most adinfinitum, but as the six convictions offered scope for an infliction of punishment to more than the full measure of life remaining to the offender, these were deemed sufficient.

Approved the Court's Findings.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The findings of the general court martial which tried Captain Cyrus M. Gray, Twenty-fifth infantry, have been acted upon by the president. Captain Gray was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline by appearing at inspection at Fort Meade, Dak., and for duty as officer of the day while drunk. The sentence of the court was dismissal from the military service and the president has approved the sentence. The dismissal will take place September 1.

ALMOST AT LIBERTY.

Jesse Pomeroy, the Boy Murderer, Tries to Escape From Prison.

BOSTON, August 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, made another well-planned and desperate attempt to escape from the Charleston state prison a few nights ago by sawing through the bars of his cell. It was purely by accident that the young murderer's plan was discovered, otherwise he would have succeeded. On Pomeroy's person were found two fine saws of the best chilled steel and a quantity of gelatine, which he had used to hide his work. His cell was built for him and the prison authorities have frequently answered the young man's murderous threats by saying that if he could escape from that cell he was at liberty to kill as many people as he liked. Last Friday night Keeper Winslow went his rounds as usual, and while waiting to be relieved by the next watch leaned accidentally against the grating of the window which opens from the corridor opposite Pomeroy's cell into the prison yard. Two of the great inch and a half bars fell to the pavement below. By testing the bars in the little window of the young murderer's cell it was found that enough of them had been sawed through to admit the passage of a man's body. They were held in place by gelatine, colored by bits of steel filings, so that it could not be detected. Pomeroy was furious at the discovery of his plot, and declared that if they had given him time to saw one bar more in the corridor window he would have killed the watchman and made good his escape. To do this would require the help of confederates outside before he could have escaped the high prison wall which surrounds the yard. The prison officials believe that all this had been arranged, and that Friday night had been set for his escape. It is also the opinion of the keepers that Pomeroy's aged mother, who is devoted to her son, supplied him with saws and arranged the other details of his expected escape.

PRINCE YTURBIDE.

The Times Not Yet Ripe For Imperialism in Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The young Prince de Yturbide, who was named by Emperor Maximilian as his successor to the unearned throne of Mexico, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and is a handsome and athletic young man of perhaps twenty-three or twenty-four years of age with soft brown whiskers, blue eyes and bronzed face. When asked if he anticipated raising the imperial standard in Mexico, he replied that he did not think the times ripe for imperialism there, but that if the people would have declared for the dynasty of Maxmillian, he would succeed to the throne. The young prince has become identified with Mexican enterprises including railroads and mining. To a reporter he said, "I am myself a conservative and believe with my party that if we had control of the government, the present disposition to plunder the state would be done away with. President Diaz is the Cæsar of the republic. General Gonzales is the only man who can make any headway against him. He does not seem disposed to be again a candidate against Diaz. The country is far from prosperous because of the fact that it is subject to revolution at almost any moment. Capitalists are afraid to branch out in any enterprise that would develop the country."

The prince spoke of meeting Minister Sedgwick in the City of Mexico. He was with him at the famous ball. He remarked that Sedgwick's trouble in Mexico rose from lack of the knowledge that three cocktails in that city at an altitude of 7,300 feet above the level of the sea are equal to five cocktails in the city of New York.

Prince Yturbide will go to Newport to-morrow, and from there to Mount Desert.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, August 29.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Harvest progresses well. The variability in yield and quality of the crop becomes more pronounced. Trade values continue to droop. In the London market prices have fallen 6d@1s. and in provincial markets 1s. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 35,832 quarters at 30s 10d per quarter, against 36,363 quarters at 33s 2d during the corresponding week last year. County flour has fallen 6d. Foreign wheat at Liverpool declined 1d per cental. Flour is 6d cheaper. Maize advanced 3d. Linseed is down 3d. There were twenty-four arrivals of cargoes off the coast during the week. One cargo was sold, one was withdrawn and nine remain. To-day trade in wheat was very slack. Values of new English wheat were 6d@1d lower. Duluth and Indian were unchanged. Other kinds were 6d@10d lower. Flour was dull; country and foreign were 6d lower. Prices of maize were against buyers. Canadian peas were 6d dearer. Linseed was 6d@9d lower.

Healy Speaks at Cork.

DUBLIN, August 29.—A feature of the league meeting to-morrow will be the reading of the names of persons who have joined the league since it was proclaimed. The list includes the names of many Englishmen and Scotchmen. Healy addressed a league meeting at Cork to-day. He said that the people would wipe their boots with government proclamations. Irishmen, with the support of the English democracy, hated and despised the government. Coercion would entail suffering on the people, but would prove a blessing in disguise.

A Pension Examiner Arrested.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 29.—United States Deputy Marshal George Sharrit arrested Dr. A. G. Abodelat, one of the board of pension examiners, at Lawrence, Kan., to-day on the charge of extorting money from claimants. The commissioner of pensions has removed Abodelat and suspended Dr. May, another member of the board. It is said that the pension department has been quietly investigating the conduct of things throughout Kansas and that some further developments are likely. Dr. Abodelat was released on $1,000 bail.

Montana's Legislature in Session.

HELENA, Mont., August 29.—The extra session of the legislature met to-day. Governor Leslie's message stated that he had called them together to remedy serious defects in several bills passed last winter, notably the license law, bounty law and others. The bounty law, upon which a bounty of 10 cents was given for the skin of prairie dogs and ground squirrels, has already cost the territory over $41,000 and has depleted the territorial treasury.

Parnellites Will Prolong Parliament.

LONDON, August 29.—The Parnellites are determined that Parliament shall not rise until a decision has been reached in the case of Mr. O'Brien and began to-night what promises to be a long discussion of the Irish estimates. Even by resorting to the cloture rule the government will be unable to back their purpose. O'Brien's trial opens on September 8.

Meeting Postponed by Rain.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 29.—Report was circulated here to-day that the mass meeting called for last night at Havana, at which all were requested to carry arms, could not be held on account of rain. Nothing definite, however can be learned from Cuba till the arrival of the mail steamer next Wednesday night.

Nellie Grant Coming Back.

NEW YORK, August 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is expected here on the Elbe, of the North German Lloyd line. She will go at once to Long Branch, where her mother and Colonel Frederick Grant are occupying the Grant cottage. She may remain here all winter.

News of Missing Sailors.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 29.—Charles D. Kennedy, third lieutenant of the United States steamer Bear, now cruising in the Arctic ocean, writes home to his father, under date of Port Clarence, July 10, and gives faint hopes that some of the crew of twenty-two men belonging to the whaling bark Napoleon, of this port, lost in the Arctic sea in the summer of 1885, may yet b alive. In his letter, Lieutenant Kennedy says: "Since leaving Ounalaska we visited St. Michaels and there I arrested a man named Frank Fuller for the murder of Bishop Seghers in November last. I was sworn in as a United States deputy marshal at Ounalaska for the purpose of making the arrest, and I will turn the prisoner over to the authorities of Ounalaska on the return of the Bear. On our return we will go up into the Arctic as far as we can, and returning, be at St. Michaels about the 20th of August, and at Ounalaska about a week later. The Bear will probably return to San Francisco late in September, or much earlier than usual."

A "Queer" Man Arrested.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., August 29.—Thomas Knott was arrested to-day on the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Last week he sent letters to Sumterville, Fla., offering to sell a supply of $10 counterfeit bills at a big discount. The letters were returned to the chief of police, who arrested Knott this morning when he went to the postoffice for mail.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Local rains, east to south winds, becoming variable, cooler in western portion, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

For Iowa: Local showers, southerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler except in western portion, stationary temperature.

For Central and Eastern Dakota: Local rains, cooler, winds becoming variable.

Cable Rates to Be Again Changed.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Again there is a likelihood of a change being made in cable rates. The Anglo-American (Western Union) line is now charging 12 cents a word, while the former rate had been successively 50 and 40 cents. Mr. Smith of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said to-day that he had heard 6 cents a word talked about as the coming rate, but he thought if there was a change it would be an increase.

A Kentucky Town in Flames.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—A dispatch was received to-night by the chief of the fire department from Lebanon, Ky., calling for aid. At a late hour the flames were under control. The losses are estimated at $50,000. Among the places burned was the office of the Standard-Times.

City of Mexico Shaken.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 29.—A brisk earthquake shock was experienced here about 7 o'clock this morning, agitating houses and making the people dizzy. The shock was not severe and was most felt in outlying portions of the city.

A Barber Shoots a Bartender.

CHICAGO, August 29.—John Strueby, a barber, shot George Kuhler, a bartender, twice this afternoon, inflicting fatal wounds. Strueby made no effort to escape arrest. He claims that his wife had been made untrue to him by Kuhler.

The German Crown Prince.

LONDON, August 29.—The German crown prince and his family will leave England on Wednesday.

Madame Gerster.

Berlin Correspondence: The cause of Gerster's banishment from the operatic stage, owing to the almost total loss of her voice, is said to be temper. A lady who is personally very well acquainted with the Hungarian singer has related some wonderful episodes in which the passionate display of Gerster's temper seems to have been so remarkable as to barely merit credence upon being related. As is well known, no person in the world is bound to guard and protect anything as carefully as a singer does his, or her, voice, and emotions in excess of any kind whatever are strictly tabooed by vocal instructors and impresarios. Mme. Gerster, it seems, though, has all her life given way to frightful outbursts of anger, and the frequency of them, it is said, has at last been the prime cause of ruining a voice that was once voluminous, clear, true, and bird-like, and of exceptional brilliancy and power. There seems every reason why Gerster should not have had to contend with such a serious misfortune as she was born and brought up in the midst of refinement, her parents having a social position of excellent standing in the town in which they lived in upper Hungary. When quite a young girl she is said to have been desirous of obtaining a position in operatic firmament similar to that occupied by her more gifted sister prima donna, Adelina, Patti, whose christian name Etelka, is the Hungarian for. Her ambition in this direction piloted her so safely that she was less than twenty-five when in the very height of her success, and yet although she is now but little more than thirty, it is highly improbable that her voice will ever be heard again in public. Her husband, Dr. Gardini, was the impresario at Berlin, for a number of years, and met Gerster a year or two after she made her debut, which was in Venice in 1875, during her first appearance at the German capital, where, by the way, her success was so great that the Prussian critics emphatically declared that she was the only rival they could compare with Sontag, and that never since the latter songstress had been heard in Berlin had there been so great a rival.

Mme. Gerster has several children. The eldest, a girl, is called Linda, for one of her mother's favorite roles. The happy home, a pretty villa in the Appennines near Bologna, to which many of Gerster's American friends have found their way within the last few years, will no longer know its mistress, who presided so deftly over a well-appointed household. The villa Mezzana, as it is called, has been closed, and the several farms lying on the plateau of the mountain that are included in the estate have been let to various small farmers. Mme. Gerster and her children are at present in Paris, where they are living in apartments, and, if present rumors are true, and the probability of her ever returning to the stage is as vage as stated, time will soon efface the pleasant memory Americans have of Etelka Gerster.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, of the New York stage, is in Paris replenishing her wardrobe. She has many interesting things to tell concerning the jubilee celebration in London, which she witnessed in all its splendor. Mrs. Eldridge is authority for the statement that at the Mansion house ball Princess Louise remarked to the queen: "It's a long time, Vickey, since so many of us were together. Doesn't it look as if Tussand's had broken out?"

A little daughter of William Curren, of Mink Hollow, which is in the Catskill mountains, was picking berries on Wednesday, when a bear popped out and seized her. She called for help, and the house dog ran to her and pitched into the bear, and the little girl was enabled to get away and run home. A bear hunt was organized, and the dog was found half a mile from the scene of attack, bleeding freely.

Visiting Beecher's Tomb.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Rev. Dr. Parker and Mrs. Parker left the Everett house at noon to-day at the invitation of Deacon Richardson, of Brooklyn, to visit the tomb of Beecher, in Greenwood cemetery.

Have your pictures framed at Hospe's, 1513 Douglas st.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

[Continued from Eighth Page.]

of external circumstances, by which is meant the surroundings, opinions, knowledge, association, and in a word, the entire mental atmosphere in which the two children are respectively nurtured." Hence, when children are early reclaimed from criminal and pauper association, and their condition changed to that of wholesome influences, they are, to all intents and purposes, on the same vantage grounds as those whom fortune has more highly favored on their advent into the world.

It is the belief of those who have been close observers that the agitation of new questions in politics and in our whole social economy will more speedily advance public sentiment in favor of the great work of reclaiming children. So far as the hardened criminal is concerned, reform is next to impossible It is not impossible, however, to prevent children from becoming criminals and burdens to society. The Children's home is the training school where they are taught to become producers rather than consumers; to become ornaments to society rather than a disgrace; and in a word, to become useful men and women. The Home is thus made a home, a school, a chapel, a kind of workshop, where all the facilities are developed, and when a chld is fitted to enter a good home for adoption, it is desirable that it should enter upon its new life without unnecessary delay.

The genius of reform is abroad in our state. In no part of the country has the question of prison reform and kindred topics been agitated to a greater extent than in Ohio. Public sentiment is in advance of the politicians. The two great parties have been compelled to recognize this fact by pledges in their conventions to enact such measures as will most speedily effect the reform desired. Enlightened public sentiment is such that we feel assured that no backward step will be met with approval from the people. The system, if it may be so called, of district and county homes for children, has proved the most important factor yet introduced for diminishing the number of criminals, by making good citizens of the offspring of offenders.

It may therefore be said in a word that the work of saving children is best accomplished by securing those who are surrounded by the pauper and criminal classes at the earliest possible age, and placing them in homes. They should there remain until they are thoroughly fitted to enter homes provided for them by legal adoption.

Home adoption, not institution life, is a monument of human salvation to many little ones.

There does not appear to be danger of over-crowding the homes. New homes are being established in the state, and the day is not far distant when every one of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio will either have a home of its own or be embraced in a district home.

By a proper appeal to the citizens of each county and district to receive for adoption those who have been trained and educated to enter homes of adoption none of the homes will become overcrowded. The way to usefulness is open to all. There is too much life and activity in this country for a boy or girl to long remain in idleness. Qualify them for the duties of life, point the way and they will walk therein and be saved.

ALBERT S. WHITE,
Sup't Franklin County Child's Home,
Columbus, Ohio.

The Children of Shinbone Alley.

BY REV. DR. HILL, OF OREGON.

The study of social problems is taking a share of public attention, and thoughtful people are seeking methods for the prevention of the many evils which this study has shown to exist. The first few years of life are generally indicative of the future in store for the child, and any effort in his behalf, to be successful, ought to be made when the young mind is most ready to receive and retain impressions. One of the great faults of our charitable machinery is that it seeks to ameliorate rather than prevent distress, and while there are numberless associations to reform the vicious, there are comparatively few whose object is to prevent the formation of vicious characters. As society is constituted to-day, there are many evil influences which grow stronger to destroy the moral life with each year, for the reason that we begin our efforts for reform at the wrong end, permitting evil to have full sway of the earlier years of life. To make society pure we must know its darker side and realize the presence of evil, which, left to themselves, will ultimately destroy the body politic.

In a quarter of the great city, down near the water front are many narrow streets where the houses bear the marks of hard usages. As the commercial activities of the city increased, business warehouses encroached more and more upon this section, driving out the merchants and well-to-do people. In time the houses were neglected, the streets were left unclean, and as a general air of poverty and decay settled on the quarter the moral tone seemed to lower until at last, where once respectability and wealth had dwelt, poverty, vice and crime held sway. The fronts of these houses were altered into stores, and what with junk-shops, saloons, stores and stables, the street was entirely changed. But this view from the sidewalk does not tell the whole story, for there is a certain restraint put on those who live in these buildings, and the waifs, the vagrants and criminals seek a greater seclusion from official eyes than possible in buildings fronting the streets. Here is gathered some of the most degraded as well as some of the poorest people in the city. Here the homeless can find shelter in cellars, and here the child waif drifts for the sake of company with other outcasts like himself. This is Shinbone alley. Its inhabitants were handicapped at birth, and every one of the surroundings impelled the poor children toward a life of vice. Drink is the general custom. It is not wrong in their eyes. On the streets and docks drinking, smoking and swearing are habits that impress these little ones, and powerful influence of evil associates soon drive out the desire for the higher life, and old ideas and vicious habits resume sway over the young mind.

Institutions for the Care of Children.

Mrs. Lizzie Gorgas, matron of the Child's home at Defiance, O., read a paper on the location and buildings of institutions for the care of children. It runs as follows:

To those who have had experience in the administration of a home properly located, with buildings adapted to its purpose, the task might have proved an easy one. But to those who labor under the inconvenience of an ill-chosen locality, ill-arranged and inadequate buildings, the task is not an easy one. The first consideration should be a healthful location. The home should be located near some large community and business center, thereby securing supplies and social influence by having it easy of access to the people. In addition to this the further advantages of churches, schools and social entertainment should be considered, such as pertain to the ordinary life of the American child. My only objection to the location near a town is the usual high price of land. This objection however would give way to a proper appreciation of just what is needed, because the mistake has been that large premises were regarded as necessary. Mistakes have been made in regarding large premises as essential to economic management and industrial training of children. There is no economy in a location remote from a business centre, and while it is true that children should be trained to habits of industry, it should be remembered that this labor could never be productive except by retaining children beyond the age at which they should be placed in families. This object can, and is more likely to be secured by small premises, and moderate sized buildings than where the premises are large, and the buildings more capacious.

The home building should be open on all sides to the free circulation of air, and especial regard should be given to the day rooms occupied by the children, securing a southern exposure wherever practicable. Many recognize the fact that a properly arranged nursery will diminish doctor's bills and get the experience and forethought which might prevent disease, are wanting.

The many steps to be taken, the multiform duties to be discharged, the numberless attentions to be bestowed, the discriminating affections to be experienced, and the ever present and always unvarying anxieties incident to a household of little children who have been deprived of the affections, social sympathy and moral restraints of the ordinary family life, is a stupendous task, the measure of which can only be known to an experience acquired under a conscientious effort to supply as neatly as possible these deprivations. This kind of home life approaches as nearly as possible to the ideal family life, and this ideals can scarcely fail to make a deep and lasting impression on the mind and heart of the child. These impressions once fixed are the best guarantee of a happy, prosperous and useful life, and constitutes the best reward to such as devote their life and labor to the care and training of homeless children.

Afternoon Session.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the conference assembled in Boyd's opera house. There was a slight delay in opening the doors, but it being the first regular session in this building, the delay was easily accounted for. The first meeting of the members was held in this place last week, but no business of importance was transacted at the time. All further business to be transacted in connection with the conference will be attended to in the opera house.

It must be said that the delegation which constituted the conference made a more creditable appearance in the opera house than in Exposition hall. They appeared to better advantage probably, but when it is remembered that many of the superintendents of the state reformatory and charitable institutions of the nation were present, together with ladies of experience in the treatment of unfortunates, young and old, sober and inebriate, and those demanding care from others it can be seen that the assembly was notable. In the audience and on the platform were Myron W. Reed, of Denver, the suggested successor of Henry Ward Beecher, with his strong face and distinctive personality; Major Oliver, superintendent of the Cincinnati house of refuge, attired in gray, with grayish threads through his black whiskers who has, it is said, the best reformatory institution for boys in the country; Rev. Fred H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., tireless, courteous, full of information, ready to usher a visitor to a seat or advance an idea that will set the conference cudgelling itself to comprehend and thoroughly digest; Mrs. O. J. Hiles, of Milwaukee, a wealthy widow lady, who became interested in the Indian question through reading "Ramona," by the lamented "H. H. J."—Mrs Jackson. Mrs. Hiles afterwards traveled through California and other western places and verified her belief in the cruelty to Indians, and is now a life-long disciple in that cause. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, a capitalist and president of the state board of charities of Pennsylvania; Frank B. Sanborn, inspector of charities in Massachusetts, and one of the professors of the Concord school of philosophy, who, thirty-one years ago came to where Omaha now is, passing into Kansas with a Massachusetts society that furnished Sharp's rifles and abolitionist settlers for Kansas. He was agent for the society. He was at the time a confidential and intimate friend of John Brown. Dr. Byers, who has supplanted Dr. Mills as humorist of the conference. Rainy weather or dark appearances never made Dr. Mills gloomy. He is not in attendance this year. Dr. Byers is, and he cheers the delegates; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, a noted New York physician and philantrophist; Secretary H. H. Hart, of Minneapolis, the most accurate statistician connected with the conference; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fairbanks, member of the state board of charities and reforms, of Wisconsin; Helen M. Wood, of Chicago, Ill.; Misses Lury and Bagly, of Quincy, Ill.; A. O. Wright, chairman of the committee of penal and reformatory institutions, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Dr. Craven, of Yankton, Dak., whose hasband is the superintendent of the state insane asylum there; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, who has been for nineteen years matron of the children's home, Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. F. Kimbrell, of Fargo, Dak.; Mrs. Galen S. Merrill, of Owattonna, Minn., one of the trustees of the state board of dependents; Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, of Boston, editor of the Conference, a stenographer, a hard, honest and competent worker and a great acistant to newspaper workers. Her husband is editor of the Christian Register who has been official editor of the Conference about four years; Mrs. Sherry, of Pueblo, Colo., chairman of the Woman's Benevolent union, and a member of the Conference a number of years; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, who holds a commission from President Cleveland to do Indian work and has been tireless in her investigation of the Indian question; Mrs. L. W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis.; General Brinkerhoff, a delegate from the Ohio state board of charities and intensely interested in prison reform, and many others who were eager and intelligent participants in the afternoon's discussion and programme. Questions were freely asked and answered and suggestions given and accepted with the quiet ease which characterizes an assembly of cultured people.

The rain thinned the audience somewhat, but there was still a fair sprinkling of men and women who were anxious to see and hear that the programme was carried out. The question of indiscriminate immigration came up for discussion in the late afternoon. A Pennsylvania delegate insisted that the federal officials should have charge of the question and it should be taken from the state officials. He claimed there was a dearth of laboring men among the farmers of the east and if restriction were placed on emigration there would still be more restriction. The laws of 1882 were sufficiently restrictive. If it were known that labor was so desirable in the east the factors claim there would be danger of strikes.

Dr. Hill, of Oregon, said that there was great danger from indiscriminate emigration. Ninety cents a day men were multiplying too fast. If the application of proscription was allowable on the western coast it should be applicable to the eastern coast. He compared the Chinese to the obnoxious class who lowered labor, who were willing to work for wages not fit to support themselves and families in the decent style required by civilization. The fact that in Pennsylvania coal and iron mines men were scarce is no criterion. They come west where they can obtain acres for almost nothing. He maintained that no matter what a man's nationality is he should be made to learn the principles of the nation before becoming a citizen.

Evening Session.

Owing to the understanding that the conference was to terminate this evening, there was no paper read last evening, and a few of the members engaged in a desultory discussion on the questions of hereditary insanity, the treatment and kindred subjects. The conference meets this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the opera house.

Notes.

At the morning session yesterday it was decided to hold all future sessions in the opera house, on account of the noise made in the apartment adjoining the exposition hall.

The delegates have not as yet enthused sufficiently to discuss the papers read to them. Discussions will take place the last few days.

George H. Hazzard, D. W. Ingersoll, C. A. Vawanda, Superintendent Brown and the other members of the St. Paul delegation left for their homes last evening. They had a strong delegation and made their presence felt in the passage of several measures through their instrumentality.

It is expected that the conference will end this evening. The citizens of Omaha have done well in testifying their appreciation of the compliment paid the city by coming to Omaha. There is no charge to go into the meetings of the conference as many seem to think. All are welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Oregon, superintendent of Indian Presbyterian work for the United States and Alaska, is a delegate. He is a member of the board of pardons of Oregon.

Personal Paragraphs.

Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor returned from Philadelphia yesterday.

C. R. Ferguson, the prominent turfman of St. Louis, is registered at the Arcade.

James E. North, chairman of the Nebraska democratic central committee, is in the city. He has called a meeting of the state convention for October 9.

M. G. McKoon, one of Omaha's old citizens, now residing in Los Angeles, Cal., arrived yesterday with his wife. They have been on an extended trip in the east.

Root Blickensderfer, Union Pacific railway, J. P. Armstrong, Beatrice, F. E. Gregg, Lincoln, and H. Birdsall, proprietor Morton house, Nebraska City, are at the Paxton.

J. H. Bellows, Weeping Water, L. S. Anderson, Boston, C. A. Brunt, Baltimore, George L. Cannigton, N. Y., W. E. Schofield, Chicago, and A. Newman, N. Y., are at the Millard.

Madame Mary Morgan, daughter of F. C. Morgan, came in from St. Louis yesterday. She was met at the depot by her father and a large number of friends. Madame Morgan is on the way to San Francisco.

The People's theatre on Douglas street has been leased for a term of years to Sackett & Wiggins, a Chicago dime museum firm. What use they will make of it is not yet known. It has been sublet for the fair week to Oliver & Russell, who have booked Halliday's colored minstrels for appearance in it during that period.

Brevities.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $4,126.79.

Ed Storms, a sneak thief, was arrested last evening by Officer Hinchey while coming out of the residence of F. C. Wackerow, at 723 south Thirty-fourth street. All the plunder he succeeded in seizing was a half a dozen new linen shirts.

Josie Estes, 215 North Eleventh street, an accessory to the gang of Eleventh street thieves whose fence was raided by the officers last week, was arrested yesterday by Captain Green for receiving stolen goods. Hidden in a chimney of her room were found two pair of ladies' shoes that had been stolen from W. V. Morse.

The Ouray Japanese acrobatic troupe passed through the city yesterday on their way from Kansas City to Minneapolis. With the party is the father of little "All Right" who came to this country with the first Japanese acrobatic troupe and created a big sensation by his marvelous feats. There were ten in the party and they report a large business wherever they have been. They will visit Omaha during the season.

Railroad Notes.

The latest intelligence of change in the official departments of the Union Pacific is that of Mr. Will McMillan, who is now assistant general freight agent at Salt Lake. He retired from the road a couple of years ago, going thence into the grain business with Himebaugh & Merriam, returning later to the road and assuming the duties of his present position. His office is to be abolished, but what disposition shall be made of Mr. McMillan can not be determined until Mr. Potter and Mr. Monroe shall visit Salt Lake and make some needed inquiries.

Samuel B. Jones will remain with the Union Pacific road in his present position during the month of September. In what connection he will afterwards serve the company will then be determined.

Prof. Franko's Benefit.

Boyd's opera house will be thrown open on Thursday night for the complimentary benefit tendered to Nathan Franko, the popular musician of Omaha. A bill of rare talent has been prepared for the occasion. Mr. Franko will lead his own orchestra in many gems. Mrs. Franko will sing a ballad composed by Lieutenant John Kenzie, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, and Hayden Tilla will render that beautiful gem of Katherine Hays, "Then You'll Forget Kathleen." The well known ability and taste of Prof. Franko is the guarantee of a splendid concert, and his successful efforts to foster musical art in Omaha should insure for his benefit a crowded house.

The Police Uniform.

The style of the regulation uniform adopted by the police commissioners is raising considerable dissatisfaction in the police. Of the old force, twenty-five men were recommissioned. Fully half of these secured new uniforms last winter, some of them paying as high as $60 for them. The uniform adopted by the commissioners is the New York regulation suit, and will cost about $50 without the overcoat.

Matrimonial Matters.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Theresa Somenberg to Sigmund Arnstein which will take place at the synagogue September 11, Rabbi Benson officiating.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Spiegle to Mr. A. Lewis will take place at the synagogue next Sunday.

Hebrew Sabbath School.

The Hebrew Sabbath school will open next Sunday. The following is the staff of teachers: Messrs. Katz, and F. Friedman and the Misses Tillie Newman, Bertha Altuner and Flora Rindskopf.

Fell From a Scaffold.

Train Berth, while painting his new dwelling, 1610 South Thirteenth street, yesterday afternoon, made a misstep and fell from a scaffold, a distance of twenty-five feet, to the ground, sustaining a severe fracture of his left shoulder and dislocating the right. He was severely cut and contused about the head and chest, but his injuries are considered in nowise dangerous.

Taken Out of the Wet.

During the rain last evening John O'Neill was observed stealing a rubber coat from the store of Max Stone at No. 504 S. Tenth street. Officer Ryan was apprised of the theft, and yanked Mr. O'Neill with the purloined slicker on his back.

ROBBED AND ROBBED AGAIN.

A Cattle Man "Cleaned Out" in a South Omaha Hotel.

THE THIEF "JIM-PARKERED."

Arrest and Escape From the Train of the Second Thief—His Wife Jailed and Suing for Release.

About a week ago at the Benson house, South Omaha, a cattle dealer named Edwards was robbed of $150 and a gold watch worth $200 by Fred Hawes, an employe of the hotel. Edwards on retiring that night had left his valuables in the pockets of his trousers which he had thrown over a chair and Hawes sneaked into the room and rifled the pockets. On the next day Hawes laughed at the row that Edwards created over his loss and that night he got drunk. Falling in with Mike Farrell, a butcher in the Anglo-American packing house, Hawes in a drunken outbreak of confidence revealed his fortunate strike. Farrell engineered affairs so that the evening was put in to the best advantage and wound up at his own home with Hawes as guest. Farrell has a wife, Lizzie, an extremely attractive woman, who is now accused in taking some part in what befell Hawes. When the inebriated thief awoke next morning he made the discovery that all his plunder and the genial Mike had vanished. Mrs. Farrel was of course very much astonished, knew nothing of her husband's whereabouts, and felt quite put out over the event. Hawes was fully on to the situation and determined to substitute for his lost wealth the next best thing—revenge. He sought out Marshal Rice, the South Omaha police chieftain, and without mentioning his own connection with the case, told the officer that Farrell hae stolen Edwards' money, and that the fugitive could be run down by shadowing his wife. Thus delivering himself, Hawes fled the town and has not since been seen. The marshal had little faith in Howe's "friendly tip," but kept an eye out for Mrs. Farrell, with the result of detecting her that very day leave the town ticketed for Malvern, Ia. On the same train, but in another coach, the marshal took passage, and following the woman from the depot at Malvern to the house, which seemed to be her destination, discovered Mike Farrell there in proper person and good health. The Marshal introduced himself without delay, and after a little persuasion Farrell and his wife agreed to return to Nebraska without a requisition. This was on Sunday last and that night the trio started on their return trip. The marshal refrained from using any appliances for restraint, contenting himself with keeping close surveillance on his prisoners. His watch, however, was not close enough, for about mid-way the journey, Farrell slipped off at a watering tank station and his absence was not noted for some time. Rice, however, kept the woman safely in custody and reached South Omaha with her yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon some of her friends came before Judge Neville and sued for a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued and made returnable forthwith. Upon the hearing of the evidence however, the court decided not to interfere at once and remanded the woman into custody. Another effort will be made to release her her under the common law, which does not recognize a prisoner's obligation to a waiving of his rights. Mrs. Farrell is quite pretty, a fact which naturally enhances the interest in her case.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Nils Anderson, Omaha	31
Annie Olson, Omaha	32
Serry Ryan, Omaha	35
Josie Keogh, Omaha	26
William F. Kayser, Omaha	22
Annettie Prindle, Omaha	17
Emil Roth, Omaha	25
Eliza Weyerman, Omaha	27

Market Basket.

A glance into the market basket this week will disclose quite a change. Ripe fruits and matured vegetables are taking the place of the green fruits and vegetables, which have been so plenty all the spring and summer. The season has arrived when the housekeeper thinks not only of what may be required for the day, but begins to lay plans for the time when the markets will not be supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables. She runs over in her mind a long list of preserves, pickles and canned fruits which will tickle the palate in winter time. Just at the present time grapes are very plenty and the cheapest fruit in the market. Very fine home grown grapes can be had at 60c a basket. Wild plums can be had at 40c a peck, and crab apples at 35c. Michigan peaches have put in a appearance at $1@1.10 per basket. California pears are a little scarce and high, being sold at 30c per dozen, and plums at $2 per box. Large ripe cucumbers, which are very suggestive of sweet pickles, are sold at 25c a dozen. The cold weather of the past few days has had a demoralizing effect upon the tomato crop, and good tomatoes are selling as high as $2 per bushel, while the small yellow egg tomato is going at 40c per peck. Very large and choice watermelons can be had at 20@30c and cantalopes at 20@25c each. It is now in order to renew the acquaintance of the festive pumpkin pie, as pumpkins are on the market at 20c apiece. Small green nutmeg melons, intended for pickling purposes, go at 25c per dozen, and green peppers, also for pickles, at 30c a dozen. Sweet potatoes, which are now the most popular vegetable in the market, retail at the rate of four pounds for 25c. Hubbard squash are to be had at 10@15c and egg plants at 10@20c apiece. Celery and parsley are sold at 5c a bunch; oranges at 60c, and lemons at 40c per dozen.

Genuine Star tinted spectacles suit all eyes when all others fail. Try them. Sold only by Edholm & Akin, Diamond Merchants.

The Export Trade in Watches.

Jewelry News: The capacity of our watch factories cannot be brought into full play, simply because by so doing our market would be overstocked and competition would force prices ruinously low. As the case stand at present, a number of watch factories have been called into existence, for which there was really no need. The earlier and larger factories were fully able to meet the demand; but the idea that manufacturing watches was one of the most profitable enterprises tempted quite a number of capitalists to take a hand in the business, and in many instances to their sorrow. Already the evil consequences of overdoing the thing shows it itself in the effort to make cheap watches, and before a great while we may see the manufacturer of watches reduced to the level of making cheap clocks.

Looking at the matter from another standpoint, we will soon come to the conclusion that our watch industry is only in its infancy. The present moment Switzerland makes watches, in point of number, far in excess of America, and the watches made in Switzerland are all exported, while the watches made in America are principally for the home market. As there is no question of a doubt that America can produce better moderate priced watches than Switzerland, and give more value for the money expended, the question presents itself, why not seek foreign markets more energetically than we have done. Some of our older watch factories are doing an export business, but it seems as though it is not done with that zeal and energy which characterizes the Swiss export trade. In one particular the Swiss differ from us in their export trade: they study the wants and purchasing capacity of their foreign customers and make goods to meet these. As far as is known to the uninitiated, our manufacturers have done these things to a very limited extent. The writer, coming in contact some time ago with the chairman of the East Indian Navigation company, was told that this gentleman would place a very large continuous order, if he could be supplied with watches which were fair time-keepers in metal cases at $5 each. That such watches can be produced at a very fair profit, there is no shadow of doubt, and we know whereof we speak. All we would have to do would be to find out the wants and furnish samples. Australia and Asia are now and will be excellent markets, and by expedition and energy we can secure the bulk of the trade of these. The watch-wearing and purchasing capacity of the globe is enormous and can be developed in such a manner that we may at some future day wonder that we did not tap the mine sooner.

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