PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENTS.

The Happenings of the Past Week in the Society of Omaha.

THE WARREN COUNTY PICNIC.

Many Other Social Events of a Pleasaut Nature-Where Our Society People Are-General Gossip.

It seems an idle repetition to remark that society in Omaha during the past week has been decidedly dull. Nothing of an extraordinary character has happened, and until the close of the heated term nothing may be expected more than occurrences of midsummer importance.

An Enjoyable Affair.

Thursday was selected as the day for a reunion of the citizens of Omaha who originally came from Warren county, Illinois. In this city are now about 175 people who pride themselves as being originally from that particular part of the "Sucker" state.

At 10 o'clock Thursday about 100 ladies and gentlemen assembled at Hanscom park to do honor to their former home in a congenial reunion.

The meeting of friends and former acquaintances is always enjoyable to those who have come from the same locality and it is pleasant to discuss people and affairs connected with the former house. home. In Omaha are many residents who at one time claimed Warren county, Ills., as their home. Monmouth, the county seat, is the seat of Monmouth college, a thriving educational institution which has many alumni scattered throughout the west.

Hanseom park was the place selected Anascom park was the place selected and it was a merry crowd present.

Warren county, Ills., is noted for its prodigality of living and this reputation was fully verified at Thursday's picnic. The park tables never saw a more generous array of provinder. And after a raid had been made thereon come the traditional transfer. came the traditional "Feast of Reason. Alex G. Charton, sr., the pioneer of Monmouth people in Omaha, responded to the toast, "Reminiscences," Rev. J. A. Henderson to the toast "Monmouth Col-lege; Her Past, Her Present, Her Fu-ture." D. M. Stuart to "Monmouth; The Ancient Ruins," and General George S. Smith to "The Great West; Her Possi-bilities." Music was to have formed a feature of the entertainment and a per-manent organization to have been effected, but the gathering storm prevented. However, a committee was ap-pointed to complete the organization and next year it is contemplated to improve on this year's effort. Guests, and perhaps an orator will be present from the "Native Heath," and with the growth of the colony the Warren county association promises to assume large propor-tions. There were about 100 present at this reunion, including the following:

Dr. Ewing Brown, General and Mrs.
George S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
Burlingam, Mr. and Mrs. George Babcock, W. A. Grant, Charles L. Grant,
Miss Effic Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Ellenberger and family, Mr. and Mrs. B.
F. Duncan and family, Rev. and Mrs. J.
A. Henderson and family, Rev. and Mrs.

F. Duncan and family, Rev. and Mrs. J.

A. Henderson and family, Rev. and Mrs.
E. B. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs.
G. S. Benewa and family, Mr. and Mrs.
W. E. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. G.
Wallace and family, Judge and Mrs. McCulloch, T. B. McCulloch and daughter,
T. H. McCulloch, Misses Belle and May
McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Westerfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lorimer,
Dr. and Mrs. C. M. G. Biart and family,
Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Biart, Rev.
and Mrs. Rufus Johnson and family, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs.
Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Chas L, Hart and Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Chas L. Hart and family, Misses Fisher, Peterson, Tidball, Hattie and Josie Swiler, Watson, Hays and Colson; Messrs. Stuart, Chippinger, Alex and Lowden Carlton, G. F. Gilmore, Alex and Lowden Carlton, G. F. Gilmore, W. T. Graham, F. G. Glenn, F. S. and O. C. Brownlee, J. W. and H. A. Westerfield, A. Baldridge, Dr. S. K. Spaulding, Will Herdman, Bruce McCulloch, J. A. Giles, Frank Jones, Henry McCoy. William Baird, F. K. Babcock, John Hood, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Baldridge, Miss Minnie Babcock; also Mr. and Mrs. Silas Porter, of Ness City, Kan., late residents of Monmouth.

THE ANNUAL picnic of the Southwest Presbyterian Sunday School, held at Hanseom Park Tuesday afternoon, was in every way a success. Fully 300 people were present, and, notwithstanding the warm weather, every one entered with much enthusiasm into the festivities of

To-DAY AT All Saints church, Twenty-fifth and Howard streets the following program will be observed: Litany and holy communion at 10 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. The services in the morning will consist of Stainers' communion service in F, and soprano anthem, "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings Fair." For the offertory Mrs. Lyman will sing "There is a Green Hill far Away," by Gounod. In the evening the choir will sing Tours' Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F, and the anthem, "Grant to Us, Lord, We Beseech Thee," by Barnby.

THE SUNDAY school gave a "melon eat" at the school house at "Saratoga" Thursday evening.

THE PICNIC of the Imperial club at Pries lake on Friday was the event of the season. No pains were spared to insure a good time. The Second Infantry band as in attendance, and every one enjoyed themselves.

A VERY pleasant pienic was givin Sunday at the Pric's lake by the families of Messrs. Cooper and Stribrei. There were twelve couples present, and a delightful time was had.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Miss Camelia Kretsch, of this city, and Heinrich Sonnenschein, of St. Louis, is announced. The lady is the daughter of Mrs. Kretsch, of this city, the coming groom the son of the Rev. Dr. Sonnenschein, the illustrious rabbi of St. Louis.

An elecutionary contest will take place in South Omaha Tuesday evening at the First M. E. church. The contestants are local elecutionists. The entertainment promises to be a treat.

MISS MAMIE WOLLENHAUP entertained MISS MAMIE WOLLENHAUP entertained a number of her friends last Monday evening at her home on Twenty-fourth and Howard streets. The occasion was in honor of her eighteenth birthday and was enjoyed by all. Among those present were Miss Minnie Matthews, Miss Lillie Matthews, Miss Jennie Porter, Miss Lizzie Porter, Miss Manud Corey, Miss Emma Gray, Miss Mary Forward, Miss Emma Gray, Miss Mary Forward, Miss Glystine, Miss Kate Kewitt, Miss Delia Kewitt, Mrs. L. J. Wollenhaupt, Miss Maggie Keeps, Mr. Herdman, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Blair, Mr. Kyle Smith, Mr. Diabold, Mr. W. C. Patterson, Mr. A. J. Ludditt, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. L. J. Wollenhaupt, Mr. F. H. Wollenhaupt,

TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock the marriage of Mr. James Cameron and Miss Mary Harris took place at No. 514 South Fourteenth street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Kerr in the pres-ence of a number of friends of the con-tracting parties. They were attended by Mr. E. E. Raymond and Miss Tony Kleffuer, and the bridal group made a very | possesses a marvelously sweet voice.

impressive picture. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents, and among those present were Messrs. Julius, Paustian, Sandenberg, Varley, Fairweather, Harian, Stewart. Ewell, Kleffner, and Mrs. and Miss Schiersting, Mrs. Hattie Gestner, Mrs. F. Kleffner, and Misses Agnes and Hulda Kleffner, Effic Field and Maggie Judge.

THE MISSES ALICE AND ADA PARKER on Thursday evening last entertained, at their home on Dodge street, a few of their young friends, among whom were: Net Johnson, Nellie Bauserman, Carrie E. House Lillian House, Mary Yates, Mag-gie Hull, Ella Gibbon, Addie Newman, Kate Wood, Nettie Wood, Saddie Stone, Lettie Stone, Flora Adler, Alda Mills, Martin Brown, John Brown, Charlie Stone, Charlie Bauseman, Harvey Smith, Bert Coombs, Albert Zehner, Joe Aber, Bob Shaller, Charlie Gibbon, Wallace Broath, Charlie M. Connell, Hartnet

On Monday a very pleasant picnic was given at Hansoom park which was attended by many of our young folks. Mr. and Mrs. N. Shelton, Mrs. Shears and Mrs. C. D. Woolworth chaperoned the provided in the provide and Mrs. C. D. Woolworth chaperoned the party and a most enjoyable time was had. Among those present were the Misses Yates, Miss Vashtı Miller, Miss Loomis of Council Bluffs, Miss Jordon of St. Louis, Miss Kinzie of Chicago, Misses Kountze, Kennedy, Burns, Lake, Leila Shears, Orchard, Dixon, Ida Sharp, Clarke, Woolworth, Miller and Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Love, Messrs. Reed, Dr. Smith, Paxton, Wakeley, Will McCague, Howard, Horbach, Chase, Stevens, Hall, Poppleton, Caldwell, Downey, Jordon, Berlin, Beall and many others. Berlin, Beall and many others.

A surprise party was given in Walnut Hill by Miss Hattie Swiler last Friday evening in honor of her uncle, Mr. Frank G. Buckley, lately foreman of the print-ing department of the deaf and dumb institute, who is preparing to move farther west. It was quite a "silent" affair, but certainly a grand time was enjoyed by all. The deaf mutes of the city were present.

Personal.

Judge E. S. Dundy is at Falls City. Mr. Paul Horbach is at Spirit Lake. Mrs. Dave Kaufman is at Natasket

Mrs. Reuben Wood is at Clifton Mrs. C. A. Lucas left last Saturday for

the east. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bennett are in New

OMrs. C. S. Raymond and family are at Moquoketa, la. N. Kuhn left for a trip to the Atlanta

sea coast on Friday. Mr. L. D. Hill and wife are at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

D. M. Ure, of Monmouth, Ill., was in the city the past week. Mr. W. M. Babcock and wife have gone to Manitou, Col. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wakefield have gone to Colfax Springs.

Mrs. I. W. Miner and Miss Alexander have gone to Spirit Lake. Mrs. A. C. Spurr, of Pierce, is visiting the family of F. A. Balch.

Miss Lulu Ballentine left Wednesday for a visit to Lake Minnetonka. Mrs. Rev. H. C. Crane is spending the summer in Boston and vicinity.

Mrs. A. R. Knight, of Dubuque, is visitng Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hudson. Miss McCan has been the guest of Miss Vashti Miller here the past week. Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Gilbert and family have returned from Spirit Lake.

D. M. Doty and wife, of Laramie, Wyo. are visiting friends in the city. Mrs. O. H. Rothacker left on Thursday for Manitou and Colorado Springs.

Misses Addie and Charity Babcock and Miss Bently are at Soda Springs, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, jr., re-

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Snyder have taken rooms at No. 218 North Nineteenth

Mr. A. B. Hudson and wife have taken Dana S. Lander's house, 2017 Howard

Miss Etta Faulk, Yankton, Dak., 1s visiting her sister, Mrs. Palmer, of Wal-nut Hill. Miss L. Panotte is visiting her cousin, Miss Panotte, and other friends in Kearney.

Miss Maggie Fitzmorris has returned from a two months' visit to relatives in Mrs. Anna M. Yates, Mrs. Colpetzer and Mrs. DuBois left Tuesday evening

for Spirit Lake. Mrs. Alex McGavock has returned from a journey to friends and relatives in Beloit, Wis.

Mr. Charles E. Williamson and Miss Nellie, have gone for a three weeks visit through Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCreary and Mis May McCreary left Thursday evening for their Laramie ranch. Mr. Morrill, an old friend of C. H.

Rich, of the South Omaha Stockman, was in the city Friday. Frank Washerman, of the United States National bank, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kendall and Miss Maud Kendall have gone to Minnetonka. Lieutenant Abercrombie, Second in-

fantry, will leave about the 20th inst., on a two months leave of absence. Mr. Thomas Swobe, wife and family left for Soda Springs, Idaho, on Monday

evening to be gone three weeks. Miss Ida Schaefer, a prominent teacher of the public schools, Cincinnati, is visit-ing her sister, Mrs. E. C. Erfling.

Miss Florence Hawley, of Nebraska City, is visiting her friend Miss Kathrine Barker, at 2308 St. Mary's avenue.

Mr. Herman Kountze and Miss Eugenia Kountze, left Thursday evening for the Yellowstone National park. The Rev. Mr. Millagan has been granted a month's vacation by the Saratoga church, of which he is pastor.

Mr. Harry Davis, head salesman for C. S. Goodrich, left last week for the Rocky mountain country to recruit his health. Mr. Frank B. Rodefer, of the Union National bank, is spending a few days among the lakes around Minneapolis and

Miss Fannie Walker, who has been visiting in this city for some time the guest of Mrs. L. M. Jacobs has returned to Napa City, Cal.

Mrs. Lieutenant George H. Morgan, of Fort Davis, Tex., arrived in Omaha on Thursday and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Harry Brownson, at 2534 Daven-

Mrs. A. Winn, nee Miss Minnie Rath, is in the city stopping at 922 North Nine-teenth street. She will be in the city for several weeks, and is en route to her home in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Dr. James A. Van Dyke stopped over Wednesday in the city, the guest of Mrs. C. D. Thompson. Mrs. Van Dyke is on her way west to join her husband, who has located at Benedict, Neb.

Miss Elia Kennedy, accompanied by her nephew, James Kennedy, has gone west on a recreation tour. They will visit relatives in Colorado, Nevada and California and be absent about two

months. Mrs. C. A. Bergstrom, of Guttenburg, Mrs. C. A. Bergstrom, of Guttenburg, Neb., is the guest of Mrs. Gustave Ander-son. Mrs. Bergstrom was formerly an opera singer of considerable note, her stage name being M'lle Orlando. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden and yet

JOHN SWINTON ON STRIKES,

The Famous Friend of Labor Attempts to Explain the Recent Repeated Failures.

TWO GREAT CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

Disorganization Among the Men and Closer Union Among Employers - Various Other Matters.

Reasons. NEW YORK, July 30,-Nothing has made such a ripple for many a day in the labor world as the astounding defeat of the most powerful trade union in the United States-the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers-in its unexpected struggle with the Brooklyn Elevated road. So conservative is the policy of this great brotherhood, so cautious are its methods, that it is rarely led into a strike by any aispute, and when this extreme measure is resorted to, it is after preparations which are supposed to give the best promise of success. The officers of the brotherhood prefer arbitration to harsher methods of action, and they have so often succeeded with it that they look upon it with the best guide out of all troubles. But, in the Brooklyn case, these officers departed from their customary policy, gave their approval of the strike of the engineers, and thus secured for it the backing of the powerful brotherhood, which has very large resources. It was intended that the Brooklyn strike should be a masterpiece, "short, sharp and decisive," in which the brotherhood would win a triumph all the more shining because of the defeats recently suffered by other industries. For years past it has rarely won in a strike for the reason that its leaders have rarely tolerated a strike, and this also would have made the expected success all the more noteworthy. On account of these things, the result in the Brooklyn case was startling and stunning. The engineers were defeated by a single blow from the manager of the Elevated Railway company. He refused all offers to arbitrate, though they were made by the strikers, by the chief officers of the brotherhood and by the state board of arbitration. Upon calling for en-gineers he found all he needed at short notice, and the elevated travel was but partially interrupted for only a couple of days.

The Brooklyn failure came on the heels

of a long series of failures in strikes such as cannot be found in any report of other years. A full record has just been pub-lished of the strikes of the first half of the present year in the United States. It is without parallel in any other equal period in the whole history of modern industry. They are nearly twice as numerous as the strikes in the first half of last year. They number more than all the strikes in the whole of Europe dur-ing the past ten years. They give evi-dence of an unprecedented perturbation in the industrial armies of the United States. From the beginning of January last till the close of June we had no fewer than 525 strikes, involving close upon 250,000 strikers, directly affecting fully 1,500,000 of our working popula-tion. In the building trades the strikers numbered over 60,000; in the business of transportation over 50,000, in mining and shoe-making nearly 20,000 each; and in several of the industries from 5,000 to 10,000. The papers have told from time to time of the bad luck that befell most of them, and the final summing-up shows that fully two-thirds belong in the category of failures. When this is contrasted with the official state-ment made last year by Labor Commis-sioner Peck, of the state of New York that two-thirds of all the strikes in this state during the year were successful—it will be seen that there has been an adverse change for which there must be some profound cause.

It is doubtless partly due to the rapid

growth of combination among employers in order to resist the demands of labor and to the widespread weakening of many of the organizations of wage-work-ers. Regarding the latter part we have had some amusing developments during the past few weeks. It was officially reported in the Knights of Labor convention at Fall River a few days ago that the strength of the Massachusetts district had diminished as much as two-thirds,or, in other words, that the membership had failen from 83,000, which it was last year, to 27,00,0 which it is at the present time. And while this has been the case in that state with the wage earners on the one hand, great combinations of employers as never before known have been formed on the other hand. The result of the weakening on one side and of the strengthening on the other was seen in the cases of the leadng strikes, such as those of the shoemakers and street car men. As it is with the Knights of Labor in Massachusetts, so it is also with those in the other states. Official reports at headquarters show that in the state of Rhode Island the strength of the order has diminished more than four-lifths. The proportionate decline in Connecticut has been fully as great. In New Jersey it has been less, yet very heavy. In the chief district in the city of New York the decline has been fully one-half. Reports of similar character from other states are to be found at headquarters and when the general assembly meets, three months hence, the papers will procure statistics very different from those which were telegraphed from Richmond in October

There are doubtless other causes than this for the recent poor luck of labor, and political economists will be ready to deny that this has had anything to do with it, yet it is a fact that labor's luck was better during the two years of rapid organization (1886-7) than it has been

since the decline of organization.

At the present time striking appears to have come to a pause. The strike of the bricklayers in Chicago and that of the cokeworkers in Pennsylvania have just ended. The largest strike yet in progress is that of the 5,000 operatives in the Har-mony cotton mills at Cohoes, N. Y., who are holding out for a slight advance in wages. The managers of this strike, who are local officers of the Knights of Labor, have resorted to a somewhat novel expedient in shipping away the operatives to other localities wherever work can be procured for them. The operatives being destitute of the means of support, and their general organization being unable to maintain them, ways of relief are thus found without which the strike

could not have been prolonged.

The most cheering news of late for the workers of the country relates to the set-tlement of the great bricklayers' strike in Chicago made by the committee of ar-bitration, which consisted of representatives of both sides, with Judge Pulcy as umpire. No such document as the um-pire's report, by which the activity in the building trades was restored after the big and bitter strike, has ever been seen in the country. After stating that the organizations of laborers and of capi-talists are now fixed factors in industrial society, the judge declares that the busi-nes in which both are engaged is a matter of "joint interest to be regulated by joint action." In consequence he secured the appointment of a permanent joint committee of five from each organization, with an umpire belonging to neither, who are empowered to fix and determine working rules, rates of wages, hours of of labor, question of apprenticeship, and other matters, as well as togettle all grievances, so that strikes, lockouts and other disturbances may be wholly prevented hereafter. As both sides unanimously agree to adopt this project, and act upon its provison, we may look for a better condition of things henceforward, so far as they are concerned. This certainly is a long step toward securing botter relations between capital and labor.

JOHN SWINTON. JOHN SWINTON.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAJOR.

[By Wallace P. Reed in the Atlanta Constitution.] The mysterious disappearance of Major Potter caused considerable talk at the time in army circles, but the facts have never been made public.

Major Potter was stationed at a small post on the coast of Oregon, and the absence of telegraphic and mail facilities is perhaps one reason why the unfortunate man's fate has remained unknown to all except a few of his brother officers.

The major's special hobby was explosives. He was all the time experimenting with dynamite and other destructive compounds, and it was his firm belief that he was on the track of a discovery which was destined to revolutionize

As there was no little danger connected with the major's experiments the colonel in command of the post persuaded him to occupy a cabin at some distance from the quarters of the other officers. Thus secluded the veteran mixed his deadly chemicals, and tested his inventions at all hours of the day and night. His friends had their doubts, but when the inventor turned up one morning with his mustache and eyebrows singed off, and on another occasion appeared at breakfast with only one ear, it was admitted even by the

doubters that he was making progress.

"There is no telling what he will do next," said the colonel one morning, when the roof of the Major's cabin was blown skyward with a thundering re-

Everybody agreed with the colonel, and after that the major was quietly watched by the entire command. 'Colonel, I've got it!" shouted the

major one afternoon, as his superior officer passed his door.
"Glad to hear it," briefly replied the commanding officer, as he started off in another direction.

"If you will come in-" began the "Thank you," was the prompt answer, "but I've promised to meet Captain Jones, and I baven't a moment to lose."

The major rushed into his den and darted out again.

"Here it is," he said, exhibiting a little round pellet in the palm of his hand.

"Why, that—that looks like a pill,"

remarked the colonel, edging off a little.
"No matter what it looks like," responded the major; "I know what it is and what it will do. You wouldn't think, now, would you, that a little thing like this, at the slightest tap or jar, would blow up the entire camp?"

"Confound you," roared the colonel.
"No, I mean I beg your pardon, but I can't stop another second, I must go." At a safe distance the colonel paused.
"I say, major!" he yelled, "for the
Lord's sake put up that blasted thing.

and don't bother with it to-night."
"On, that's all right," answered the other briskly. "I am going to test it in the day time away from headquarters."
"That's a good fellow," laughed the colonel. "Why not go a few miles up the river? You need a wide field for such the river? You need a little time you want experiments. Take all the time you want

and find a suitable place."
"It's all right," growled the major. "I am not going to do anything rash. Don't

The next morning, at an early hour, the colonel was notified that Major Potter desired to see him at once. "He is sitting down in front of his cabin," the man said, "and he appears to be sick."

When the colonel, accompanied by several officers, reached the spot, they immediately jumped to the conclusion that their comrade was a very sick man.

The major's face—usually ruddy and cheerful—was of a deathly pallor and was begong in the extreme. woe-hegone in the extreme.

"What is the matter, my dear fellow," asked the colonel kindly and with some anxiety in his voice.
"Lord help me, but I'm in a fix!" was

"Lord help me, but I in in a lix. was
the gloomy answer.
"But what is it, Major; are you ill?"
"I'm a dead man as sure as I live,"
groaned the major dolefully. "You
know that thing you called a pill?"
"Yes, yes," said the colonel, hastily.
"Never mind about that. Tell me your

"The fact is," explained the sufferer, I've swallowed it!" "Are you crazy? How did it happen?"

questioned the visitors.
"Well, you know I didn't do it intentionally," said the major, "I was not feeling well in the night, and I got up in the dark and felt about on the table for my box of pills. I found the box and it had only one pil! in it. This I swallowed and then went back to bed. After awhile it occurred to me that the box ought to been half full of pills. I struck a light and found that I had been fooling with the wrong box. The pill I swallowed

was the explosive pellet I showed you yesterday, Colonel." "But greatgoddlemighty, man!" ejac-ulated the colonei, "what will be the re-"I give it up," Teplied the major, mournfully. "I have been sitting here ever since I found out what I had done. You see, I have to move with great care. A jar, you know, might explode the thing. Then, I don't know what to do about eating. I'll have to take liquid food, I sup-If I swallow any hard substance,

and it comes in contact with the pellet, "Keep still a few hours, and you will be all right," suggested the post surgeon. "I don't know," and the major shook his head sadly. "The stuff is a mixture that no mortal man ever made before, and it is impossible to tell how it will affect me. I fear that I shall —"
"What?" asked a young lieutenant,

breathlessly. "Bust!" gasped the victim. "Bust is the only word that expresses it. If I don't go up in the air I'm liable to tear a hole n the ground at any moment. You see, I know the force stored away in that thing. All the powder packed away in our magazine is not equal to it."

A whispered conversation ensued among the officers. "Have you taken any medicine?" inquired the post surgeon.
"Nothing except brandy and water, and I think I'll go in and take another

After advising the major to remain quiet, and promising to return in a short time, his friends left him. It was breakfast time, and they desired to discuss the case among themselves.
"I believe that there is something in it." was the Colonel's opinion. "He

knows more about explosives than any man living, and I have no doubt that he has succeeded in inventing a very destructive affair. If he has swallowed it I think that he has just cause for his The post surgeon said that he did not like to speak positively about such a pe-culiar case, but he did not mind saying

that the situation was neither dangerous nor critical. With a little prudence, the patient would be able to be up and about A few weeks ago the Brenham Banner. is usual in a few hours, or by the next Gay at farthest.
"I think," volunteered Captain Jones,
"that his mind is out of gear. That
would explain the whole business." "And I think," said a lieutenant, "that

he is drunk." These views, however, did not meet with much favor, and the kind-hearted

warriors sat down to breakfast with thoughtful faces. Just as there was a lull in the conversation there was a deafening, stunning crash, louder than the jarring roll of a dozen thunderclaps. The building shook and rocked. The dishes danced on the table, and the furniture clattered about

"My God! The major has exploded!"
As the colonel said this his face was as white as a sheet.

as white as a sheet.

A wild rush was made for the door, and once there the spectators saw the realization of their worst fears.

In the dense cloud of smoke, shooting up from the spot where the major's cabin had stood, could be seen countless fragments of the wreck whirling round and round in the air. Pretty soon they began to descend in a shower, covering the parade ground with pieces of shingles, planks and logs, while numerous particles spattered down into the river a hundred yards away.

hundred yards away.

When the bewildered party reached the scene of the disaster there was little satisfaction to be obtained. A smoking hole in the ground and the scattered de-

bris of the cabin were all that could be There was no trace of the major. Had the daring inventor exploded? The officers looked at each other with

awestruck countenances.
"No, I cannot think so," said the post surgeon, reading the question in the in-quiring faces before him. "Spontaneous combustion is possible. Such cases have been recorded, but if the major really exploded it is a phenomenal event without a precedent. The poor fellow took too much brandy and went to work with his chemicals after we left him. That is my

"Do you regard it as impossible?" asked

"By no means, but it is highly improbable."
"Then," said the colonel, firmly, "I believe that the major exploded.

"And that is my opinion," chimed in several others. Notwithstanding the most careful search, nothing belonging to the missing man, not even a button, could be found. The river had doubtless swallowed up

everything. The explosion of the Major did not figure in the next report made to the secre-tary of war by the commander of the lit-

tle Oregon post.
At the very last moment the colonel ore up his first report and substituted a briefer document in which he stated that Major Potter had come to an untimely death while experimenting with explo

But the truth of history cannot be sup-pressed. What the war department failed to get will soon be known far and

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

How Buchanan Read Came to Write That Famous Poem.

Cincinnati-Commercial Gazette: Read last studio was upon the north side of Fourth, just east of Elm street. It was there that General Hooker first met the distinguished lady who afterwards be-came his wife, "Sheridan's Ride" was composed Monday. November 1, 1864, in the front room of a three story brick building, yet standing, and now known as No. 49 West Eight street, then occupied by Cyrus Garrett essa, brother in law, of by Cyrus Garrett, esq., brother-in-law of The simple story of the composition of

The simple story of the composition of the famous ode is this: The evening of that day had been set apart for the Murdoch ovation, which took place at Pike's opera house. Mr. E. D. Grafton, the emment artist, had met Garrett upon Fourth street in the morning and handed him Harper's Weekly containing the picture of "Sheridan's Ride to the Front." After a word of conversation in regard to the a word of conversation in regard to the illustration, Garrett took the picture to his residence, and soon after the subject of the celebrated ride, as sketched, came The following is Mr. Murdoch's account of that conversation, as told upon the stage, by way of a prelude to reading friend with whom I was conversing happened to pick up the last issue of Har-per's Weekly, on the title page of which was the picture of Sheridan. 'There's a poem in that picture,' said my friend. 'Suppose I have one written for you to read to-night?' 'But,' I replied, 'I shall not have time to look it over and catch its inner meaning and beauties, and be-sides I am not in the habit of reading a

poem at night written in the morn-That friend was Cyrus Garrett, who had previously familiarly said to his brother-in-law, "Buck, there is a poem in that picture." To which Read replied. "Do you suppose I can write a poem to order -just as you would go to Sprague's and order a coat? (It is Mr. Alexander Hill's impress on, however, that this remark was also made by Mr. Murdoch to Read.) After this Read and Murdock parted— Read to his room and Murdoch to his

When Read retired to his room he said when Read retired to his room he said to his wife: "Hattie, do not let me be interrupted. I am not to be called even if the house takes fire." During his se-clusion Read called for a cup of strong tea and then resumed his pen. About noon his work was done. The poem was given to his wife, to copy while Read at given to his wife to copy, while Read at once left home and going over to the studio of his friend said: "Grafton, 1 have just written something fresh-hot from the oven-and left Murdoch com-

mitting it for recitation to-night."

Concerning the reception of that poem, as inimitably interpreted by Murdoch, the Commercial's report was: "Peal after peal of enthusiasm punctuated the last three glowing verses. So long and loud was the applause at its end that Mr. Murdoen was called to the footlights, and Mr. Read only escaped the congratulations of the audience by refusing to respond as, he could not adequately do, he seemed to think, to the clamorous utterances of his

A remark made by a prominet citizen may also be given as indicating the effect upon the audience. When the poem was ended and Sheridan had "got there," with profound relief, the late William Reser said: "Thank God! I was afraid

Sheridan would not get there."
"In a conversation with Read," said Mr Grafton to the writer, 'I once ven-tured to say, 'Read, did you take nothing but a pot of black tea into your room with you when you invoked the muse for 'Sheridan's Ride?' " To my surprise, in a most unexpected placed manner he said: 'I took nothing else but that. Let me confess to you a fact: I can do nothing with the pen unless I am clear-headed. 'I know,' he continued, 'that poem, with its faults, came from no inspiration of the bottle I would like, however, to have corrected some of those faults, but Bayard Taylor advised me not to allow the least change or amendation, but to let it stand as written.' The wisdom of this advice insured its acceptance, and, if I mistake not, it now stands word for word as the muse gave it, nothing to add or sub-

"Mr. Read also said this to me: 'They may talk what they choose about Byron, Burns, Poe and others writing so finely under the influence of drink, but I don't believe a word of it. If the tongue does wag, the brain will lag when much drink has been indulged in, for then I have discovered I am just about as dumb as a Princess Bay oyster."

in commenting on the criticisms of a correspondent as to the manner of conducting the paper, replied in the follow-ing vigorous and unmistakable English: "No man, on earth or this side of heaven or hell, can dictate to this paper how it shall be conducted." It was not long before the daily editition of the Banner was suspended, and the weekly edition

Dr. OTTERBOURG

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An Important Question.



DECLINING?

If so, you are no exception to the rule.□ Nine out of every ten men are thus affected. Disobedience of Nature's laws, Folly, Ignorance of Vice in early life, Late Hours, Want of Exercise, Over-Feeding, Sedentery Habits, Worry, Anxiety and Business Cares, all tend to produce this end.

THERE IS NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF: HEALTH. WEALTH.

This is as much of a disease, and needs just as careful, thorough and scientific treatment as Dyspepsia, Consumption, Paralysis, or any of the many ille through

MISTAKEN NOTIONS OF FALSE MODESTY.

Should either allow his conditions to go untreated, or styl worse, place houself in the heads of tricksters or charlatans, men devoid of both honor and medical ability, especially when full, perfect and permanent GENERATIVE VIGOR AND VITAL ENERGY

CAST ASIDE ALL FALSE SHAME, AND SEEK At once for such remedies as will quickly and permanently restore to the Generative Organs such Strength. Vigor and Potency as should belong to every healthy man. But few kack what it really is to enjoy the blessing of unimpaire i virility; not that we a lyocate undue stimulation, hot house development of the passions if the expense of bodily strength, or mental vigor and acuteness; simply the restoration of natural, safe and proper means, to the generative function with which the Almighty meant to and did endow all human beings, and which has been so shamefully abused.

ALL OUR CONSULTATIONS, WHETHER BY MAIL or in person, are conducted both in spirit and letter in accordance with the strictest principles of Medical Ethics. You may be absolutely certain of the most thorough, careful and searching diagnosis by physicians who make this branch of medicine their special study and practice. Indeed, you will obtain the same attention and more special skill than could be had from your own family physician, and even he could not be more discreet or hold your statements in stricter confidence. Parents have repeatedly sent us their sons, whom they suspect to be addicted to evil practice or to be suffering from their debilitating effects, knowing full well that having treated them with dispatch and satisfaction, we are well qualified to treat their sons. Too often, too, sin, vice or excess in the parent leaves its imprint upon the offspring.

IT IS FALSE MODESTY, NEEDLESS SHAME

and ignorance that leads so many men, young and old, to seek aid at the hands of the quack and impostor, who by their shameful extertions and mal-treatment, work much harm, bodily and mentally, and tend to east suspicion and distrust upon honest and reputable physicians whose years of study, practice and experience entitle them to be regarded justly as honorable men and special practitioners in this branch of medicine.

In conclusion, I may observe that those who wish to apply for advice or assistance, may confidentially do so without hesitation or diffidence; as the most timid may rely on my invariably, regarding that inviolable secrecy, which has already proved the basis of an extensive and respectable professional reputation.

Yours confidentially, Dr. OTTERBOURG.

13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb. WHATWETREAT



We make the treatment of chronic diseases a specialty, and solicit those of a lingering, difficult or doubtful character, because thus we can demonstrate our superior facilities for curing them. Where patients have been unsuccessfully treated by others, we cordially invite them to call upon us, or to write us. There are many cases that have, without success, used every form of patient medicines, thinking thereby to save a physician's fee: others who have mild a vast amount of inoney to their home physician or druggist, seeking in vain for relief; others again who are disheartened or discouraged of ever being cured, to all such we extend a hearty invitation to consult us, either personally or by letter. Their cases will always consult promptly tell them to, and would storn to receive a fee from them without being able to render them any assistance. If, however, we believe upon examination, that they are curable, we will distinctly state what we can do for them. It is to our interest to give an honest opinion, as our repetation is at stake, and we make and maintain that reputation by actual cures effected under our care and through our treatment. Every case we undertake to treat and fail, is a serious injury to us, therefore it is essentially necessary for us to be prudent and careful. We will tell you candidly what we can do for you, and will state what our treatment will cost you, and leave you free to decide whether it will be to your advantage to be treated by us or not. We never urge or persuade any person to take our treatment, but depend entirely for recommendation what those who have been treated by us, say of our merits. They are the ones competent to judge, and go further to strengthen the good reputation we have carned, than columns of a tvertisements would. No matter what your trouble or how long standing it is, consult us, and if relief is possible, you will certainly obtain it.

Honesty is the best policy. We find this axiom verified in our dealings with our patients. Though we lay claim to an ordinary degree of honesty from principle, we cannot expect the public to place implicit confidence in our claims, did we not present them from a point of view where self-interest dictated our course to be honest as the best means of success. PATIENTS RUN NO RISK OF BEING DECIEVED BY US.

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Because we cannot offerd to be distonest with them. We have a reputation at stake which has cost us years of unremitting labor and untiring study to establish. This reputation is equivalent to capital to us, and it would not only be imprudent but the height of folly, for us to do anything to injure it. In this age of newspapers and rapid transmission of every description of news, our name would soon be a byword, and the public would shun us, were we, in any way, to practice deception on any of our patients. On the other hand, if we prove our horfesty by dealings with all with whom we come in contact, we extend our reputation and with it our practice. The value of an untarnished name to a business man is of value beyond calculation; we have always enjoyed such a one and will always strive to maintain it. Patients run no risk of being deceived by us, because we have not established this Infirmary for a week or a month, but we have made it one of the permanent plants of Omaha, and have come to stay. We have expended a great deal of money in filtring up our offices, suppiging with them latest and most approved appliances, and secured the services of some of the most eminent physicians as assistants. It will take us some time to get a return of the capital thus invested. While, by deceiving our patients, we might for a short time realize more largely, but our business would soon be ruined, and would soon die out. It is evident, therefore, that we must be honest to retain patronaye once secured, and to extend it through the influence of those whom we cure.

BOCTORS WHO HAVE NO PERMANENT INTEREST. DOCTORS WHO HAVE NO PERMANENT INTEREST,

Who are constantly traveling from place to place, will get all the money they can from patients, caring nothing to retain them or give them any benefit. This is dishonest and should be frowned down by every well thinking man. We cannot afford to pursue such a polley, even if inclined to do so. It is much better for us to be frank with our patients, and when they consult us, and we find his or her case has arrived at an incurable stage, we will candidly tell them so and not try and get a few dollars from them when we know their hopes of a cure must meet with disappointment. Shound we promise a cure, however, and then fail, others whom we might have treated successfully, will be afraid to consult us.

PATIENTS RUN NO RISK OF BEING DECIEVED BY US. Because the majority of them are intelligent people, who are well able to judge for themselves. Quite a number of them being afflicted with chronic diseases for years have consulted physicians of great emigence, and have studied books treating on the peculiar complaint from which they suffer. It is not of a rare occurrence that such people know more of the nature of their allment than the ordinary practitioner. Would it not be feelish to attempt to deceive such patients? While it cannot be expected that all should be endowed with this high degree of intelligence, we make it a point to treat all with the candor that common sense and discrimination demands, and if we succeed in gaining our patients' confidence this will necessarily become more intensified as our atquisitance ripens, as our main endeavor will always be to give the utmost satisfaction to those entrusting their cases to us.

DR. OTTERBOURG.

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