KANSAS COUNTY SEAT WAR.

A Wano Citizen's Statement of the Cause of the Trouble.

THE PRIDE OF THE VALLEYS.

Growth and Bright Prospects of Hitchcock County's Capital-An Englishman's Account of Experiences in Wyoming.

Unbrotherly Kansans. Wano, Kan., Dec. 3 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-There appeared in your paper of the 25th ult, a special from Bird City, of this county, contradicting a telegram from Benkelman which appeared in your paper of the 21st ult., to which I wish to reply. Bird City is within six miles of the east line of the county and twenty-eight miles from the west line; eighteen miles from the north line and twelve miles from the south line. Wano is in the exact center north and south, and fourteen miles from the west line and twenty miles from the east line. Bird City in March, 1886, got up a secret petition composed principally of fictitious names, presented it to the governor and got the tempor ary county seat. She had two commissioners appointed and the county clerk, while Wano got one commissioner. The 15th of May was set for election, and only three polling places were given the whole county-one at Bird City, one at Wano and one at Hour-glass. Wano received 788 votes and Bird City 465. Bird City, however, would not Bird City, however, would not seal and sign her poll books when the count was finished, but deposited the poll-books was finished, but deposited the poll-books in a safe without being signed or sealed, stating that they, the judges of election, had two days to do that in. The election was held on Saturday and on the following Friday the commissioners met to canvass the vote on permanent county seat and county officers.

When the Bird City poll-books were opened the tally sheets showed, instead of 477 votes, that 1,089 votes had been cast in that precinct, and subsequent investigations showed that 612 fletitious names were added to the list, and in the face of all this brazen fraud Bird City's two commissioners counted this, which gave that town the permanent county which gave that down the permanent county seat and all the county officers but one com-missioner. The names of the two commis-sioners who did the counting were John F. Murray and J. M. Ketcham. Wano's com-missioner, W. W. McKay, withdrew and would have nothing to do with the count Wano immediately arrested all the election board and issued a writ of mandamus on th district clerk to move his office to Wano. The case was heard by Judge L. K. Pratt on the 10th day of August, 1886, and he decided there was no election for permanent county sea for the reason that the commissioners ordered no registration, as required by law. Bird City appealed the case on the 12th of October, 1886, to the supreme court, which heard the

appeal on the 3d day of May, 1887, and threw it out because it came up one day too late. In consequence Bird City still holds the temporary county seat. In November, 1886, we had a general election again for county officers and at this election we got one commissioner, one county attorney and district clerk and Bird City had the returning board and counted in the remaining eleven officers for herself. This fall Wano saw fit to run strictly a west side ticket and Bird City a full east side ticket. When the returns came in on Wednesday after election the west side ticket was elected. This is the ticket that was rightfully elected, but on Friday, the 11th, when the commissioners met to canvass the votes they found three fraudulent pre-cincts made up and manufactured out of some more fleticious names and thrown in with the other poll books. Two of the comwith the other poll books. Two of the com-missioners, Long and Cutlett, who desired to see right prevail, adjourned their session of Friday afternoon and went to the went to houses where these three fraudulent polls were supposed to be held. At these polling places there were cast 322 roles, which, if counted, would count out all the west side ticket except treasurer. The two commissioners who represent the west and south sides of the county, upon reaching these three houses, found from the men stated to the board, and when they looked a the supposed list they were indignant, and said they were fictitious and not a name was known to anyone in the country. The con missioners, on reassembling on Saturday the 12th, wrote to the attorney general for advice, and adjourned in the meantime. The our people that the people would have to help them out, as their lives were threatened by Bird City if they did not count in those three fraudulent precincts. So on the 19th, no aving heard from Attorney General Brad ford, the people from all parts of the county the east as well as the west, went with two
of the board to Bird, and at the same time they sent for the other commissioners and county clerk, but Bird City captured the two officials. They were not seen that day by the board. At 12 o'clock the two commissioners convened, appointed a deputy county clerk, and proceeded with the count and declared all the west side ticket and the east side commissioners elected, and issued certificates accordingly Since then the county clerk and one commis sioner issued certificates to the east side

There are about twenty-five per

Bird City

Cheyenne

ballot box stuffing and making fictitious poll

books, while the country people on the east side are joining in with the west side to seat

county is amply able to take care of hersel

without any militia, and if anybody is hurt it will be only a few ballot box stuffers of Bird

those who are rightfully elected.

has sent to the governor for aid.

City that the world and Cheyeune county can dispense with anyway. Culbertson's Advantages. CULBERTSON, Neb., Dec. 2 .- | Correspond ence of the BEE. |- Early in the 706 a company of B. & M. surveyors, who were look ing up a route to Denver, passed up the Republican valley and camped where the beautiful and never-changing Frenchman flows into the river from which the valley takes its name. The beauty and natural advantages of the spot for a city at once attracted their attention and shortly after D. N. Smith and George W. Frank, then of Corning, Ia . lo cated the land where Culbertson is now situ ated. About a year later the county of Hitchcock was organized and Culbertson was selected as the seat of county government. Among the early settlers who took part in the affairs of the county at that time, and who are yet living in it, are W. Z. Taylor who was county clerk for ten years following the organization of the county, and later representative to the state legislature two terms; G. E. Baldwin, a typical frontiersman, for many years sheriff of the county and Charley Gesselman, the first man to fol low the plow in the county as a means of livelihood. For a number of years little o no attention was paid to agricultural pursuits and the cattlemen had complete possession of the fertile and boundless plains. In 1878.9 considerable number of new settlers came into the county, but for several years after this the immigration was light and the festive cowboy was the most prominent character met in the sparsely settled region. In the spring and summer of '84 the homesteaders crowded the cattlemen westward and soon after had possession of every available quar ter section of government land in the county. Since then the settlement of the county has been rapid and to-day it contains a population of 7.500. For a number of years Culbertson For a number of years was the principal trading place for the ranch men of the Upper Republican and French man valleys. With the advent of the home s.cader commenced a secson of prosperity for Culbertson that has continued uninter rupted ever since. While she has at no time had what might be termed a "boom," her growth has been steady and of the most meaithful character.

At the commencement of this growth, just three years ago, the town contained less than a half-dozen respectable buildings and a few sed shanties and dugouts. Now it has a population of fully eight hundred and con be a credit to any town of triple its size. The brick block of G. W. Daniels & Co., and the new \$10,000 brick school house erected this season would make a very creditable showing in the city of Hastings or any other left of its size. A brick hotel, a brick opera

house, and a half dozen brick residences have been completed this season. A \$16,000 roller flouring mill, the finest in western Nebraska, is nearly completed and will be ready for business before the 1st of January, 1888. A number of frame business houses and a score or more of roomy and substantial frame dwelling houses were built during the rame dwelling houses were built during the summer and fail of 1887, and a number more are now under process of construction. Four large brick blocks will be commenced in the spring, the plans and preliminary arrangements having already been made for the same. The season of 1888 will be an unusually lively one for Culbert. an unusually lively one for Culbert, son and promises to be the most prosperous one so far in the history of the town. Several great public improvements are in con-templation, not the least among which is the Culbertson canal. The route for this canal has already been surveyed by the projectors of the great Kearney canal, and the report of the engineers who had charge of the work i very encouraging. At a cost not to exceed \$30,000 a canal twenty feet wide at the bottom and thirty feet wide on top, having an average width of twenty-five feet and a depot of five feet, with a fall of one foot and

six tenths to the mile, will be due from a point seven miles northwest on the French man river, the waters of which will be con ducted in the canal to a point north of the town, where a direct fall of thirty-six and a half feet will be obtained. Upon a liberal calculation it has been found that the total water fall thus gained would afford 1,54 horse power, or twenty-four mill powers of the standard capacity. The citizens of Culbertson and vicinity stand ready to vote \$15,000 in aid of the enterprise as soon as a company is organized and the proper obligation entered into to faithfully perform the work. With this water power Culbertson will soon be a manofacturing city second to none in the state With a splendid agricultural country sur rounding her and with ample railroad facili ties her location and water power will command the attention of the manufacturer seek ny investment in this western country. town at the juncture of the Republican and Frenchmen rivers, two of the nost beautiful streams in the state, flowing through valleys of unequalled fertility, is most advantageous. The Frenchman, a stream fed by numerous springs, is seldom affected by periods of dry weather, flowing about the same amount of water all the year around. The new Frenchman Valley Wyoming railroad, running from this place o Cheyenne, a distance of 250 miles, will be to Cheyenne, a distance of 250 miles, will be completed in the spring. It will be the B. & M.'s main line to the capitol of Wyoming. The three capitol cities—Lincoln, Denver and Cheyenne are equidistant from Culbertson and each is reached by a direct line of road. With the contemporary was the court of the court of

plated road from the south the railroad facul ies of Culbertson will not be equalled by another town in the western part of the state and her location guarantees her this position fer many years to come. The indications are that the B. & M. line to Denyer up the Republican valley will be paralelled soon by the Rock Island or the Kansas & Omaha com-pany, and that Culbertson will be made the division station on this new line. It is also believed by many that the B. & M. company will move their division station from McCook to this place. The reasons assigned for this belief are plausible. It is reliably stated that the water at McCook is strongly alkaline and is very destructive on the boilers of engines, which is not so with the water of Culbertson The B. & M. company is not apt—after its business increases on the Frenchman line, to run its trains twelve miles between this place and McCook, for nothing but to reach a division station. With the division station at Culbertson, the cost attending this run of twelve miles—amounting to a large sum of money in a series of years—would be saved. The money thus saved would soon build a good round house and machine shops. Culbertson was the place selected for the division station by the B. & M. people when the line was build through here, and for a year or more was the end of division, but when the Lincoln Land com pany failed to get control of the townsite it was moved to McCook, where the company had purchased a section or more of land at big figures they will move back to Cul pertion, which will be the chief city valley. What Culbertson now needs more than anything else is more live, energetic business men. Men of means. Men who are not too near-sighted to recognize the manifold advantages by which Culbertson is surrounded. Men who, seeing her opportunities, will lend a helping hand and push the rising young city to the front position which nature has destined her to occur

in a large measure, of one of the putowns in the great Republican Valley. District Court at Wahoo.

progressive citizens and more are constantly

locating here. On these depends the future

Culbertson has a number of live and

WAHOO, Neb., Dec. 4 .- | Special to the BEE.]-District court has disposed of a large amount of business this week, of which only the railroad cases are of general interest Fred Hemmig, in his suit against the Fre mont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway company, for damages to his lots abutting on the defendant's right of way, recovered verdict of \$475, and the jury in the case of H. H. Dorsey against the same railroad company similar to the first case rendered a verdict of \$1,500 for the plaintiff. The motion for a ne trial in the \$20,000 damage case of McCleg nahan against the Omaha & Republican Va ley railroad was argued by Messrs. Gray & Munger, of Fremont, and Kelley, of Lincoln and taken under advisement by the court.

Wyoming Next. RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 27 .- To the Editor of

the BEE: If you consider a few remarks gathered from personal observation on this land of "Large Plains," as I understand the word Wyoming to mean, can interest the readers of Omaha's leading paper, I shall feel pleased by an insertion giving cursorily an experience of two months' residence among the Rocky mountains. A foreigner by birth, pursuit of health by medical ad vice drove me across the Atlantic. Two years have been spent visiting eastern and midland cities between the day I landed in New York and last September, when I arrived in Wyoming. During those two years I experienced no improvement in health, and for the first few weeks here I felt a tension of the nerves, a shortness of breath, and an unaccountable excitement of without the strength necessary take that exercise that induces sleep which is the great soother of nervous irritability The third week a change set in and every day since there is a marked improvement. now take my gun and walk without fati for six continuous hours across the country in pursuit of game, returning with sor trophies, and an appetite that winks at o cency. Thanks to the pure and invigorating air of this high altitude. Wyoming has a scenery of its own; it is not refined, it i nature's rude production-mighty plain huge mountains, and winding canvons. But it is not the aspect of the country that will most interest readers, it is that will most interest readers, it is its natural resources. Not long and Wyo-ming must come to the front. Already capi-ital is pouring into it, and capital that whilst it will remain in the land will increase itself The coal, precious metals, and oi mines of Wyoming can no longer remain is "hidden treasure." The great Rattiesnake and Natrona districts, some 100 miles north from Rawlins, a flourishing city on the Union Pacific railroad, have had over 5,000 new oil claims located upon them this year. Many of those claims have natural flowing wells that if not plugged, the subterranean curren of gas would force the oil from seventy-five to 100 feet into the air. So great has been to 100 feet into the air.

the rush into these districts during this year that the same ground has been located upon as often ground has been to ten times by different as from five to ten times by differen parties, but of course the first locators complying with the laws have the title. of these claims have already changed hands for considerable sums. I met a party of five who made locations last year. This year they sold some of their claims, and for an in-dividual expenditure of less than \$50 they each netted \$1,000. If I had an intention to remain in this country and an ambition to speculate on a sure thing. I cannot imagine anything more tangible than the oil fields of Wyoming. The development of those fields is only retarded by a want of transportation which will soon be supplied. The Chicago & Northwesiern is just about completed into the very heart of those districts, and two A country, producing oil coal, natural gas, gold, silver, paint, etc., will hardly go begging for a population. If the eastern cities of America could persuade their socialists, millists, communists, anarchists and all their other Visuvian-ists, with their followers, to

happy relief would be found from the dis-tress which those illusionists pretend to remedy. I do not seek to growd the columns of your influential journal. I merely wish to express my gratitude to Wyoming for the restoration it has effected in a comparative, shattered constitution, hoping that the infor mation may be of use to some other poor vic-tim of feeble health. This is a thriving town of some 3,000 inhabitants, with all the conveniences, city water, etc., that may be found in many an eastern city of a population of 10,000. The proprietor, Mr. John Shetter, of the Brunswick hotel, which I have mode my headquarters whilst here, will cater to the taste of the most fastidious, setting up a table and providing first-class beds that can favorable compare with the accommodation afforded

ALPERD TEBROE, Windermere, Eng.

City Life as Affecting Labor.

Rev. W. J. Harsha is preaching a series of Sunday evening discourses on the labor Synopses of them will appear in he Bee. He took for his text last night Daniel 4: 38. "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?" He began by giving a description of the remarkable growth of cities. The whole population of the world seems to be tending in their direction. If we would find seventeen great centers of popula ion each with more than 600,000 inhabitants They are London, Paris, Canton, New York Berlin, Vienna, Pekin, Singan Pau, Siangtan Tientsing, St. Petersburg, Phila-delphia, Tschingtu, Moscow, Cal-cutta, Bombay and Constantinople. In these you will find samples of all the splendor, wealth, magnificence and misery

There is a new word being used now. We say a man is an Erostratus. We mean by that that he has a mad hope to make himself that that he has a mad hope to make himself famous. This Erostratus was an ancient fanatic who set fire to the temple of Diana in Ephesus on the night that Alexander the Great was born. When the magistrates asked him why he had done this he replied: "Because I want my name to be known to all the earth." And the magistrates passed a decree consigning his name to oblivion. But that very decree made him famous. Now I am not an Erostratus. I have no new theory to advance. I have no have no new theory to advance. I have no torch to apply to the temple of well-tried truth. I want to help the workingmen. I have tolled in the fields as a laboring man myself. I received wages and by them belped to put myself through college. My

sympathics are with the toilers.

What then is city life! I might take you through Omaha and show you practically wo distinct cities. I might take you to the homes of the wealthy. You would tread upon velvets. You would sit in elegantly phoistered chairs. You might meet the fines and most cultured people of the city. And you would go away and say "Omaha is one of the most happy and cultured cities I have ever been in. Or I might take you only t the hovels and stums. There you would so misery and wretchedness and sin. Crim would snarl at you and ribaldry would mock at you and poverty would weep in its rags. Then you would say, "Omaha is a most

Now in studying city life we are met with the difficulty that some observers have seen only the good and some only the bad in cities. Let us take a wider view. There are some advantages, there are many disadvantage

The advantages are as follows: A city is a convenient business center. The railroad converge there. The great retail and whole sale stores are there. The pleasant hotels are there. Business men come in from the coun try and can buy all they want, as they could not do in a small place. Then there are intelnot do in a small place. Then there are intel-lectual advantages. A city is the place of brightest minds. I do not mean that there are not Emersons and Whittiers and Hawthorns who develop in the solitudes of the country, but by coming in contact with other bright minds a man is sharpened and improved. He has the benefits of the great libraries in the cities. Then there are aesthetic advantages. The arts and sciences the pleasures of music and literature all cen ter in the cities. If New York is the publish ter in the cities. If New York is the publishing center of the world Boston is the asthetic center of the country. And then there are advantages to religion in a city. Dr. Guthrie contends that the highest type of piety is to be found in cities. It is certain that in cities the lines are more strictly drawn and men who believe are forced to stand up more firmly in their beliefs, and this gives us an agreessive cheightinity that is proved. an aggressive christianity that is very valu

But what are the disadvantages of cities The first city was built by Cain, a murderer. It was founded in blood. So, ever since that have had the principle crime and

wretchedness in cities. One of the bad things in cities is extrava gance. Many a young man lives beyond his salary. Many a working man spends all his wages and saves nothing for a rainy The reformation was precipitated by the ex travagance of the Ro man Catholic pope, and has a home by the same means. Another bad thing is the saloon. Workingmen spend their money there instead of taking it home to support their families. Of course, when the pinch comes such a man is thrown employment, and having nothing laid up for a rainy day, he howls for anarchy.

I cannot go further into the subject to being industrious, frugal and

temperate, the man who has work can at least get along comfortably. That conclusion we have surely reached. Next Sabbath evening I hope to go further into the subject by discussing "The Working Classes—Their Domenta and Needs". Demands and Needs."

Personal Paragraphs.

F. A. Lyons, of Dunlap, Ia., is at the Wind D. G. Jasmer, of Creighton, Neb., is in the W. E. Andrews, Des Moines, Ia., is in the P. Martel, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is visiting in J. L. Kavanaugh, David City, Neb., is in J. N. Rice, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard. R. E. Harris, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the H. D. Travis. of Lincoln, Neb., is at the J. I. Sullivan, of Beatrice, Neb., is at the H. Haskins, of Rapid City, Dak., is at the

F. H. Ziebach, of Plattsmouth, Neb., is at A part of the Kiralfy company is registered at the Cozzens. W. E. Bartlett, of the B. & M. railroad, i. at the Windsor. Lawyer W. J. Thompson, of Benkleman, Neb., is in the city. Charles O. Taylor, U. S. A., of Robinson Neb., is at the Millard.

Miss Emma Jones, of Beatrice, Neb., is registered at the Windsor. W. B. Ray, St. Cloud, Neb., is among the many arrivals at the Cozzens. J. D. Kilpstrick and wife and Miss ery, of Beatrice, Neb., are visiting in the city. Joseph Meinrath has returned from Boston

with his bride and taken temporary quarters at the Millard. John Beatty, jr., western agent for Kirken dall, Jones & Co., located at Ogden, Utah has arrived in the city. Messrs E. F. Warren, J. C. Watson, F. T. Ransom, W. T. Canala and Hency Blum Ransom, W. T. Canala and Henry Blum represented Nebraska City in the city yes

For sale-Five, ten, fifteen and twenty acre tracts near South Omaha from \$210 to \$350 per acre. Look this up and compare prices with adjoining property. Potter & Cobb. 1601 Farnam st.



PUGS READY FOR THE FRAY.

50.00 Chances For Great Sport at the Middle-Weight Contests.

Lance

A TALK WITH MANAGER SELEE.

What He Thinks of the Prospects For Base Ball Next Season in Omaha Other Sporting News.

The Middle-Weight Contests. Sporting circles are all ago over the middle weight championship contest to come off at the grand opera house this evening, and it is a very general theme of coversation. Such a lengthy period has clapsed since an opportunity has been offered to witness any sport of this character, that the event makes a very extensive revival of enthusiasm, and the sports everywhere are on tip-toe of expectation for a regular fistic matinee. The prospects are for an immense attendance as the management are in receipt of any number of letters from the sporting brethren of Kan sas City, Des Moines, Sioux City, Minne-apolis, St. Paul and most all of the Nebraska towns, signifying their intention on hand. And, indeed, so their anticipations of a real lively evening goes, they will not be disappointed, if anything like the very full and attractive programme is carried out. Among the notables who have spoken for reserved scats are George Forbes, the well-known turfman and a brother to Colonel A. H. Forbes, of this city, who is enroute to California with a this city, who is enroute to California with a string of miners from Cleveland, O. He arrived here last evening, accompanied by Reddy Gallagher, a pugilist of national reputation, John P. Clow and Patsey Cardiff will be down from St. Paul, Tommy Chandler of Chicago, Tommy Hurst of St. Louis, Jem Burke of Cheyenne, Pat Murphy of Fremont, Prof. McMillan of Utica, Neb., with many others. McMillan is togething a boxing many others. McMillan is teaching a boxing class in Utica, and he intends to bring along couple of his pupils and enter them for the medal. He says they are good 'uns. Pat Murphy, of Fremont, who has been a winner several good contests, will also enter d confidently expects to carry the medal back home with him. The opinion among the knowing ones is, however, that one of the dark horses of the several that are in the field, will make all the entries hustle to wrest the title and trophy away from them.
There will be some half dozen prominent sporting men on hand with unknowns to ring in at the eleventh hour, and each one evi lently is congratulating himself upon having the winner. Books are being made at the Diamond pool rooms, and thus far, among the regular entries. Johnny Killett and Jimmy Lindsay, localities, are selling at about the same rates as favorites. All arrangements for the contest have at last been completed, and there seems to be but little prospect of anything but a success. Rothery is urgently spoken of on all sides as the proper selection for master of ceremonies, but there is every issurance that all these minor details will be

The New Manager Interviewed. Mr. Frank S. Selee, the new manager o the Omaha base ball clab, was seen in the rotunda of the Millard last evening and talked interestingly on the local outlook, the new team and base ball affairs generally. Mr. Selee is a rather handsome young man of about thirty-five. He is communicative, yet weighs carefully everything he says, is courteous, affable and intelligent. He comes with a reputation of a rare disciplinarian, has had the managerial reins long in hand, and

satisfactorily agreed upon.

"Well, what are our prospects anyway, Manager Selee ?" asked the reporter,

will surely respond to all that is expected of

"Our prospects are fine. From what I can judge already since my arrival here, have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the outlook for Omaha most flattering. This is certainly a splendid ball town, there is a wide spread enthusiasm over the game, your best are interested and we have a magnificent What more could a man ask?

year. What more could a man ask?"
"Not much, that's certain. But the team,
tell something about them—who have you
actually signed?"

"Well, in the first place, we have Loyett Burdick and Cassian, pitchers, and a strong trio they are, too. To tell you the truth, I consider Lovett one of the best pitchers in the business. He is inapproachable as a fielder in his position, has all the curves an drops and shoots, is a swift, accurate thrower -a great man. Boston was willing to giv \$3,500 for him, and that is guaranty enoug that he is a valuable man. I expect great work from Burdick, too. In 1886 he was considered the best pitcher in the northwestern league. He has yelocity,

the finest of drop balls, and is a head-worker of the most reliable description. Cassian, too, will not be found wanting. I have bee exceedingly careful and circumspect in my engagement of pitchers. For catchers we have Wilson and Cooney. Wilson is a big man, weighs 190, can catch every day in the week and is a tremendous hitter. Cooney, is rather small. O'Connell, first base, is a g He covers lots of ground, and bats like a Trojan. He is a sure catch high or low balls, and one of the most honest, conscien-tious payers in the field to-day. For second we have both Miller and Shannon, fine men and it will be difficult to determine on which we will depend as the regular. Doran will occupy third, and I tell you he is a good imitation of the famous Denny. Walsh, at short, you are familiar with I know nothing of him, but he is well recommended. Our field will be the outfield of the Western association. Why just look at it, Burns, Annis and Campana, I tell you they can't be beat. Messitt will be used as general utility man, at least until the capacity of each individual player has been thor

oughly tested."
"Then you are fully satisfied with your "Yes, more than satisfied. They are per nant winners under anything like auspicious circumstances. In any event, they cannot fall lower than second or third."

Your enthusiasm is encouraging, to say the least. Where are these men now!" Brooklyn; Cooney in Cranston, R. I.; Burdick and Doran in Janesville, III; Cassian New Briton, Conn.; O'Connell, Lewiston, Me.; Miller, Hot Springs; Lovett, Provi dence, R. I.; Shannon and Campana, Bridge port, Conn.; Burns, Quincy, Ill.; Annie Siineham, Mass.; Messett, Troy, N. Y., and Walsh, I believe, in this city."

JUBILATION IN BASE BALL CIRCLES. The officers of the Omisha Base Ball association, together with Manager Selec, held a meeting in the office of President McCormick in the afternoon. While there wasn't any actual business transacted, a vast amount of good was accomplished by a thorough and exhausted discussion of the situation and an arrival at a complete understanding as to the settling up of many small details and policy to be observed throughout the ap proaching season. It may be safely said now that Omaha's base ball affairs are upon solid foundation, and all danger of furth squabbling and uncertainty is at an end. The directory and manager have held their advisory conference, and are upon established terms with each other, and no amount of effort on the part of dis-turbers, disintegrators and disorganizers can worken or shake him. Manager Selectors weaken or shake him, Manager Selee ex presses unbounded satisfaction with Omaha and her base ball devolers, so far as he has met them, and prophesies untold sport for the coming season. The directors and officers are immensely pleased with their new manager, and consider themselves lucky in his engagement. He talks business in a business way, displays admirable anowland says. In colsectione there is nought but jubilation within the base ball camp.

War of the Western League. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE |-The war between the new Western association and the old Western league has broken out in earnest, and a meeting of the representatives of the latter will be held in this city to-morrow. Representatives will be present from Denver, Topeka Lincoln, Pueblo, St. Joseph, Kansas City and, it is stated, Omaha. The object of the meeting is to preserve the existence of the Western league. Several of the stockholders

Menges, now prominent Western association, will posed from the presidency of the old league and expelled from its membership. New officers will be elected and representatives-probably W. H. McClintock, of Denver, and James Whitfield, of Kansas

of the Kansas City club assert that C. E.

City-be sent to the meeting of the arbitration committee of the national agreement wich occurs at Cincinnati December 7, the first from the league and the second from the Kansas City club. They will demand that the Kansas City Western association club, of which Menges is the head, be prohibited from establishing grounds and playing games in Kansas City during the same ing games in Kansas City during the seasor of 1887.

In the written document which will be presented to the committee, the statemen that the western league was disbanded will be emphatically denied. In support of the assertion that the league still exists, refer ence will be made to the fact that when the Western league association was admitted under the protection of the national agree ment a protection of the national agree-ment a protest was filed by Secretary Marshall, of the Western league, to which Mr. Byrne, chairman of the arbitra-tion committee, replied that the matter would be inquired into at the annual meeting of the committee in Cincinnati. It is also claimed by the Western league that under the national agreement, which extends over all of the leagues in the country, any league club had the right to prohibit another ing ball without its permission. Under this clause of the agreement the adherents of the old Kansas City club will claim that the arbitration committee must debur the Western association club from playing here. It is the intention of those composing the most less the back of the composing the most less than the composing the composin the intention of those composing the meeting to be held to-morrow to declare the Western league still intact and to provide for the or ganization of teams to represent the cities

Killen and the "Kid." DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4 .- [Special Tele gram to the Bee.]-Pat Killen and the St. Joseph"Kid" have arranged a ten-round match to take place here inside of two weeks Killen is to stop the "Kid" inside of the speci

fled rounds for a purse of \$500.

McAuliffe Paralyzed But Plucky. New York, Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—Jace McAuliffe, who fought Jem Carney, the Englishmac, near Boston re ceutly received such a blow in the tenti round that, as he himself admits, his lef side is paralyxed, but no one knew it but his He will not surrender the \$5.000 stakes, but says he will fight again for

DIAMOND DEALERS IN A FLURRY How a 420,000 Gem Shot Around on a Hotel Floor.

New York Sun's Washington corres pondence: The diamond merchant has returned to town, and is prepared for another campaign. Last night he had an adventure in the Ebbitt house that made his hair curl. He is noted for dealing in gems of extraordinary size and value, and is intrusted with the sale of such gems by European and New York dealers. He took a friend into the reading room of the hotel to show him an extraordinary opal, claimed to be the largest and finest in America, set in diamonds. He spread out the stones on a table, and they made a brilliant and dazzling display. The opal which is over an inch long and wonder fully iridescent, was admired, together with a big amethyst set in brilliants and a handful of diamonds of different values, some of them, as the saving goes, worth a king's ransom. At length he carefully produced the star of th collection, a diamond of fifteen carats which he says is the finest in the world which is for sale and valued at \$20,000 He put the great stone in his tweezer and passed it over to his friend against the usual custom, which is always to hold the stone in when hand enclosed in the tweezers. Just as the stone was changing hands, and the diamond merchant was saying, "Hold it firmly." there was a snap, a streak of light, a click on the marble floor, and the diamond was gone. The party of men were sitting at the end of the writing table near the windows opening on F street and the stone shot toward the other end of the large room, from which doors open into the general office near the wash room and the news stand. The two or three other gentlemen in the room sprang for the \$20,000 diamond and everybody went down on hands and knees in a search for it. The doors were hurriedly closed, and Mr. Burch, the head clerk, summoned. Here was a fortune in one little stone lying some where about the hotel floors, and crowds of persons, servants, etc., passing and The stone seemed to shoot re-passing. into the corner of the room behind the door leading into the general office, and search was made there. "If the stone is in sight you cannot

miss it." said the diamond merchant. "You might as well try to hide a coal of It was found that in that particular

corner there were two holes in the floor, where formerly heating pipes had passed. When the diamond saw them he put his hands over his white face, from which the perspiration was pouring, and muttered:
"My God! What have I done?" Meanwhile a negro had been brought in and ordered to sweep the floor. There had been no thought that the diamond had gone out of the room into the gen-

eral office. The rumor of some great loss spread about, and the people standabout the lobby came crowding about the guarded doors of the reading room. Just at this point Dr. S. F Coues, of the United States navy, came out of the wash-room, and, seeing the crowd and the people inside the reading room creeping and searching, he stepped in and said to the negro with the broom:

"What's the matter? Something lost?

"Yes, sah," was the reply. "What is it?" asked the doctor.
"'Deed I don't know, sah. There is
the man that lost it," pointing to the "What have you lost?" asked Dr.

Coues. "A diamond," was the answer.

"Well, I guess I found it," said the doctor, and he pulled the \$20,000 gem from his vest pocked and placed it in the hand of the diamond merchant. The merchant's trained eye recognized it at once, and he threw his arm around the doctor's neck, and there was a sigh of relief all around. The doctor had picked it up in the door of the wash room where it had been shot by a carrom on the wall inside the reading room, and put it in his vest pocket with the intention of handing it in at

"I had no idea about the thing," he said afterward. "I thought it was some brilliant or Oregea diamond, and then concluded that ft came off from one of those giass pendants on the chandeliers. in fact, I came near not picking it up at all, and would not have done so except for its exceptional brilliancy. Even in the dark where it lay, it was like a

It is probable that Dr. Coues by this time is not without a souvenir of the occasion, and that hereafter the diamond merchant will hold his tweezers with an iron grip.

Holiday Work on Time. Fine watch repairing carefully done. All kinds of jewelry manufactured by competent workmen. All noliday work done promptly and well. Elegant stock done promptly as and reasonable prices.
C. L. ERICKSON & Co.,
212 N. 16th St.

Reminiscence by an Old Express Manager.

INCIDENTS OF WESTERN TRAVEL.

Disappearance of the Old Santa Fe Stage Office-Thrilling Experlence Along the Line-Indians and Robbers.

Kansas City Journal: Workmen two days ago began tearing down the foundations of what was known as the "Santa Fe stage office." The building proper, which was of brick and two staries in height, was demolished by the cyclone of May 11, 1860. But few buildings in Kansas City were more widely known. A. L. Carpenter, who at present resides in Independence, and who had charge of the stage companp's express business in Kansas City from early in the spring of 1863 to 1866, when the station here was abandoned, furnishes the following account of the lo cation of the stations upon the trail, the rates of fare charged and other matters of interest. He said:
"The Overland Mail and Expres

company, the headquarters of which

were in Kansas City, moved in the spring of 1861 from a little office located at the junction of Delaware street and Commercial alley, a small street just back of the Gillis house, which still stands on the level at the foot of Delaware street. The line was then run by J. D. Sanderson and Bradley Barlow. who was formerly a resident of St. Al bans, Vt. It was managed by J. R. Griffin, and extended from Kansas City to Santa Fe, N. M., thence south to Tuscon, A. T. The route to Santa Fe 960 miles by stage road. The principal stations wast of Kansas City were Shawneetown, One Hundred and Ten Mile Creek, Black Jack, Council Grove, Fort Sarah, Fort Dodge, Kas., old Fort Lyon, Bent's Old Fort Iron Springs, Oucharas, Trinidad, Uncle Dick Houlton's ranch on top of the Raton mountains, Col.; Red River station, Cimarron, Fort Union, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, N. M. At Fort Zarah, what was called the 'Long Route' was struck. That route extended 100 miles, extending to Fort Dodge, and it was made without changing horses After leaving Fort Zarah we had to carry provisions for the driver and passengers and feed and water for the stock. A wagon drawn by two muies followed in the rear of each coach loaded with the necessary articles. The 'Long Route' was considered very gerous on account of the hostile Indians who infested the country through which it passed. Many a hard fight did the drivers and passengers have with the bloody Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches, who would circle the conches and compel them to corral their stock and engage in battle. It was necessary to keep two men as stock tenders at each station southwest of Con creek. They did their own cooking and washing. The stations were in what are called 'dug outs,' which were half out of the ground with sod roofs. In these the men, horses and dogs lived. They were very ingeniously constructed, a tunnel running underground sixty feet on each side of each 'dug out. At the ends of each tunnel was a sod turret about two and a half feet above ground, pierced with portholes. During hostilities, when raids were expected from the Indians, one man always acted as lookout, alternating between the two turrets, while the other man attended to the animals, the cooking, and other duties. peared both men would take positions in the turrets and with their rifles, proceed to drop them from their ponies. two or three unsuccessful and disastrous attempts to diolodge the occupants of the turrets the Indians thereafter gave them a wide berth, and contented themselves with attacking the coaches between stations. It required a very brave man to hold the dangerous position of stock tender at a station, and he was paid high wages. The turrets were the only fortifications at the stations The fare for each passenger from Kansas City to Santa Fe was \$175 in gold, including forty pounds of baggage and a pair of blankets. Extra baggage and express matter was charged for a the rate of \$1 per pound. Money rates were \$25 for carrying \$1,000 currency by express. Gold and silver were carried at \$1 per pound and \$25 per \$1,000, making the total cost \$85 per \$1,000 to Santa Fe for silver, it weighing sixty pounds to the \$1,000. Vast amounts of money were carried over the line to and from Kansas City and Santa Fe. Frequently one stage would bring in \$250,000 in gold dust from the mines of New Mexico and Colorado. The money was always in charge of a conductor and messenger. who traveled with every stage. The made the round trip from Kansas City to Santa Fe and return. The schedule time from Kansas City to Santa Fe was

STAGING IN THE EARLY DAYS. | obliged to sit up straight and do them would sleeping en route. Some of them would go upon the roof, lie down and cover themselves with buffalo robes if the weather was cool, and strap themselves to the guard rail, to keep from rolling off. At the stations the horses and mules were changed and an hour given the passengers to get out and stretch their legs and cat their meals, which were served at the uniform price of \$1. Each meal on the plains consisted of coffee, "slap jack," bread baked in a Dutch oven; corn bread, buffalo steak. antelope steak, with dried apple pic and prunes for dessert. The dried apple pie was considered by the employes of the company a luxury. After reaching New Mexico, chille Colorado (improperly (improperly syplied chille colorow), which consisted of hashed meat and red pepper made into a stew, was added to the bill of fare; also Mexican frejolles, which are large black beans, that grow in New Mexico, and are staples of diet there. A large supply of provisions was always kept at each station. They were transported from Kansas City by wagons.

"Each driver was required to drive 100 miles. He was then relieved and returned to the home station as driver of the next coach going the other way. Twenty drivers were constantly em-ployed between Santa Fe and Kansas Cily up to the time when, in 1864, the line was changed from weekly to triweekly. From that time on there were at least 150 men in the employ of the company in various capacities at salaries ranging from \$75 to \$150 per month.

"The revenue derived from the transportation of passengers, express matter and mail matter was very great, the government alone during the tri-weekly service paying \$172,000 a year for carrying the mail between Kansas City Santa Fe. Frequently the receipts from passengers, mail and express from one trip between the two terminal points would run as high as \$6,000. merchants in Santa Fe used to get their silk goods from Kansas City, wrapped in oiled silk, and various other valuable articles, which added a great deal to the revenues of the company, were supplied to them at the rate of \$1 per pound, This amount they could afford to pay, as they sold the goods to the Mexicans at fabulous prices.

"In the year 1865 a man named West was sent to a station called Big Timber, in Kansas, to tend stock. He had been there about a week, when one day, while washing harness outside, a party of Cheyennes surrounded the They fired upon West. One of their bullets hit him in the leg, breaking it. His companion, who was in the barn, heard the shots and ran of the back door and crawled into the manure pile, completely hiding himself from view. Indians picked up West, stripped him of his olothes and tied him to a cottonwood tree, cout out his entrails and hung them around his neck. They left taking twelve head of mules with them. and setting fire to the barn. They headed for the Indian country in the vicinity of barn and station Camp Supply. The were consumed, together with all their contents. West's companion did not dare to leave the manure pile until it was almost sumed, and the soles had been burned from his shoes. He then, for the first time, ascertained that the redskins had gone and that West was dead. During the night he followed the trail to the station at Fort Zarah, which he reached shortly after daylight. His feet were burned and blistered, and he suffered intense pain during his lonely walk beneath the star spangled canopy over the plains. A company of soldiers was sent from Fort Zarah which was an adobe structure, but they were unable to overtake the hostiles. Big Timber, which was not then a fortified station, was subsequently fitted out with a tunnel and -covered turrets.

"We frequently had trouble with road agents in New Mexico, in the vicinity of Cimarron. They did not infest the plains owing to the presence of the Indians there, and the poor facilities for hiding and obtaining provisions. A party of five desperadoes had their habitation in the Cimarron mountains, near Elizabethtown, N. M. The leaders were known by the euphonious cognemens of 'Coal Oil Johnnie' and 'Big Jim.'

"The band frequently stopped the stage at what was called the Point of Rocks,' three miles from Maxwell's ranch. They carried long 45-caliber Colt's revolvers and double barrel shotguns loaded with slugs. Three of them would stand with their weapons covering the driver and passengers, while 'Coal Oil Johnnie' and 'Big Jim' would compel them to alight and would go through their peckets and baggage and the company's safe. They succeeded in robbing the stage at this point three times, and the on several occasions were put to flight without obtaining any booty. When they were not attempting to rob the stage they were engaged in stealing horses and cattle from the Maxwell Land company. They were so highhanded in their desperate undertakings, that in 1871 the stage company and the Maxwell company offered a reward of \$1,000 for each of the two leaders, dead or alive. An agreement was made by one of the stage company's division agents with two of the band, by the terms of which they were to assassinate 'Coal Oil Johnnie' and 'Blg Jim' and obtain the reward. One day the band planned to rob an old ranchero near the boom of the Merino mine. One of them was absent at the time. While in the mountains on their way to perpetrate the robbery, the four men camped in a mountain gulch. About midnight, while they were asleep their two co-partners crime shot and killed 'Coal Oil Johnnie' and 'Big Jim.' The two men came into Cimarron next day with the bodies of their dead leaders strapped upon the backs of burros. They de-manded their rewards, which were paid, and they were given free passage upon the route of the company to Kit They immediately left the Carson. country and have not been seen or heard from since. There was no more stage lead, side by side, hitched to what was robbing done in that vicinity. called 'triple bars.' Passengers were

Eyes Ears Nose

come imflamed, red and sentory, with dull, heavy pain between the arthere are roaring, buzzing noises in the constant negarither are foring, buzzing noises in the consecuence of the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant on comfortable discharge, bad breath, and loss of the sense of smell. All of these disagrees ble symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sassaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and re-stores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system Be sure to get Hood's Sassaparilla.

thirteen days and six hours constant traveling day and night. This time was

always made, except in case the

coaches were captured or the horses

disabled by Indians. In case a passen-

ger got into a stage bound for either

Kansas City or Santa Fe, he was obliged

to remain there until he reached his

destination as, in the event of his get-

of stopping over, he was liable to fail to

pelled to remain there several weeks before he could strike a coach in which

there was a vacant seat. Each coach

had seats for nine passengers inside and for five outside, and many times

were loaded down to their utmost ca-

pacity. Going between Kansas City

drawn by six horses, and west of Coun-

cil Grove by five mules, two of which

were on the wheel and three in the

Council Grove the coaches were

get a seat in the next coach and be com-

ting off at a station with the

and

Catarrh in the Head. "I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eatarrh, and re-ceived great relief and benealt from it. The catarrh ing constant discharge from my nose, ringing

in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. in by cars, an appear of the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparila gave me relief immediately, while in time I was controlly cared. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold," Mrs. G. H. Gibb, 1020 Eighth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

and paid out hundred of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not ness of my body is all gone. my appetite is good to fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done not permanent good." Mus. A CUNNISGHAM, Providence, R. I. "Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than auxthing else f ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ringing Noises In the ears sometimes a roaring, burring sound or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by estarth, that exceedingly disagreeatic and very room mon disease. Hood's Eurapparilla, the great blood mon disease, Hood's Sarauparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarity successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarth, for Hood's Sarsaparilla, the pecu-

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. LUTHER D. ROBRINS, Hast Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar.

100 Doses One Dollar