Durango, Col., sent a good supply. Far-

mington in the winter of 1879-80 was the headquarters for horsethieves for all that

region extending from Pueblo and Santa

e to Utah, and from Ouray and Rico to

worked their way over the snow to Chama, and when two dozen of them ar-

lers and barkeepers of Chama might be

pretty good fighters among themselves, but that when they came in contact with

artists with the six-shooter who had shot their way through many towns, who had a record of standing off Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Dock Holiday and Jack Ringo, that they could cut no figure. The gentlemen from Farmington were mistaken. However, they tried. They

would take the dance houses in turn, at tacking one one night, another the next

and winning adherents from the genera

crowd, as they progressed, that they could own the town in a week. The idea

was spirited and the effort to execute it

was put forth with characteristic frontier

dash and pluck. Twenty of the Farm-

ington men entered a dance house kept by a burly ruffian called Red Bill, on the night of January 16, 1880. They ordered drinks and refused to pay for them. Red Bill himself was behind the bar, and he reached for a gun. Before he had put

his hand on it he was riddled with bullets. Indiscriminate shooting com-menced. All present took a hand, and there was more than fifty, including about twenty women, in the hall at the

time. Eight of the Farmington gentlemen were killed in their tracks and the rest retreated. The casualties among the dance house adherents was not quite

flash that the Farmington men had de-

clared their intention to capture the

town. This was enough. The patriotism of Chama, male and female, was at high pitch. Men and women sallied forth with their guns. Even dance house bosses for once fought side by side. The

farmington invaders were driven into a

corral near the depot. The corral was surrounded by an insane mob, and a brisk fusilade was kept up until 4 o'clock

in the morning. At that time the major portion of the Chama people went off to

celebrate their victory, but a guard was left to keep watch of the corral. The

armington fellows began to recognize

that the jig was up, and every man con-cluded to shift for himself. Before day-

light all of them that were alive, save two, had stolen out of the corral and

taken to the wood. There were three dead and two so badly wounded

that they couldn't make off with the

others. In the morning the two wounded

men, being out of ammunition, surren-

dered Great preparations were made

for a hanging bee. The two prisoners were to be strung up at 4 o'clock in the

evening. They were to be kept on ex-hibition at the corral until that hour

under close guard. Chama was in high glee. It was a gain day. The dead were buried in the forenoon, and then the

population began to get gloriously drunk, so as to properly enjoy the great event set for 4 o'clock. The guards over the

prisoners were frequently relieved, and

whisky galore was at the disposal of the

guards and prisoners. The latter were dare-devil rascals and, though aware of

Word went over town like a

among themselves that they

The Railroad Commission Complains of the Lincoln Freight Charges.

MANAGER HOLDREGE'S REPLY.

A Little Speck of War in the Horizon -A Convict Murdered at the Pen-Other Capital City News.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. On the 7th of the month the board of railway commissioners addressed a letter to the general manager of the B. & M. and to the Missouri Pacific railways, calling attention to the fact that their new rate sheets discriminated seriously and uncalled for against Lincoln and in favor of Omaha, asking the companies to remedy the matter by doing away with discriminations, and stating that they must hereafter cease. In response to this Manager Holdrege wrote the commission in a way unsatisfactory to them, and again yesterday they forwarded a reply more emphatic than the first. It looks like a speck of war on the horizon, and the commission is emphatic in de-

mands for readjustments. The follow-

ing are the letters:

OMAHA, May 11, 1887.—Board of Railway Commissioners, Lincoln, Neb.—Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 7th in regard to Lincoln rates, I beg to submit the following: The only change made of late in regard to rates from eastern points to Lincoln has been in favor of Lincoln. The tariff made to conform to the inter-state law, which took effect April 5, reduced the in-rate from eastern points to Lincoln without reducing the in-rate to Missouri river points. Lincoln, therefore, has grown to be a large place under rates less favorable than those of which complaint is now made. Lincoln merchants Lave repeatedly agreed, in discussing these questions, that it is entirely fair to Lincoln to make the sum of the rates into Lincoln the same as the sum of the rates trom ing are the letters: nation the same as the sum of the rates from the east to Missouri river points and out to destination. Our tariffs have for some years been, as nearly as practicable, upon this basis. In revising the tariffs to conform to the new state law, taking effect in July, inasmuch as the "Doane" law will then be reasmuch as the "Doane" law will then be re-pealed, it will be practicable to adhere more close, y to the basis above mentioned, and 1 think that the Lincoln people will be entirely satisfied with the rates thereafter. Yours

truly, G. W. HOLDREDGE, General Manager. Lincoln, Neb., May 16, 1887.—Mr. G. W. Holdrege, General Manager B. & M. Rallroad, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Bir: Yours of the 11th 1981., in reply to ours of the 7th 1981. Is received, and the contents considered by the board. Your response is not satisfactory. board. Your response is not satisfactory. Lincoln, it is true, has grown under adverse circumstances, and notwithstanding a discrimination against her and in favor of Omaha. No sound reason can be given for this discrimination against Lincoln, to which your attention was called in ours of the 7th.

In the time of the transfer of the Atchi-Up to the time of the transfer of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad to the B. & M. rail-road in Nebraska or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad Lincoln did have Omaha reight rates, but since that time a discrimi-nation has been made against her. During the time Lincoln received Omaha rates her wholesale business was established, and since that time no wholesale business was estab-lished, and since that time no wholesale

lished, and since that time no wholesale house or manufactory has been added to her commerce, and indeed none can be added under the present oppression and unreasonable tariff discriminations against her in freight charges from Chicago and St. Louis, And if it is true that Lincoln is more favorably situated in respect to her mileage distances than other points, it is no reason why the railroads should deprive or attempt to deprive her of that natural advantage by increasing rates in or out, and it is not true that the sum of the rates into Lincoln from the east and out to destination is the same as the sum of the rates from the east to "Missouri river points" and out to destination. In your present tariff rate the Doane law is practically disregarded and violated in many instances, and we see no reason for delay in remedying the wrongs of which we complain in ours of the 7th inst.

That which we demand and insist upon is, that no greater charge for hauling freight be

That which we demand and insist upon is, that no greater charge for hauling freight bo made from St. Louis, East St. Louis to Lincoln than to Omaha, the difference in distance being some eight miles.

2. That no greater charge be made for hauling freight from Chicago to Lincoln than to Omaha, and from this demand there will be no estrated that the charge be into the control of t will be no retreat or turning back. It is just;

There are many places, for instance Falls There are many places, for instance Falls City, where Omaha rates from Chicago are are found in your tariff schedule and the distance is much greater than to Lincoln. Your especial attention is called to the recent extraordinary change in the tariff rate on lumber from the east between Lincoln and Omaha. The Lincoln rate is made 1 cent more and the Omaha rate 2 cents less per 100 pounds. This is extraordinary. The board can see no good reason for it. The question of local rates within the state will receive attention, but before that matter is considered it is imbut before that matter is considered it is im-portant that the matters to which your at-tention was invited on the 7th Inst, be put in tention was invited on the 7th Inst, be put in a process of adjustment, and to this end, if agreeable to you, we will meet the representatives of your read and other reads interested, at 10 o'clock Wednesday, the 18th of May, at the office of the railroad commission, at Lincoln, Neb., for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the matters, if possible.

H. A. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM LEESE,
G. L. LAWS,
Attest: Railroad Commissionera

test:
O. P. MASON,
CHARLES BUSCHOW,
Secy's Board of Railroad Com.

KILLED IN THE PENITENTIARY. A murder was committed in the state penitentiary in the past two days, in which a convict named John Gleason was killed by a colored convict named Andrew Jackson. The tragedy occurred in the foundry. Saturday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, the furnace was being drawn for easing. Jackson with a bar drawn for easting. Jackson with a bar opened the draw, and Gleason, in lifting a ladle filled with molten metal, accidentally spilled a little on Jackson's foot. Before the surrounding convicts surmised danger, Jackson lifted the bar, striking Gleason on the head and knock-ing him down in the molten metal. The metal burned him on the head and arms in a terrible manner. From the scene of the tragedy Gleason was taken to the hos-pital and Jackson to the dungeon Gleason dying yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon the coroner took a num-ber of citizens to the pen, where, with the district attorney, an inquest was held. John Gleason, the murdered man, was a convict convicted at Omaha for robbing, in 1884, and sentenced to nine years in the pen. He was regarded as a good prisoner. Jackson, the murderer, was prisoner. Jackson, the murderer, was from this (Lancaster) county, and was serving a five years' sentence for rob-bery. He will undoubtedly be indicted for the murder and tried at the present term of court that commenced yesterday A sister of Gleason's, living at Atlantic

Ia., was telegraphed concerning the death of her brother and was expected last night to take charge of the remains. INDEPENDENCE DAY AT CRETE.
President Foss, of the Crete assembly,
was in Lincoln yesterday. Mr. Foss
says that the Fourth of July will be celebrated on the Chantauqua grounds with the finest programme ever presented in the state. The orators of the day will be the state. The orators of the day will be General Morrow, of Fort Sidney, and GeneralS. C. Cowin, of Omaha. The Twenty-first Infantry band of Fort Sid-Twenty-first Infantry band of Fort Sidney will be in attendance and it is undoubtedly the best band in the west. Senators Manderson and Paddock will be in attendance, as will also the three congressmen from the state, and they will speak in the evening. Governor Thayer will preside during the day.

THE LINCOLN PREIGHT COMMISSIONER.

The freight bureau of the Lincoln board of trade has secured John E. Utt, general freight agent of the Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, for the commissioner of the Lincoln freight bureau, and Mr. Utt has accepted. It is expected that he will closs his connec-

DISCRIMINATION IN RATES tions with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern within the coming thirty & Northern within the coming thirty days and arrive in Lincoln for the discharge of his duties. Lincoln wholesale men express great satisfaction in secur-ing so valuable a man as Mr. Utt for the

IN BRIEF. District court for the May term opened vesterday with Judges Pond and Chapman and a full complement of the tar in attendance. Beside the calling of the docket no business was transacted and

court adjourned until to-day. Commissioner Scott has gone to Cherry county to conduct the sale of school land in that locality. There are 285,000 acres of school land in that county, and that not sold will be subject for lease after the

The body of the insane man killed near Beatrice was returned to the asylum.

The prohibition organ, the New Republic, is about to add a daily edition to their publication.

PROFESSIONAL DEAD BEATS.

The Inter-State Commerce Law Has No Terrors For These Gentlemen. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph: have beaten the Atchison road and every other railroad between Pittsburg and New Mexico. I'm not afraid of being caught up on the Pennsylvania railroad."

A young man about nineteen years of age stood calmly surveying a group of railroad men that surrounded him at the Union Station this morning. He had just been informed that as soon as an licer arrived he and a companion would be placed under arrest. He was a young Hebrew, who took the situation very coolly, and seemed confident that he would escape the vigilance of the police-

He had the appearance of being a young man who had but recently become a member of the order of tramps. His clothes still had a semblance of respectability, and their fashionable cut had not yet been twisted out of shape.
The cool-headed, recently-initiated

tramp told quite an interesting story. He and his companion had been found sleeping in a box car on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. They had been unceremoniously told to seek sleeping quarters elsewhere, and were supposed to have left the yards.

Just as the day express on the Pennvania railroad was about to start on its fast run for New York the two were found squeezed on top of the trucks of one of the coaches. They were pulled out and informed that it was the custom to arrest men who ran the risk of being ground to pieces by riding on the trucks of fast express trains. The young He-brew, however, cooly told his story, and it was finally decided not to arrest him or his companion.

The two had stolen their way on an

express train the entire distance from Santa Fe, N. M. They arrived at Chicago on Saturday morning. They then secured places on top of the trucks of one of the sleeper on the fast express No. 6 on the Fort Wayne road, in which position they rode the entire 468 miles to this city, arriving here last night. They laid ver in a box car to stretch their stiffened

limbs and get a night's rest.
When discovered this morning, the young Hebrew, in speaking of his experience, said: "The greatest difficulty we ad was on the Santa Fe road. The pcople on that road boast that within the last couple of years they have been so vigi-lant that no tramps have got free rides on their trains. The officials recently made a promise that they would give a made a promise that they would give a new suit of clothes to the first man who stole a ride over the road. I wanted to get a new suit of clothes, and I was anxious to get back to Philadelphia. So I made the trial. I succeeded, and went after the new clothes. Did I get them? Well, this suit is a little dusty, but it don't look very old, does it? I am trying to take good care of it. That's the reason Learny this little brush with me I son I carry this little brush with me. I got over the Santa Fe road all right, where they have cowboy brakemen. I guess I am sharp enough to steal my way over the Pennsylvania railroad, I'll be

The young fellow tished a nickel out of his pocket, saying that he was going to get a lunch, but that he would soon be back again.

Shakspeare on Inter-State Commerce. It does really seem, as is claimed, that the genius of Shakspeare comprehended and touched upon the subject of human interest, and the future as well as the past, Railways were, of course, unknown and unthought of in his time; and so were congressmen, for that matter. Yet he clearly foresaw the relations that public officials were to bear to railroads, and, as is also perfectly evident, he was able to comprehend the effects of the lately passed inter-state act.

Evidently he had the congressional de-mand in mind when he he exclaimed, in "Winter's Tale:" -Let me pass!

What ransom must I pay before I pass?
And how admirably he phrases in "Henry VIII." the injunction of the rail-way president to the conductors in re-

Disturb him not; let him pass peaceably.
So,too, the immortal bard had in mind the era and works of the lobbyist—the personage referred to by Mr. Huntington as necessary to "explain" things to the congressional understanding; for does he not write in "Measure for Measure" of the time—

ure," of the time-When evil deeds have their permissive Thus far all is serence enough. But the interstate act passes and behold the result. In "Henry VI." the applicant is told persuasively:

I have no power to let her pass.

Again, in the same play:
These siken coated slaves I pass not.
In "Coriolanus" the answer is briefer and more pointed.

and more pointed. You may not pass! And again, more positive still: Pass no farther. In "Titus Andronicus" the response is

somewhat politer terms, but still firm: My Lord, you pass not here! While in "Othello" the command is in general terms, and so plain that no misake can be made:

Let him not pass; kill him rather. Ah! Shakespeare had a head on him that was a head! and not for his own age alone, but for all time.



#### HUGE DESPERADO COLONY

Three Thousand Outlaws Found in Secluded Home in New Mexico.

THE TERRORS OF RIO ARRIBA.

-Chama's Departed Glory-Red Bill's Dance House-Whole-

Murdering 160 People in Five Months sale Funerals. Chama is situated in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, about seven miles from the Colorado line. In the winter of 1879-80 Chama was the modern terminus of the San Juan division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The town at that time had a population of about 3,000, composed of railroad builders waiting for spring to open, contractors, gamblers, cowboys, cut-throats, thugs, saloonkeepers, speculators, teamsters, and a few business men and forwarding agents. There were about 250 women in the community, of which about a dozen were respectable and led virtuous lives. Chama was a tough town. Shot guns and large revolvers were necessary articles of men's dress and no man attempted to go abroad without them or to go to sleep without having them in reach. The wo-men, too, carried revolvers, and demon-strated at regular intervals that they knew how to use them. Two thirds of the men had no regular employment be-yond killing time and each other. They had a cheerful willingness to be shot at and an earnest and painstaking habit of shooting back. Scarcely a day passed during the months of November and December, 1879, and January, February and March, 1880, that there was not one or more funerals in town. Christmas day, 1879, there were three men and two women buried in one grave, without collin, shoud, or prayers. The population was regularly reduced, but the lame of the town had gone abroad through the San Juan region of Colorado and northern New Mexico, and toughs flocked in to the the place of those who crossed the great divide. There was a town marshal, but the office was merely ornamental, and was usually conferred on the most popular ruffian in the community. There were three marshals in five months, and at no time could the citizens point with pride to an ex-marshal. The office of marshal led but to the grave. The mayor had a less dangerous but a more onerous office. It was a duty of his office to attend all funerals in town. If he failed in this the friends of the departed took oc-casion to interview him, and after a couple of these interviews the mayor concluded that he would not be guilty of misfeasance in office thereafter. Chama is nestled among the Rocky mountains. In winter time the average depth of snow exceeds seven feet. It is surrounded by great pine woods, and oc-casionally old Boreas gets on a lark and makes things hum. At the time or which we write there were three brick buildings in town, one frame building, five log houses, and a thousand tents, more or less, of all sizes and shapes. When a stiff breeze came tearing down the gulches from the Rockies it was a signal for a lowering of tents. The strongest ropes and the best braced canvass could not stand the racket, and the people knew it. So out in the elements the inhabitants of the tent went, and in order to make an even and symmetrical distribution mysery, they invariably attacked the occupants of the few houses, and beoccupants of the few houses, and be-tween the tearing of the winds the smash-ing of signs, the overturning of carts, the shooting of guns, the shricking of women, the cursing of men, and the pit-eous braying of mules and burros, the night passed. These storms were of fre-quent occurrence, but seldom lasted more than ten hours. The day after the

their fate, took things easy. They willed their boots, hats and pistols and those of their dead comrades to their favorites among the guards.

A train arrived at Chama at 2 o'clock, the first in a mouth. It was to depart again at 3. The train consisted of one passenger coach and seven or eight freight cars. It stood on the track within a few feet of the corral where the Farmington men were held prisoners. The locomotive was right in front of them. The guards got drunker and drunker and the prisoners held long consultations with each other. The engineer and firemen had left the locomotive and taken a stroll up town. The guards were busy with the whisky jug and were not closely watching the prisoners. The latter saw their opportunity and emstorm there were generally a few funerals, and tents were raised and things went on in the old way. The women of the place were a picturesque set. They could shoot and stab and kill and swear and habitually did so. They habitually got drunk. Some few of them main-tained establishments of their own in braced it. In a nice, easy eareless way they slipped the pistols out of the holsters of their guards, shot them dead in ten seconds, made their way as fast as their lame condition would permit tents, but the greater number huddled them to the locomotive twenty feet dis-tant, climbed on it, pulled the pin con-necting it with the train, pulled the iever, and shot along the track. They were well out of town and going at the rate of forty miles an hour before the town woke up to the situation. The littogether in great barn-like dance houses with canvas roofs. There were six dance nouses in town and each had from twenty to thirty women as a part of its fur-niture and hereditaments. The fiercest fights took place between these dance houses. If one was getting too popular or if the proprietor of one coaxed away the engine climbed up and rushed down steep grades. It turned sharp curves at a lightning speed. It plunged through newly gathered snowdrifts. Once, about twenty miles from Chama, it struck a a woman from another, a fight immediately ensued. Each of these dance-hall ately ensued. Each of these dance-hall men had a small army of retainers, and he needed them. In the first place the bar needed a guard of at least a dozen ready shooters night and day. The first qualification of a barkeeper, too, was readiness with the pistol. The dance hall proper required at least ten select bouncers. There were ordinarily three musicians attached to each establishment, and these were about the only non-combatants in the town. Yet hand car where some section men were repairing the track, and sent it whirling down a precipice. The conductor tele-graphed to the different stations to head off the engine and the fleeting despera-does. The station men signalled them to stop, but they wouldn't, and at last, forty miles from Chama, while climbing

non-combatants in the town. Yet sometimes stray bullets sent a fiddler to kingdom come, and a series of casual-

ties at times created a music famine. On such occasions an effort was always in

order to win a fiddler from a rival estab-

drop off at one place and increase at another. The women invariably took

Next day an engine was sent up from Del Norte to pick it up. It had suffered no injury. The fugitives were not heard of for sometime afterward. One of them was lynched at Socorro in 1884 for killlishment. Sometimes a mighty poor fiddler cost as much as ten human lives, as the proprietors of a dance-hall never gave up a musician without a battle. When rivalry between the dancing es-tablishments ran high, it was a fancy stroke of enterprise on the part of a proprietor or manager to hire a dozen fancy gunners to shoot the music of ing a mining engineer.
The glory of Chama has departed. In 1880 the railroad was pushed on to Durango, and the people who made Chama lively went with it. Chama is now a quiet little village with a population of a couple of hundred, mostly Mexicans. another establishment. At last it was found necessary to build a log inclosure within the hall and conceal the musicians The graveyard has grown green again and the crack of the six-shooter is not often heard. A reputable railroad con-tractor informed the writer that during the five months in the winter of 1879-80 160 people were killed at Chama. And from view. All the musical talent in the neighborhood was shot. White men had long ceased to play, and Mexicans and negroes were getting so nervous that \$50 a week, board and lodging and whisky could not tempt them. Several efforts were made by the rival establishments to for this slaughter there was not a single person called to account by law.

a steep grade, the little engine, sans coal

sans water, sans steam, petered out, and the fugitives abandoned it on the track.

A LUCKY QUARTER.

hold the music-stand as sacred as a hos-pital in war times, but such efforts in-A Millionaire's 25-Cent Piece in a variably failed when business began to \$1.000 Case.

New York Mail: In that part of Fifth part in the meles. All nations, nearly, were represented American and Irish women were good and ready on the shoot, Mexicans handled a dagger with a good deal of dexterity, nearly invariably had a razor conavenue where all the houses are palaces there is one owned by a millionaire from there is one owned by a millionaire from the Pacific slope, who, after amassing a fortune, came to this city to enjoy the luxury with great wealth put at his dis-posal. Beyond the parlors, which are filled with rare objects of art from all over the world, the rich man has his study. The most noticeable thing in the room is a small table which stands next to a big rosewood desk. There is noth-ing on the table save, an exquisitely negroes invariably had a razor con-cealed in their clothes. German and Scandinavian women could not fight worth a cent, and English women had a reputation for being very ready with their fists. The women were full of the esprit of the establishment with which to a big rosewood desk. There is nothing on the table save, an exquisitely carved gold case with a glass lid. Inside the case, resting on the soft velvet, lies a common everyday quarter of a dollar. A few days ago, while a reporter was interviewing the California millionaire on a question of western politics, he found it impossible to keep his eyes from wandering to the \$1,000 case and its 25-cent piece: The millionaire, seeing the reporter's evident curiosity, took the piece of money from its satin-lined resting place, and handing it to the reporter, said:

"You see that this coin is marked in such a way that there is no mistaking it. esprit of the establishment with which they were connected. They despised the other gangs, and when they met on the streets a fight was almost certain to ensue. Fights of all kinds were of daily occurrence. The people of the town had nothing else to do. They were snowed in—completely isolated from the rest of the world. The Denver & Rio Grande was completed to the town, but sometimes did not, and, in fact, could not, because of snow drifts and snow slides, send in trains more than once a

slides, send in trains more than once a month. Snow shoes were the most pop-ular agencies of locomotion. Women came in on snow shoes a distance of forty miles over a sharp mountain peak, such a way that there is no mistaking it. [The letters G. W., with a star before and forty miles over a sharp mountain peak, and men frequently made forays on the Mexican village of Tierra Amarilla, fifteen miles away. Therra Amarilla is a very old town and has a population of about five hundred, all with the exception of one family (then) Mexicans. This Mexican village was a great place for recruiting, and many innocent Mexican dirls of the same village were lured to Chama and their ruin.

Chama was the heaven of desperadoes, and they flocked to it from all parts of the compass. Farmington, N. M., and

and, as usual, before I left I was cleaned out and had not a dollar left in the world.

The next morning when I went to work I was told that the man who employed me had decided to move to Sacramento and my valuable services were no longer needed. I had had no breakfast, and be-Albuquerque. Farmington was a pretty town, but could not hold a candle to Chama. So the toughs of Farmington gan feeling in my empty pockets for some stray coin to get a cup of coffee. To my intense surprise I found that quarter. rived they concluded that they would I then sat down and argued with myself make an effort to run the town. They whether I should spend my last cent to had an idea that the railroaders, gamb get something to eat, or if I should go whether I should spend my last cent to get something to eat, or if I should go back to the faro bank, where I had lost my money the night before, and make a final effort to pull out square.

"The gambling passion was strong in me forty years ago, and I decided to take the chances and bet my last quarter. Back to the gambling hell I hurried. The game had just opened and the first turn of the cards was just being made. Dollar chips were the smallest in use So I threw down my quarter be tween the six, seven and eight, and then went over to the sideboard and poured myself out a glass of whisky-determined to have a drink for my money, anyway When I went back to the table, I found two chips in the place of my 25 cents. reached over to pick them up, but be fore I could do so the dealer turned the cards and again I won. I played without thought of my empty stomach for
three hours, and quit with \$400. Before
leaving the table I paid the dealer \$1 for
my marked quarter. Then I went out
and had a breakfast fit for the gods.
Every day I won. I kept that coin always
with me, and soon had over \$2,000 in a
canyas had. One might as I was leaving canvas bag. One night, as I was leaving the game, I met an old woman who begged me for money enough to get some-thing to eat. I had, as usual, been win-ning and was flushed with success. To refuse a woman money for food wher luck was all running my way seemed heartless, so I reached down in my pocket and gave her the first coin I met. When I reached home searched everywhere for my luck-bicce, but it was gone. I had given it to the beggar woman. The next day I lost heavily and determined to play no more until I had found my quarter. It seemea hopeless task to find one particular piece of money, but I never gave up hope and always looked carefully at every piece of money I received in change. At last I was successful. In the same bar-room where I first got my quarter I re-ceived it again. I was so elated that I treated the house to champagne. night, for the first time in my life, gambled at cards and won \$3,000. I went to Nevada soon after and began to speculate in mines, and in the course of time I made what people call a bonanza "The only other time that quarter ever

eft me I lost the best friend I ever had Poor fellow, he never had any luck; everything he touched failed, and when l met him in Virginia City two years after his arrival on the Pacific slope he was in as hard luck as any man i ever saw. I put him in the way of making some money, but everything he got he lost at faro. One day he heard me tell the story of my quarter, and asked me to loan it to him to see if it would change his luck. He promised not to part with the coin, so I granted his request. He went to the game and put s 55 piece with my quarter on it in the pot that is, between the ace, deuce, king and queen. He then folded his arms and rested his head on them. Turn after turn was made, yet he never once looked up As card after card was turned murmurs of surprise passed around the table. The men on each side of my friend nudged him, but he never raised his head. The whole four cards won out, and when the deal was over my friend had \$10,752 piled up in the middle of the table. The dealer asked him to rake down the money and let the new deal begin—yet he never moved. Someone thinking he was drunk and had gone to sleep shook him roughy by the shoulder. Heavily he fell to floor. Every rough man was shocked to find him dead. The strain had been too much for him and his heart had stopped beating. Later I cashed his chips and sent the proceeds to his mother, who died thinking her son had earned it by hard work. I had to pay the gambler \$100 for my quarter, and it has never left

me since. The blood must be pure, if the body would be in perfect condition. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Brood Purifier makes pure blood, and imparts the rich bloom of health and vigor to the whole body.

City Treasurer Buck expects to give up office to-day to his recently elected successor, Treasurer Rush. The board of education will hold a meeting to-night, at which the official bond of the treasurer-elect will probably be presented and approved.

This beautiful island, now famous as one of the most attractive summer resorts on the Eastern coast less in Passamaquoddy bu, off the coast of Maine, letween the mainiand and Grand Manan bit has a shore fredding e of thirty-five miles, deeply dested by numerous bays, chasms and injets, while other interior abounds in lofty and densely wooded in the interior abounds in lofty and densely wooded in the interior abounds in lofty and densely wooded in the interior abounds in lofty and densely wooded in the same of the pre-The cliffs that overhang the sea for many niles are truly grand. The view of these mighty and awe-in-apiring rocks, towering straight up out of the sea, will alone repay the visitor for the journey there.

The Hotels, to be Opened July I, are the finest to be found east of Boston. They are benuitfully furnished and appointes throughout, and in both exterior and interior have an air of homelike comfort and refinement seldon to be found.

There are some forcy miles of roads on the island, and the drives are varied and interesting. The stables are well squipped with well-trained saddle and driving horses.

The bonting and fishing are excellent, and canoes with Indian guides, are always at hand. HOW TO GET TO CAMPOBELLO.

Take the steamers or the International Line, leaving Boston Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Eastport the following morning at 8 o'clock. An annex steamer connects with all steamers at An anner steamer control of the later than the steamers of the International Line are new add are the finest coastwise steamers from Boston. By ra'l go via Boston and Maine or Eastern R. R. to Calias; thence by steamer down the boautiful S. Croix river, or by carriage to Eastport (25) miles. By either route baggage may be checked through to Campobello.

From Bar Harbor to Campobello. From Bar Harbor to Campobello.
Take steamer at Bar Harbor for Machias, where arriages may always be found in readiness. Drive to Lubec, 25 miles: thence by ferry to Campobello ill miles. The drive we casy and delightful.

Application for rooms may be made to T.A. Bark KER, hotel manager, as the office of the undersigned. High that the books with railroad and steamer time-tables, pinns of the batel and maps of the taland may be had, as well as full information regarding the property enapplication to ALEXS. PORTER.

Boston, Mass.



OF The Genuine has the Signature of

EISNER & MENDELSON. \$16, 318 and \$20 Bace St. Philadelphia Pa. Soodman Drug Co. Genl. Agents, Omaha Nebra ka. IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system until one is startled to find himself its victim, in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies to give relief.

Probably to no disease have physicians given more study, and none has more cometely baffled their efforts to provide a pecific: and until Athlophoros was disovered there was no medicine that would cure rheumatism, neuralgia nervous or sick cadache. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy. and that it will do all that is claimed for it Englewood, Kansas.

Athlophoros has done me more good than all other medicines put together, for I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, and can say to-day, I am free from both complaints. MRS. MARIA STONE. W. S. Hopkins, 179 C Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, say: "My wife and daugh-ter were both stricken with inflammatory rheumatism at the same time. The lower limbs were much swollen; the pain seemed much beyond endurance; sleep was out or the question; they suffered so much that to move or even touch the sheet on the bed would cause the most violent pain. They were confined to the bed four weeks. During that time and previous I bought many kinds of medicine, then I employed a phy sician, but nothing gave relief until I heard of Athlophoros. I bought a bottle at once, and am glad to say in a very short time the swelling was reduced, the pain gone, and they were entirely well.'

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, in dizestion, weakness, nervous debility, disease of women, constipation, headache, impute blood, etc., Athlophoros Pilis are unequalled.

& T. COUSIN'S SHOES Embody the highest exellencies in Shape liness, Comfort and Durability and

are the Reigning Favorites in fashionable circles Our name is on every sale. J. & T. Cousins, New York.



CHICAGO CORSET CO. WEAK MEN placed in MADE STRONG

PILES, SALT RHEUM

TRIED CRUCIBLE

About twenty years ago I discovered a little

sore on my cheek, and the doctors pronounce it cancer. I have tried a number of physician but without receiving any permanent benefit Among the number were one or two specialists The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad for two or three years—I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of 8. S. S. my cough left me and I grow stouter than I had been for several years. My cance has healed over all but a little spot about the also of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappear ing. I would advise every one-with cancer to give 5. S. S. a fair trial. MRS. NANCY J. McCONAUGHEY.

Asho Grove, Tippscance Co., Ind.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impu rities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases motied free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., DRAWER S. ATLANTA, GA.



Our trade on your Tansill's Punch is steadily increasing, taking last month as a basis. We hope to handle at least 20,000 per month. Moour, ALLEN & Co., Drugg sts., Soit Lake City, Utah.

Having just received a lot of new goods in the following departments -- Fans, Parasols, Gloves and Corsets--and to dispose of this lot at once we will place on sale to-day some of the greatest bargains ever shown in Omaha.

### FANS.

1000 black hand-painted fans 25c, worth 75c. 500 elegant feather fans, all shades,

65c; worth \$1.25. White satin fans, only 47c; reduced from \$1.

Beautiful white satin fans, handpainted, \$1; worth \$1.50. Plain black satin fans, 63c; reduced from \$1.

### GLOVES

200 dozen ladies' liste thread gloves, 23c; worth 35c. 50 dozen ladies' black silk gloves, 47c; worth 75c. Ladies' silk taffeta gloves,35c;worth

Ladies' embroidered black kid gloves, 59c; worth 75c.

### CORSETS.

100 dozen Beauty corset, 19c; worth 100 dozen Monogram corset, 25c;

worth 50c. 50 dozen Ella corsets, 35c; worth 60c. 50 dozen Elsie corsets, 50c; worth

Also a full line of French weven

## Parasols.

plain and fancy parasols. Also a complete line of childrens' parasols.

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A fine 80 acres adjoining Touzzlin's new town of Hardock, where the 11. & M. R. R. are about to locate extensive shops, and near the Wesieyan university site, \$250 per acre.

An 80 adjoining the stock yards, and near the packing house, very high and commanding a fine view of the city, \$200 per acre.

Also an elegant 80 acres near the Asylum, southwest of the city, within one-fourth mile of proposed street car terminas leading to asylum, \$200 per acre.

These three tracts are offered at these low figures for a few days. They are all available for platting, and spectators can double their money in them as easy as tirring over your

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