close and exciting. The radical menopoly members, under the delusive cry of "a soldier candidate," will probably present the name of Pete Ste-phens, of Clarinda, but he has no possible show of election. His nomination would wreck the party in this state and probably cause a boit in the caucus. The more concause a boit in the caucus. The more conservative members will favor the re-election of James F. Wilson, and the radical anti-monopolists, under the lead of Finn, of Taylor, will likely support Judge Reed. Many prophesied that Finn would be beaten at the olls owing to his radical anti-monopoly rec-d, but he has led his ticket handsomely in his district and carries it by fully 1,000 ma-In Polk county the contest was ex-bitter on legislative candidates. The railroads, insurance companies and other cor-porations furnished unlimited boodle to elect the independent ticket, and it was dispensed with a lavish hand. A. B. Cummins, the Rock Island attorney, succeeded in pulling through by some 200 majority, but the combine through by some were unable to defeat Hon. J. G. Berryhill, the gallant anti monopoly leader of the last house. His record drew to his support bun-

house. His record drew to his support hundreds of democratic farmers who could not swallow the railroad candidates.

In Clark township, the Egypt of Polk county, where the democrats have usually had about one hundred majority, Mr. Berry-had about one hundred majority to yote. hill leads the democratic ticket by ten votes. The republicans lose eight legislative districts and gain ten. The candidates defeated tricts and gain ten. The candidates defeated in these districts are in most cases well known corporation cappers, and owe their defeat to the influence of the farmers alliance. In Worth county, E. S. Butler, a corporation lawyer, is badly defeated by J. M. Slosson, running on an independent ticket as a farmer candidate. J. G. Berryhill, of Polk county, will understandly be smaller of the county, will undoubtedly be speaker of the house, unless he positively declines to accept the position, which is not probable.

#### LIVING A DUAL LIFE. A Cincinnati Man's Death Brings to

Light a Strange Chapter. DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.-Last Tuesday Samuel C. Tatum, of Cincinnati, died at the family residence, in Avondale, an aristocratic suburb. Tatum was but thirty years of age, but was reputed being worth a million at least. He was peculiar in many ways, and by his friends was considered a woman-hater. Since his death a strange woman has been seen about the mansion, and it is now learned that the first appeared there after Mr. Tatum's death and demanded to see her husband. She showed a marriage certificate that was issued to Samuel C. Tatum and Marie Frances Emonini, on July 5, 1885, and was admitted as the wife of the deceased. • Learning that the lady came from this city, an investigation was made here. It was found that she was the daughter of poor but respectable parents. Four years ago she went to Cincinnati where she entered a hos-pital to die, from the effects of a tumor. Here she first saw Samuel Tatum, and it was the old story of acquaintance, love and marriage, all of which was secretly accomplished. They were married in Cincinnati under the fictiti-ous names of Herbert Luiton and Fannie thresher. The young lady's parents never knew their son-in-law by any other name. However, the young wife induced him to remarry her by his and her right names, and to do this they went to Buffalo, N. Y., where on July 5, 1885, they were married under their

July 5, 1885, they were married under their proper names. They returned to Cincinnati, where they have since been living, but still under the name of Luiton. The husband of course carried on the dual role of Herbert Luiton and Samuel Tatum.

The couple have visited the Emonini family in this city, but they never knew their son-inlaw by any other name than Luiton until after his death, when the mother of the young wife received a letter from her daughter explaining the above facts. The Tatums ter explaining the above facts. The Tatums have received the wife into their family, and she is now with them in Avondale. The she is now with them in Avondale couple have had a child, which, however, lived but a few months. The affair has created a good deal of sensation in Cincinnati Mrs. Emonini, the mother of the young woman, showed your correspondent a picture of the couple scated on a rustic bench, taken on the day of their marriage.

Chicago's Fat Stock Show. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-Prizes were offered at the fat stock show to-day for the best carcasses, and over twenty steers were slain and their carcasses slung on hooks for examination by judges. The poultry department is unusually attractive this year. The entire gallery is filled with fowls. Over one thousand chickens are on exhibition. In one coop an incubator's breed of 400 chickens was to be seen. About half the little fellows were light Brahmas, while the rest were black Spanish. Heavy draft horses were exhibited early in the day and premiums awarded. In the afternoon saddle horses and colts were shown, and in the evening fancy carriage horses were driven out for display.

# Steamship Arrivals.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov.14.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Arrived-The Manitoban from

NEW YORK, Nov, 14.-Arrived-The Fulda, from Bremen; the Egypt, from Liverpool; the Pennsylvania, from Liverpool; the Rhoetia, from Hamburg; the Furnessia, om Glasgow. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14. Arrived—The Bul-LIVERPOOL.

garian, from Hoston. GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—Arrived—The State of Indiana, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—Arrived—The
Westernland, from New York for Antwerp;
the Werra, from New York for Bremen.

#### Refused to Release Him. St. Louis, Nov. 14.-C. C. Crecilius, cashler

of the Fifth National bank, to-day made an application in the United States court to be released from custody on his own recognizance on the second charge by Examiner Forman. Crecilius was released Friday on \$15,000 bail and that night was arrested on another charge. Bank Examiner Forman says that he will have him arrested each time he secures his release. The judge refused to grant the release pending the action of the grand jucy which now has the case under advisement.

#### Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Fair weather, cooler in

western portion, warmer, followed by cooler in eastern portion, light variable winds, generally from south to west. For Iowa: Fair weather, warmer, followed by a slight fall in temperature, light to fresh winds, generally westerly. For Eastern Dakota: Colder, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

#### Buried By an Embankment. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.-A number of boys were this morning playing on an embankment in a vacant lot at Indiana avenue

and Orianna street, when a huge bank of earth caved in and instan'ly killed two of them aged nine and eleven. Two or three others were injured. Ohio Miners Get an Advance. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 14 .- At a meeting of

## the joint arbitration board of the national federation of miners and operators it was decided to pay a 5 cents' advance per ton for mining, to take effect from November 1 and

A Swindling Pool Clerk. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- The pool-selling firm of Fredenheimer & Co. has discovered that they have been systematically robbed by a clerk named S. T. Fredenheimer by means of fraudulent tickets. The losses are esti-

# mated at \$5,000.

continue to May 1, 1888.

Death In a Saloon. MONTREAL, Nov. 14 .- Two men under the influence of liquor entered a saloon to-night and commenced shooting indiscriminately at the inmates. Three men were fatally in-jured. The miscreants escaped.

# Chicago After the Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- E. M. Phelps, chair man of the democratic state central committee of Illinois, to-day appointed a committee to make arrangements to insure, if possible, the selection of Chicago as the place for hold-ing the next democratic national convention.

# Withdrawal of the Wabash.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-Receiver McNuita, of the Wabash railroad, gave notice to-day of the withdrawal of his line from the Chicago and St. Louis passenger agreement. The general opinion is that the trouble will drift into a rate war between Chicago and St. Louis

## BASE BALL RULES CHANGED.

The League and American Association Make Important Alterations. PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.- The committee of the National League and American association on revising the rules announce the fol-

lowing changes:

Rule 22, section 2, referring to score cards has been amended so that any contemplated change in teams after the publication of the card, must be submitted to the umpire for

Rule 47 has been changed; If on third trike the ball hits the person or clothing of the batsman he is declared out; also after two strikes has been called, if the batsman attempts to make a foul hit, he shall be out.
Rule 4 has been changed from four strikes

and five balls to three strikes and five balls.

The rule allowing a base hit on five balls has been abolished, but five balls will still be considered a factor in earned runs. Base on balls will be credited against the pitcher in the error column.

Rule 50, section 4, has been amended al-

lowing the runner to take a base if the ball hits the umpire. If a ball struck by the batsman hits the base runner after an attempt has been made to field it, the runner shall not be declared out. If the base runner knocks down or runs into the fielder he

Eastern and Western League Scheme. PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—From some of the base ball magnates in the city it was learned this evening that the project of changing the present organizations into an eastern and western league is being seriously considered. One manager said: "The interstate law has made long trips of clubs so expensive that there is no money left. The expenses of transportation must be cut down and rearrangement is the only way it can be done. The scheme is to have each league consist of eight clubs. The eastern would consist of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hostor, New York, Pittsburg and others. The Western would be Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleverand, Detroit and Milwankee or Buffalo. Nothing definite has yet been de-

cided upon, however.
President Day, of the New York club, said that the brotherhood of players would be given a hearing at the annual meeting on Wednesday, merely to see what it means. If convinced that it will jeopardize the interests of the National league they will have nothing to do with it.

# Clow and Glover Fight a Draw.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14 .- The fifteenround glove contest between John P. Clow, of Denver, and Frank Glover, of Chicago, was declared a draw. Clow evidently had the best of the fight, however, when time was called. Both men were in good con-

#### Kentucky's Blooded Horse Sale. LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 14.-Easton's Kentucky horse sales opened here to-day. The

sale was very successful. Sixty-nine head were disposed of, bringing \$46,980. They comprised theroughbred stallions, brood mares, yearlings, two and one-year-olds, among which was the imported stallion Ros-sington, by Doneaster, dam Lily Agnes, which was sold to F. B. Harper, of Midway which was sold to F. B. Harper, of Midway, Ky., for \$12,000. Ressington is perhaps the most highly bred race-horse that has ever been imported. His sire, Doncaster, was the sire of Bendor, sire of Ounond, while both were from the same dam.

#### Curcago, Noe. 14.—The visible supply of grain November 12, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as Wheat......37,254,000 Corn 7,072,000 Outs 6,609,000

The Visible Supply Statement.

Rye. 275,000 Barley 3,215,000 Mexican Bandits Captured.

# BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Nov. 14.-Three noted

bandits who in October captured Sennor Barreo, a wealthy ranchman, have been captured by the Mexican police.

## The African Ivory Trade.

A correspondent of Das Handels-Mu-seum of Vienna says that for centuries Zanzibar was the chief mart of ivory, which was formerly brought partly from the interior. But with the increased consumption and value of that article, elephants are being exterminated and have to be sought far away in the interior to the west of Tanganyika and northwest of Victoria Nyanza. The chief trading center in the interior is Tabara, in Myamwesi, where various caravan routes meet. The practice at present is for Indian traders to equip a earavan in Zanzibar and place it in charge of an experienced and trustworthy Arab, who takes it from Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, to Taqara. II he finds enough ivory there he exchanges goods which he has brought for the purpose, and starts on the return jourbut, as a rule, the caravan has to go further, and by the information he receives from returning caravans the conductor judges where he can go with most chance of speedy success. quantities of ivory are usually in the hands of native chiefs, with whom it is a kind of treasure, and sometimes, it is said, the Arab conductors, who are usually accompanied by well-armed escorts, will make war on a chief, seize his ivory, and sell his people into slavery. If force cannot be used, the trader must patiently purchase small quantities from time to time as occasion arises, and sometimes he is forced to wait for years in the interior before he can part with all his merchandise and obtain his loads of ivory. The greater part of the ivory arrives in Zanzi-bar in July and August; the Indian merchants go to Bagmoyo to meet their conductors, and then a settlement takes place. The cost of the caravan, with 15 per cent per annum, is charged to the Arab, the Indian takes the ivory sells it on account of the Arab, and pays the latter the balance. Arrived in Zanzibar, the ivory is either sent by the Indian merchants direct to Bombay or to London, or it is sold to Hamburg or American merchants on the spot. trade, therefore, is wholly in the hands of Indian merchants; but the advantage of having agents of European merchants in Tabara to purchase ivory systematically and forward it to the coast has been discussed in Zanzibar and one Hamburg firm there decided to try

it. A caravan under two Ger-mans was despatched to Tabara, where one was to remain to establish a branch, while the other pushed on to Uganda, so as to be able to pur chase at first hand. One died soon af terwards, and the other fell ill and was forced to return. The close connection between the ivory and the slave trade in the interior must always act as a hindrance to European trading at first hand in ivory. The Arabs usually transport the ivory to the coast by means of natives whom they have enslaved or purchased at very low prices, and then can sell the latter on the coast at a profit of \$10 a head. European trrders, on the other hand, must pay the searces \$5 a month and an arm's length of cotton stuff per day. No statistics exist respecting the annual export from Zanibar, but the writer is convinced that for ten years past it has been pretty regular. In the past thirty-five years the price has trebled. About 1840 ivory cost \$1 a pound. New it costs \$3. Large tusks, weighing 150 lbs. to 190 lbs., are much rarer than they were ten years since, and the number of smaller tusks has greatly increased. Zanibar ivory stands higher in the market than that from Abyssinia, Egypt, or the west The export from Mozambique and the north and south Somail coasts is comparatively small. The best ivory is used for the manufacture of billiard

balls; the inferior sorts are converted

into knife-handles and ornaments.

# BLASTED HOPES AND SUICIDE

An Omaha Student Puts a Bullet Through His Brains.

HE REPROACHED HIS PARENTS.

Unkind Words From Home and an Illicit Amour the Cause-His Last Request-Thieves Captured.

#### A Sad Snielde.

About 7 o'clock last evening when R. G. Milligan, a student at the Omaha Business college, went into his room at 1411 Howard street, he found his room-mate and fellowstudent. Joseph J. Steener, lying on the floor. On lighting a lamp Milligan was almost frozen with horror at the fearful sight that presented itself. His late companion was stretched out dead, with his features ghastly and distorted, and his brains and blood dripping from a wound over the right temple. He lay in front of the mirror, and by his side was found a thirty-eight-calibre revolver with two cartridges exploded. About this time another one of the students. William G. Stadelman, came up, and both boys, horrorstricken with the sight, rushed from the

The coroner was summoned, and an examtion of the body showed that Steguer had been dead probably over an hour. The news spread among the friends and fellow students of the suicide, and a large number of them hurried to the scene unable to be lieve the report. Only a few hours before they had seen him apparently as buoyant as ever. One of them remembered that he had said that he would have to stop going to school on account of lack of means. He had told another that yesterday was his last day at school, but the hearer never dreamed the

full meaning of his words. Stegner was a young man of about twentytwo and has been endeavoring to educate himself. He lived near Avoca, in this state, but it is said that things at home had been made very disagreeable for him by his step-father, Charles Strabel, who had done all in his power to stifle the ambition of the young Over a year ago Joseph left home to to Omaha, and six weeks ago he entered the business college here. His spare time he spent in waiting in Stewart's restaur ant, at No. 421 South Eleventh street, and the ant, at No. 421 South Eleventh street, and the proprietor speaks of him in the highest terms. Young Stegner had entered the school with the expectation of securing some \$300 or \$400 which he had loaned his stepfather, but he was unsuccessful in collecting it and determined to pursue his studies anyway, by working outside of school studies anyway, by working outside of school hours. He had been encouraged by Prof. M. G. Rohrbaugh, president of the college, who was greatly pleased with the progress Steg-ner was making and had even offered to loan

him money. Yesterday Stegner received a letter from home in which he was refused the money he had loaned his stepfather. He sat down and wrote the letter herewith given as a reply, and after sealing and addressing it to his mother left it on the table. The letter is in German, and the translation of it here given shows the cause of the suicide:

Onaha, Neb., Nov. 14.—Dear mother: I just received your discouraging letter, and my hand is shaking so on account of some unmy hand is shaking so on account of some un-expected news that I am almost unable to write. Oh, dear mother I never expected this. How little do you understand me, if you only knew what is before me, and how honest my intention was, you would certainly not have written as you did. You say that your husband declares my letter to be nothing but lies, and you child the for acking for my but lies; and you chide me for asking for my hard-earned money. That may be all well, May God forgive you and me. My whole future is based on this thing. And besides this you take me for a real fool for refusing me as you have. Dear mother, you said to me I should never bring any shame on your head, only once shall I ever shame you, and then you shall never suffer another sorrow on my account, as God is my witness. Dear mother, I will not make any complaints against you, because if you reflect you will forgive me freely. I had no father with whom I could converse and talk about my future. I have done the best I could for myself, and what I have tried to do towards elevating myself you have on-posed. Your husband, you know, always hated me, and he is mainly instrumental in bringing this trouble, and he will have to answer for the consequence. Dear mother, how can you take such a position against med I am distressed and hardly know what I am writing. Dear mother and dear Gretchen, you sweet little sister, when you read this I will be no more. Oh, how I wish that I could see you and give you a good bye kiss. For the first time in years the hot tears are running down my cheeks. To think that I have to leave my mother, my sweet hearted little sister without a kiss. This is dreadful, but God wills it thus. Oh, little sister, I meant well with you in my heart, had I only succeeded with my intentions to establish

myself in business.

Dear mother, one thing I would lay on your heart. O, mother, do this for me, and I your heart. O, mother, do this for me, and I will thank you when we shall meet in another world. And I would beg father to do the same favor for me. I forgive you all. A brave, unfortunate German girl is with child by me. Oh, mother, take care of her is my last wish before I die. I meant well with her, and had I been in right circumstances, she never should suffer. I had bright prosects for the future, but now Lean do nothing pects for the future, but now I can do nothing for her. For me there is no hope in this life for her. For me there is no hope in this life. May God have mercy on me, and, dear mother, take the girl to your home, when the time comes for her to be delivered of her child. It will be some time in May next. Care for her because she has no home. Remember what you do for her Remember what you do for her will be done for me. Mother, this is my last request. Write to her as soon as you can, otherwise you might not find her, as she is very shy. God will reward you for your deed. The address is Miss Mary ———, — street, Lincoln, Neb. Dear mother, I have nothing more to say. Forgive me for this deed, as I forgive you, and so will God. May God care for and protect you, and for give us all. Your loving Joseph. give us all. give us all.

The remains of the young man were taken to the morgue, and his mother apprised by telegraph of his death. The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

# THIEVES IN THE TOILS.

Three Bad Men Captured by Detective

McCracken. To Detective McCracken belongs the credit of working up one of the cleverest pieces of police work performed in this city in many a day. Some days ago McCracken took it into his head that a trie of fellows who lurked about the drinking places of the city, spent money with a lavish hand, rolled over the pavements in the best of livery equipages procurable and won favor with young and unsophisticated girls whom they waylaid on the streets, were of the dishonest fraternity. The gang made the saloons of the side streets their headquarters, and their principal abode of entertainment for girls, whom they picked up on the streets, was a saloon on Thirteenth street. Expensive wines were none too good for the fellows and their newly made female acquaintances, and they spent money with a lavishness that cheered the heart and swelled the receipts of the proprietor of the place. James Eaton, alias "Reddy," was the masher of the gang and a few days ago he met a Miss Dean, daughter of Henry Dean, of Eleventh and Izard street. The foolish young girl, ignorant of the true character of the man who sought her chance acquaintance and so-ciety, accompanied him to the Thirteenth street saloon and drank a glass of wine with street saloon and drank a glass of wine with him. "Reddy" was there well under the intuence of stimulants and he suggested to Miss Dean a drive. She accepted the invitation, "Reddy" procured a spanking turnout, but his maudlin condition would not permit of travel without accident and the buggy of travel without accident and the buggy broke down. Frightened over the mishap and partially ashamed of her conduct, Miss Dean hurried to her home, only to be followed soon after by "Reddy" with a much more pretentious team and carriage. Again the girl succumbed to his solicitations to take a drive, and the heads of the spirited horses were turned toward Florence. While driving to and fro from this place, "Reddy" became communicative and

confidentially told Miss Dean that he was a thief, and substantiated this information by thief, and substantiated this information by displaying a large roll of greenbacks containing several one hundred, twenty and ten dollar bills. He also pulled forth from his vest pocket a valuable scold watch, accompanied with the remark that he had stolen that. Miss Dean was horrified over the confession of her companion, and burning with shame and contrition she kurried away to her home after height freed from the hunger, he the after being freed from the buggy by the "horrid man," who tried to prevail upon her to remain with him, by bribing her with the gift of his money and his watch. He ever went so far as to follow her to her home, and refused to leave until Mr. Dean threatened

to call the police.

During all this time Detective McCracken had not been idle. He had taken notes of Miss Dean's association with "Reddy," and called at the Dean residence and had an in-terview with the young lady. Her disclosures regarding the true character of "Reddy" interview with the young lady. Her disclosures regarding the true character of "Reddy" inspired the detective to renewed activity, and he kept his weather eye peeled on the gang. McCracken saw that they were on the eve of making themselves scarre, and on Thursday last they were tracked to the Union Pacific depot. The trio was about to board an outgoing train when McCracken stepped up and intercepted them. They were marched to the central police station and searched. "Reddy's" companions gave their names as T. W. Shaw and Frank Bruce, alias Frank Moore, the latter an old-time offender. On "Reddy's" person was found a diamond ring, a large sum of money and the gold watch exhibited by him to Miss Dean. Out of one of the pockets of Bruce's clothing was fished an emerald ring. Bruce's clothing was fished an emerald ring valued at \$75, a gold watch and a big roll o money. Shaw was also well supplied with money and a gold watch. The prisoners refused to tell how they came in possession of so large a sum of money, and so much valuable jewelry. They were detained in custody, and a charge of vagrancy was entered up against them. McCracket continued his investigations, and yesterday was rewarded in finding owners for th jewelry found in possession of the thieves. The firm of Jensen & Co., jewelers, corner of The firm of Jensen & Co., jewelers, corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets, identified the watches and rings as a portion of the property stolen from their store. Their place was burglarized some weeks ago, when the thieves made way with \$1,200 worth of jewelry, embracing nine valuable gold watches and several costly rings. The charge of vaccancy against the rings. The charge of vagrancy against the scoundrels has been withdrawn and they will be tried for burglary.

#### A Little Off Color.

C. R. Davis reported at the police station last evening that a negro named John Jacobs on Thirteenth street, had locked up a white woman in his room and that she was unable to escape. Two officers hurriedly repaired to the designated place, when they dis-covered the door wide open and the woman conversing contentedly with the darkey The couple claimed that although not mar ried, they had been living together as man and wife for two years, and the man Davis, who had separated from his wife, was en-deavoring to win the affections of Jacobs' Desdemona. Both Davis and the woman were taken to the central police station.

Internal Revenue Collections. Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$18,716.41.

An Insane Finlander's Act. WICKES, Mont., Nov. 14.-During a fit of emporary insanity to-day an unknown Finlander shot and fatally wounded two workmen on the Montana Central tunnel and

### After Forty Years.

Boston Globe: Thirty-eight years ago two brothers, James M. Gilman and W. H. Gilman, left the old homestead in Tuftonboro, N. H., and went out to seek their fortunes. The California fever had just broke out and James turned his face westward. For thirty-eight years the family had heard nothing of him and had given him up as dead. William, who early showed an incli-

nation for the sea, engaged in ship-building in Boston and then drifted to Nova Scotia, where he married and settled down. About five weeks ago James, the longlost brother, yearning to hear from the old home, determined to visit the old homestead again and surprise the re-maining few left. The other brother

had business in Boston about the same time, and while each was walking along Washington street, thinking of the ther, perhaps, but never dreaming that he was so near, they met face to face. Their joy was unbounded. Though considerably changed, after so many years, they easily recognized each other No time was lost in visiting the old home and a family reunion arranged to

celebrate the occasion. Accordingly about 125 relatives from all parts of the country met last evening at Young's hotel, and for several hours discussed an elaborate spread and talked over old times. From the brothers the following story was learned about their wanger

James had just begun to make himself useful on the farm, but in spite of all the naternal endeavorings to make a farmer f the boy he longed to "go west. On February 5, 1849, when seven-teen years of age he joined a company of 100 business men and boys from the neighboring towns, who purchased a small ship called the Leonia, took a cargo of mining provisions, and sailed from Boston for California. After a voyage of five months they landed in 'Frisco. Part of the company went immediately to the mining camp at Sutter's Mills, about 150 miles from the coast, the others remaining in 'Frisco to supply stores for the camps. A small steamboat had been taken ont in the Leonia in sections, and was put together at Venetia, thirty miles up the Sacra mento river. The steamboat was christened the New England, and was the pioneer in this section, being the first boat that ever ran up the Sacran into

#### Saved His Brother's Life. Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "Mamma,

Frankie is under a log," said the little three-year-old son of A. E. Hauser, yard forman at the Western mill, Lake Union, to his mother last Wednesday, and when the startled mother asked where Frankie was the little fellow pointed as best he could to the log on the hillside below the house, near Bismarck street. Mrs. Hauser went in the direction indicated out was unable to find her boy until the three-year-old here, who toddled after her, pointed to Frankie as he lay mo tionless under a fir log eleven and a half feet long and fifteen inches through at the smaller end. He could not speak and was slowly being crushed to death, while his agouized mother struggled to roll the log sack. She could not move it and screamed for help, and while some men were running to her aid, Mrs. Hauser, with great presence of mind, removed the earth from her boy's face so that he would not smother. The earth was soft and the log had forced the body down into it, otherwise he would have been killed in an instant. When the log was rolled back the little ellow was limp and unable to utter a word. He was taken home and medica aid summoned. Upon careful examina-tion it was found that no bones were broken, and after a time he was able to Frankie is in his sixth year. He and

his three-year-old brother were going down the hill; the latter boy had crawled down over the log and had walked away. When Frankie crawled over the log it began rolling and caught him under it, when one end of the log brought up against another log, leaving the boy almost hidden from view. A it was Frankie lay under the log about six minutes. Naturally the three-year-old child is the hero of the hour. undoubtedly saved his brother's

# A CAMBLER'S HIDING-PLACE.

An Interesting Romance of Lottery Kings.

BOSS TWEED IN CONCEALMENT.

An Unlucky Dwelling-A Country Paradisc Overgrown With Weeds and Rank Shrubbery.

The Miles river, for thus the St. Michael's has slipped its consonants, says the New York Sun, is one of those broad salt water streams, the home of the oyster, crab, terrapin, and wild duck, that pierce the peninsula of the eastern shore of Maryland until there is scarcely so much land as water. This part of the peninsula is called Talbot county.

A tongue of land thrusts itself out into the river. There is a tasteful boat-house and pier, beside which a yacht lies moored. Above the thickly set trees a square red tower, capped with white, indicates the site of "The Villa"-such is the distinction of the name of the place in the country.

As with families, so it is with land. Some tracts undergo a quiet, humdrum existence from century to century, others are as full of affairs as a bailiff. This tongue of land, with its neighboring estate, is one that seems to be inex-tricably woven into the fate and fortunes of men. In 1661 occurred in Boston the memorable trial of Wenlock Christison, for the crime of being a Quaker, of which the quaint old volumes of Besse gives so full a story. Having been exiled, he returned to Boston to protest against the murder of a fellow Quaker named Loddra, where he was seized by a mob headed by the Rev. Seabury Cotton, club in hand. Chris-tison had a robust tongue of his own, and after his trial was, with other Quakers, condemned to death by Gov-ernor Endicott. The day before the execution came the pardon of the king, and the prisoners were released, the governor being obliged to satisfy him-self with whipping two of the men through the streets.

Wenlock Chistison then emigrated to Maryland, taking advantage of the re-ligious toleration extended by the Calverts. Here, in 1661, he obtained a grant of land from Lord Baltimore, including this tongue on which the villa He became one of the substantial men of the colony, and the late criminal took an important part in the house of burgesses, of which he was a

The descendants of the Christisons here dwelt in peace and prosperity, and in time the estate fell into the hands of Isaac Atkinson, who had married into the family of Christison, and their house of old English bricks remains in part upon the land until this day. After the Christisons had married, borne and died, the family gradually dwindled away, and the estate passed into the hands of Richard France.

Richard France was the lottery king of Maryland. The state recognized and legalized the business, and Richard France waxed rich and prosperous. He built a palace (the word is used advisedly), on Mount Vernon square, and he bought an estate on the Eastern Here he built "The Villa, with its red tower overtopping the trees. In magnificence nothing in the vicinity rivalled it. There were winding walks and fountains, rich vases and marble statuary, glass houses and every-thing else that money could buy to make complete a gentleman's country seat. It was the wonder of all the country roundabout, overshadowing The Anchorage," the seat of Commo-Lowndes, and "The Rest," the beautiful home of Admiral Buchanan, confronting one another on the river

So enviable was the prosperity of Richard France that a man named Broadbent set up an illict lottery known as the "Lottery Policy Company," which in time made such inroads into Richard France's business that he was forced to admit Broadbent into partnership. Then Broadbent also waxed rich and prosperous, and built him a superb place beyond the limits of Charles street, a place now owned by the Per-

But the conscience of Maryland had become tender. In time the lottery license to Richard France was revoked He then, with Broadbent, went to Dela ware, which, being a small state, he with great simplicity, bought up the legislature. This was not in each case a private sale. One of the members also had a tender conscience. For him Richard France built a church, where his constituents worshiped for many a vear.

Then Delaware in its turn became sensitive to the enormity of the lottery and revoked the license of Richard France. Meanwhile Broadbent had been plundering the business with a rapid hand. It became necessary to buy up other states. In this effort Rich-ard France failed. Baffled and plundered, when the lottery king came to take stock of himself and his belongings he found he was in debt everywhere and a ruined man. Going back to Delaware in the desperation of his affairs, his person person was seized for debt, and he died there in prison and a

In the wreck the Villa was sold to Henry May, of Baltimore. This was before the late war. In his hands the career of the place was renewed. It was still the finest place for miles about, and again were renewed the scenes of hospitality and of luxury which distin-guished the old Maryland days. Then the war broke out. With great shrewdness Henry May immediately invested his fortune in gold. His broker was a banker named Carson in Baltimore. All went well until the surrender of General Lee, when gold declined and swept Henry May along with unfulfilled mar-

But between him and ruin stood the broker, Carson. He, abandoned by May, went down in the crash. In vain he called upon his client to protect him. A suit was brought, and, against the feelings and temper of the community, it was won by Henry May. The broken Carson never recovered, but died a few months after, literally of a broken heart.

Henry May returned to Baltimore, but his old friends turned away their faces. An isolated, ostracised man, he returned to the villa, and in a few months he, too, died, it is said, out of pure chagrin. The villa was then bought by a young

man named Randall, who, with his young and gay wife, more than revived its old reputation for luxurious hospitality. The fun was fast and furious, and with it slipped away the great fortune to which Raudall had fallen heir. In a The fun was fast and furious, and few years, utterly ruined, Randall was obliged to give up the villa, and now. it is said, lives a humble life as a railroad employe, while his wife supports herself

in some feminine vocation.

The villa was then bought by a man from Greenwich Point, as it is known in

Talbot county, named Brady. Green-wich Point is better known in this section as that part of Greenwich on which stood that notable resort much frequented a dozen years ago by the men of "Big Six" and the Blossom club. The country marveled much at the advent of a man of the type of Brady, a black-smith, it is said, but a blacksmith who had found his trade most lucrative, since

he was able to possess the villa.

He had none of the qualifications for a country life. He was the owner of a superb place, with its walks and foun-tains, its vases, its marble gods and goddesses half clothed in foliage. That fact seemed to content him. He strutted about in his shirt-sleeves, and, if it so inclined him, in his bare feet. neighbors ceased to marvel, and in time left this new and strange type at the villa to his own company and habits

After a time there came a rumor, told

about mysteriously by the negroes, of the yacht flitting about the river, and of a strange man, bearded and old, seen by chance, but furtively keeping out of the way. So isolated is the villa, the tongue of land stretching far out into the water, and the gates as usual kept locked, that there could be no place for concealment. The rumor spread further, and was confirmed in details by the curious negroes. Then came the news of Boss Tweed's escape. Some people remembered that the owner of the villa came from Greenwich Point, a haunt of Boss Tweed's. Others remembered that in the earlier days of the occupant of the villa he had been heard to say he knew or had met Boss Tweed. There were stories of the sort of men who were the old chairmaker's friends, and stories of how he enriched them. So the rumor grew, and was confirmed in the belief of the people of the neighborhood that the strange owner of the villa had now his chance to return the favors of his old friend and possibly benefactor, and what better place could a hunted old man find? To complete the tale, a party of officers descended upon the place, but whatever might have been going on there, nobody was found by them.

But the story was believed, and con-tributed to the interest in the place and its changing fortunes that every one feels. Without further knowledge than crystallized rumor affords, the Villa is pointed to the stranger as the place where Tweed lay hid when the news-papers believed him in Florida. The story is plausible, because he could be so easily removed by yacht down the Chesapeake and off to Cuba. But more -the story is true. My own knowledge is more direct, although one treads gin-gerly among names. It was here Tweed lay concealed, and from here he was taken away by night by the son of a prominent democratic politician of Maryland, who was once the political ally of the dethroned bosses.

The story is too direct for doubt, since it is on the authority of one of the principals of that midnight adventure, the young man himself, and through unquestioned channels. The villa has fallen from its high es-

tate; the walls are overgrown, the fountains tottering and the marble gods overthrown. When misfortunes overcome a pane of glass or mildew attacks an ornament it never recovers. The gate is still kept locked, but the yacht occasionally glides through the water. The villa is still a slow place with its past grandeur and memories, but the linger is still pointed from afar, and every one wonders what next?

How Some People Get Into Print. Philadelphia Record: It is very amusing the way in which certain people get themselves written up by newspaper correspondents. The readers of their letters come to regard Miss This and Miss That as women who occupy very important positions in New York literary life, and yet to New Yorkers way of knowing who most of the literary lights of New York are, and yet I must plead total ignorance of the names of a great many people whom I see heralded abroad as distinguished writers. Not only is their personal appearance des-cribed, but their manner of work is recorded with enthusiastic particulars. We are told that Maria Hamilton Briggs or Sarah Wilhemina Johnson lives in snug apartments on such and such a street. Miss Briggs arises at a certain hour of the morning, dresses herself, makes her own tea, drinks two cups and a half of that beverage, and then retires to her den to write. So many hours every day are given to this important work, and then she is ready for her social duties, which are always many and exacting. You would think to read these accounts that these ladies made handsome incomes from their pen and were sought by half New York for their brilliant conversation and ready wit, whereas if you should come to know them you would find that they write fashion articles for out-of-town papers, or, possibly contribute stories to the widely circu lated weeklies that emanate from the metropolis. Their business is perfectly legitimate and perfectly honorable, and I would not for a minute say anything unpleasant about them. It is their unwise friends who are to be blamed for dragging them into a position that they cannot fill, and by their indiscriminate praise and constant puffery making them appear ridiculous to those who happen to know just what is their real place in the literary world.

Master painters and contractors can find a full supply of paints, oils and glass at wholesale prices at Goodman's, 1110 Farnam st.

After His Brother's Remains. Martin Kearney is here after the remains of his brother, John Kearney, who fell dead last Saturday. The body will be sent this morning to Tompkins' Cave, Rockland county, N. Y., for interment, Mr. Kearney is reputed to be a very wealthy man, while his brother was a poor butcher in the employ of Armour.

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# SOUTH OMAHA.

A Reporter's Visit to That Interesting Suburb of Omaha.

New Houses Everywhere-The New Packing Houses Almost Ready for Occupany, Etc., Etc.

It was reported several days ago that the South Omaha Land Company had let the contract for the erection of 3,000 houses in South Omaha, hearing of this our reporter made a visit of that busy city and found things generally on an immense boom. The new packing houses are almost ready for occupancy, and when complete will enlarge the killing capacity to almost 10,000 house per day. In every direction there are evidences of the boom, new houses are being built everywhere. While strolling around on his mission the reporter dropped into Dave Edeus place on Twentysixth street, the proprietor. Mr. David Edens, was busy dispensing liquid refreshments to the thirsty customers. On being accosted by the reporter, he greeted that individual with a cordial grasp of the hand. "Yes, 'said he, 'we are having a boom here, and will soon be packing as many hors in South Omaha as they do in Kansas City. I have just returded from a trip up to Omaha, and feel like talking. I was up there to the office of Drs. McCoy and Henry. Those physicians have done for me, in one month, more than all the doctoring I have done for almost four years. I have been afflicted for that time with catarch, and have tried a number of doctors, but have obtained no relief until I went to their office about one month ago. I think I must have got the catarch while working in Texas. I worked there a long time, and came here to South Omaha, and since being here I have suffered terribly. I had an awful dizzy feeling, had night sweats every night, slept poorly, would hawk and spit almost all the time, had a distressing cough and a miserable trickling in the back of my throat from my nose. I was all broke up generally, and felt about as miserable as a man could feel. I saw Drs. McCoy & Henry's advertisements and called on them. They told me I had a pretty bad case of Catarch, but said they could cure me, but it would probably take three or four months. Well, I commenced on their treatment, and only a month has passed, and I feel so goed that I feel like saying all



The subject of the above sketch is proprietor of Dave Edens' place on Twenty sixth street, South Omaha, where he will correspond the above to anyone who will call on or address him

The following statement regarding Drs. Mc-Coy and Henry is made upon good authority: "Since these eminent physicians have been in the west, they have treated and cured over six thous-and cases of catarrh and chronic throat and lung troubles, and of these cases 40 per cent had been declared and pronounced incurable."

## CATARRH DESCRIBED.

The Symptoms Attending that Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

Which Leads to Consumption.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the discase has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot flashes over the body.

than when in health. The patient has also hot flashes over the body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lung.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy sub-

fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates sorious mischief at work in the lungs.

In some cases catarrh will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day—slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

# SNEEZING CATARRH.

What it Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril, which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called.

rect and not overdrawn picture of an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is
called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First
a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by
the glands in the nose; then those diseased
glands are attacked by swarms of little germs
— the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment,
irritate the sensitive membrane lining of the
nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of
them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened
diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the hungs is interfered
with, and the person so affected must breathe
through the mouth, and by such means the
throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is
produced, and the catarrhal disease gains ready
access to the throat and lungs.

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