park and will be taken to St. Louis for the coming great free-for-all stallion trot. He has attracted much attention from lovers of fine horse flesh here. McCloud was sired by Saturn, dam Madge by Rob Roy, who came from a famous brand of horses. It is said that there is but one stallion in the country that can beat him and that is the great Patron.

The Weekly Medal Shoot.

The Omaha Gun club shoot took place yesterday afternoon at the club grounds back of Shaw & Field's warehouse, 25 Peoria black birds, 18 yards rise. Following is the score:

Brewer	01100	11101	10101	11011	01111—17
Parmelee	11111	10011	11111	11111	01111—22
Kennedy	11000	11101	10110	10011	11000—14
Krug	00111	01111	11111	11111	01111—21
Cotter	11001	11111	10011	00010	10001—14
Neville	11111	11111	00111	11111	11011—22
Mertz	11011	11111	10111	11111	10111—22
Hardin	10110	01011	10100	11111	01111—17
Petty	11111	11111	11011	11011	00110—20
Stubbs	10011	11111	11111	01110	01001—18
McGreer	10101	10110	01111	01100	00000—13

Mr. Frank Parmelee, with a score of 22, winning the medal, Mr. Neville and Mr. Mertz who tied him not being members of the club.

A side shoot, for payment of birds and shells, 12 blue rocks, 18 yards rise, terminated as follows:

Mertz	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—10
Parmelee	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	— 9
Brewer	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	— 9
Stubbs	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Hughes	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	— 5
Total											—43
Hardin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—11
Petty	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	— 7
Nathaway	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—10
Cotter	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 6
McGreer	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	— 6
Total											—40

Patsy O'Leary After Miller.

Herb Rothery, backer of Tommy Miller, is in receipt of a letter from Ed Lawrence, of Hillsboro, Ohio, manager of Patsy O'Leary, looking to a go between these two bantams. Lawrence says he will forward a forfeit to the sporting editor of the BEE for a fight with Miller to a finish, or for a stipulated number of rounds, (not less than fifteen) with skin tight gloves for 75 per cent of the gate, or $500 a side. He must, however, be guaranteed protection, in which event a regular challenge will be forwarded Miller. Fight to take place in or near Omaha within four weeks of the writing of articles.

The Local Champion Bantam.

The last issue of the Boston Police News contains a fine likeness of Tommy Miller, the local feather-weight, in ring costume, together with a bit of history relative to Miller's career in the squared circle. Miller has a standing challenge for a fight with any nine-and-a-half-stone man in the country for $1,000 a side, and his backer has deposited in the hands of the sporting editor of the BEE $100 for a fight with the champion, Tommy Warren. The latter, however, has long since proclaimed that he prefers not to meet Miller, in fact that he is afraid of him.

The Black Star Matched.

McHenry Johnson, the Black Star and Paddy Shea, a South Omaha heavy weight, have signed articles for a fight to a finish for $200 a side, fight to take place within three weeks of the signing of the articles and within 200 miles of the city of Omaha. Mr. Shea, when he gets through with the Star, will probably conclude that he has collided with a cyclone. Shea has until Monday evening to post the balance of his stake money, he having put up but a $25 forfeit.

Sporting Notes.

The Omahas will be home Friday morning.

Hanlon sailed from San Francisco for Australia Friday.

The Hastings are booked to play here Saturday, Sunday and Monday next.

Mr. John Petty is considered the best all-round shot, rifle and shot gun, in the city.

Topeka has been white-washed but once this season—the Kansas Citys did it, 5 to 0.

Topeka players receive boutonniers from lady admirers during the games down there.

There are said to be a few deer yet remaining in the state of Nebraska, in the north western part.

Jack Hanley, once a favorite in pugilistic circles in this city, is now marshal of Anderson, Indiana.

Sid Clarke, the alleged slugger, who was knocked out on Sunday last by Jimmy Lindsay, has floated—gone to New York.

The open season for chicken begins tomorrow morning, and local shooters are all agog over the prospects of plenty of birds.

Mr. Frank Parmelee is making for himself an enviable reputation as a crack shot. He seems to improve with every week's meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the local Byking club will be held at the club rooms in the Groenig block next Tuesday evening.

The Omaha Rowing association intends to burnish up its armor another season. Several crews will be selected and part taken in the western regattas.

The local wheel club, one of the first organized in the United States, is increasing in strength almost daily and stands A No. 1 in cycle circles all over the country.

Numerous bunches of teal have been seen of evenings lately dropping down in the shallow feeding places about Cut-Off lake, and good shooting is not far ahead.

The wild rice crop up about Horseshoe lake has been an abundant one this season, and the chances are for a great duck flight this fall. Mallards are already straggling in.

The Collins gun company has received 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the sham battle during the G. A. R. reunion next week, also a handsome silk flag for one of the posts.

Leon Lozier, the sprint runner, left for San Francisco, yesterday morning, where he has several races to contest. Thence he goes to Australia to meet Bethune, Johnson and other celebrities.

Mr. John Hardin, of Penrose & Hardin's sporting goods house, held the championship of the state as a wing shot for two years. He is now fast getting back to his old form and will soon rank with the best in the country.

Mr. Ned Rothery, the sporting connoisseur, will have a trial "fly" with his young homing pigeons early in October. His old birds come from the best strain of carrier birds in the world, and the hen has a proud record.

H. A. Penrose, the crack shot and genial sporting caterer, is absent this week in the interior, circulating among old confreres of the dog and gun. He writes the BEE that the chicken crop is immense, and that the season is going to be a glorious one.

The next league games on the local grounds will be played next Saturday, Sunday and Monday, between the Omahas and the Hastings, and the boys intend to give them a farewell benefit in the shape of three straights.

On next Wednesday evening, during the fair, the Omaha Wheel club, will give a grand illuminated parade. All the cyclists of the city, club members or not, are invited to participate, as it is the desire of the club to get up as elaborate a display as possible. The club met last evening to perfect arrangements for the parade.

George Kay, secretary of the Omaha base ball club, is in receipt of a letter from Manager Hart, of Milwaukee, inquiring for his views of the new proposed western league to include the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Des Moines Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Kay thinks it will be the league of the country, next to the National and American associations, and says that no stone should be left unturned until the grand scheme is consummated.

A Kansas G. A. R. Badge.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., August 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—When the G. A. R. members of this city leave for St. Louis to attend the national encampment, each manly breast will be surmounted by a typical Kansas badge. It consists of a white metal bar, on which is a large grasshopper. From the bar, suspended from a scarlet ribbon, is a full-blown sunflower in brass, with the seeds black. On the ribbon, in gold, is the word "Kansas."

Creditors Refuse the Offer.

CHICAGO, August 30.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Maurice Rosenfeld & Co., brokers of the late clique in wheat, twenty-two of the 108 creditors were reported as refusing to accept Rosenfeld's offer of 25 cents on the dollar. Rosenfeld thereupon gave notice that, contrary to his original declarations, he would not insist upon the withdrawal of the Kershaw suit. He again reiterated his offer of 25 cents. The matter was taken under consideration.

I. O. O. F. Attention.

During fair and G. A. R. reunion we will make a special exhibit of all kinds of emblems and secret order jewels badges. Call and inspect our stock. Edholm & Akin.

DEMURRAGE REGULATIONS.

The New Order of Things to be Introduced by the Railroads To-day.

NO MORE FREIGHT BLOCKADES.

What Jobbers and Shippers in Omaha Think of It—Belief That it Will Expedite and Convenience Traffic.

The demurrage regulations which will go into effect September 1 on all the railroads centering here is not much of a hob-goblin to the business men. Indeed, with an amazing candor, they admit that circumstances are such that the roads are forced to the adoption of some such plans for their own protection. That this city has suffered repeatedly from a freight blockade, and the responsibility for it placed on the railroads, is a fact that cannot be gainsaid.

The charges of demurrage will go into effect September 1, and the charges will be imposed on all cars remaining loaded forty-eight hours after delivery. The business men, however, look at it without any apparent fear, and many of them frankly admit that the companies have been imposed upon time out of mind, and cannot be blamed for kicking now. The Howell lumber company comes in for a round share of abuse, and is charged with being the cause of the regulation. It is claimed that this company have had at one time as high as 300 cars in their yard at one time, many of them staying there for nearly sixty days. A reporter for the BEE called on a number of merchants and asked them for the facts of the case. Some were wary and refused to express themselves, while others talked freely, and with a singular unanimity admitted that they had imposed on the companies in the past, and would continue to do so if they could without cost themselves. A few were found who laid the entire blame for this using of cars for warehouses on the railroads and said the companies could not handle their freight consigned to this city.

J. A. Wakefield, said: "I can't blame the roads for adopting this course. Lumber men here have been in the habit of holding cars from thirty to sixty days; and our company has at times had as high as 400 cars in their yard at one time. Wise people tried to run their lumber yard on wheels and the company had just cause to kick. Agent McClintock, the coming commissioner of this demurrage bureau, damned this lumber company for not unloading cars, and damned the railroads for allowing them to use them at their own convenience. I have done the same thing, but I don't believe the blame is entirely on me. The company does not deliver cars as they are shipped. I have a capacity of unloading ten cars a day, and order my shipment with their arriving here in lots to suit my ability to unload them; but the railroads allow the cars to heap on the road and finally drop down on us with as many as seventy cars in one day, thereby blocking my tracks as well as their own.

Robert Easson, of Paxton, Gallagher & Co.—"Most demurrage charges are no more than right. Take for example the lumber and coal men; they get in a lot of cars here and let them lay around in the yards, taking up the switching room to such an extent that the other merchants cannot get their cars switched. This demurrage will not hurt the trade of Omaha. It will merely compel the lumber men to unload cars on arrival here and reload when they are ready to ship to interior points. Personally, we will not be affected by the rule. It will rather be a benefit to us, as we will unload cars so as switched. Most demurrage charges are customary in Chicago and other points. It is only right to do it, while it is an accommodation to the lumber men, it is an injustice to the other merchants and I am opposed to it.

McCord, Brady & Co.—We don't see why we should object to the railroads making such charges. They make a rate to deliver a car of freight here in Omaha, and when it arrives that road has a right to charge for the detention of its property. We never ask the roads to hold any cars for us. The trouble here is that we can't get the cars here. The roads claim the cause for this is their inability to get the cars in owing to the blockade of the yard facilities by parties refusing to unload cars.

W. A. L. Gibbon—There has been a great deal of trouble here in the Omaha yards caused by the lack of yard facilities of the Union Pacific road. They can't handle the freight they receive, and the Iowa lines are kicking at the detention of their cars. The right to charge demurrage has been questioned, but I think there is no question about the legal rights of the companies to do so. If we leave our goods in the cars after a reasonable time we are imposing upon the company by using their property as storeage warehouses. As a matter of fact, however, the merchants here I don't think have been doing that; they are too anxious to get their goods. The fault rests entirely with the Union Pacific road, which does the transfer business for the city, and have not the yard facilities to deliver the cars promptly, for I have known of cars sometimes being on the track here from one to two weeks before we can get them. This is a great inconvenience to every merchant having business of this character with the company. The company cannot collect demurrage under these circumstances, because freight is not delivered until it is at our door. This town has outgrown the capacity of its railroad facilities. That is the truth in a nutshell.

Jeff W. Bedford—This scheme of demurrage charges is criminal for the purpose of expediting the unloading of cars. It is right, because the companies have been imposed upon to a great extent. They claim that the coal and lumber merchants use their cars for warehouse purposes. But the truth is, it is the jobbers of other commodities that is doing it. Every large merchant here will be effected by it. It will decrease the commerce of Omaha fully 33 per cent.; it will increase the number of our employees, and competitive cities will reap the benefit. Cars are shipped to us in such irregularity that we cannot handle them promptly on arrival. This matter is a serious question, but we business men can stand it. It isn't ours, but the consumer's funeral. Yet it seems to me it will be impossible to enforce this rule. The lumber men will suffer the most, and the ywill test it in the courts. I am only carrying coal enough to supply the demand of customers.

A. L. Nieles, of D. M. Steele & Co.—I don't know but that it is simply justice for the roads to charge dimurrage. The roads have been imposed upon by the coal and lumber men. We never have any trouble in housing our goods within twenty-four hours after arrival. I doubt if the company can collect the charges after they are imposed, but that makes the charges none the less just. The liability of the company for the loss of goods by thieves and fire is admitted until the goods are taken from their cars, and I surely think they should be entitled to some sort of protection. We have no trouble with any of the roads and our relations have always been of a pleasant character.

Omaha Coal and Coke company—The companies claim the dealers have been using their cars as storehouses. We suppose they have been imposed upon to some extent, but we think they take exceptional cases and make a general rule of them. We suppose the lumber and coal men will have to stand the brunt of this thing, and have the responsibility put upon them. We think the dealers are inclined to act in harmony with the roads in expediting the unloading of cars, because we think it is going to work considerable hardship with us. It will so effect the jobbing business here that it will transfer that branch of the trade to distributing points east of us. Don't quote my name, for I am not disposed to be interviewed.

Louis Bradford—The organization of this bureau was caused by the holding of cars for an unreasonable time by the consignee. It is an outrage on the companies and the consequence is that the tracks are blocked. It will be better for all if we are compelled to unload cars in forty-eight hours after we get our cars. It will have no detrimental effect on the business of the city. I have now 135 cars somewhere around here, I would unload them if they were convenient.

This Morning's Session.

The attendance at the conference yesterday morning was quite large. The absence of many of those who had been assigned to read papers caused several changes in the programme. Dr. Taylor of New, York, who was president of a convention in that state composed of all the county superintendents of the poor in New York and was at that convention elected a delegate to this conference, made a detailed statement of the workings of the convention. It consisted principally of recommendations as to sanitary regulations about poor houses, supplying them with water, etc.

F. M. Powell, M. D., of Glenwood, Ia., read a paper titled "Note on the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children."

In this paper the various types of defective mentality were specified and defined. The differences between idiocy, imbecility and demenlia were stated. The superintendents of American institutions for feeble minded persons, in their session of 1878, submitted the following: "Idiocy and imbecility are conditions in which there is a want of natural or harmonious development of the mental, acting and moral powers of the individual affected, usually associated with some visible defect or infirmity of the physical organization, or with functional anomalies, expressed in various forms and degrees of disordered vital action. There is frequently defect or absence of one or more of the special senses, always irregular or uncertain volition and dullness or sensibility and perception. The term 'feeble minded' is sanctioned by modern usage, it being much more acceptable to parents and friends of the afflicted. It has only been in the present century that an active measure was instituted to care for this unfortunate class of humanity. Their lot before that time was one of misery, want and loneliness. In the organic laws of regulating schools in Massachusetts and New York, epileptics, paralytics and others properly belonging to the asylum wards; explicity avoiding custodial charges, so prominently considered in our institutions to-day. It is due to the pioneer workers that they be be credited with early recognizing the claims of the non-improvables as indicated by some of their earlier reports.

The numbers of this large army of dependents as indicated by the census of the United States in 1880, was 76,895, of which 2,429 were in training schools, 1,141 in hospitals for the insane, 5,429 in alms houses, 241 in benevolent institutions, and 41 in jails, leaving a remainder of 67,200 at home, or in private care. In the care of dependent children, education is the chief consideration. In all institutions, pupils are being taught the elementary branches of the English language, with a fair show of success. Physical training forms the basis of all well directed efforts for the education of idiots. For this reason gymnastic and kindergarten exercises enter largely into training schools, not so much for physical benefits as a means of mental discipline. Through this medium the most valued attention and imitation lessons are impressed. Numerous devices are used to cure the lack of power of attention, so marked in this class. Mechanical means constitute a reliable factor for developing the senses, the simplest kind of labor with many, are valuable lessons in fixing the attention and inculcating will power over the defective nervous organizations so uniformly present. Numerous "psycological puzzles" were described, who are living in institutions for the feeble minded.

"If we would aid in restoring the lost harmonies of the universe, we must seek for ourselves and our children that uniform culture of the whole being in its true nature, physical, mental, and moral, which in its completeness shall conform to the lines of perfect symmetry without excrescence or depression. When every man and woman secures such culture, transmitting it to their seed after them, there will be no further need of hospitals for bodily or mental diseases or prisons for moral offenders."

Afternoon Session.

The attendance at the afternoon session was not large, but the exercises were of an interesting character. Promptly at 2 o'clock President Giles called the meeting to order and introduced Prof. A. O. Wright, chairman of the committee on penal and reformatory institutions. He explained that three papers were expected to be read under this head, one by J. W. McClaughrey, warden of Joliet penitentiary, but he is also president of the Illinois Veterans' association, which is now in session, and he is in attendance. His paper was on Registration of professional criminals. Recently the wardens of the various state penitentiaries held a convention in Detroit and Mr. Claughrey was elected the national president of an association then formed, for the purpose of keeping a list of professional criminals, that they may be known from the occasional or accidental ones.

Another paper on "The Prison Contract System from the Manufacturer's Standpoint," by W. T. Lewis, of Wisconsin, president National Anti-convict Contract association. Why he did not attend is not known. The third paper is by Colonel F. J. Reis, chief of police of Milwaukee, on "The Police System of Milwaukee, Wis."

Rev. Hill, of Oregon, was then introduced, and he read the last mentioned paper, which was chiefly devoted to the civil service system of conducting police affairs, eliminating politics.

William H. Murray, of St. Paul, vigorously protested against the methods of conducting the business of the conference. Too much time was taken up with reading papers, and more than half of those who were listening were unable to understand what was being read. Many members would like to discuss and criticise the papers, but had not the nerve, especially the ladies, to stand up unprepared and argue against the few who prepared the papers and appeared to do all the talking at the conference. He favored the printing of all papers in advance, distributing them among the delegates and thus avoid the loss of time in reading them. Their titles simply need be read. He said there was a fine convention last year, it had fallen off one-half this year and next year the few who were doing all the talking might find themselves alone at Buffalo.

Mr. Sanborn heartily endorsed Mr. Murray's remarks and asked that they be embodied in a resolution and submitted to the conference.

Mr. Wheeler, a member of the state board of Michigan, discoursed on "Indeterminate Sentences." That is where a person is convicted of a crime and sent to prison there to remain until some power pardons him or he dies. He favored the adoption of such a policy toward incorrigible criminals who appear to secure their release only to commit crime anew.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wines a conversational meeting was held, talks being limited to five minutes and any one allowed to ask such questions as were deemed proper.

General Brinkerhoff stated that such a system as absolute indeterminate sentences was not practiced at any place in the United States, though, in a modified form it was recognized in Elmira, N. Y., and in Ohio.

Mr. Hunting favored the legislative adoption of this kind of sentences.

Rev. Mr. Tate was opposed to it, especially where the convict labor contract system was organized, as in Nebraska, on account of the degradation to convicts and the cupidity of wardens and others in power, who would never release a good workman or skilled mechanic, if once released.

Several others participated in the discussion.

The committee on organization reported as follows:

President, Charles S. Hoyte, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. George D. Gillespie, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rt. Rev. John Ireland, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. A. G. Byers, Columbus, O.; Rabbi S. Sonnenehien, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, Amherst Mass.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. H. H. Hart, St. Paul, Minn.; Lucius C. Storrs, Lansing, Mich.; Nathanial S. Rosenan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles E. Faulkner, Salma, Kan.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. H. H. Giles, Madison, Wis.; Hon. W. P. Letchworth, Partageville, N. Y.; Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. B. Sanborn, treasurer, Boston, Mass.

The various committees were also appointed for the ensuing year.

Last Night's Session.

A large gathering assembled in the opera house last night to hear the closing exercises. Some formal business matters were attended to. Charles E. Kellogg, of New York, read the report an the organization of charities.

Secretary Hart called the attention of the conference to the National record, also to the annually published report of the conference, which is sold at $1.50 per copy, bound in cloth. Rev. Dr. Wines read a paper written by Mrs. Charles R. Lewis, of New York. Various other papers were read, and short discussions had on various topics connected with the conference.

Rev. Mr. Gillespie subscribed fifty copies of the National Record.

Mrs. General Wolverton addressed the conference on the benefits of a friendly visiting committee. Also the value of teaching saving habits and the art of keeping out of debt. A paper by Mrs. James J. Putnam, of Boston, on friendly visiting was then read, also a paper by Mrs. E. B. Smith, secretary of the associated charities of Boston, on the same theme. President Giles then closed the conference declaring its labors at an end. A member offered a resolution thanking Governor Thayer, Mayor Broatch, Judge Thurston, Edward Rosewater, the board of trade, Omaha's citizens generally, Rev. Gillespie, Mrs. Dinsmore, Mayor Sawyer and officials of Lincoln and members of the Glee club and all others who had contributed to the comfort of the conference. The conference then adjourned to meet a year hence in Buffalo, N. Y.

Notes.

The next conference will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

Dean Hart is a silent but very attentive listener to the proceedings.

Colonel Chase this morning apologized for the thin attendance. It is attributed to the fact that a great many did not know that the proceedings were free for all.

The conference meets to-night at half-past 7 sharp. The public generally is invited to attend.

This will be the last night of the conference and the subject of "Charities and Corrections" will be discussed. As there are some of the most eloquent ministers in the country present an interesting discussion will be held.

She has the complexion of a Peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion powder did it. Sold by all druggists.

A Misguided Young Man.

Earl W. Perry, a young man formerly in the employ of Hill & Young, was brought back to Omaha yesterday by Constable Edgerton from Des Moines, Ia., to answer to the charge of embezzling $35 from his employers.

Perry is about twenty-six years old and previously bore an exemplary character. Yesterday when handed over to the sheriff he broke down and wept bitterly. Later in the day he was released for the district court on $500 bail.

Pimples, boils, and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Personal Paragraphs.

R. S. Berlin has returned from the east.

Miss Lillie Bruner, of Sedalia, Mo., is the guest of the family of J. S. Wood.

Modjeska and her husband, Count Bozenta, leave for Colorado Springs to-day.

Mrs. Thomas Swobe returned from Garfield springs, near Salt Lake, yesterday.

C. F. Daley and wife returned last evening from their two weeks' visit at their old home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

N. J. O'Neil, press agent for Doris & Colvin's circus, which appears here September 22, arrived in the city last night.

Edmond T. Dooley, superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society of San Francisco, Cal., is registered at the hotel Barker.

Miss Nettie Wood arrived last evening from Des Moines, Ia., where she has been visiting with her uncle, Rev. Van Antwerp.

Theodore Harris, one of the wealthiest rachmen of California, and wife, passed through the city yesterday on their way to Europe.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Annie Cohn to Mr. Wolf Cohn, both of this city, at Metropolitan hall Sunday evening.

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.

Miss Nellie O'Meara, daughter of Hon. T. J. O'Meara, of Davenport, Ia., who has been on a two months' visit to her cousin, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, of this city, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burket and Mr. James M. Haskell and daughter, Miss Annie E. Haskell, have returned from a six months' pleasure trip at the principal seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast.

Miss Nettie Pritchard, who has been a popular teacher in the county school of District 53, ever since the district was established, left for the Normal school at Peru, Neb., yesterday. She will be absent a year.

Hon. J. H. Mickey, of Osceola, Neb., and Capt. W. G. Templeton, of this city, left over the Wabash yesterday, to be present at a reunion of the survivors of the Eighth Iowa cavalry, of which they were members, to be held at Clarinda, Iowa, August 31 and September 1.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.

A DONNYBROOKE EPISODE.

Jerry O'Grady, Officers Jimmie Brady and Pat Horrigan and "Reddy" McCrea

HAVE A MIDNIGHT BATTLE,

The "Divil's Own Time" on Eleventh Street Last Night and an Ex-Peeler's Exciting Trip to the Booby-Hatch.

A Small Riot.

There was a pleasant party in Harry Hagan's shebeen, at the corner of the alley on Eleventh street, between Farnam and Harney streets, last night, and the ruby flowed in unruffled currents as the guests held their surcingles up to the bar and quaffed the landlord's eternal good health. About midnight the wine ran out, and Hagan, anxious to keep up the prosperous tide of trade that had struck his place, deputized one of the revelers to run down the alley to Pat Desmond's and have the demi-john loaded with some of "the best." The individual accepting this little commission was "Reddy" McCrea, a gent with short cropped, tinted locks, amiable temper and cultured thumping capacity. "Reddy" seized the demi-john, slipped out of the back door and put off down the alley in a hurry. Scarce three jumps had he taken when a voice in front of him broke out with a distinct, "Halt, who goes that?"

"Who goes that, indeed and it's your affair to find out," rejoined Reddy not the least dismayed and running on with an effort to pass the obstruction with a voice.

"Halt, I say," came the cautionary summons again, this time in quivering tones, "I'm an officer of the la' and will take yez in, sure, ef yez don't tell me yer name an' ockipashun."

"Well, you can't get action any too quick," defiantly retorted Reddy, dropping the demi-john and reaching out into the dark.

His hand fell on the person of Police Officer Jimmie Brady and the next instant found the two men at it, cudgel and stave, cleaver and axe, with Reddy winning a steady advantage. They fought up the alley and down again until they stumbled out on Eleventh street and into the light shed by a friendly lamp post. On the opposite side of the street, seated on the front piazza of the Emmett house, was ex-Officer Jerry O'Grady, smoking pensively as he thought "d— it" of Chief Seavey and the 'fell commission. His quick eye caught the trouble at this stage, and recognizing his former comrade in distress, he bounded to the rescue.

"Howld on wid both two of yer hands, Jimmie Brady till I jine yez," he shouted encouragingly, and the struggling Brady lifted his bulging eyes in thanks as he caught Reddy's thumb in his teeth, and shifted grips on his throat.

Simultaneously, co-incidently, or at the same time, which is better, another party was repairing to the scene in seven-league boots. It was Patsy Horrigan, the detective, who had just thrown up a rough shadow on burglarious looking gentleman who turned out to be a reporter, and was standing at the Farnam street corner chewing a toothpick and thinking up clews. He, too, saw the battle and gallantly galloped to the relief. It is a curious fact that Patsy and Jerry are brothers-in-law and maybe that's why things happened as they did.

"Keep your hands off that prisoner, Jerry O'Grady," was Horrigan's first remark as on reaching the scene he beheld his relative trying to pull Reddy off of Brady's frame.

Now this was more than O'Grady, for the honest heart of him, could bear. so he left Brady to Reddy's savage attentions and addressed himself with violence to Horrigan. A moment later the detective was spilled over the cobble pavement of the alley with a rap on the jaw from his brother-in-law's gnarled and knotted fist.

"Ye will, Paddy Fresh, will yez? Ye'll monkey wid a life-sized gentleman," yelled O'Grady, cutting a wing-step, with his dukes in position, as Horrigan slowly and painfully put himself together and tested his bones as he rose.

Horrigan made no reply but limped away with a threatening shake at which O'Grady gave him the "Ha, ha;" and "The terrier afraid of a rat," and such sorts of offensive gibes.

Meanwhile Reddy had finished his business with Brady and made his escape. With many an oath and stifled groan Brady limped off with Horrigan, leaving O'Grady in undisputed possession of the alley.

"Now, it'll be the likes of Paddy Horrigan to come back here wid a posse come-and-take-us of police. Will Jerry O'Grady be arrested? Naw, not in a thousand years," and Jerry thus soliloquizing armed himself with a dray pin and took his stand in front of the Emmett house.

He was right in his surmise that Horrigan would return, and with plenty of backing, for barely a minute had passed when the patrol dashed up and out leaped the detective, Captain Green and three officers.

"Stand back! What does yez want?" challenged O'Grady as the party advanced upon him.

"We want you, O'Grady," returned Captain Green in firm, determined tones.

"Then come and take me."

That is precisely what they did but not until after a fight which in point of brutal stubbornness overtops the Sunday prize-mill as the mountain outrises the sand hill. The clubbing to which O'Grady was submitted was terrible. His face and scalp were cut to pieces as the four policemen dealt him blow after blow, his own weapon had been snatched from his hands, the blood drenched his clothing, he roared and shrieked with rage and pain and fell at last on his knees. Then into the patrol wagon he was thrown, where regaining strength to struggle again he was tramped under foot and choked into submission. In this disgusting, almost appalling, condition, Jerry O'Grady, once a well accredited officer of the force, was thrown into a cell of the station and shortly sunk into coma or sleep, it mattered little.

These events created the greatest excitement among the police and a dilligent search, so far ineffectual, was made for Reddy.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

FLINT, Mich., August 30.—While the farm hands were threshing on the farm of Lyman Curtis, five miles east of this city, to-day, a grain stack caught fire, and while three men were fighting the fire the steam boiler exploded, killing Daniel Steegar and seriously injuring two men and three young ladies who were assisting. The barns with the entire crop of the season will probably be destroyed.

Mendelssohn & Lawrie, architects. D L. Shane, superintendent.

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DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Bold Thieves Steal $800 Worth of Jewelry Yesterday.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon two unknown sneak thieves entered the jewelry store of William Neve, No. 604 South Tenth street, and succeeded in bagging about $800 worth of goods. The room to the rear of the store is occupied as an office by Judge Brandes, and both he and Neve were away at dinner at the time of the theft. The judge had forgotten to fasten the window in the rear of his office, and it was through this that the thieves effected their entrance. The trays in the show cases were carried back into the office and stripped of most of their contents. Among a number of watches taken was a fine chronometer worth $200. Besides this there were twelve gold and filled watch cases, besides fifty-six solid gold rings. In their haste the thieves left a few rings in the trays. To avoid being seen by the workingmen in Jergensen's cigar store the thieves clambered over the coal shed instead of going around it. They were observed by some of the employes of Krug's brewery as they jumped from the coal shed and ran towards Eleventh street, and the only description the workmen could give of them is that one had on a dark and the other a light coat. From about 10.30 up to the time of the robbery three men, two of whom answer the description, were engaged in playing pool in Krug's beer hall, the back exit of which opens on the rear of Neve's store. These men disappeared about the time the burglary was committed and were later seen taking the train for Iowa.

SUNDAY BUSINESS.

Startling Invocation of an Old Law by Omaha Clothiers.

The Clothing Salesmen's association, through its attorney, W. J. Connell, filed information yesterday, against M. Goldsmith, Harris & Son, Edward Olsen, D. Altman and Julius Bambergers for selling clothing on Sunday. The action was instituted on an old territorial law that drifted into the state code when Nebraska was admitted to the sisterhood of states. An effort was never but once made to enforce the law, and that was under the old territorial government, and during the mayorality of J. M. Kellum. In those days Omaha had but one barber, and two butcher shops. The second Sunday the law was in force the barber became disgusted and removed to Council Bluffs, and the men of Omaha had to go over there to get shaved, or wait for the boat to come up from St. Joe. That week the two butchers held a consultation and concluded to sell no beef during week days unless allowed to do so, also, on Sunday. Mayor Hellman was obdurate, and waged his war for about three months. Then the citizens rose and, at a mass meeting held in an old frame building that stood about where the B. & M. headquarters now are, ordered the mayor to "strike colors or ride out of town."

No warrants have been issued for the arrest of the parties complained of yesterday.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Local rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, generally cooler.

For Iowa: Local showers, preceded by fair weather in eastern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable, cooler in western portion, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

For Central and Eastern Dakota: Local rains, generally cooler, variable winds shifting to northwesterly.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

BEHOLD, "Sweet Sixteen," who romps in the orchard, over the meadows, rides on the seabeach, rambles over the mountains and enjoys all the lively outdoor games and sports, yet her Face, Neck, Arms and Hands are perfect pictures of Beauty, which she preserves by using

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm

for the Complexion. It makes a lady of 40 appear but 20. 'Tis a Harmless Liquid, applied instantly. Can't be Detected. Abates the ill effects of Hot, Dry, Windy Weather. Does away with Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Tetter and every Skin Blemish. Wonderfully Refreshing. Take it with you to the Seashore and Mountains.

W&C "Lock Clasp" Corsets

WILL NOT UNHOOK WHILE BEING WORN. Every lady who desires perfection in style and form should wear them. Manufactured only by the WORCESTER CORSET COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., and 318 Market street, Chicago

TIMELY ADVICE.

Unheeded May Cause Any Amount of Trouble.

More Important Testimony Voluntarily Offered by One Who Has Been Through the Mill.

MR. W. G. HENSHAW.

"For the last sixteen years," said Mr. W. G. Henshaw, who was city lamplighter for a number of years and is now employed by the Barber Asphalt Paving company, to the reporter, "I have had an uphill time in order to keep at my work. While a boy and living at my father's country residence on Long Island Sound, New York, I made a practice of going in swimming from ten to twenty times a day when the weather was suitable, by this means I developed catarrh in its worst form. My throat and head was stopped up at times. I coughed and hawked up phlegm, had to blow my nose constantly, I had a constant dull feeling in my head, roaring in the ears, then I got deaf gradually but so surely that

I BECAME MUCH ALARMED.

This was not all. I found that I talked through my nose, and at night I could not breathe through my nostrils at all. I saw a doctor and he told me I had a tumor growing in my nose caused by the catarrh, which he called a polypus. I tried all manner of remedies to no avail, and when six weeks ago I caught a fresh cold, which caused the catarrh to go down on my lungs, my condition was not only annoying, but greatly alarmed my wife. Why, sir, I felt at times like choking, then I coughed so much I could not sleep at night. I would have violent spells of coughing which would cause me to vomit