and one-half years. Court is still in session, this being the fourth week, and still the docket is not half cleared.

A Much Needed Rain.

PLATTE CENTER, Neb., June 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A copious rain has fallen all over this vicinity to-night which saves the small grain crop, which was suffering from drought. Corn looks well, so does grass, and now our farmers are happy.

Killed By Lightning.

FOREST CITY, Ia., June 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Andrew Rasmussen, living three miles from this place, was struck by lightning this afternoon while unhitching his team and himself and horses were killed.

The Wheeler Obsequies.

MALONE, N. Y., June 7.—The obsequies over the remains of Ex-Vice-President Wheeler were held in the Congregational church to-day, every available foot of space in the edifice being occupied. Business houses closed at noon for the remainder of the day. The body was placed in the vestibule of the church at 10 o'clock, when it was viewed by school children and hundreds of others. The pall bearers were old and lifelong friends of Wheeler. At the conclusion of an interesting and impressive ceremony the funeral cortege was formed, and under the escort of the Twenty-seventh company, wended its way to the beautiful cemetery east of the village, and he is now at rest beside the remains of his wife and kindred who preceded him many years ago. Among the distinguished gentlemen in attendance were Ex-President R. B. Hayes and his son Webb.

The Reformed Church Liturgy.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—There was a spirited discussion in the Reformed church general synod at Akron, to-day, over the liturgy. The directory of worship approved of by the synod at Baltimore three years ago was finally adopted as the directory of worship of the Reformed church and incorporated as one of the ordinances of the church. An attempt to bind all churches to this liturgy was then made in a motion to rescind all liturgy now in use. This was defeated. After considerable discussion regarding the observance of the third Sunday in January as reformation day, a compromise was finally agreed upon, which, while the general synod adopts that Sunday, gives the central synod authority to observe any day it sees fit.

Secret Societies Denounced.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 7.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of America to-day adopted resolutions declaring secret societies immoral, selfish and unjust, degrading and enslaving to the consciences of their members; that in addition many of them are Christless, yet counterfeit the worship of the church and obstruct her work, and for that reason as well as secrecy the members of such societies ought not to be admitted to church membership, and that the synod enjoin the courts of this church to refuse admission to members of all secret orders, and to exclude from membership any who may have crept in unawares. In the course of debate on the resolutions Free Masonry was bitterly denounced.

Medics in Convention.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The eighth annual convention of the American Medical association began here to-day. The attendance of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country was unexpectedly large. Dr. E. H. Gregory, of St. Louis, president of the association, delivered the annual address. The report of the committee on emigrant ships was made. The chairman read the law regulating immigration and medical espionage relating thereto. After pointing out the abuses of the law, he recommended some amendments. The proceedings of the afternoon were conducted in secret. The association will be in session until Friday.

The Celtic-Brittanic Collision.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A naval court martial was commenced to-day before Acting Consul Hoare to inquire into the cause of the collision between the Celtic and Brittanic, whereby much damage was done and many lives imperilled. The members of the court were William Robert Hoare, Captain McMicken of the steamer Umbria, Captain John B. Purvis and Captain Archer, of the steamer Tower Hill. Captain Perry, of the Brittanic, and other officers testified to-day, as did also one passenger, Frederick, Sturgis, of New York. The testimony did not differ materially from the published reports of the affair.

Damage By Heavy Rains.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 7.—Heavy rains the past forty-eight hours have caused all the mountain streams to overflow their banks to-day and great damage is done in portions of Somerset and Cambria counties. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. No lives lost. The various iron mills here and most of the business houses were compelled to suspend business until to-morrow. To-night steam pumps are at work in different parts of the city emptying cellars of water. The city is gloomy, the gas works being flooded out, and lamps and candles have been in great demand.

The Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The annual meeting of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers opened this morning with 180 delegates present. Nothing of importance was done in the morning session. One of the most important matters to be considered will be the Knights of Labor. A resolution, it is said, will be introduced prohibiting members of the association from joining the Knight of Lobor. In the afternoon the time was consumed in hearing the report of President Weihe, and the appointment of standing committees.

Chicago's Conspiracy Case.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The state's half of the conspiracy trial will be concluded to-morrow. Abundant evidence to-day went strongly to show a general conspiracy against Cook county's pocket book, but proved nothing so far as the particular indictments are concerned upon which the present trial is based. Unless prosecution has a surprise in store for to-morrow, the hope of conviction rests mainly on the chance that the jurors have been convinced on general principles.

The Mako Dyke Doomed.

VIENNA, June 7.—The work of strengthening the Mako dyke to enable it to withstand the floods have been suspended in despair and a breach is momentarily expected. At many points soldiers have taken the places of the workmen, who were anxious to attend to the safety of their own homes and belongings. The government has sent $10,000 to aid the sufferers at Vasarhely, where all the inhabitants—men and women, young and old—are working to strengthen the dykes.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Italy, from Liverpool.

MOBILLE, June 7.—Arrived—The Furnessia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—Arrived—The British Queen, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—Arrived—The Switzerland, from Philadelphia, and the Noordland, from New York, for Antwerp.

Denies That It's Yellow Jack.

NEW ORLEANS June 7.—The Times-Democrat Key West special says: Mereno and other Cuban physicians who are familiar with the symptoms deny that the disease prevalent at Key West is genuine yellow fever, and assert it is merely malignant acclimating fever.

California Potatoes Shipped East

CHICAGO, June 7.—Twelve car loads of California potatoes arrived in the city late to-night coming as a special trial from San Francisco by the Central and Union Pacific in seven days. The freight was $1 a hundred. Other shipments will follow.

Severe Dakota Storm.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., June 7.—A cyclone thirty rods in diameter swept the country thirty miles north yesterday doing considerable damage to the crops and horses and dropping hail as large as hen's eggs.

Crispins in Convention.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 7.—The convention of shoemakers for the purpose of organizing a national trades' district opened this morning. The business session will not commence until to-morrow.

FOR PROHIBITION.

Third Party Men Gather in New York and Orate.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Prohibition leaders from this and adjoining states were in conference here to-day.

At the afternoon session the subject for discussion was "The Value of Young Men's Prohibition Clubs—How to Build Them Up." Among those present who participated in the discussion or made addresses were John B. Finch, chairman of the national committee; Webster T. Mills, of Ohio; James Morton, of New York, and Ex-Governor John P. St. John.

There was a large attendance at the prohibition mass meeting at Cooper Union to-night. There was very little standing room. General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, was chairman. General Fisk said he saw in the applause which greeted him an unalterable determination that the saloon must go.

Funk, editor of the Voice, read eight long resolutions. They were:

1. The late St. John campaign justified the continuation of the prohibition question.
2. High license and high tax were not steps toward prohibition.
3. If wrong, the liquor traffic should be outlawed.
4. The prohibition party is the only party for the enemies of the traffic to join.
5. That sympathy be extended the laboring people.
6. The licensing of gambling by Ines' pool bill is wrong.
7. Neither of the old parties can bring about prohibition.
8. Among the benefits to be derived from the success of the prohibition party is the breaking up of the solid south and solid north.

Hon. John B. Finch, of Illinois, chairman of the national prohibition party, made the principal speech of the evening. Finch said: "It is a most absurd statement to antagonize the schools, churches and Sunday schools with those schools of crime, the grog shops. In a country like ours a debauched populace means the overthrow of popular government. The grog shop impairs many intellects, and therefore should be suffered to exist no longer. The Chicago riots began with the saloon. I charge that the Crosby and Vedder liquor bills were introduced in your state assembly in order to defeat the proposed constitutional convention. I charge that the republicans had a direct understanding with their German allies that they would not vote against the party because of the Crosby bill. There is no other business in the country in which character is at a discount."

Walter T. Mills, of Ohio, explained the objects and work of the national inter-collegiate prohibition association.

Amid much cheering John P. St. John stepped to the front of the platform and made a brief speech. Among other things he said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the greatest organization which ever existed in this world. The republican party is as much in the mud as the democrat is in the mire. Put both in a mealbag and shake them out and you couldn't tell one from the other."

Letters were read from Neal Dow, President Seeley, Frances Willard and a hundred others.

The Florida Scourge.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 7.—The Times-Union to-day, in an editorial summing up the situation, says: There is no yellow fever in Florida, except at Key West, which is on an isolated Island nearly 200 miles south of Tampa, and nearly one hundred miles from the nearest point on the main land which borders on the everglades.

Dr. Holmes' Hospital.

HUDSON, Wis., June 7.—The formal opening of the Oliver Wendell Holmes hospital occurred here to-day. The town was in gala dress and hundreds of people from the surrounding country assisted in the proceedings. President Northrup, of the state university, recited a poem written for the occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The St. Louis Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Colonel A. C. Sweetzer, department commander of the Illinois G. A. R., and staff were in the city to-day examining sites for the reunion in September. They selected Lyon park for the camp of the Illinois command. Several representatives from other states are also here for similar purposes.

California's Wheat Yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The secretary of the San Francisco produce exchange has collected the reports of correspondents from all counties of California as to the condition of wheat up to June 1, with reports as to damage by the recent hot winds. It now looks as though the yield for the state will fall considerably under that of last year.

Machinery Constructors' Convention.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—At the machinery constructors' convention this morning the entire session was spent in discussing a new constitution and by-laws. The consideration of the constitution and by-laws was continued in the afternoon, occupying the entire session.

Indians on the War Path.

BENSON, Ariz., June 7.—Thirty Indians are now stated to be on the war path instead of seventeen as first reported. It is feared two white men who were working at Fable mountain on the Oak Grove trail have become their victims.

Seven Persons Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, June 7.—A passenger train west from North Adams to-night met with an accident at Pownal station, Vt. Several persons are reported slightly injured.

Testing the Sunday Law.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The proprietors of the Gilsey house and the Fifth Avenue hotels were constructively arrested to-day for the supposed violation of the Sunday law in selling liquor to guests with their meals, and their attorneys at once sued out writs of habeas corpus before the higher court to test the construction of the law under which the arrests were made.

Re-Elected President of the I. T. U.

BUFFALO, June 7.—William Aimison, of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected to-day president of the International Typographical Union.

The Mexican Bandits.

MATAMORAS, Mex., June 7.—Colonel Hernandez and forces arrived and are reported to have brought nine prisoners.

Brevities.

The county commissioners yesterday paid assessors' bills amounting to $1,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Investment and Trust company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The company has a capital stock of $12,000. The incorporators are: H. B. St. John, J. A. Brown, Henry Creighton, E. E. Finney, C. S. Goodman and G. W. E. Dorsey.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. H. L. Beaver has gone to Norfolk, Neb., to visit her sister, Mrs. G. M. Walker.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton and daughter, of Rochester, Ind., are visiting Mrs. G. W. Logan on Poppleton avenue.

The Telephone of 1665.

The North American Review: "There is nothing new under the sun," not even the telephone. Permit me to state that in the year 1665 there was published in England a book with the title of "Micrographia." The author was Dr. Robert Hooke, a celebrated scientist, mathematician and philosopher, who was born in the Isle of Wight in 1635 and educated at Oxford. The work referred to coutains various philosophical descriptions of minute bodies, made by magnifying glasses, as indicated in the title, together with "Observations and Inquiries" on them. In the preface, the learned scientist asserts that the lowest whispers, by certain means (which he does not make public), may be heard at the distance of a furlong; that he knew a way by which it is easy to hear anyone speak through a wall three feet thick; and that by means of an extended wire, sound may be conveyed to a very great distance, almost in an instant.

ANTI-SEAVEY COMBINATION.

The Council Pass the Ordinance Providing For Police Regulations.

IN SESSION FOR FIVE HOURS.

A Busy Meeting of the Board of Education—O. F. Davis' Funeral—Veteran Firemen Coming—General City News.

Exceeding Their Authority.

The city council, by a vote of 12 to 5, refused to approve the bond of Chief of Police Seavey last night.

They passed the appropriation ordinance, placing Marshal Cummings on at full pay for the month and ignoring the chief of police.

They also passed the ordinance defining rules and regulations for appointment, removal and control of the police department, which provides that the chief of police must have been a resident of the city for two years previous to his appointment.

They also passed an ordinance adopting as rules and regulations for the fire department, all ordinances now in force partaining thereto.

The meeting lasted until 1 o'clock this morning.

The Funeral of O. F. Davis.

The funeral of the late O. F. Davis occurred from the family residence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The services were attended by a very large number of people, notably by those who have lived in Omaha for many years, and have been familiar with the lifework of the deceased that contributed so largely to the growth and progress of Omaha. The funeral sermon delivered by Rev. W. J. Harsha, of the Dodge street Presbyterian church, was a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At an adjourned meeting of the Omaha Real Estate Exchange, held yesterday, the annexed resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst Mr. O. F. Davis, an honored citizen and a valued member of the Exchange, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family and a host of warm personal friends and business associates in this city and state, our sincere condolence in this great affliction, and

Resolved, That the Omaha Real Estate Exchange attend the funeral of our late associate and friend in a body, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by our secretary to the bereaved wife.

T. W. BLACKBURN, M. A. UPTON, J. S. GIBSON, } Committee.
ALVIN SAUNDERS, President. D. JAMIESON, Secretary.

Gored to Death.

News was brought to town yesterday evening of the sad death of a little boy named Otto Moeller, who was gored by a cow, in Sarpy county. One of the horns of the animal entered the boy's forehead and penetrated to the brain.

A Sad Mission.

Mrs. Goodwin, wife of the Sixteenth street butcher who suicided on Sunday last, will arrive here to-day from her home in Canada to bury the remains.

Veteran Firemen Coming.

Dr. George L. Miner has received another letter from I. B. Pond, of New York, in reference to the proposed visit to this city of the New York City veteran firemen. The firemen propose to visit the Pacific coast on pleasure and will stop in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver on their way westward. In each of these cities they will give a parade and an evening concert. The vets will be accompanied by Cappo's famous Seventh regiment band and Police Inspector Byrnes will be among the visitors. Some very fine engines will accompany the party. The veterans will arrive on the afternoon of September 7, give a street parade in full uniform and in the evening a concert at the Exposition building. They will leave next morning for the west. It is suggested that the city council make arrangements to receive the distinguished visitors.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Second Triumphant Presentation of the Opera "The Naiad Queen."

The "Naiad Queen" last night drew a large at the opera house. The piece moved so smoothly that the curtain fell upon the last tableaux at a few moments before 10:30 o'clock. The audience was an appreciative one, applauding not blindly, but intelligently, almost every scene. While repeating that to which the BEE, yesterday, gave expression, viz: that, from a scenic point of view, nothing so incomparably fine as the setting of this piece has ever been seen in this part of the country, the other features of the opera being no less worthy of commendation. The singing of the adult principals, Anna and Barbara Merkel, Edith Crandall, Bertha Steinhauser, Georgia Boulter, William Downing and Mrs. White, is one of these. Besides, there are the vocal efforts and the playful acts of 200 children each of whom is attired in a most airy and attractive manner, either spotless white or glittering in flashing beads, spangles or yards of gold and silver braids. Perhaps seventy-five of these dance and sing and act in the Gypsy revelry, presenting just so many crazy-quilts and animated Turkish rugs, and forming a scene which, for picturesqueness in both pose and color such as has never been found in the most lavish production of "Fra Diavala." The march of the Dryads, performed by young men is another. It shows that the military evolutions which we have so much admired in the opera and midstrel companies, can be just as acceptably preformed by half-hundred non-professional but intelligent Omahans.

To enumerate the features of this piece, would be a tiresome undertaking. It must be seen, as well to maintain the reputation of Omaha as a place which appreciates only the best, as to be convinced of the earnestness of this expression. The opera house should be filled every night.

A Volume in a Paragraph.

Atlanta Constitution.

"What is the object of life?" is the question asked by Professor G. J. Romanes in the Forum. A flippant paragrapher gives this answer: "One of the chief objects is to live poor and die rich, that those who come after you may live rich and die poor."

It is an ugly way of putting it, but the paragrapher made his cutting little sentence speak volumes.

One reason why Americans break down shortly after middle-age is because they "live poor" in more ways than one. They may enjoy many of the luxuries of life, but their business is largely made up of hurry and worry.

It does not pay. Men should enjoy their full share of the sweets of existence as they go along. They are not bound to make themselves miserable on account of posterity. It is a commendable thing for a man to strive to leave a competency to his family, but an ambition to accumulate an immense fortune for his heirs is a very different matter.

A START IN CRIME.

Story of a Wharf Robbery Ten Years Ago and Its Effect.

Philadelphia Press: "Now I've got it," he said, after fumbling through his wallet, and he brought out a little faded newspaper slip which simply read: "Some time last night, between the rounds of the watchman, a gang of river thieves robbed —— wharf, on the Delaware, of $500 worth of goods."

"That may be all it was worth to the reading public, my friend," he went on, "but it looked to me then like disposing of one of the greatest crimes of 1876 with a mere mention. I'll tell you why. I was one of the gang, as the newspapers called it, and it was my first and last theft."

This man who chose thus to commit himself is fairly educated. He is clever, and his one night of crime has removed him slowly during a decade of years to the other extreme—that of piety. "Now, listen," he said, and I will give you the inside history of that wharf robbery.

"On the morning of August 17, 1876, I was loafing in Quinn's saloon, who, by the way is dead now. I had been out of work for months. The friends I had made while idling came in and I drank with them. They were 'Ike' Watson and 'Bill' Mooney. We drank twice, but not on me, for I had nothing. They went outside and I thought they had gone, when 'Ike' put his head in the door and called to me:

"'Tom, I want yer.' When I reached the pavement Mooney was standing there with him, and 'Ike' said:

"'How are times with you?' 'Poor enough,' I replied.

"'How would you like to make a raise?' he asked. I pushed my toe out through my old shoe and said: 'Well, I should.'

"'Well, you go with us to-night, and we will give you a chance.' I shuddered, for I knew what it meant when Ike Watson or his pal said that.

"'Well, come, what do you say?' 'All right. What are you going to do?'

"'Never mind that. Be at Twenty-second and Lombard at 7 o'clock sharp.'

"I was there and Ike was waiting. We jumped on a car and rode to Second street, got out and walked rapidly down town. When near Greenwich Ike cut across the fields until we reached the river bank. Then he stopped and gave a long whistle. An answer came from the water, and a skiff backed up to the bank. Bill Mooney was at the oars. We got in and rowed out into the stream a short distance and anchored.

"The two men began conversing, and from what they said I learned that one of the freight wharves on the Delaware river was to be robbed, and that they would have to wait until high water. I was not consulted, and as we sat there in the night, with the boat rocking on the swell, I had a chance to think, but thinking made a coward of me, and I wondered at their nerve.

"It was 11 o'clock when the anchor was hauled in by Ike, while Mooney muffled the oars. Silently he rowed up the river past the old navy yard, clinging the while to the shore, and suddenly Ike turned to me and said: 'Hey, Tom, there's the wharf; d'ye see it?'

"He pointed to a big one, partly covered by a shed, and the skiff was pulled under the stern of a ship that lay at the wharf below. There it rocked for nearly twenty minutes, and finally I heard Ike whisper to his pal: 'There he is. I looked at the end of the wharf and saw the light of a lantern flash out on the water, and gradually grow dimmer and disappear. It was the old watchman making his rounds.

"'Now,' said Ike, who was the moving spirit. The boat was backed up stream until it touched the end of the wharf. Ike sprang on shore and whispered, 'Hold her there.' In a moment he returned and said to me, 'Come on Tom, get out, but first pass up that bowline.' I did so, and taking me by the arm he led me through a narrow passage made by piles of boxes and bales, and stationing me behind a large box, said, pointing toward the watchhouse: you keep your eyes there, and if you see anyone coming slip back and let me know quick. If he comes on too quickly mash him in the head with this.' He handed me an iron rod.

"'What, kill him?' I gasped. 'Yes, kill him. Dead men tell no tales.' With that he left me, and as I stood there watching the lamp in the watch-box his last words rang in my ears and terrified me. I trembled at every shadow until he came in again, and motioned me to follow him.

We went to the boat, got in and pushed off. I noticed that the little craft was heavily loaded with boxes, bales and coils. When we reached Dickinson street wharf, Ike got ashore and said he would meet us at old Gray's ferry landing with a horse and wagon.

"Mooney and myself rowed around to the mouth of the Schuykill, and rowed up that river, against the tide, to the place appointed. It was almost daylight, and we hadn't waited long when Ike came in a covered wagon driven by another man. We transferred the goods from the boat into the wagon, and then Ike called me aside and said: 'Tom, it won't do for you to go with us to sell these things. The people we deal with are a little queer and if they saw a strange man with us they wouldn't buy. We will meet you at Quinn's saloon at 10 o'clock this morning and whack up.'

"'Do you thihk you can get rid of them?' I asked. He laughed. 'Get rid of them? Why, I know two men near Callowhill street bridge who'd buy an engine and train of cars if we took them to him.'

"I was at Quinn's saloon at 10 o'clock, but it was 2 in the afternoon before they came. We drank as though we had met accidentally, and Ike, calling me aside, handed me a $10 bill and said: 'We got $35 for the stuff and had to give the driver $5 of it.' I looked at him a moment, pocketed the money and walked away disgusted, determined never to risk my life again as a river thief for the sum of $10."

That's the story in detail. Mooney is serving a term in Sing Sing now for burglary. Ike Watson is supposed to have been drowned. He disappeared suddenly and the boat he had been using was found in the river half filled with water and loaded with scrap-iron.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.

An Interview With Chinese High Executioners.

Pall Mall Gazette: I once visited Canton with some companions, and, of course, we did the sights. We visited Pagodas and temples galore, silk factories, an artificial duck-egg hatching company's premises, jade and ivory shops, cat and dog butchers' shops, and the city water-clock, all of which have been "done" and described before, times innumerable. During our meanderings in the city our eyes were assailed with the Cathay synonym of the Egyptian baksseesh cry, till the caverns of our brains resounded and echoed with it. "Cumshaw Cumshaw!" yelled immature possessors of pigtails, and mature possessors echoed the sound wherever we went. When the youngters' requests were not complied with they, after a little, invariably changed their cry to "Fanqual! fanqual!" (foreign devil, foreign devil). We marched into the magisterial yamun to the accompaniment of the cumshaw tune. Here we were shown the instruments whereby bamboo chow chow is given to the nadal callosities of the wicked, also ratans and short bludgeons for slapping the faces of untruthful witnesses, thumbscrews and racks for exacting confessions (no criminal can be executed according to the laws of China until he has confessed his crime), canquis, a species of collar which for largeness and uncomfortableness even outstrip the mashers', and which are rectangular planes of wood with neck and hand holes. The gloomy, small depository-room of these torture implements we thought to be a fair representation of what a European mediæval chamber of "justice" has been.

We were next taken in our sedan chairs through an overcrowded busy part of the city to the execution ground, passing on our way the new Roman Catholic cathedral, whose gigantic spines pierce the clouds. The execution ground we found to be a small enclosed rectangular space, about fifteen yards by fifty, entered by a gate. On the right on entering ran a row of small squalid houses, the habitations of potters, whose rough, unbaked work lay about on the ground, drying in the sun, but we were informed that it was cleared away when an execution was about to take place. Facing the pottens' houses was a high wall, at whose base, and leaning against it, were some large crocks, all of which had their mouths earthed over except one. Here our guide introduced us to three poorly-dressed Chinaman whom we noticed gambling at a fan-tan table, near the gate on our arrival. One, a big, brutish-looking fellow with a villainous cast in one of his eyes, was the head executioner and the other two, who were smallish men, were his assistants. Through our guide we told the head executioners that we wished to see the instruments of his calling, and thereon he produced a short, very heavy two-handed sword and a long knife. The following conversation was carried on between us and this "boss" through the medium of our guide:

"How do you use this sword? Where is the block?" "We don't use a block. What we do is to make the prisoners kneel down in two rows facing one another and bending their heads down. Then I take the sword and chop, chop, one on each side and the heads fall off; so on till they're all done as you'd switch the tops of green weeds with your walking stick."

"But you don't always chop a head off with one blow?" "Always."

"What is the knife for?" "For the ling eche, or death by many cuts. We tie the culprit who is condemned to this death to that cross there (pointing to two rough unbarked sticks roughly crossed) and we commence by cutting off the eyelids, ears, nose and so on, ending by sticking the knife into the heart. The cuts vary in number from eight to 120, according to the heinousness of the culprit's crimes."

"What class of criminals are condemned to the ling che?" "Parricides, matricides and women who have killed and mutilated their husbands for the majority."

"Do the executions interfere with your appetite and sleep?"

The three executioners grinned sardonically at this question, so we asked:

"How many persons have you executed n a day?"

"I have chopped twenty heads off in two minutes. See that dark-looking place on the ground over there—that's caused by the blood of the last batch we had."

"What is done with the bodies?"

"The friends take the bodies away, but we keep the heads in the crocks over by the wall there, and when we have a large number which are no longer identifiable we bury them. Would you like to see some of the heads?"

We declined, and one of my companions began to grow pale and complain of not feeling well, so we ordered the guide to lead us away.

"Gentlemen, give twenty cents each, cumshaw, to the executioners," said the guide, which we gladly did to escape from the staring of the "boss" butcher's swivel eye; and so ended our interview with these high executioners of the great Chinese empire.

Death of Rev. Moriarty's Father.

P. Barrett, of Barrett & Heafy, went to Lyons yesterday morning to conduct the remains of the father of Rev. F. Moriarty of that place to this city, and to superintend their forwarding to the old home of the deceased in Milford, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

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STARCH

REQUIRES NO BOILING, DOES NOT STICK TO THE IRON. Ready for use in one minute; saves labor, time and trouble; contains all the ingredients used by laundrymen; gives a handsomer polish than any other Starch ever manufactured; it is put up in FULL POUND PACKAGES, no short weights. One pound equal two pounds of any other Starch. Sold by all first class grocers, who supply SAMPLE PACKAGE

THE ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending May, 1887, together with the names and addresses given the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE, 15, 1886.

Mrs. Annie M. Cross, Kansas City, Mo	30,000
J. M. Ricketts, Crested Butte, Col	30,000
Mrs. J. Clark, Fern, Clarion Co., Pa	15,000
J. W. Williamson, Willow Grove, W. Va	15,000
Paid Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn	10,000
Paid Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	10,000
J. T. Colby, Willows, Cal	5,000
Paid L. I. Doize, People's Bank, New Orleans, La	5,000
Wm. G. Seymour, 195 Thalia St., New Orleans, La	5,000
American Express Co., Columbus, Ohio	4,000
W. T. Putnam, 159 State St., Boston, Mass	2,000
James Carley, Boston, Mass	2,000
Samuel Pearson, Washington, D. C	2,000
Joshua Burrell, 2215 D St., N. W. Washington, D. C	2,000
Chas. J. Summers, Struthers, Ohio	2,000
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	2,000
Anglo-California Bank (Ltd), San Francisco, Cal	2,000

DRAWING OF JULY 13, 1886.

Wm. Clem, Monroeville, Ind	15,000
A. H. Jones, Anniston, Ala	15,000
Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, 298 Princeton St., East Boston, Mass	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	15,000
W. H. Cushman, Worcester, Mass	15,000
Jno. H. Bones, 349 W. 45th St., New York	5,000
Henry Sass, 29 Western Ave., Toledo, O	5,000
Carl Tideman, care Meyer Bros. Drug Co Kansas City, Mo	5,000
Vito Dilorenzo, cor. Washington and Laurel sts., New Orleans, La	5,000
Eug. Lafon, Denison, Tex	2,000
John A. Stewart, 5 Lafayette Ave. Detroit Mich	2,000
John W. Miller, Palmyra, Mo	2,000
Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky	2,000
E. W. Warren, 358 Main St., Springfield, Mass	2,000
Frank Lo Cascio, Boston, Mass	2,000
J. H. Powell, South Vallejo, Cal	1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	1,200
R. L. Bailey, Thorpe, Tenn	1,200
Thos. Mason & Co., care A. McAuley 225, 20th St., Richmond, Va	1,200
A. W. Oxley, San Francisco, Cal	1,200
George Kleine, 608 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal	1,200
Mrs. Mary E. Murdock, 611 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal	1,200
T. T. Smith, care Messrs. Lemke & Ulrich San Francisco, Cal	1,200
Charles Clifford, St. Paul, Minn	1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 10, 1886.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	10,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn	5,000
Henry Lajore, Holbrook, Mass	5,000
B. Frank Burpee, 8 Granite St., South Boston, Mass	5,000
J. N. Smith Fort Monroe, Va	2,400
Mrs. C. Godsmith, 717 North Wells Str., Chicago, Ill	1,200
J. Disque, Philadelphia, Pa	1,200
Jas. J. Clinchey, cor. Clara and Perdido Sts., New Orleans, La	1,200
Mrs. M. Broderick, 28 Prieur St., New Orleans, La	1,200
Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo	1,200
W. D. Wacenuit, Montgomery, Ala	1,200
Mill J. Carr, Concordia Kas	1,200
Jno. M. Mason, Kansas City Mo	1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

Isaac Wilmarth, Deerfield, New York	15,000
Alex. Mahen, Carson City Nev	15,000
Jno. Connor, care Cammack and Becker 28th St., bet. I and K, N. W, Washington, D. C	15,000
Geo. W. Fouch, Osceola Iowa	15,000
Amaro Aranjo Bibeiro, Boston, Mass	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	15,000
Paul Bunker, Oriental Warehouse, 1st and Brannan Sts., San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Paid Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas	10,000
T. R. Lee Philadelphia, Pa	10,000
Eduardo Marquez del Pino, Lazaro Villa, 322 E. 13th St. New York	10,000
Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, Chicago, Ills	5,000
L. L. Fosse, care H. B. Olsen & Co., 90 Superior St., Chicago, Ills	5,000
J. G. Lalando, New Orleans National Bank, for a depositor there	5,000
D. H. Bentley, Truxillo, Honduras, C. A	5,000
John R. Durff, Louisville, Ky	2,000
E. C. Reed, Portland, Dak	2,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 12, 1886.

Wm. H. Turner, 236 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills	15,000
Chas. J. Herrman, Muskegon, Mich	15,000
J. N. Lowe, Jamestown, Dak	15,000
London, Paris and American Bank (Ltd.) San Francisco, Cal	15,000
A. S. French, 25 Ferry St., New York	10,000
Marcus Stone, 75 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal	6,000
Mrs. Mary Logue, collected through Rideout Smith & Co., Oroville, Cal	5,000
Collin Kitchen, 319 South Cherry St., Richmond, Va	5,000
R. M. Whiteside, Cisco, Tex	5,000
Jno. M. Manning, 1106 9th St., N. W. Washington, D. C	5,000
Arthur H. Barnaby, 87 North St., Boston	5,000
E. T. Babbit, Dennison Texas	2,000
G. W. Jackson, Brownsville, Tenn	2,000
Dow & Bryett, Mojave, Cal	2,000
Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky	2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	2,000
Boyd Corwick, Mascoutah, Ills	1,200
P. A. Bassons, 52 Hawthorne Ave., Chicago, Ills	1,200
C. H. Graves, Carthage, N. C	1,200
Wm. T. Ridgway, New York	1,200
G. H. Smith, 12 W. 23d St., New York	1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

Eliza J. Peterson, 53 Moulton St., Boston	15,000
A. L. Beltram, 193 Esplanade St., New Orleans, La	15,000
T. L. Pindell, Keene, Ky	15,000
Chas O Ekhoim, 153 Townsend St., Chicago, Ills	15,000
Mrs. A. Kinsey, Manchester, Va., through The State Bank of Virginia, Richmond	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Henry L. Valencia, San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Traders National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	5,000
W. M. Brown, Boston, Mass	5,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco	2,000
G. Rocco, Stockton, Cal	2,000
Wm. Tonkin, San Jose, Cal	2,000
Jas. K. Dozier, Cairo, Ills	1,200
Daniel McColl, New York	1,200
Miss V. Shaw, through L. Bernhard, 205 West 34th St., New York	1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	1,200
C. Heidenrich, care of C. H. Grafenstall, Shakopee, Minn	1,200

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal	45,000
Frank Metz, Oshkosh, Wis	30,000
Fourth National Bank of New York	25,000
Baltimore and Ohio Express, Chicago	25,000
Dan'l Jones