A BAD GAME ALL AROUND.

The Lincolns Beat the Omahas By a Score of 21 to 18.

HARD HITTING AND ERRORS.

Manager Bandle's Resignation Reported--How the Western League Stands--Baseball as It Was Played Elsewhere.

Omaha and Lincoln.

It may be said truthfully that none of the members of the Lincoln and Omaha base ball clubs could have been held on the charge of playing ball on Sunday, had they been arrested for such desecration of the day of rest yesterday. The nearly three thousand people who paid admittance and for the luxury of seats or benches to witness a national game were not fairly compensated. Under the rules of this year the batting and score record is certainly expected to be higher than it has been in previous years, but it is not expected to reach the extraordinary figure of thirty-nine runs in one game, which was the result of yesterday's contest. The Omaha and Lincoln base ball clubs were not alone playing one of the championship games of the Western league yesterday. They were also playing for the pleasure of three thousand lovers of the sport who had gone to the grounds and paid their money to see as earnestly contested and as skilfully played a game as the opposing nines were capable of. The looseness of the playing was, therefore, as subject to criticism as is the bad acting of a theatrical company who can do better. Both the Omaha and Lincoln clubs can play ball if they try. Yesterday the most of their playing was done with their mouths. Especially was this true of the visitors. From the first inning to nearly the completion of the game the captain of the Lincolns, Rowe, made himself both conspicuous and obnoxious by kicking upon every conceivable excuse.

The game opened at 3:30 o'clock, with Charles W. Strock umpire.

In the first inning the home nine went to the bat and scored three runs through loose playing and expensive errors of the Lincolns. Gennis, O'Leary and Rourke were retired on short hits to the infield. The visitors retaliated with an equal number of runs, three of which were started off by obtaining first base on balls, or wild pitches, by O'Leary.

In the second inning the Omahas batted around and it was Swift's bad fortune to make two of the outs, while Rourke made the other one. Five runs were scored. For the visitors Nelson made a magnificent hit, sending the ball high and fairly over the fence and scoring a home run. Two more runs were made by Shaffer and Rowe respectively.

In the third inning the two nines were retired without adding more runs. Dwyer made a pretty two base hit, but he was caught napping. His being put out at second base furnished a somewhat enlivening incident. He had started toward third base and upon a fly hit by Walsh attempted to run back. Glenavin, the Lincoln second baseman, interposed, and Dwyer ran over him. He then ran off his base to kick Glenavin, and while engaged in this somewhat risky amusement he was touched and put out. For a minute a war cloud loomed in the horizon because Dwyer had his war paint on. The umpire, however, quieted the trouble by personally interfering and calling Dwyer in.

The fourth inning resulted in Omaha increasing the score by three, while Lincoln repaid the compliment by adding four to its tally sheet.

The fifth inning found the score standing 12 to 11. Omaha batted terrifically and increased the 12 to 15. The Lincolns then wielded the willow so vigorously that three runs were scored before they had really warmed up to their work. O'Leary was being hit right and left and he failed to stop two palpably easy grounders. Walsh thereupon changed him, putting Rourke in the box. Krehmeyer, who had been facing O'Leary's hot and wild balls like a Trojan, still remained behind the bat and caught well, although it was evident the intense heat and length of the game were trying on him. The change of pitchers did not prevent the Lincolns, however, from climbing two notches higher in their score and the inning closed with them ahead one run, the game standing, Omaha 15, Lincoln 16.

In the sixth inning both nines played ball, and in the seventh inning the game was at an equally interesting point, the Lincoln club retiring in one, two, three order, and the Omahas again taking the lead by making two runs.

When the Omahas had rolled up a big cipher on the first half of the eighth inning it began to look as if big batting and loose playing was at an end, but the Lincolns went in and pounded the sphere wapplejawed. Rowe, who had been a "mark" for the crowd because of his numerous kicks to the umpire and his errors on first base, lifted a liner clear to the back fence and came home on the fly. Five runs were made before they stopped.

On the ninth inning the Omahas succeeded in doing nothing and the game closed in favor of the visitors by the score of 21 to 18.

SCORE BY INNINGS:

Lincoln	4	3	0	4	5	0	0	5	—21
Omaha	4	5	0	3	3	1	2	0	—18

Manager Bandle Resigns.

It is said that Manager Bandle, of the Omaha club, has resigned on account of more-profitable business engagements. He has announced his willingness to play in the club whenever desired here in Omaha, but will be unable to devote his whole attention to its affairs. His probable successor will be George Kay.

Manager Bandle has protested against the game which was lost by the Omahas in Lincoln, on the ground that the umpire was neither a regular nor an authorized substitute umpire. He has also claimed the game in Denver which the Denvers refused to play on account of alleged bad condition of the grounds, claiming that the grounds were in suitable shape.

The Status of the League.

The following was the status of the clubs in the Western league at the close of the week:

	WON.	LOST.
Omaha	6	2
Hastings	4	4
Lincoln	4	6
Denver	6	3
Topeka	6	1
Kansas City	3	6
Leavenworth	7	1
St. Joe	4	4

Other Sunday Games.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The game between the St. Louis and Louisville to-day resulted as follows:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	—6
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis 14, Louisville not given. Pitchers—King and Ramsay. Errors—St. Louis 4, Louisville 3. Umpire—Valentine.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The game between Cincinnati and Cleveland to-day resulted as follows:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6
Cleveland	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—7

Pitchers—Serad and Crowell. Base hits—Cincinnati 8, Cleveland 14. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 8. Umpire—Ed Cuthbert.

Base Ball at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The national game has lost none of its interest with the sports of Columbus. An interesting game of base ball was played to-day between the Mohawks and the Dabsters, Frank North umpiring the game to the satisfaction of the contestants, the score standing 5 to 2 in favor of the Dabsters.

A Mammoth Strike Probable.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The wholesale coal handlers state that the greatest strike of coal miners ever known in this country is likely to occur next week. The demands made three weeks ago for an increase of 10 per cent by May 10, has been practically refused. It is the unanimous decision of the large dealers that the present state of trade would not permit an advance in wages, and if a strike must come it had better come now. If the strike is ordered every man in the anthracite region would go out. About 85,000 would be directly affected.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

A Decided Improvement Follows a Bearish Movement.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—While the stock speculation during the greater part of the week was confined to operators inside of the walls of the stock exchange, and while the market at intervals degenerated into a mere trader's one, yet there were some wide fluctuations such as do not usually occur under that condition of affairs. The bears were in control at the start and succeeded in bringing about a decline of nearly 3 points in New England, and made a lighter impression on other shares, but when the railway traffic returns for the fourth week of April came to hand and figures generally showed an increase over last year, whereas those operating on short side of account had been predicting a heavy falling off, there was a marked reversal of the course of prices. This was a complete surprise for the bears and they made haste to cover, the result of which is an improvement. The street was treated to several sensations, one being in Fort Worth & Denver City, which jumped over 14 points on covering by those who had sold the week short against deposits of the same in the trust company, according to an agreement under which subscriptions were made to the construction company now building extensions; and another in Rock Island, which rose 7 points, the advance having been started by the reports of a "melon," and afterward materially assisted by the bidding up process on the part of one of the boldest of traders. Some other stocks, notably Jersey Central, New England, Tennessee coal and iron, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western and Alton & Terre Haute, rose 3@4½ points, and the rest of the list to a smaller extent, the Vanderbilts, Grangers, Wabash, and Pacific Mail, and some of the specialties having been conspicuously strong. After the demand from the shorts had been supplied, and London did not send the buying orders that were expected, the room traders and professional bears hammered the lists, paying particular attention to New England. While the events of the week have again demonstrated that it is much easier to lift than depress prices, it is to be said that the market is a narrow one, and operators do not wait long on either side for results, which conduces to rapidity of changes.

In railway bonds a large business was done and in some instances the changes were unusually important. Among those that were prominent in this respect were the Wabashes, which rose 1½@6½ points on rumors of a settlement with the purchasing committee, and Green Bay incomes, which jumped 4½ points on the increased earnings and on reports that efforts were being made in the interest of certain roads to obtain control of the line.

As the time approaches for rates of interest to rule lower capitalists are more disposed to place their funds in good railway mortgages, especially as the traffic returns of the roads are more favorable than have been expected under the inter-state commerce law.

Governments were lower, particularly for 4s, for which the demand was less active.

Foreign exchanges were alternately firm and weak. The limited supply of commercial bills would have led to an advance early in the week had it not been for the light demand. The latter had its influence near the close, when bankers' bills became more abundant. With the appearance of these bills the market weakened and the final business was done at the lowest quotations touched.

Money on call, during the greater part of the week, was accessible at 4@5 per cent. At intervals rates ran up to 6@8 and down 2@3 per cent, but they did not reflect the true condition of the market, which was comfortable throughout to such borrowers as are well known at the banks and had acceptable collaterals.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Experiments Soon to Be Made Upon a New Torpedo.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The United States naval torpedo board, which was in session at the Brooklyn navy yard last week, is soon to experiment with a torpedo invented by General H. Bordan. Bordan has recently returned from Constantinople, where experiments were made with this torpedo, and he has made contracts with nearly all foreign powers to supply them with it, on condition that they are satisfied with it upon trials. The tests are to be made in this country, and representatives of the goverments with whom he has contracts are to come here to witness the tests. General Bordan said yesterday: "When the English navy was going through its manœuvres not long ago on the Irish coast an artist for the London Graphic made a sketch of one of the vessels in the act of letting down a net made of steel, used to protect the vessel from torpedoes. The publication of this sketch was the first knowledge other governments had of this steel net. The matter had been kept a profound secret in the English navy. I had previous knowledge of the matter and had for some time been at work on a torpedo designed to circumvent this net. It takes a 1,900 pound charge of dynamite to penetrate twenty-four inches of armor whereas a Whitehead torpedo charge is only ninety-three pounds, so that those ships were safe at sea from all existing torpedoes, even without nets, while with this contrivance all the vessels of the fleet could be made secure. I set to work to invent a torpedo which could strike the vessel by going under the net and up under the center of the hull of the ship. At a point where the ship is weak and the gas is strong even a small dicharge of dynamite will destroy the vessel by going up under the hull. I have succeeded in accomplishing what I intended to do and this is the torpedo which the government is soon to test, and for which I have already made contracts with foreign governments. It consists of an arrangement fastened to another ship with a ram and pneumatic buffer. When this strikes the vessel attacked it loosens the torpedoes which are fastened by a cable to the attacking vessel. By this means the torpedoes swing down and under the net and strike under the hull of the ship attacked. These torpedoes contain 200 pounds of compressed gun cotton and there is no mistake of their work. Any kind of boat may be used, but it is better to have one specially designed for the purpose.

He Ackowledged the Debt.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Before the war Daniel Hand, a wealthy citizen of Guilford, Conn., and George Williams, one of the members of the banking firm of Williams & Birney, Charleston, S. C., were in the grocery business on a large scale at Atlanta. Williams was the bookkeeper, with a small interest in the business. Hand then held $400,000 in real estate. When the war broke out the business was closed up and Hand came north, having turned the real estate over to Williams with the private understanding that he would return it. After peace was declared Williams' honor was all that Hand depended upon. Williams lost nearly all of the property during the war, but after the war he prospered as a broker in Charleston. Meanwhile Hand prospered in the north. He was a liberal giver to the Yale divinity school and endowed the Hand academy at Madison. Regarding his southern property as totally lost, he did not give the subject much thought until six years ago. His lawyer then learned Williams' address, and though Hand had no legal claim upon him Williams acknowledged the debt and at once began payments in large sums. The last payment was made a few days ago, the total being about $650,000.

A Contralto Brings Suit For Salary.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Jessie Bartlett Davis, contralto of the National Opera company, has, through her counsel, brought suit against the company to recover the sum of $727, the amount of two checks which she received from the cashier of the company, bearing the endorsement of Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. The actress deposited them in the Garfield National bank, where she kept an account. They were dishonored and she was requested to make them good. The checks, which were given prior to the departure of the company for the west, were drawn upon the Second National bank. When the contralto learned that they were not good she telegraphed her lawyers to see Mr. Thurber. He was seen, but said he was tired, and referred the lawyer to his wife. Mrs. Thurber's attorneys were seen and they expressed their willingness to have the matter adjusted, but it is said paid no further attention to it, hence the suit. It is charged that the company committed a fraud, as they knew there were no funds in the bank to meet the check when it was made.

"NATIONAL NICKNAMES."

Some That Distinguished the Leading Men of the United States.

PROMINENT POLITICAL PARTIES

"Old Hickory"—"Tippecanoe and Tyler Too"—"Van, Van, the Coming Man"—New York a Nickname Nest.

New York Sun: For a young republic we were a most dignified people in our political habits for the first thirty years of our life as a nation. Perhaps it was a keen sense of the audacity of our unique experiment in "of, by, and for government" that caused all political operations to be characterized by gravity and great dignity. Presidential canvasses were carried on as lawyers argue grave causes before supreme courts. Schoolboys and soldiers were permitted to hurrah, but not politicians. Torchlights, bonfires, fun, and fury would have been thought contemptible auxiliaries of an election for president, and to display emotion was beneath the dignity of men who were sovereigns. Public men spoke in formal rhetoric and in Latinized phrases. Even Daniel Webster was magniloquent and in those early days of his political life. Arguments were worthless that were not ornamented by quotations from the classics, and rhetoric puerile that did not permit the spouting of lines from Cicero, Demonsthenes, and the poets. The pamphlet was an engine of political persuasion. Publius and Agricola, Senex and Justitia labored by means of open letters of prodigious length to prevail against the monarchical federalists or the republican-democrats. The press was great in its political essays, and very little in its news. It reported the duel between Burr and Hamilton in ten lines, and ratiocinated by the column on abstruse political theories. The great conventions that in these days nominate for the presidency were then unknown. Grave caucuses of very grave members of congress placed the candidates in nomination. Sometimes even this formality was dispensed with, and the electoral college voted for the candidates who were indicated by what is now called the consensus of opinion. Federalists as a party gasped and died soon after the war of 1812. Calm respectability and conventional decorum prevailed. Placidity followed, and Mr. Monroe was elected for his second term without the ripple of a political wave or the antagonism of an idea. To that point we had come, and the danger that threatened was that of dry rot. Then of a sudden our whole system of political activity was changed. We plunged into the canvass of 1824 with a watchword, an inspiring cry, that stimulated men and made them enthusiastic. It vitalized politics. It began the splendid series of popular and healthy turbulences which have ever since characterized presidential canvasses, and yet this inspiring cry was simply a nickname—Old Hickory.

"OLD HICKORY" JACKSON.

"Nicknames," said Napoleon, "should not be despised;" and it is said that Jackson rejoiced in his sobriquet of Old Hickory. How he earned it is in dispute, but once earned it stuck to him until his death, and is one of the few nicknames of the past that have not been forgotten. It was the first to be carried into a presidential canvass, and it was potent because it represented an idea. Andrew Jackson represented force, courage, vitality, popular government without the frills and the ceremonials of the foreign courts, energy, and genuine democracy strengthened by experience. This set the sluggish political blood of that day to dancing, and this canvass, in which men became enthusiastic and excited, taught the politicians of that time that there was health and vigor in this stirring up of men, by appealing as well to their sentiments and emotions as to their reason. Stagnation had threatened us. But the wild whirl of an exciting presidential canvass clarified and invigorated politics. And it is precisely this most healthy and needful element of our political life that the so-called civil service reform of to-day antagonizes. If we could reform human nature as well as the civil service there might be no need of the activity, enthusiasm, energy and other forces that come from a stimulation of the emotions. But while human nature remains what it is, we should get our political oxygen through these agencies, and that is a benefit that will be far better than the evil, if there be any, in our civil service system of placing in the administrative office men in sympathy with the party in power.

From the time when, under the inspiration of Jackson's name, men freed our political canvasses from the appalling dignity and solemnity that first characterized them, the tendency has been to call into play all the emotional powers, and we find this exemplified in the striking and significant nicknames or sobriquets that were attached to the great party leaders. Men catch at a nickname. It brings a candidate nearer to them. It is one of the equalizing resources of democracy. And so we find that after the charm of Old Hickory has shown its power, there was developed speedily not only a strong, hearty and vigorous opposition to the party Jackson resuscitated, but a tendency to idealize its great leader by a sobriquet, and in 1831 the rapidly crystallizing whig party began to talk of "Harry of the west."

POWER IN POLITICS.

The younger generation cannot appreciate the tremendous power there was in that sobriquet. It idealized Clay. It typified his magnetic qunlities. It made a political equal of a great intellect. It matched for the whigs the enthusiasm created by the mention of Old Hickory among the democrats.

Old Hickory's heir apparent was Martin Van Buren, and he went into the White House, after a splendid canvass, in which the nickname of "The Little Magician" played a potent part. William Henry Harrison was then beaten by the Little Magician, but four years later there was a canvass for the presidency that can only be described as magnificent. Every citizen was made to feel his sovereignty in it. It was a cyclone of political activity. Harrison was nicknamed, and in every cross-road corner men shouted for Tippecanoe and Tyler too. Old Tip, Hard Cider, Log Cabin, and the refrain

Van, Van
Is a used-up man.

All these emotional stimulants stirred men to their marrow, and vitalized our politics so thoroughly that the effects were felt for years.

In 1844, four years later, "Harry of the West" was the whig watchword used, and it aroused an enthusiasm fully equal to that displayed for Old Tip in 1840. The democrats had nominated a man whom it was impossible to apply a sobriquet to. He was not well known. His personality aroused no enthusiasm, and the best they could do for Polk was to cry: "Polk and, the Tariff of '42."

In 1848 the democrats again nominated one of the old school, General Cass. He was not a man to idealize by a nickname. But Taylor was a character that suggested plenty of them. "Old Beuna Vista" gave hint of his military renown, but the sobriquet that was in every whig's mouth during the canvass was "Rough and Ready." What a nickname for a hero picked from the masses! And it played no unimportant part in winning votes for old Zach.

Fremont was idolized as the pathfinder but perhaps the most catching motto of his canvass was that invented by some inspired genius, "Fremont and Jessie," and there were thousands of men who voted for Fremont on account of Jessie.

Lincoln was characterized as Old Abe, Uncle Abe, the Railsplitter, but only one of his three antagonists had a nickname. That however, was splendid, "The Little Giant." It was worth as much to Douglas as many of his speeches, and you will find men even to-day who speak with tender recollection of the Little Giant.

MODERN APPELLATIONS.

We have had no striking nickname since 1860, if we except that given involuntarily to Blaine by Bob Ingersoll, "The Plumed Knight." Grant was known in the army simply as "The Old Man."

New York state has furnished almost all the nicknames for parties and factions within parties. Thirty-five years ago the whigs derisively dubbed the democrats locofocos. It was rare that you heard a whig speak of a democrat as anything but a locofoco. Yet the name was applied originally almost by way of jest, and arose from the use of locofoco matches at a democratic meeting in old Tammany hall (now the sun building). It is something of a coincidence that from that same building in later years should have come the appellation which has been universally accepted as applying to the self-appointed remnant in politics—the appellation of Mugwumps. The great factions of the Democratic party forty years ago received their distinguishing nicknames in New York. These were the Barnburners and Hunkers. "The Silver Gray Whig" is also of New York origin. Later it was a New York Republican, Roscoe Conkling, who dubbed the great factions in the Republican party Stalwarts and Half Breeds.

In view of the part that enthusiasm and emotional vigor have played in all successful canvasses since 1828, democratic politicians must regard the canvass of next year as one which will call upon all their resources to excite their healthy passions. He will be a genius indeed who will invent a nickname for President Cleveland that will stimulate men when they hear it. And he will be even greater who will coin the watchword for the canvass. "Turn the rascals out," won't do. That was one of the cries in '84, but they were not turned out much faster than big lenses for telescopes are. Reform? Yet Colonel Watterson asserts that the star-eyed goddess weeps. Wipe out the surplus? But that would be twitting on facts, it would be a sarcasm.

In order to have the watchword and the sobriquet that expresses a living, genuine democratic idea, there must be found the man. There are some. There would be a heap of enthusiasm, for instance, in the laconism of Governor Hill. "I am a democrat." That would be a platform. There's enthusiasm enough bottled up in that expression to serve for a dozen campaigns. Yet it would not be likely to win the mugwump vote.

The Interstate Law.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The weekly trade review issued by R. G. Dun & Co. says with great truth that this law is doubtless charged with much interruption of business that does not belong to it. Beyond any question the transportation companies have taken advantage of the disturbance and confusion arising from the radical changes made by the new law have put such an interpretation upon it as suited them, and then cultivated the belief that all the trouble was chargeable to the law. Instead of redeeming their pledges to give the law a fair trial and to honestly endeavor to conform to its provisions, they have done everything in their power to make it odious and to make it appear that it would be ruinous the business interests of the nation.

A very brief review of the facts will make this position perfectly apparent. Mileages and commutation tickets have in some cases been advanced in price or discontinued, altogether, although the law makes special provision for their issuance. Through rates have been greatly advanced without local rates being lowered. No disposition has been shown to apply to the commission for legitimate exemptions from the long and short haul clause or for the privilege of making special rates under special circumstances. In short, everything which could influence the public mind against the new law has been skilfully brought forward and used and the benefits to arise from the law as skilfully kept in the background.

But the railroads have not been entirely successful in their attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the people. Even here in San Francisco a strong representation of business men have entered into a vigorous protest with the commission against the suspension of the long and short haul clause, and the Protestants are men of standing in the business community, representatives of large amounts of invested capital, and have the interests of the state and city quite as much at heart as those who have opposed the enforcement of section 4.

The commissioners have, it is possible, acted discretely in temporarily suspending this section of the law, although it is not clear that they have not exceeded their jurisdiction in so doing. The suspension was granted in order to give time to hear and determine the conflict which has grown out of the long and short haul section; but if the railroad companies are to be allowed to interpret it as they please, without objection from their patrons, the suspension might as well be made perpetual.

It is possible that at the next session of congress some amendment of the law may be advisable, in order to diminish the friction in some particulars, but the law must not be repealed. It is founded upon principles of justice and equity, and only aims to compel common carriers to perform their obligations to the people, and such a law, even though it may require a readjustment of details, is too valuable to be allowed to disappear from the statute books. The great underlying principle of the law must be preserved, and the railroad companies must be compelled to adjust themselves to it. They must learn that the people have rights which even railroad corporations must respect; and as soon as this important lesson is perfectly understood by them, there will be no further difficulty with the inter-state commerce law or any similar legislative enactment.

To break up colds and fevers use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed.

Trouble Among the Milish.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Although several sympathizers and friends of the Gate City Guard threatened to tar and feather Charles F. Atwood, editor of the Capital, who yesterday attempted to cowhide Captain Burke, as yet Atwood has escaped that indignity. This morning, however, while he was walking along one of the principal business streets of the city he was met by Hoop Alexander, a young lawyer and member of the guards. Alexander approached Atwood and said: "Do you claim to have whipped Captain Burke?" Atwood replied: "I struck him and I am proud of it." No sooner had he said this than Alexander slapped him in the face with his open hand.

Diamond Harry Arrested.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A mulatto named Harry Ward, alias "Diamond Harry," who has been under the surveillance of the detectives here several days, was arrested to-night. He had just pawned a $1,500 diamond ring for a trifling sum and had on his person several hundred dollars worth of jewelry, supposed to have been stolen. The police suspect Ward of being concerned in the recent diamond robberies at Washington, New York and Albany.

Cajeme Was Shot.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—A dispatch from Nogales, Ariz., says: A good deal of doubt having been thrown on the previous reports that Cajeme, the famous Yaqui Indian chief, has been shot, the matter was set at rest to-day by the reception of a telegram from General Torez, of Sonora, saying that Cajeme was shot after a short trial, according to the law.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Normandie from Havre, Umbria for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The Arizona from Liverpool sailed for New York. The City of Montreal from New York April 24. Arrived—the Servia sailed for New York.

Near Whitehead, I. T., on a ranch, a man named Foster saw a mouse come up through a hole in the floor of his house. Securing a pistol he fired several times at the mouse. One shot struck a can of powder, which exploded, instantly killing his two-year-old son, mortally wounding a ten-year-old girl, seriously injuring Mr. and Mrs. Foster and wrecking the house.

During a severe storm recently at Hecla, Pa., large flocks of wild geese and ducks flying northward were driven down, and then were attracted by the light of the coke ovens. Many birds fell upon the ovens and floundered around, dazed by the light or singed by the heat, and about ten swans and twenty ducks were captured.

Major Showalter, deputy United States marshal, came in from Niobrara to-day with a man named J. Hascall, charged with selling liquor to the Indians.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, takes snuff when traveling in very hot regions. He says that it helps to preserve his eyesight.

A swimming school in Frankrort-on-the-Main announces in English: "Swimming instructions given by a teacher of both sexes."

Sometimes the sun shines on the Boston critics. Fanny Davenport has written a letter thanking them for their kind trertment.

Sir William Armstrong's new gun to resist torpedo attacks is a thirty-pounder, and developes a muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per second.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is reported to take the part of his daughter-in-law in her quarrels with her husband, Crown Prince Rudolf.

MOST PERFECT MADE

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

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THE PERFECT

Self Revolving Churn Dasher

Quickest Selling Article Ever Invented.

PRICE OF DASHER, $1.25

Needs no talking, but really is the Prettiest Showing Article on the Market.

OMAHA, Neb., April 28, 1887.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day witnessed a churning by "The Perfect Self Revolving Churn Dashers," which resulted in producing 3½ pounds of first class butter from one gallon of cream in just one minute and fifteen seconds.

W. L. Wright, proprietor "Omaha Dairy;" O. W. Wheeler, manager "Omaha Dairy;" Paul B. Tate, Merchants' National Bank; A. D. Touzalin, Nebraska National Bank; Prof. George R. Rathburn, proprietor "Omaha Business College;" Prof. L. J. Blake, teacher of Shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pithian Spur."

Milt R. Uhl, "Bee"	Will J. Dobbs, R. R. Agt.
J. F. Ryan, "World."	Frank E. Green, "Herald"
Dr. J. W. Search.	Dr. J. W. Dysart.
Dr. C. M. G. Biart.	Dr. Hamilton Warren.
B. R. Ball, real estate.	J. W. Rogers, real estate
John Rudd, jeweler.	Chris Orff, furniture.

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Call or write to us at once. Quick sales and large profits. Very truly,

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This is the Season

When a good medicine is a necessity. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, all call for the purifying, regulating, and strengthening influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, cures headache and dyspepsia, and expels every taint of scrofula from the blood.

"All I ask of any one is to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and see its quick effect. It takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

Spring Medicine

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

N. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

"Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine, without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my appetite was restored, and my stomach felt better. I have now taken nearly three bottles, and I never was so well in my life." MRS. JESSIE F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Building-Up Power

"I gladly attest the peculiar building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I have been unable to attend to business, but finally at the request of a friend I used part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave tone and strength to my system and made me feel boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

On Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

C. S. RAYMOND

RELIABLE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silverware

The largest stock. Prices the lowest. Repairing a specialty. Work warranted. Corner Douglas and 15th streets, Omaha. Licensed Watchmaker for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

New Model Lawn Mower

Five Sizes. Will cut higher grass than any other. Has no equal for simplicity, durability and ease of operation.

This is the latest Improved Machine in the Market.

Low Prices. Send for circulars.

PHIL STIMMEL & CO.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

State Agents for Porter's Hanging Tool and Jobbers of Binding Twine.

Lyon & Healy

Display at their warerooms, 1305 and 1307 Farnam Street, the largest assortment of Pianos and Organs to be found at any establishment west of Chicago. The stock embraces the highest class and medium grades, including

STEINWAY, FISCHER, LYON & HEALY PIANOS

ORGANS BURDETT, STANDARD, LYON & HEALY

Prices, quality and durability considered, are placed at the lowest living rates for cash or time payments, while the long established reputation of the house, coupled with their most liberal interpretation of the guarantee on their goods, affords the purchaser an absolute safeguard against loss by possible defects in materials and workmanship.

LYON & HEALY,

1305 & 1307 FARNAM STREET.

Hayden Bros

DRY GOODS

In New Kennard Building

Special Sale of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We will place on sale to-day:

100 doz. childrens' hose, in black and colored, ribbed and plain, many of these being worth 50c a pair; they are broken lots, and will not last long as we have decided to close them out at 15c per pair.
50 doz. ladies' unbleached hose, regular made and double heels and toes, at 15c per pair; worth 25c
Childrens' corduroy ribbed hose, black only, 21c; worth 35c.
Just received, 100 doz. of ladies' fancy cotton hose, in new patterns; to be closed at 25c per pair.
Schoppers Lisle thread hose, 44c pair.
50 doz. gloves, in pure silk, in black only, 47c; worth 75c.
100 doz. unlaundried shirts, reinforced back, linen bosom, only 48c.
Gents' balbriggan shirts and drawers, 35c; worth 50c.
100 doz. gents' linen colors, 4 ply, 8c each.
Best quality of linen collars, only 12½c each.
Satin lined neck wear, 19c.
Gents' fancy shirts, in calico, percale and penangs, 47c, 75c, $1, $1.25.
Gents' lisle tread 1-2 hose, 35c per pair
Gents' British 1-2 hose, 19c per pair

HAYDEN BROS.

16th Street, Near Douglas.

OMAHA.....NEB.

EVERY LADY who desires a perfect FORM AND FIT should wear one. CORSET Will not Unhook while being worn. WORCESTER CORSET CO., 218 and 220 Market St., Chicago.

Ordinance No. 1326.

AN Ordinance narrowing Webster street from 23rd street west to the section line between sections 15 and 16, in the city of Omaha, and providing for the sale of the ground vacated to the adjoining property owners:

Be it ordained by the city council of the City of Omaha:

Section 1. That that part of Webster street, in the city of Omaha, from 23rd street west to the section line between sections 15 and 16, subject to the disposal of the ground vacated as herein provided, be and the same is hereby narrowed and reduced from its present width of 100 feet to a width of 70 feet, viz: 35 feet on each side of the center line of said street, so as leave a strip of land 15 feet in width on each side of said street.

Section 2. That the appraisement committee be and hereby is instructed to appraise the strip of ground 15 feet in width opposite each lot abutting thereon and report its action in that behalf.

Section 3. That upon said report being filed, the city clerk publish a notice in the official paper of the city inviting bids for the purchase of said strip of 15 feet in width opposite each lot abutting thereon.

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

Passed April 12th, 1887.

WM. F. BECHEL, President City Council.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk.
Approved April 16th 1887.
JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

Notice.

MATTER of application of Louis Hibbeler for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Hibbeler did upon the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors at Leavenworth and Wood street, Ninth ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from May 4th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

LOUIS HIBBELER, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m7-14

Ordinance No. 1322.

AN Ordinance creating Paving Districts Nos. 110 and 111 in the city of Omaha, and defining the boundaries thereof.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. Paving Districts Nos. 110 and 111 are hereby created in the city of Omaha.

Section 2. Paving District No. 110 shall comprise and include so much of 17th street as lies between Davenport street and Cuming street, except Chicago street intersection, and all lots and real estate abutting upon said parts of 17th street back a distance of 132 feet from each side of said street.

Section 3. Paving District No. 111 shall comprise and include of much of 19th street as lies between Davenport street and Cuming street, except Chicago street intersection, and all lots and real estate abutting upon said parts of 19th street back a distance of 146 feet from each side of said street.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 12th, 1887.

WM. F. BECHEL, President City Council.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk.
Approved April 16th, 1887.
JAMES E. BOYD, Mayor.

Grade Ordinance No. 70.

AN Ordinance establishing the grade of 12th street from Vinton street to Bancroft street, in the city of Omaha.

Be it Ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha.

Section 1. The grade of 12th street from Vinton street to Bancroft street, in the city of Omaha, is hereby established at the following elevations, the grade being uniform straight lines between the points specified:

	Elevation of E. curb.	Elevation of W. curb
South curb of Vinton st.	291.5	293.5
North curb of Bancroft st.	190.0	195.0