CALIFORNIA RAILROAD RATES

Lincoln Merchants Preparing a Test Case Against the Union Pacific.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC REPLIES.

Strychnine in the Sugar Bowl Poisons a Whole Colored Boarding House—School Expenses —Capital News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The foundation is laid for a test case in the way of California rates that will drop upon the Union Pacific in a few days for settlement. The Lincoln freight bureau, through Mr. Utt, its commissioner, evidently means business, and the plan of work on California rates is as follows: The present week the wholesalers of this city, or a part of them, will receive fifteen car loads of sugar direct from the west that are now en route over the Union Pacific. When these car load lots reach Lincoln the consignee's will tender the Union Pacific company the regular California-Omaha rate, which, at present, is 60 cents per 100. If this rate is refused by the company then the fifteen cars of sugar will be replevined and the case brought directly to the courts for adjudication. The value of this shipment is estimated to be some $30,000, and it will be seen that it will financially be a case of no small magnitude as well as a test case. One reason why the Lincoln parties directly interested believe they are right and will win is that while the inter-state law is supposed to do away with pools, that since April 5 the B. & M. railroad has refused to accept car load shipments from the coast for points along their line, Lincoln included, and this is believed to be a combination between the two roads to destroy competition and deprive Lincoln of the benefit of a shorter haul than Omaha on coast shipments which it would have on goods shipped over the Burlington. It is also stated by a member of the freight bureau here that the B. & M. is in a combination on St. Louis car load traffic to Lincoln and that the road since April 5 has refused to take car load lots for Lincoln shipments from that point. The stand taken in the matter of California shipments will, as before stated, bring the matter to the courts direct and the case will be one of much interest to parties on both sides. In this matter the bureau has consulted Juege Cooley, of the inter-state commission, and it is believed on the outside that the action has not been taken without a favorable view of it being expressed by the judge and the commerce commission.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC REPLIES.

In reply to the communication from the board to the Missouri Pacific railway regarding Lincoln rates the following has been received:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25—Messrs. G. L. Lewis and William Leese, Railroad Commissioners—Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your favor of the 16th in relation to the differentials existing as between Lincoln and Omaha, and note your request that the rates from St. Louis and other points on this line be made alike to both places. The conclusions reached by your board were evidently based upon the mileage between St. Louis and those points being practically the same, and the Missouri Pacific mileage to Omaha, 489 miles, being used instead of the distance by the short line (the Wabash road), 411 miles. If rates to the two cities from St. Louis were based wholly upon mileage, the differentials now in effect would not be materially changed. While the Omaha rate from St. Louis is made on the short line mileage, via the Wabash road, you can readily understand that the longer line (our road), has to carry at the same rates to secure any of that traffic. We understand that the principal complaint of the Lincoln merchants grows out of additionaf costs to them on business from the east into Lincoln, and distributed thence to the western points over similar traffic from the east into Omaha and thence to the same destination, and are advised that at least one of the roads reaching territory west of Lincoln and west of Omaha is now preparing a tariff out of Lincoln which will change the present situation and do away with many if not all of the differences now existing to the territory reached by that line. This action on the part of that company may be followed by the other roads leading west from Lincoln. We are now conferring with all the roads interested in Lincoln traffic with a view of consummating an arrangement which will be entirely satisfactory to the Lincoln people. Inasmuch as competetive rates are made by agreement, the necessity of which is doubtless apparent to your boards, you will fully realize and appreciate the inexpediency of our taking any action in this matter other than by agreement of the several roads interested in that traffic if an agreement can be reached, or at least until we have heard from the other lines what policy they will adopt. With assurances that the subject shall be given prompt attention that there may be an early disposition of it, Very respectfully yours,

S. H. H. CLARK,
Vice President.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of the Omaha Varnish company of Omaha, Neb., have been filed with the secretary of state. The corporation commenced business on the 18th of April, 1887, and is stipulated to continue for 100 years. The capital stock of the company is $25,000, with the right to increase the same to $50,000, shares $100 each, to be paid up as soon as $25,000 is subscribed. The incorporators are J. H. Gipson, E. Aylesworth, Charles P. Benjamin, E. E. French, Alfred Millard, Fred W. Bace, G. W. Bodine and J. B. Kellogg.

The Lowe Terrace Building association of Omaha, has also filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $84,000, divided into thirty shares of $2,800 each, to be paid in installments of $80 per month. The indebtedness of this incorporation shall not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock. The management is in the hands of a board of seven directors and the corporation is to commence business on the 13th day of May, 1887. The incorporators are J. W. Howell, F. J. Bengele, Frank Benham, H. J. Abrahams and H. P. Camp.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Mrs. Johnson, residing on L and Seventh street with two sons and a daughter, a young lady, keeps boarders. The family and the boarders are colored people and on Sunday they passed through an experience that came very nearly costing the lives of all of them, especially of the girl, who was not out of danger until yesterday. The cause was ascertained to be that the whole family had been poisoned by strychnine that had been placed in the family sugar bowl in liberal quantities. A free use of emetics helped the family out and a discarded lover of the girl is suspicioned as the poisoner, but no arrests have been made.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The city school board last evening presented to the city council its annual estimate of expenses for the ensuing year. Epitomized it was as follows:

Salaries of teachers and city superintendent	$ 35,000
Fuel	3,500
Sidewalks	2,000
Janitor's salaries	3,000
Insurance	1,000
Furniture and desks	2,000
Stationery and supplies	1,500
Incidentals	8,000
Interest	3,000
School sites	3,000
Repairs	2,000
New buildings	25,000
Total	$ 89,000
Cash on hand	$ 15,000
Fines, licenses, state apportionment, etc	34,000
To be raised by taxation	40,000
Total	$ 89,000

The force of employes, superintendents, principals, teachers and janitors remains for the coming year practically unchanged.

POLICE COURT.

Police court was just an average yesterday. One drunk was fined and committed. John Barrett, for assaulting a boy, was fined $5 and costs. It was another case of a boy provoking a man to anger. Four inmates of houses of prostitution captured the night previous were fined $10 and costs each, and a man found in one of the places was fined $20 and costs. His fine was spread on thickly from the fact that he made a vigorous fight with the officers before he was captured.

The Need For a Central American Canal.

Stuart F. Weld in Popular Science Monthly for July: Some may still ask, is a canal or a ship railway worth building after all? Even Admiral Ammen intimated doubts as late as 1679, after the Paris congress, as to whether the time had come to cut the isthmus. It may not be hard to satisfy ourselves on this point. In a report submitted to the navy department in 1866 by Admiral C. H. Davis, an estimate is given of the tonnage which would have used a canal had one been in existence, as well as tde loss inflicted upon commerce because of its lack. The former estimate is 3,094,070 tons, which agrees pretty well wite the estimate of the Paris congress for the year 1879, if we assume the rate of annual increase from 1866 to 1879 which the congress adopted. Admiral Davis's estimate of the loss annually experienced by commerce was $47,530,208. These estimates, made over twenty years ago, would be evidently too low for 1887. But even should we assume that in the course of the past twenty-five years no increase of traffic had occurred, a result sufficiently surprising would be arrived at. The loss to commerce in four years would amount to $2,000,000, about the cost of the Panama canal according to the estimate of the Paris congress. This simple calculation shows the imoortance of the work. Mr. Bigelow, in his report already quoted, says with reference to the Panama canal: "Were all nations to contribute towards its production in any equitable proportion to the advantages they would derive from it, the stock would be as difficult to obtain as the golden apples of Atalanta."

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vitalizing properties, will brighten pale cheeks, and transform a pale, haggard, dispirated woman into one of sparkling health and beauty.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed June 25, 1887.

Geo E Barker et al to Fred Ballard, lot 17 blk 2 Mayne's Place, wd	$ 1,350
Ralph W Breckenridge to Ida M Coswell, lot 15 blk 14 Hanscom Place, qc	1
John A Lawrence and wife to Andrew C Larsen, lot 24 Washington Square, wd	2,700
Asa P French et al to Thos F Mulligan, n ½ of lot 4 blk 8 E V Smith's add, qc	1
Florence M Harvey to Eunice McEndree, lot 14 blk 10 Omaha View add, wd	1,100
Susan E Eveleth et al to Wm F Stoetzel, lot 18 Burr Oak, wd	1,800
Willis C Patrick to Gregory Hickey, lot 4 blk 2, also fractional lot 5 blk 2 Elkhorn, wd	275
Frantiska Kubovec and husband to Joseph Kevan, lot 4 blk 63 South Omaha, wd	800
David R Archer, trustee, to Thos J Cooley, lots 15,22 blk 2, lot 5 blk 3, lot 16 blk 4 Cotner & Archer's add to South Omaha, wd	1,600
W L Selby and wife to David W Hill, 165x172 ft beg 330 ft n and 405 ft w of s e cor of ne ¼ sw ¼ sec 10, 15, 13, qc	1
L V Morse et al to Eliza J Bertrand, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, blk 12, Morse & Bruner's add, w d	900
Edward Savage and wife to Mrs Margaret Ann Isham, lot 21, blk 6, Auburn Hill, w d	400
City of Omaha to Ella W Brown, 44 by 4.39 ft beg at n w cor of lot 9, blk 191½, also 4.39 ft by 44 ft beg at n w cor lot 10, blk 191½, q c	50
Frank A Robbins to Luella C Hamlin lots 5, blk 1, Denise's add, w d	5,000
David R Archer et al, trustees to Wm E Hawley, lots 22, blk 1, lots 19, 23, 1, blk 4, Cotner & Archer's add to South Omaha, w d	1,600
Douglas county to James M Buchanan et al, lot 17, blk 4, Douglas add, w d	1,100
West Side Building association to T J Boden, lot 19 blk 10, Hanscom Place w d	2,000
Jas M Swetnam to Gilbert Henline, lot 1 blk 1, Hartford Place, w d	275
Douglas county to Thos C Goss lot 4, blk 12, lot 20 blk 4, Douglas add, w d	2,100
John L McCague and wife to Elias Svenson, lot 18, blk 2, Creston add, w d	1,500
M T Patrick and wife to Elwin L Park et al, lots 7 and 8, blk 7, Patrick' 2d add, w d	3,700
Augustus Kountze and wife to St Wenceslaus church, 125x140 feet com 368 feet s of se cor of lot 1 blk 8, Kountze 3d add, w d	5,000
Wm M Nason and wife to Jas A Brown, 7x140 feet com 759 feet e of line bet secs 9, 10 and 873.6 feet n of line bet secs 10 and 15, all in 15-13, w d	455
Eugene S Albright to Kate M Ball, lot 12, blk 1, Orchard Hill, w d	1,200
Julia E Vandercook and husband to Herbert D Hicks, lot 6, blk 1, Vandercook Terrace, w d	1,000
Alfred Forman and wife to Geo T Squires, undiv ½ int in lot 7, blk 8, Jerome park, w d	2,000
Wm Wehrer and wife to Hans Petersen, lots 6 and 7, Winther's sub-div of lot 60, S E Roger's Okhoma, w d	4,000
John F Flack to the public plat of Flack's sub-div of lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, Catalpas 2d add, dedication.	
William J Paul to John F Flack, e ½ lot 15 blk 8 Bedford place, wd	1,100
George W Wilbur and wife to Albert C Smith, lots 1, 2 and 3 blk 18 Florence, qc	1
John P Cluck and wife to Albert C Smith, lots 1, 2 and 3 blk 18 Florence, qc	1
James J Hall and wife to John Flanigan, lot 1 blk 4 Hartford place, wd	450
Edith L Baldwin to Susan E Eveleth et al, lot 18 Burr Oak add, wd	1,250
David M Ure et al to the public, plat of Ure and Flack subdiv of lot 12, Millard and Caldwell's add, dedication	....
Douglas county to H. Spigle and others, lot 22, block 4, Douglas add, w d	1,200
Douglas county to H. Spigle and others, lot 10, block 6, Douglas add, d	1,400
Douglas county to H. Spigle and others, lot 7, block 9, Douglas add, w d	925
Norman A Kuhn (trustee) to Wilson O. Bridges, lots 1 and 2, sub-division of block A, Reservoir add, w d	2,050
Lizzie M Elcock to John B Maxfield and wife, lot 20, block 2, Denises's add, w d	2,000
George B Christie to Gustave B Hengen, 41x132 feet of sub lot 2 of lot 8, Capitol add, w d	5,344
Charles D Woolworth and others to George B Christie, S 132 feet of sub lot 2 of lot 8, Capitol add, w d	10,734
Otto Lobeck and wife to Delia Gallagher, lot 8, block 6, Lincoln place, w d	375
Isaac E Congdon (trustees) to the public, plat of Druid Hill add, being in se¼ of sw¼, sec 4, 15, 13—dedication	——
Douglas county to H. Spigle and others, lot 7, block 4, Douglas add, w d	1,900
Alfred Mayhew and wife to Henry A Eicke, 147.73 acres in sec. 25, 16, 10, w d	6,832

Married.

M. C. Martin, a well-known young merchant of Central City, is in this city on his way home with his bride, nee Hattie A. Hoffman. He was married to this estimable young lady a few days ago in Sigourney, Ia., and will remain here a few days before returning to settle down to practical life.

Belle of Bourbon Ten-Year-Old Whisky. Mellow as an Autumn day and fragrant as a rose. An Appetizer such as Kings covet. Why drink poor whisky and ruin your health? Ask for Belle of Bourbon.

WIRE FENCE AND BLIZZARD.

These Two Are Reported to be Causing a Revolution in the Business of Raising Cattle.

The Hills Country of Uncommon Value for Grazing Because of the Nutritiousness of the Grass.

Some Miners Become Ranchers—Money in Systematic, Intelligent Prosecution of Breeding.

Custer City (Dak) letter to St. Paul Globe: Reports from the June round-ups thus far generally confirm the early opinions of heavy losses, so far as concerns the northern ranges of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and for the Central and Southern hills the reports are favorable. The difference in results was anticipated by all who know the different conditions of the ranges. Southern ranges have not been so heavily stocked as in the north; the herds on the former are smaller and better cared for in winter; the country, as far south and east as the Cheyenne, benefits by being under the lee of the Black Hills. There is a difference of fifteen degrees in the mean temperature of the Southern and Northern hills. Cattle men have received severe lessons on the tendency of business toward smaller bunches, closer herding and winter feeding. The wire fence and blizzard are revolutionizing the business.

A FAVORED GRAZING COUNTRY.

There is a favored grazing country inside the hills which, if limited, has advantage of permanency, safety and richness; a favorable opening to men of small capital. The valleys and parks that make up over half of the Black Hills area are upon lands reserved by the government for mineral purposes, and hence not open for pre-emption and enclosure. They are likely to remain open ranges for many years, if not for all time. There is hardly a 160 acre stretch of it that does not include mineral land, and except one section in the southwestern corner of Custer county. it has not been surveyed. No man can get title to any of it except by taking up placer claims, doing $500 worth of work in mining them, and going to the expense of patenting and paying $2.50 per acre, all of which would bring the cost up to $7.50 an acre, a price that would buy improved ranches in the foot-hills. The small patches that are fenced in now are held only by squatters' title, and these are occupied by small farmers and constitute but a small part of these mountain parks. The hills are of uncommon value for grazing, because of the extraordinary nutritiousness of the grass, green or self-cured, the abundance and purity of the water, shelter from winds and light snow and mild winters. Stock thrives and does not wander far. These are not the only ranges I have seen where it is no Dakota exaggeration to say that stock turns out inthe spring as well conditioned as in the fall it went in. Nor is the extent of the feed measured by the open land, for the timbered parts are more or less

GRASSED TO THE MOUNTAIN TOPS.

The pine forests are quite open. One can drive a buck-board for miles through the woods where there is no trail; and this forest is much of it covered with grass to the roots of the trees. A not too distant view of these mountain slopes at this season present a beautiful variegation and contrast of black-green against a background of bright green grass showing through the trees. The parks themselves are as treeless as if some mighty police had enjoined the rock-loving pines to "keep off the grass"—not the only respect in which these lovdly stretches suggest a city-kept park. They look more like the art of the landscape gardner than the work of nature.

MINERS TURN RANCHERS.

It is the ambition of the Hills miner and prospector to own a horse ranch and settle down as soon as he makes a stake. Several of the fortunate owners of tin properties that have been sold here within the past year have thus invested their gains, fencing in a little home plot and letting their stock range the free-to-all. You will hear encouraging reports of the geometrical increase of their herds around Custer. "There is the best mine I ever owned," said an old miner, pointing to a band of horses hundreds of feet above us. But there are always men of this class who tire of so lazy and slow an occupation and pine for the excitement of gold hunting, and they will sell improvements, stock and squatter's rights cheap. One such sold his herd at $22.50 a head, calves thrown in. Horses pay a better margin, but do not give returns as soon as cattle. An experienced horse rancher advises to buy a bunch of large-boned, solid, stocky mares—and breed with a small fast stallion—like Morgan or Hambletonian, and have

AN EXPERIENCED HORSEMAN

to break the colts to saddle and harness, paying paricular attention to training for a fast walking gate, so valuable for these hill roads. He said a man could make a good start in the business and meet expenses until returns began to come, with $10,000 capital, but he must give his personal attention to it at frequent intervals if he does not live on the ranch. I cannot imagine a pleasanter climate or more romantic surroundings of life, if one can put up with isolation from society. Certainly there is not a more lovely, enjoyable spot outside of Bouquette valley, in the Adirondacks than this. The charms of these valleys and advantages for grazing are little known, and but few are engaged in the business here, except people who came in after gold and went into stock "on the side," as they say. Out in the foot-hills there are a few horse ranches who make a business of it. A company of titled Frenchmen are breeding Arab stock on the Fleur-de-Lys ranch, out on Lame Johnny Creek; there are several considerable horse outfits around Buffalo Gap and Rapid City; and most ranches dabble in horses as well as cattle. But the systematic, intelligent prosecution of breeding for market is a neglected business.

FIREMAN TO THE FORE.

The interest in the tournament of the Black Hills firemen's association, to be held at Lead City July 4-7, is extraordinary now. There are ten companies in the association, and the liberal purse offered for the free-for-all hose race will attract outside companies. One of these, J. C. Cleland hose company, of Fremont, Neb., has a record for speed that is making the local footers feel a little shaky in anticipation. The people all through the hills are taking an interest in, and contributing money to, and betting on these races with as much earnestness as if all this training was for the extinguishment of eternal fires for the benegt of all of them. There will not be much holiday spirit in any of it for anybody, judging by the dead earnest feeling that everybody is working up in the matter. There came near being a bad break in the affair in consequence of a plan to change the tournament from Lead City to Deadwood, but when it came to a count of noses on the board of control of the association, Deadwood did not have votes enough. The affair was awarded to Lead City in a competitive bid after ample notice, and to have sneaked it away from her would have caused a "wiot, a wumpus and a wow" that would have given your correspondent plenty of sensational material. The feeling of rivalry between companies and localities is intense enough now, and it will require chivalry and cool-headedness to carry the affair through without reading the riot act.

INSANITY IN THE HILLS.

The frequency of cases for the Yankton asylum hereaway is exciting comment. Dementia is quite prevalent all over Dakota, and the Yankton institution is overcrowded, but there seems to be more tendency thereto in the hills in proportion to population. The isolation of ranching and prospecting, "baching," exposure, meager diet, nervousness induced by high altitudes, etc., are adduced as contributing causes. There may be special causes in the hills in the tension of mining excitements and the reaction of disappointments as to results. I never saw an American community so intense, up-strung, and so little given to fun and recreation. The fierce contest of firemen, above referred to, is the Black hill's idea of relaxation. But it is very much the idea of sport that prevailed among our very forefathers, when a joust at which a score of knights were killed and a hundred wounded was called "a gentle and joyous passage-at-arms."

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

IT WAS HIS WEDDING NIGHT.

Amos F. Carpenter is Compelled Through a Woman to Postpone the Ceremony.

Providence Special to the Boston Globe: Amos F. Carpenter, an employe of Earl Carpenter & Son, of this city, is just at present in a state of mind hard to describe, being in the anomalous situation of not knowing whether he is married or not, and, moreover, he will not be able to determine the question until the supreme court passes upon it.

The situation is this: Five years ago, Mr. Carpenter being then a widower, married a Miss Jennie Woodell, of North Foster, R. I., and it is intimated that he did not enter into the contract of his own free will: but, however that may be, certain it is that he did not live with her long, or contribute to her support. With these two facts as a basis of complaint the supreme court some time since issued a decree of divorce to the woman.

A short time ago Mr. Carpenter considering himself free from martial ties, began to pay court to another lady, by whom he was accepted, and the marriage was to have taken place last evening but the intervention of an injunction from the supreme court caused a postponement.

It seems that the prospective bride had an officious relative in the government service who was opposed to her marriage with Carpenter, and he took steps to stop the ceremony.

As a result of his efforts, as is supposed, the divorced Mrs. Carpenter yesterday appeared at the county court and asked for a writ to stop the marriage of her husband. She claimed that she did not sign the petition for the divorce, but when a comparison of her writing with the signature showed the chirography the same, she declared that she did not know what she was signing, and was very much astonished when she read the decree in the papers, as she did not want a divorce.

On her petition, a writ was issued commanding Mr. Carpenter to appear and show cause why the divorce should not be set aside. The paper was at once given to a deputy sheriff, and then the only question was, Would the officer find his man before the ceremony came off?

Mr. Carpenter was away on an ice route, delivering the srigid comfort, little knowing of the cold chunk which was in store for himself, and it was not until he was returning to dress for the marriage that he came across the officer who was seeking him.

It is impossible to describe the emotions of the bridegroom to be, but like a good citizen he respected the mandate of the court and set out for the bride's home to explain and ask for a postponement.

Belle of Bourbon Ten-Year-Old Whisky. Highly indorsed by Medical Men for Malaria, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Blood Poisoning, Sleeplessness. Contains no Fusel Oil. For Sale by Grocerymen, Wine Merchants, Druggists, everywhere. $1.25 Quart Bottle.

Some Methods of Life Insurance Companies.

H. H. Gardener, in Popular Science Monthly for July: A man may now, if he is careful and wise in the choice of a company, insure his life, or, if insured, he may have the temerity to die, without a fair-grounded expectation of leaving his family a lawsuit for a legacy. He may also be reasonably sure that he is not placing his own reputation (after he is unable to defend it) at the mercy of a powerful corporation intent upon saving its funds from the inroads of a just debt. And I question if it is too much to say that, given enough money, a strong motive, and a powerful corporation on the one hand, and only a sorrowing family on the other, and no man ever lived or died whose reputation could not be blackened beyond repair, after he was himself unable to explain or refute seeming irregularities of conduct or dishonesty of motive. No man's character is invulnerable, and no man's reputation can afford the strain or test of such a contest. Millions of dollars have been withheld from rightful heirs by threats of an exposure—the more vague the more frightful—of the unexpected crimes or misdeeds of the beloved dead.

Thousands of cases never known to the public have been "compromised," and hundreds of heart aches and unjust suspicions and fears about the dead, which can never be corrected, are aroused in sorrowing but loving breasts by this method of doing "business." It is, of course, of the utmost importance that every precaution be taken by life insurance companies to protect the funds held by them, in trust for others, against fraud and trickery. But with the agent, the examining physician, the medical directors, and the inspectors all employed by, and answerable to the company represented, one or all of these paid officers must almost, of necessity, be party to that fraud. With all these safeguards in the hands of the company, if a man is accepted as a "good risk," if he pays his premiums, surely his family has the right to expect a legacy and not a lawsuit, nor a "compromise" which must cast reproach on the dead.

The Freight Commissioner.

W. F. Griffits, commissioner of the freight bureau of the Omaha board of trade, has opened his office in a room across the hall from the board chamber, and connected with the offices of the president and secretary of the board. He will be glad to meet there anybody having business with his department of the board.

Mangled.

Yesterday morning Addie Mauer, one of the employes in the Globe laundry on Twenty-sixth street and St. Mary's avenue, had her right arm badly crushed in a mangle. She formerly resided at Sixteenth and Izard streets, but will remain at Brownell until she recovers from her injuries.

City Treasurer.

City Treasurer Rush, yesterday morning sent $30,000 to Kountze brothers a New York to pay for district curbing and paving bonds.

He also advertised for the sale of $129,000 worth of district paving bonds.

AN OLD STORY.

Father McDermott's Former and Latest Attack On the A. O. H.

In the telegraph columns of the BEE yesterday afternoon contained a dispatch from Philadelphia telling of the refusal of Rev. Father McDermott, of St. Mary's Catholic church of that city, to say mass at the funeral of a deceased parishioner, named Twohig, while members of the A. O. H. of which Twohig was one, were present.

This circumstance recalls an episode in the career of the same reverend gentleman, who six years ago was pastor of St. Philomena's cathedral in this city. He was a young man of exceeding piety and ability, and had just arrived from Pennsylvania, where, as the dispatch justly states, he had been prominently identified in administering spiritual consolation on the scaffold to a number of the Molly Maguires. He was an avowed and fearless opponent of secret societies, and especially so of the A. O. H., which society he charged in effect with being opposed to the teaching of the church, and, in fact, to have aided in the commission of the crimes which had previously disgraced the mining districts of Pennsylvania. His attack aroused the indignation of the members of the order in this city, some of whom are leading and most edifying members of the Catholic church. To them, the society was an Irish Catholic Benevolent association, every feature of which they warmly supported. As a consequence, they took pains to enlighten Father McDermott as to the objects of the order, going so far as to submit to him a copy of its constitution and by-laws. This, however, was without he desired effect. It only brought out a series of Sunday night lectures in denunciation of the body, while not asserting that the members in this city had connived at the murders committed in Pennsylvania, he nevertheless said they were members of the organization, the machinery of which had been used to accomplish and the secresy of which to conceal the atrocities referred to. One Sunday at 10:30 o'clock, in his sermon, he took occasion to reply to a parishioner who had sent him a marked paper setting forth that Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, had admitted the A. O. H. to his cathedral and delivered an address to them on the occasion of one of its anniversaries. In reply, Father McDermott bitterly attacked the aged prelate by a reference to the financial troubles into which he had previously fallen. Bishop O'Connor, who was present in the sanctuary at the time, rebuked the speaker and twice ordered him to make no further allusion to the aged prelate. This led to an estrangement between Father McDermott and the bishop, which shortly after resulted in the return of the former to Pennsylvania.

The dispatch tells that he is still fighting the A. O. H. There is little doubt that members of the order were convicted of some of the crimes committed in the mining regions, and every member of the order is willing to admit this fact. But they claim that to make the society responsible for deeds of outlawry committed by individuals, when the aim of the association is all that is laudable, was a mistake and an injustice of the greatest kind. The Catholic synod of Nebraska, which assembled in the cathedral in this city, on the first of last March, the same place in which Father McDermott's denunciation was made, unanimously endorsed the A. O. H. in this state. A coincidence of this event is found in the fact that almost at the time Father McDermott was inveighing against the order in Pennsylvania, 500 of its members in this city were taking part by special request in a procession on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of St. John's Catholic church, in this city.

MINISTERIAL ACTION.

To be Taken to Secure a Quiet Observance of the Sabbath.

A meeting of the clerical Sunday observance association, of which Bishop Worthington is president, A. F. Sherrill vice president, and W. J. Harsha, secretary, was held at the Episcopal rooms, Paxton block yesterday morning at 10:30. Twelve ministers were present. In the absence of the president and vice president, Mr. Harsha took the chair. After a discussion it was resolved to petition the mayor and council of the city to enforce the state law against playing base ball and other games on Sunday. A further resolution was unanimously adopted that the association request the mayor to exercise his authority for the purpose of closing up dance houses, beer gardens, music halls and saloons on Sunday. It was also resolved that the association will do all in its power to secure from railway offices, banks, wholesale houses, and all other employers a half holiday for their employes on Saturday, and, with the view to carrying this resolution into effect, committees will be appointed at the next general meeting to wait upon the employers of labor and urge upon them the necessity of closing their business houses on Saturday afternoon. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAW.

A reporter for the BEE yesterday morning, interviewed a legal gentlemen as reregards the law upon the subject of Sunday base ball playing. The attorney gave his opinion as follows:

"It has been the general impression that an ordinance exists prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday. Mr. Savidge in his sermon pretended to quote an ordinance to that effect. The impression is wrong. There is no such ordinance. The third paragraph of section 3 of the former city charter (mistakenly quoted by the Rev. Savidge as an ordinance) is not an ordinance but a state law, governing cities of the first class. Omaha is no longer a city of the first class but a metropolitan city and governed by the law passed by the last legislature. But, even this paragraph quoted by Mr. Savidge, were it still in force, required an ordinance to make it effective.

"During the last four or five years several attempts have been made to pass an ordinance to carry the law into effect, but there being too much good sense in the council chamber, the attempts were still-born.

"Section 21 of the act governing metropolitan cities provides: 'The mayor and council shall have power to provide for the punishment of * * * * ball game players.'

"Section 22 of the same article says: 'The mayor and council shall have power to restrain, prohibit and suppress tippling shops, etc., and desecrations of the Sabbath.'

"How is the mayor and council to do do all this? Is it their duty to go in a body to the ball grounds and stop the game? If they went there they would probably become so interested they would forget their business. No, this is not what the law contemplates. In order to carry this law into effect the council must meet in its chamber and introduce and pass an ordinance for that purpose. Then the mayor must sign it or the council pass it over his veto.

"Of course there is a state law making it a misdemeanor to play at any athletic game on Sunday, There is also a law prohibiting gambling, selling liquor, fast driving, prostitution and conducting a lottery (even in churches). Would it not be well to suppress these higher offenses first. Then, after these are suppressed, if you desire, stop the innocent amusement of playing base ball."

MAYOR BROATCH.

"How about the Sunday question, Mayor Broatch?"

"Well, as yet, it is in statu quo."

"Can't say just what will be done?"

"Not now, anyway."

LET THE LETTERS WAIT.

Another phase of the Sunday observance question is that referred to in the current number of the Christian Hour, the home organ of Presbyterians in this city, and is expressed in the following paragraph:

"We feel ashamed that in Omaha the churches dismiss their congregations only to have them troop to the postoffice

to get the letters that not only could but should wait for Monday. Business should have no thought on the Lord's day. The mind needs a rest, and simply from the view point of wise life-habit, letters ought to be let alone until Monday comes and the old routine of business is begun."

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Vandals Seek for Wealth in St. John's New Corner Stone.

A dastardly piece of work was perpetrated Sunday night by vandals and thieves in an attempt to carry off the treasury box deposited but yesterday beneath the corner stone of the new collegiate church of St. John, which was laid with such an elaborate display of pomp and ceremony. A story was rife that the treasure here deposited was equivalent to a small fortune, and this, as a matter of course, enlisted the interests and attention of crooks and thieves generally. With pinch bars the stone was displaced, being subjected to much defacement during the operation, and badly broken in one or two places. The miscreants, however, did not stop here in their mad search for booty, but tore down part of the beautiful pier, and had it not developed when it did that they had had all their work for nothing, these is no telling where their conscienceless demolition would have ended. Fortunately there had been no treasure left in the stone over night, the permanet sealing having not yet taken place. Officer Turnbull was given the case, and after a sedulous search of the grounds, found a couple of drills and a pinch-bar, which had evidently been stolen from some convenient stoneyard, but no other clue to the perpetrators of this ugly piece of vandalism was discovered. The officers, however, are upon the alert and will use every effort to bring the criminals to justice.

Van Wyck on Independence.

The chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor has received, in reply to an invitation to Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, the following letter:

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 25—Julius Meyer, esq., chairman executive committee—My Dear Sir: Many thanks to yourself and Knights of Labor for the invitation to be with them on the 4th day of July. I regret it is impossible to accept, as previous to your letter I had promised to be at Wakefield on that day.

The 4th of July cannot much longer be celebrated as a mere form or idle ceremony only to return thanks and eulogies to our patriot forefathers, and boasting of their glories. It is fast becoming a reality with us as it was with them.

Every year individual independence is becoming more and more lost and merged in the tendency to concentrate wealth and large business interests in corporations—in huge syndicates like Standard oil, coffee, cattle, lumber and other pretended "trusts." And thus the few absorb the earnings and business of the many and thereby seek to control all other labor and interests—the day laborer, the mechanic, the men in workshops, stores and on the farms.

We must begin to make personal application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence so we may not pass under the yoke of a monied oligarchy and political bigots and schemers.

Yours, C. H. VAN WYCK.

The County Commissioners.

The commissioners worked all day Sunday, and yesterday morning, as a board of equalization. They went over a mass of assessments, and found, in some cases, that lots four miles from town are assessed much higher than others not half a mile from the heart of the city.

They also discovered glaring mistakes. One of these is the failure to list a a whole block that of 179½, on the corner of Sixteenth and Nicholas streets, which is to-day very valuable.

Another is a similar error by which 695 lots in Douglas precinct fail to appear. The mistakes are chargeable to the clerks who made the lists.

A petition was in circulation yesterday in the court house addressed to the commissioners, setting forth the fact that there is a great need of some more agreeable method of reaching the courts than by climbing the eighty-nine steps, which now lead from the street to the highest floor, and suggesting a tunnel from the Farnam street walk and an elevator up the middle of the building. There was no difficulty in securing signatures to the paper.

The Sunday Gardens.

All the beer gardens in the south end of the city, Paul Senf's, Spoerl's and Mueller's, were running Sunday, as usual, in a very orderly manner. The chief of police has detailed Officer Turnbull to attend to these resorts, and he will hereafter visit them every Sunday. As a consequence of this attention the number of parents who yesterday enjoyed the freshness of the air, the beauty and the refreshments of these gardens was most noticeable.

A Lively Inspector.

Inspector Jenkins is being kept on the hop these days and he is enthusiastic in his talk of Omaha's wonderful advancement and growth.

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Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as The Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc. flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

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CROTTY BROS., Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK

And many other complaints cured by

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EVIDENCE OF 1887

A Prominent Buffalo Physician says:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1887

Dr Horne, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: It is something unusual for one of the medical profession to indorse an advertised article; yet I take pleasure in informing you that one of your Electric Belts cured me of rheumatism, from which I had suffered 2 years. I have recommended your invention to at least forty of my patients suffering with chronic diseases of various kinds, viz: Palpitation of the eart, nervous debility, epilepsy, rheumatism pain in the back and kidneys, etc., etc., etc. All have purchased and worn them with most gratifying results. I can highly recommend your Electric Belts as possessing great merit. Fraternally yours,

L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara-st

A Chicago Phisician Says.

Dr Horne—Dear Sir: I have used several kinds of magnetic and Electric Belts on patients and myself. I can honestly give the preference to yours, by all odds. Hence I can and do recommend yours over all others. Yours fraternally, J. H. JORDON, M D.

Jan 14, 1887. Office 36 State-st., Chicago

A Physician Says, All of My Patient are Satisfied.

GENEVA, NEB., Jan 31, 1887

Dr W. J. Horne, Inventor—Dear Sir: I recommend your Electric Belts to all who suffer with any nervous trouble, any chronic liver or kidney diseases. All of my patients that are using your Electric Belts are satisfied. Fraternally. M. PROPST, M D.

Physician and Surgeon

A Minister of the German Evangelica Church, Says:

LEIGHTON, Allegan Co., Mich., Feb 8, 1887

Dr. W. J. Horne, Chicago, Ill—Dear Sir: Your Electric Belts do all you claim. One of them helped me of dyspepsia constipation and general debility. I would like to introduce your goods here. Will you let me have the agency for this township? Please give your terms. I am the minister of the German Evangelical Church of Leighton. Respectfully,

REV. LOUIS BRUMM,

Residence, Middleville, Barry county, Mich.

Neuralgia of the Stomach Cured.

CHESTNUT, ILL., Jan. 10, 1887

Dr. Horne—Dear Sir: I was suffering with neuralgia of the stomach, and medicine seemed to have no effect; even morphine did not relieve me much. The attack would begin every evening about nine o'clock and last about six hours. I sent for one of your Electric Belts, got it and put it on, and havn't had the least symptom of nauralgia since. I am well please Yours truly, A. Q. HARCOURT.

Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-avenue Chicago.

Sole Inventor, Proprietor and Manufacurer. Send stamp for catalogue.

BLACK WOLF!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

LEPROSY

and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Bailey continued the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Bailey, is in business at 17¼ Blackstone Street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Replete with information of value to all men.

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