr. Jordan did not intend to leave the treasurer's office till late in April. The hopes of Mr. Manning's absence from the United States and Jordan's constant attendance was what kept the directors of the new bank together. It was a hard blow to the directors to find Manning so ill, because they had hoped his name and services would be of financial aid to them and they think now the best thing is for him to take a long vacation.

POWELL'S CRITICAL CONDITION.

The condition of Lieutenant Joseph S. Powell, signal corps, who is sick at his residence in this city, and who is well known in Nebraska and Minnesota, is such as to cause the gravest apprension, and it is almost improbable that he will survive many days longer. His physical condition yesterday was such that he is utterly unable, a signal officer says, to raise a hand, and is wholly cared for by attendants as though he was an infant of a week's age. His mental condition is such that he cannot talk or recognize anyone and he is imbecile rather than insane. After his arrival here General Greely had him released from arrest as soon as his condition became known.

BENEDICT WIELDS THE AX.

A painful state of trepidation and fear exists among employes at the government printing office. Public Printer Benedict is almost daily sending notices through his foremen to scores of compositors, pressmen, etc., which read thus: "I am instructed by the public printer to inform you that your services will not be required in this office after this date." This means summary dismissal. Others are receiving "furloughs," which are equivalent to dismissal. Benedict says that this course is necessary on account of the deficiencies created by his predecessor, but declares there is all the work the entire force can do. Yesterday forty men were discharged. To-day about the same number were relieved from duty and the reduction of force will continue till over 2,300 employes are down to about 1,600. The public printer has asked for numerous improvements in the way of machinery, but there is little likelihood that congress will grant them a large proportion. The people being dismissed will have no work to do and many will be in almost destitute circumstances.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

Representative Dibble, of South Carolina, who was chairman in the last congress of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, presented a brief to the president to-day regarding the much-vexed question of the latter's right to sign bills after the adjournment of congress. "There are thirty-five bills," said Mr. Dibble, "that passed both houses of congress, and we think the president has a perfect right to sign them if he sees fit. I have taken a great deal of trouble to hunt up authorities in the case and especially since many of the bills came from my committee, and I naturally want to see them become laws. The proposition set forth in my brief to the president was that a bill passed by both houses of congress and presented to the president of the United States during the session might become a law if he approved it within ten days of its presentation, whether congress was in session at the time of his signing or not. There is but one method in which the president can manifest his approval of a bill and that is by signing it. Approved bills are never returned to congress, but they go from the president to the secretary of state, and consequently such bills are not affected by any action of congress so far as adjournment is concerned. The bills presented to him have all of them passed both houses of congress. If there is any vicious legislation in them he will withhold his approval, and such bills fail, but as to others which he regards as meritorious he simply gives effect to the will of the people and the states expressed by their respective representatives in congress in matters which are for the good of the country. It could never have been contemplated that meritorious legislation should be thus defeated when the senate and house concur in their action and the executive also approves. In my interview with the president," concluded Mr. Dibble, "he assured me that he would give my brief careful consideration, but would not give me even an inkling as to his determination in the matter.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PRESSURE RELIEVED.

The pressure has been relieved upon the president and he finds more time to devote now to his private affairs as well as to the public since congress adjourned. To be sure, he has daily to receive congressmen who want to pay their respects before going home, but otherwise the president is not much hampered with the adjournment of congress. There has ceased to be a rush of visitors at the white house, and the tri-weekly public receptions now rarely accumulate more than a hundred visitors. All that come to the white house up to half-past 1 o'clock shake hands with the president, but nobody is permitted to see Mrs. Cleveland outside of her intimate acquaintances. The recent death of her grandmother, Mrs. Harmon, at Jackson, Mich., is one of the reasons assigned for Mrs. Cleveland's withdrawal from public life, for a greater part of her girlhood was spent with her relatives in Jackson, Mich. Mrs. Cleveland was a great favorite with Grandmother Harmon, and it has been a source of deep regret that she was unable to leave Washington to attend the funeral. Besides, Mrs. Folsom, when she left Washington for the bedside of her mother, had no intimation of the dangerous nature of her illness and hence did not consider it necessary to have her daughter accompany her. Meanwhile the president and his wife are spending the time very quietly at the white house, varying the monotony with an occasional drive out to the country seat, Oak View, where they will permanently locate after the 1st of April.

O'NEILL DISGUSTED.

Representative O'Neill, of St. Louis, is greatly disgusted with the work of the last session of congress in labor matters. O'Neill is chairman of the house committee on labor. He said to-day: "As a result of two years' hard work we have practically accomplished nothing of value in the interest of labor. The two important bills that we were working on—that to prohibit the importation of alien contract labor and the labor arbitration bill—which got through both houses have failed of the signature of the president. I don't know whether they got to him in time or not, but certainly they are lost."

PENSIONS FOR NEBRASKANS AND IOWANS.

Pensions granted Nebraskans to-day: Euphemia, widow of James Smith, Crete; Henry Miller, Waco; Dougal McCall, Ord; Jos. Connor, Central City; Chas. C. Wyatt, Madison; Samuel Norhart, Alexandria.

Pensions granted Iowans to-day: Johanna, mother of Emil Schotte, Chariton; Sarah B., mother of Chas. L. Parker, Perry; Geo. W. Farnsworth, Andrew; Eugene G. Greenslit, Marne; John H. Colley, Unique; Robert J. Downs, What Cheer; Isaac W. Baird, Marengo; David B. Marshall, Mount Ayr; James W. Walles, O'Conum; Jacob Zeek, DesMoines; Thos. Murphy, Bethlehem; Wm. Deword, Bartlett; Wm. C. Knight, Columbus; Alfred Binegar, Pleasantville; John B. Harrod, Oakland; John Niblock, Maquoketa; Beriah Hayes, Allerton; Isaac Burk, Polk City; John Riley, Bloomfield; Chas. B. Haymond, Mooreville; Leonidus Bayne, Riverton; Daniel P. Haynes, Washington.

ARMY NEWS.

The leave of Chaplain George G. Mullin, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been extended until further orders on account of disability.

First Lieutenant William A. Warren, adjutant Seventeenth infantry, has been granted sick leave for two months from Fort David A. Russell, Cheyenne.

Major George H. Burton, inspector general on General Wilcox's staff at Fort Leavenworth, is at the Ebbitt en route to his home in Delaware on leave.

First Lieutenant Theodore A. True, Forty-sixth infantry, who was acting post quartermaster at Boise barracks, Idaho, during the absence of Lieutenant Frank B. Andrus on leave, has been ordered back to his station at Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

The following transfers have been ordered upon the application of the officers concerned: First Lieutenant A. C. Ducat, jr., from the Third cavalry to the Twenty-fourth infantry, company E, Fort Sill, Indian territory, and First Lieutenant H. L. Ripley from the Twenty-fourth infantry to the Third cavalry, troop L, Fort Davis, Texas.

First Lieutenant John H. H. Pesline, Thirteenth infantry, has been granted six months' leave for disability.

First Lieutenant John L. Gross, Sixth cavalry, has been granted six months' leave.

The leave of First Lieutenant S. N. Getty, Twenty-second infantry, is extended two months.

Fifty-seven recruits have been ordered to the departments of Texas and Arizona, forty-four for Nineteenth infantry and thirteen for the Thirteenth infantry.

It is understood that the secretary of war has severely repremanded Colonel Gibson, of the Third artillery, for want of promptness and bad appearance of troops on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Scott in this city and the unsoldierly conduct of the officers.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court rendered the following decisions here to-day:

J. J. Payne, appellant, vs Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad company. Action in chancery to enforce the specific performance of a contract to convey lands. Polk circuit. Affirmed.

A. McGrew vs town of Lettsville et al, appellants.

P. M. Reisch vs same, appellants. Louisa circuit. Affirmed.

City of Waterloo vs Waterloo Street Railway company, appellant. Blackhawk district. Action in equity to restrain defendant from laying track on one of the streets of the plaintiff city. Reversed.

Katharine Koevnig, administrator, etc., appellant, vs J. J. Smitz and others. Winnesheik district. Reversed.

C. E. Scott, appellant, vs L. H. Laselle et al. Shelby circuit court. Affirmed.

Adam Amish and others vs Benedict Gelhaus and others, appellants. Johnson district. Affirmed.

Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul Railway Company vs. Robert McWilliams and Margaret McWilliams, appellants. Poweshiek district. Affirmed.

Samuel Clark, appellant, vs. Joseph Rolls and Annie Willetts. Poweshiek district. Affirmed.

H. S. Winslow and J. F. Lacey vs. Central Iowa Railway company and W. D. Bucklaw, appellants. Wanaska circuit. Affirmed.

B. W. Bradley vs. Welcome Ellis et. al., appellants. Humboldt circuit. Affirmed.

Marshall Judge, appellant, vs. Charles Arlan et. al. Same vs. E. H. Cartenson et. al. Same vs. August Federson et. al. Clinton circuit. Reversed.

Marshall Judge, appellant, vs. Charles Kribs, Otto Kohl, Thomas Herrity, Ray Christenson and others. Four cases tried together. Clinton circuit. Reversed. Opinion by Seevers, who remands the cases with directions to grant the liquor injunctions asked for.

State vs. John Koll, sr., appellant, liquor law. Webster district. Affirmed.

Nicholas, Sheppard & Co., appellants, vs. John H. Wayman et. al. Warren circuit. Reversed.

James H. East, appellant, vs. A. M. Pugh and M. H. Myers. Adair circuit. Affirmed.

Fort Dodge Coal Company vs. W. N. Wilson, appellant. Webster district. Affirmed.

James B. Pretel, appellant, vs. Gilbert Palmer. Buchanan circuit. Affirmed.

Death of Collector Thompson.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—W. C. Thompson, United States revenue collector for the Second Iowa district, died this morning of Bright's disease after a long illness. Mr. Thompson took charge of his office June 1, 1885, being appointed in the early part of Cleveland's administration. He had suffered from rheumatism, complicated with heart disease, but the cause of his death was blood poisoning resulting from the former. About a year ago he was married to Miss LeClaire, of this city, a most estimable lady, who is completely prostrated by her loss.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The commissioner of internal revenue to-day received a telegram announcing the death of W. C. Thompson, of Davenport, Ia. Deputy Collector Dixon has been designated for collector until an appointment shall be made.

Served With Injunctions.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning five of the Illinois Central attorneys and directors, professing to be a majority of the board of directors of the Dubuque & Sioux City, met here and elected officers of the latter company. When they emerged from their secret meeting place they were served with injunctions by the county sheriff and United States marshal's deputies. Judge Hubbard, attorney of the old board of the Dubuque & Sioux City directors, claims the Central men had to avoid the injunction and will apply for their arrest for contempt.

For Sale.

A first class short order cafe, doing excellent business. Showing of handsome profit since business established. Best of reason for selling. Address F, 64, BEE office.

The Bonanza Addition

To South Omaha has just been placed on the market, being a subdivision of block 16, of

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

100 lots in this beautiful addition are now offered for sale at very moderate prices. They are located on and immediately adjoining Bellevue road.

W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 S. 15th.

Clifton Hill

on Military road is same distance from postoffice that Plainview is. Compare the prices and locations.

A. P. TUKEY, 1324 Farnam.

Clifton Hill

on Military road is same distance from postoffice that Plainview is. Compare the prices and locations.

A. P. TUKEY, 1324 Farnam.

Gigantic Buildings

Are those to be built in South Omaha, for which the plans have just been completed. Vast industries will be added this year and

HUNDREDS OF DWELLINGS

erected for those finding employment there.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE

offers the best opportunities for those wishing to purchase lots in South Omaha, whether for residence or speculation.

W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 S 15th st.

Clifton Hill

on Military road is same distance from postoffice that Plainview is. Compare the prices and locations.

A. P. TUKEY, 1324 Farnam.

Street Fakirs.

Almost daily there may be seen upon our streets at some public corner, or in some grocery store whose accommodating owner has made room for him, some one of these amusing street fakirs with an open-mouthed crowd about him, attracted by his glib-told stories or by his sleight of hand performances, which are given preliminary to an attempt to sell some quack medicine or other patent nostrum. Some of these fellows will chew cotton and breathe flame until their mouths appear veritable Vesuvius in full eruption, and then sell a tooth wash that will make the blackest teeth a pearly white, and before your eyes will prove its efficacy upon the incisors of any offering gamin. Others will make a stump speech upon any of the live topics of the day, introductory to the sale of another wash that will render all metals like burnished gold. Many others of these street fakirs are turning an industrious penny with the phosphate baking powders, and where permitted to take their stand in a grocery store will amuse the servant girls and the fun-loving boys by the hour with their little gas stoves and their scientific gabble, showing the marvelous things their goods will do. But the work of the baking powder fakirs, though it has the same appearance of success as that of their brothers upon the streets, is of the same delusive character, for the biscuits apparently so light and delicious will be found to have been made so at the expense of both cleanliness and wholesomeness. The claim of the fakirs that the tooth wash is perfectly harmless, that the patent gilding will retain its brilliant gloss for months, and that the phosbate baking powders restore the heathfull phospates lost in the grinding of the flour and make wholesome bread, are equally romance. The boy whose teeth has been made so pearly white finds their enamel has been destroyed in the operation; the girl whose nickel watch is rendered bright as burnished gold finds it irretrievably beyond all polish on the morrow; and the housekeeper will find an equal misrepresentation with reference to the biscuit, for the phosdate baking powder from which it was made apparently so fair and light, contained not a particle of the "health-giving phosphate derived from the grain of wheat," but was made from phosphatic rock or bones gathered from the garbage dump and ground and treated with sulphuric acid. The fakirs, in baking and giving away biscuit and cake may seem to be doing a liberal ann expensive thing, but it is just the opposite, as the exceeding cheapness of the material they use, such as phosphate or alum, gives them when they make a sale a profit of three hundred to five hundred per cent, fully equalling the profits they realize when they again take a turn upon the street corner with their tooth wash or patent polish.

Still, the street fakirs, whether selling tooth wash or phosphote baking powder are amusing individuals and are propably as harmless as many other less amusing impositions.

The South Omaha Land company have appointed C. E. Mayne sole agent for the sale of their lots. He will show the property and furnish all desired information upon application.

[Signed] W. A. PAXTON, President.

The Bonanza Addition

To South Omaha has just been placed on the market, being a subdivision of block 16, of

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE.

100 lots in this beautiful addition are now offered for sale at very moderate prices. They are located on and immediately adjoining Bellevue road.

W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 S. 15th.

The Bicycle Races.

Patrons of cycling will be treated to an excellent entertainment on Saturday night at the exposition building. The first event will be a twenty-mile race between Prince and Eck, who start from opposite sides of the rink. This will be something of an innovation and will doubtless prove a drawing feature. The second feature will be a twenty-mile race open to all comers for a purse of $100 offered by Prince. Dingley and Ashinger have already entered for this and Bullock will probably contest. Dingley, who has always been a favorite with Omaha audiences, is in excellent trim, and is practicing daily. He says that as this is probably the last race he will run in Omaha, he will show the people what he can do. Ashinger is also in good trim and, flushed by his success of last week, will make a great effort to win in this contest.

Wanted built at once in Council Bluffs, 100 new houses for rent, by June 1. Rice & McGee, 110 Main street, Council Bluffs.

Mr. Charles A. Birney has accepted a position with C. L. Erickson, the Sixteenth street jeweler. Mr. Birney enjoys a large acquaintance throughout the city and state, and Mr. Erickson is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill.

is expected to help the boom in South Omaha immensely, as freight rates advance and passes to stockmen are abolished.

THEY CANNOT AFFORD

to compete with South Omaha at the eastern points.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE

thus becomes more valuable every day, although prices have not yet been advanced, but they soon will be.

W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 South 15th st.

Clow and Hanley.

The meeting between John P. Clow and Jack Hanley at the exposition annex to-night promises to be an exciting affair. The match is a five-round contest with six-ounce gloves in which Clow offers $100 that he can knock Hanley out. Both men are in good condition and, as near as can be ascertained, are determined to make the fight a good one.

Gigantic Buildings

Are those to be built in South Omaha, for which the plans have just been completed. Vast industries will be added this year and

HUNDREDS OF DWELLINGS

erected for those finding employment there.

ALBRIGHT'S CHOICE

offers the best opportunities for those wishing to purchase lots in South Omaha, whether for residence or speculation.

W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 S 15th st.

Reducing the Signal Service.

The local signal service has been affected by the failure of congress to pass the signal service deficiency bill. As a result indications will hereafter be received from only seven observation points instead of twenty-seven, as has been the rule. The indication reports from the nineteen points throughout the state will also be cut off to reduce the telegraph toll of the service.

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LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

The Business of the State Association at Their Meeting Last Night.

A meeting of the Live Stock Shippers' association of Nebraska was held in the parlors of the Merchant's hotel last evening, with President H. B. Dibble in the chair. Among those present were the following well known shippers: H. B. Dibble, John Wiggins, D. Anderson, W. Weyant, John A. Kehoe, Fremont Hoy, P. J. Files, James Daniels, A. C. Virgin, H. Smith, O. Cassidy, D. L. Martin, John Lansing, James Lynch. The following shippers were elected members of the association: Charles Hunter, Inavale; P. J. Files, Cedar Rapids; R. D. Conway, Leigh; Conrad Snyder, Snyder, Dodge county; J. Lansing, Fairfield; E. L. Martin, Fairmont; James Danley, Ashland; J. W. Lynch, Platte Center; C. J. Furer, Fairfield.

D. Anderson made a motion, which was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Martin, Hoy and Hunter, regarding the appointment of a commission to settle difficulties arising between members of the association.

A motion was made to strike out the words in the by-laws limiting the membership of the association to residents of the state. The motion, in accordance with the rules, was laid over for action at the next meeting. It is understood that a number of men who are regular shippers to the Nebraska markets, but who reside outside of the state, are desirous of becoming members.

Complaints were made that the unloading platform and chutes at the Omaha stock yards were not properly constructed and that the hogs were roughly handled and that a good many hogs were necessarily crippled. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon the stock yards company and request that certain abuses be remedied: Anderson, Martin and Dailey. The committee was also requested to wait upon the packing house managers and see if some arrangement could not be made for the purchase of the crippled hogs at prices more in accordance with the views of the shippers.

The question discussed at the last meeting regarding the action of certain commission firms in sending out buyers to "buck" regular shippers came up again. It appeared to be the the unanimous opinion of the members of the association that any commission dealer who would be guilty of such practices ought not to be patronized.

The bond of the treasurer, H. Smith, was read and accepted by the association.

Several gentlemen spoke urging upon all the members to be present at the meetings. The association adjourned to meet at South Omaha stock exchange on the second Wednesday in April, at 2 p. m.

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RICE & MCGEE, 110 Main Street.

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W. G. ALBRIGHT, 218 South 15th st.

Sheriff Coburn Ill.

Sheriff Coburn was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday with a threatened attack of inflammation of the bowels. He was reported as improving yesterday.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CONQUERS PAIN.

After a lapse of years statements confirming the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and its permanent cures, are given below.

Ex-Prest. St. John Baptist Soc.—1882.

Muskegon, Michigan.

Being one of your patients in the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in a case of chronic rheumatism, I can recommend it fully, as my pains are ceasing and I am using a third bottle. NAPOLEON NORMANDIN,

From Same 4 Years Later.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 2, 1886.

Suffered years with rheumatism in the legs. Saw many doctors and nothing did me any good. I tried a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil. The rheumatism entirely disappeared. NAPOLEON NORMANDIN.

An Editor's Suffering—Oct., 1880.

Bloomington, Ill.

I have had rheumatism in my ankle for many years and could get no relief. Three applications of St. Jacobs Oil has almost entirely cured me. PERCY A. FOLSOM.

From Same 6 Years Later—Cured.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 18, 1886.

I think it was in 1880 St. Jacobs Oil cured me of rheumatism. I had it all my life and it settled in my ankle. Could not walk without a cane. I bought one bottle and used it. In a few days the pain was gone and to this day I have not had a touch of it. PERCY A. FOLSOM,

From a Rheumatic Sufferer—Cured.

Ironton, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1886.

Four years ago I was troubled with rheumatism in arm and shoulder. I used St. Jacobs Oil and covered the parts with flannel. I continued its use until I no longer felt the rheumatism. I have never been bothered with it since. JACOB WEDDLE, Late Col. Vols, U. S. A.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

All persons USING St. Jacobs Oil or Red Star Cough Cure, will by sending a two-cent stamp and a history of their case, receive ADVICE FREE.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BALL'S

CORSETS

BONED WITH KABO.

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after THREE WEEK'S WEAR if not found

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY

in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without Ball's name on box.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., 102 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO. 403 Broadway, New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its