name in green annals placed beside the names of Ferio's, Cora's and Marco Bazzaro's He had made allusions to the poet's sad death, like that of Wolfe, or Nelson, or Sir John Moore, at the dawn of victorious success. His peroration had related to the debt that the Greeks owed to England, which gave them such a man. I fancied that behind the ecclesiastic's very expressive—almost burning—eyes there lurked a thought which sought this expression: "And yet Englishmen in general gave no public sign to-day of recognition of such a man or of his genius."

After the service the Greek minister and many of the Greek residents in London proceeded to Hamilton Gardens, where they deposited on the steps of Lord Byron's statue the wreath of fresh flowers.

Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, addressing himself to the Greek minister, said, as secretary to the late Lord Byron committee, formed thirteen years ago under the presidency of Lord Basconsfield to do public honor to the genius of Byron; "In the name of my fellow countrymen, and the Greek minister and Greek residents, touching the graceful tribute of respect and gratitude, we feel sure this spontaneous good will towards the memory of the English poet which finds at this moment an echo both in Athens and Wessolonghi, cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of unity which exists between the two countries." The Greek minister also placed a lyre-shaped wreath of bayleanes at at the foot of the statue and the assemblage disposed.

Remembered in Greece.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Byron is the theme of enthusiastic articles in all the Greek papers to-day, which express in the warmest terms the gratitude of the Hellenic nation, the inestimable services of the English poet to the cause of national regeneration and independence. At Mesoboughi, where Byron met his death, the statue erected to him in the center of the town was to-day covered with wreaths of spring flowers and evergreens.

Celebrated at Vienna.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The centenary of Lord Byron's birth was celebrated by a grand representation of "Manfred," with Schumann music, both in the Vienna and esth oper a houses. All the leading papers of Austria-Hungary publish articles this morning on Byron's life and works.

German Nuns Visit Rome.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

ROME, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The pope to-day received Prince Lowenstein, who presented a deputation of German nuns and, later on, an Austrian one which included, amongst others, Countess Bergen, Countess Ziehy and Countess Appony. In a long speech the pope exhorted Austrian Catholics to be in readiness to act in favor of the holy see. "I rely," said Leo XIII, "on the influence of all Catholic people to solve the present unsupportable position and enable me to regain the temporal power which is essential to the prosperity of the church." The canonization of the venerable Grignon of Monfert took place to-day. The ceremony was attended by an enormous crowd, and among others the French ambassador was present. After the ceremony the pope, followed by the entire sacred college, proceeded to the chapel of canonization to pray before figure Grignon de Monfert. The pope received to-day the general of the Jesuits and a representation of the order.

Death of Commandant Brasseur.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Commandant Brasseur, one of the heroes of the Franco-Prussian war, died yesterday at the Invalids, after eighteen years suffering. He occupied a prominent place in De Nueville's famous picture of "Le Boureget." He was one of the devoted defenders of the church shown in the picture in the foreground. On the right of the composition is an old wounded officer disarmed, guarded by Prussians. This officer is Brasseur.

The Crown Prince.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A telegram from San Remo states that the crown prince today went out walking and afterwards took a drive. He seemed rather paler than usual after being confined to the house for a week. During the last few days secretions of small particles have taken place from that part where, in November, the growth was observed. These particles were sent to Prof. Virchow to be analyzed. It is added that such secretions never occur in cancerous diseases.

ADRIFT ON AN ICE FLOE.

Thrilling Adventure of Four Young Men On Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The agonized cries of four young men who after dark found themselves slowly floating out into Lake Michigan on a huge cake of ice brought scores of people to the piers at Thirty-seventh street to-night. The four young fellows, Peter Paulson, Thomas Ash, James Johnston and J. M. Whiteside, had been out for a holiday frolic on the ice. Not till 7 o'clock on their return did they suspect that the thaw had parted the ice from the shore and the mass was breaking up and drifting away. A sheet of water fifty feet wide lay between them and land, and the gap was gradually widening under the influence of the wind that began to cover them with spray, while the rising waves dashed off great sections of the ice floe upon which the lives of the quartette depended. For over an hour the men, women and children on shore watched helplessly the four running frantically about on the ice and faintly heard their hoarse shouts for assistance. Whiteside, who was unable to swim, restrained his companions with difficulty from jumping into the freezing flood, and attempting to swim ashore. When finally a boat had been brought from the nearest point, a long distance up town, it was found to be leaking badly and the police who manned it had to put back. By this time Whiteside was nearly crazed from cold and fright and the others were in little better condition. The police, not without peril to themselves, managed, however, to take them off safely at last. They were at once carried to their homes and put to bed, exhausted but supremely happy.

Alleged Corruption in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. Greenway to-day said the public might look for some developments in connection with the administration of affairs by the late government, which would astonish the country. Although in office only a couple of days, the cabinet had learned sufficient to warrant it in making a thorough investigation. For instance, there were only $16,390 in treasury when the new government took hold, despite the fact that $250,000 were received from Ottawa a few days ago, it being half a year's subsidy. The government was having a statement of affairs prepared, so that it would know exactly where it was. As to a dissolution, a short delay might occur in order that it may be learned just where it was and what acts the old government was guilty of.

Lost and Found.

Elmer Davis, a little ten year old inmate of the deaf and dumb institute, caused the managers of that school considerable anxiety yesterday by suddenly disappearing. Word was sent to the police station and the little fellow was found late last night wandering about the streets in a half-frozen condition. He was sent back to the superintendent who was greatly relieved at seeing him again.

WILL FIGHT THE MANITOBA.

A Merry Railroad War Promised in the Northwest.

DISPUTING HILL'S SUPREMACY.

The Northern Pacific and Other Roads Making Extensive Preparations to Invade the Rich Territory of the Northwest.

A Triangular Contest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Present indications are that next season will witness an enormous amount of railroad building in the northwest, and this, too, in retaliation for encroachment of territory during 1887. For several years before the past season there had been comparative harmony between the Northern Pacific and Manitoba companies, both living up to their old agreement by which neither was to build into the other's territory. This truce had been in existence since the plan of the Canadian Pacific, or rather of the syndicate formed to build the western end of that road, of a line running southwesterly from the main line west of Winnipeg through Great Falls to Helena, was abandoned about five years ago. In return for this concession the Northern Pacific at that time abandoned its plan to secure a line to Winnipeg for which it had arrangements all made. The syndicate was composed of J. J. Hill, Sir George Stephen, Donald A. Smith and two or three others, then owning the Manitoba road. From the time that this agreement was made the great wheat producing Red River valley has been considered the especial territory of the Manitoba which kept out the mining country of the mountainous district in Montana. Thus the Northern Pacific had a monopoly on the live stock business of Montana and only the Union Pacific to compete with in the mining country, while the farmers of the Red River valley were obliged to ship their wheat over the Manitoba of which they constantly complained as a grinding monopoly.

But now everything is changed. Last year Mr. Hill built a line to Helena and this seems to have been the opening wedge of a triangular warfare to be carried on by predatory excursions into the enemy's territory. No sooner had Mr. Hill announced his plan to build to Helena, which was done in 1886, than the Northern Pacific took up the gauntlet thus thrown down and the Duluth & Manitoba to the boundary is the result thus far. The Manitoba runs into Helena over the same route from Great Falls, which was originally proposed but abandoned by agreement. So likewise the Northern Pacific will reach Winnipeg eventually over practically the same route that was before contemplated. But this is not all. The Manitoba has planned to build branches in the mining country and is even now gathering information of the extreme northwest, with the intention of building to Puget Sound. The cost of building railroads in mining country is not less than $40,000 per mile, and the Manitoba lines in the Red river valley are already encumbered to this amount. But it costs abou $8,000 per mile to build in the Red river valley prairies, and here it is that the Northern Pacific has planned to stab its would-be rival in the far northwest. After the Duluth & Manitoba was opened last fall, and without any cut rates, it hauled nearly one hundred cars of wheat per day out of the abundant harvest that had before that time been the exclusive business of the Manitoba road. Of course a part of this was given the new road on account of the independent way in which the farmers had always been treated by the Manitoba. It has always been the prominent feature of Mr. Hill's management to do as he liked without regard to the interests of the people. Hence he has acquired the reputation of a man bound to have his own way whether it coincided with the ideas of his immediate advisors or not. As long as he had the only road in his territory and trod on the toes of no other railroad magnate he went along swimmingly, but when other managers found that the best way to make railroad property profitable is to keep pace with its neighbors, and that he was bound to play a lone hand regardless of consequences they concluded to retaliate. The Northern Pacific company has been getting itself in shape for a fight, and since the successful negotiation of the $12,000,000 loan, has had several surveying parties out running a network of lines throughout the Red river valley. Some of these parties are still on the ground and have suspended labor only on account of the cold weather. Some of the surveys have been completed, and as soon as spring opens building will begin. Not only will the aggressor be attacked in the Red river valley, but the Northern Pacific has also planned branches leading northwesterly from its main line to Fort Buford and Great Falls on the Manitoba, as well as other spurs in Montana.

Now comes the triangular part of the fight. The Manitoba has pursued the same policy as outlined above in pushing its nose southwesterly at several points, having already reached Watertown and Aberdeen, the former branch being projected to Huron and supposed to be headed for Denver. In addition the line from Duluth to Wilmar has been projected to Sioux Falls, getting dangerously near Omaha. These off-shoots from the already great system intersect the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern, and the former proposes to fight back. Its Fargo & Southern is already a thorn in the side of the Manitoba but this is to be extended down the Red river and, at every fifteen or twenty miles, branches are to be thrown out into the rich farming country with the design of gathering up the wheat, that year after year has contributed to the Manitoba's earnings. In addition to the invasion of its territory the Milwaukee & St. Paul has no other reasons for wishing to prod the Manitoba, for it is as natural for a railroad company to fight as it is for a bulldog. Since its southwestern extensions have been in operation the Manitoba has made some reductions in rates that were hardly agreeable to the other, by which Duluth has been put on an equality with Minneapolis with reference to wheat and lumber. As the Manitoba has a line to both cities and the Milwaukee & St. Paul to but one, these reductions have a tendency to decrease the business of the latter line. With all these new lines in the Red River valley the Manitoba's wheat tonnage will be materially reduced, a reduction for which its Montana extension will do little to compensate for a number of years at least and only with the adjuncts of expensive branches. In the general warfare against the Manitoba the Union Pacific will sympathize if not assist, as its valuable business at Butte was seriously interfeared with by the large cut in freight rates with which the Manitoba inaugurated its entrance into Helena. These were reduced from $3 to $2.35, first-class, while the general opinion of railroad men here was that they were none too high before and that the new road could have obtained just as much advertising and business, for that matter, by a cut that would not have been so destructive to revenue. The ire of the Northern Pacific, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Union Pacific has been excited and the coming season will show a bitter war of conquest.

Funeral of Adjutant Woods.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day the interment of the remains of the late Joseph H. Woods took place. The services were conducted under the auspices of the G. A. R., and the body was escorted to its final resting place by that order together with members of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and Company K, Second regiment, Nebraska National guards. Mr. Woods was quite active in social, business and political circles, and in his death Schuyler loses one of her best and most highly esteemed citizens.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Colder, fair weather, light to fresh winds, becoming northerly.

For Iowa: Warmer, followed by colder, fair weather, followed by snow, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Dakota: Local snows, slightly warmer, followed in northern portion by colder weather, light to fresh variable winds, generally northerly.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Forty People Have a Close Call at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—About forty people barely escaped being burned to death this morning in a fire that destroyed the greater part of the big apartment and store building at the south east corner of Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. Not one of the forty had time to give the slightest attention to dress, and many, including several ladies, were dragged out by the firemen into the frosty air, unconscious. Miss Abbie Birdsall, teacher, was found lying in a foot of water in a cellar two hours after the fire started. She had become suffocated and lost her way in the smoke. Her recovery is not expected. T. D. McKillip, a gentleman rooming in the building, is also in a precarious condition, the result of injuries received in making his escape. A few of the people had to be taken out of the upper windows by means of ladders. A. P. Tregent, with his wife and baby, were forced to climb away from the flames to the roof of the houses next to the burning block. Wallace L. DeWolf, a local lawyer, owned the building. His loss is $30,000; fully insured. About $10,000 worth of furniture and clothing, half insured, belonging to nine families, was destroyed, and $10,000 additional damage, also partly insured, was inflicted on the stock of the several storekeepers occupying the ground floor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The residence of Perry Trumbull, son of ex-Senator Trumbull, was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Trumbull and three children had a narrow escape. The loss on the house is but $7,000, but a number of valuable paintings and other articles were irreparably damaged.

Other Conflagrations.

MANISTEE, Mich., Jan. 22.—Cron's furniture store was burned at 10 o'clock Saturday night, loss, $15,000; insurance, $900. A fireman was killed and four others were seriously injured by falling walls.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 22.—The cast wing of the Holyoke Envelope company's mill burnt to-day. Loss $325,000. The envelope company will lose about $200,000; insured for half. The loss of the Holyoke Water Power company on the building is about $75,000, and the whole mill is insured for $100,000. B. F. Perkins machine works, adjoining, lose $28,000. The Moore Filter company will lose about $10,000. The envelope company had about $100,000 worth of stock and finished goods on hand. They had nearly two hundred tons of paper and about two millions of envelopes in the mill. There were fifty envelope machines and twenty printing presses in the building besides other valuable machinery.

The Tower Holacaust.

TOWER, Minn., Jan. 22.—The search for the bodies of those burned in the boarding house fire was continued to-day, and five more were taken out of the ruins, making a total of nine. All are too badly disfigured to be recognized. Jack Collins, of Superior, Wis., left his room before his comrade but did not get out. It is believed his remains were among those found to-day. Henry Boerdecker arrived here Friday evening and is believed also to be one of the victims. Letters in his trunk at the station show that his parents live in St. Louis. It is not known how the fire originated, possibly from a cigar stump thrown into the saw dust on the bar room floor.

THREW THE PREACHER OUT.

Sensational Denouement of a Church Row in Pennsylvania.

FAIRVIEW, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Presbyterian church of this place needed a new pastor about three months ago, when Rev. John I. Butler, a young divine from Philadelphia, preached a sermon before the congregation. He was prepossessing in appearance, eloquent to an unusual degree and made such a favorable impression that a call was immediately extended to him to come and preside over the affairs of the church. He accepted, took hold of affairs with an energy, and quickly became a social favorite, so great was his popularity with the married and unmarried ladies. Fairview church entered upon a period of unwonted prosperity in the religious annals of this region, and the pillars thereof found cause for congratulations in the wise selection they had made. It soon began to be whispered, however, that Rev. Butler was too partial to ladies society, and the growing jealousy of the male portion of the community was brought to a focus at watch night services New Years eve. What actually occurred has been screened in the closest secrecy, but it is stated upon reliable authority that the young pastor offended several ladies. Great indignation was felt by the members of the church, but no formal action was taken till a day or so ago, when Mr. Butler was summoned before a board of trustees for investigation. High words arose between the minister and James Gilbert, president of the board, which ended by the former being taken in hand and forcibly thrown from the room. The board then formally discharged him and he was advised to leave town, but before doing so he had Gilbert arrested and held for trial. The reverend gentleman returned to Philadelphia.

Growth of Sargent County.

SARGENT, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—In my letters to the BEE during the years 1884 and 1885 from this place, when this county was comparatively new, I urged those desiring to locate on lands of their own to come. There were at that time many excellent pieces of government land and I pointed out their location of the same and spoke of the good quality of the soil, the intelligent class of settlers here, and even took the trouble to show them these lands in person. Many settled and are happy and prosperous, while now and then one was dissatisfied and came back east to "wife's folks." Custer county to-day, we believe, ranks fourth in the state, contains over 1,000,000 acres of land, over 23,000 inhabitants, has no bonded indebtedness, its warrants are worth 100 cents on the dollar, and will soon be the possessor of two, if not three lines of railways. The crops have never failed but once, and that was during the general grashopper raid of the summer of 1874. The town of Sargent is beautifully located in the valley of the Middle Loup on the Lincoln & Black Hills branch of the B. & M. railroad. The grading was finished through the town late last fall, and while the railroad company endeavored to reach Sargent before winter set in, they were unable to do so, and stopped work at Arcadia, twenty-three miles southwest. Track laying will be pushed forward as soon as spring opens and Sargent will grow rapidly. This point will be a division, and besides the bright prospects it has in the future for a county seat, the large feed yards for stock, machine shops, etc., which will of necessity keep a large force of men at work. The country tributary is well settled and has good soil, and Sargent draiws her trade from this section.

Arlington's Advantages.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Arlington has ten passenger and express trains each day and two accommodation freights. It is twenty-eight miles from Omaha at the junction of the Sioux City & Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroads. It has three elevators that handle more grain than any other three elevators on the lines. It is the most beautiful townsite on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and it is now settled that several prominent railroad men are to build residences here. A creamery will be under headway as soon as an experienced creamery man can be secured to take charge. A mill would be a paying investment here as there has been none erected since the burning of the Arlington mill.

Business Booming at Stanton.

STANTON, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The excitement of the holiday weeks has passed, and Stanton can say that the three last weeks of December and the first week of January have been the best business months the city has ever seen. The streets have been lined with teams from the country until late in the night every day, and twice the amount of grain has been marketed here of any two months in previous years. The price has reached 35c for corn. Carload after carload of hogs have been shipped from here to the Omaha and Fremont packing houses. The general stores have had an unprecedented amount of business. A considerable quantity of real estete has changed hands. The two corner lots opposite the new Odd Fellows' block was sold to a syndicate to put up a three-story brick hotel as soon as spring opens. Nason & Co., dealers in general merchandise, contemplate putting up a two-story brick store to accommodate their growing business. A. Loofbourow, the baker, finds his quarters too small and is contracting for a fine two-story bakery. The Odd Fellows' block is ready for occupancy, and was dedicated January 2. About two hundred people witnessed the ceremonies, which were followed by a dance in Lamb's opera house and a fine supper gotten up by the ladies of the Odd Fellows. They realized, over and above expenses, $100.

PRESENTED TO THE POPE.

How Cleveland's Jubilee Gift Was Received by His Holiness.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The following cablegram was to-day received by the Sun:

Archbishop Ryan, in presenting the pope's jubilee gift from President Cleveland, said it wasa tribute paid to his holiness by the ruler of 60,000,000 of freemen; a ruler elected by them, who feels deeply the supreme responsibility of his exalted station, his dependence upon God's providence and who has had the wisdom and fortitude to discharge faithfully and conscientiously all the important duties devolving upon him. He has publicly declared his solemn conviction that christianity furnishes the true permanent basis of real civilization and perfect order, representing at once the moral conquest over the greatest nations of the earth. In the American republic the Catholic church is free to act and to carry out its sacred and beneficial mission for the human race by the fundamental right of constitutional guarantee as demonstrated in this volume, the appropriate gift of the president.

The members of the delegation, kneeling before the pope, received the apostolic benediction for themselves and for their people. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college, presented an album to the pope and translated the president's message. The pope listened with the utmost satisfaction, examined the gift carefully, and expressed his admiration for the exquisite taste and the neatness of its execution. It was an especial pleasure, he said, to receive a copy of the constitution of the United States. Dr. O'Connell then read to the pope a letter from Cardinal Gibbons in which the cardinal asked for a blessing on the country.

The pope then read his reply to Archbishop Ryan, expressing the pleasure he felt in receiving the gift from the president of the United States. He continued: "I have received offerings from all parts of the world: from Italy from France, Germany, Hungary, Spain, England and one from the president of the United States—a most pleasing one."

"As archbishop," he added, "you enjoy there perfect freedom. That freedom, we admit, is highly beneficial to the spread of religion. As the head of the church I owe my duty, love and solicitude to every part of the church, but toward America I bear an especial love. The care of your nation is great. Your government is free; your future full of hope. Your president commands my highest admiration. Hence this offering which I have received to-day, has truly touched my heart. It affords me pleasure to pour forth through you to your president and to your great country my most profound sense of appreciation and gratitude. In conclusion, I grant you my blessing, and ask that of yourself and of the president of your country." Turning to Dr. O'Connell, the pope said: "I desire you to make this known to your people. Describe the solemn manner in which I have received the gift of their president."

Afterward the pope received the delegation privately. He was delighted with President Cleveland's gift and engaged in conversation with the delegates for nearly an hour. The prelates present brought jubilee offerings amounting to $80,000. The delegation included Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo; Burke, of Cheyenne, and Sadenbush, of Minnesota; Mons. Quigley, of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. MacDonnell, of New York; Farrilly, of Nashvill; Castaldi, of Buffalo, and the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

RAPID EXIT.

A Practical Joker Breaks Up a Chicago Poker Party in a Hurry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A report that Finley D. Brown, partner of the well known board of trade speculator, K. Robert Lindblom, had been thrown out of a window during a quarrel over cards at the Century club last night and had fallen sixty feet to the pavement, breaking his back, caused much excitement to-day. The report, it seems, has been greatly exaggerated. Brown's injuries consist of a broken ankle and dislocated knee cap. He and C. S. McHenry, an employee of Lindblom, it is told, had promised the latter to let liquor and poker alone while associated with him. Nevertheless they and others engaged last night in a quiet game of draw with champagne accompaniment in the Century club, of which B. F. Hutchinson, father of the president of the board of trade, is a leading spirit and Lindblom himself a member. During the progress of the game some joking friend thundered at the door for admission, shouting that he was a deputy sheriff. McHenry and Brown, presumably fearing exposure, endeavored to get away by means of the fire escape. McHenry succeeded, but Brown, forgetting that the fire escape terminated twelve feet from the ground, had a bad fall. He was hurriedly put in a cab and such strenuous efforts made to keep the matter quiet that it was magnified in a most tragic and sensational manner. Lindblom will withdraw from the Century club, it is said.

The Death Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Walter M. Gibson, ex-prime minister of the Hawaiian islands under King Kalakaua, died in this city last evening of consumption.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Council meeting to-night.

Marshal McCracken is busy hunting up evidence in the Jim Snodderly arson case, and it looks as though it would go hard with him.

No arrests were reported up to midnight last night.

There was only one sleeper in the lockup last night and he was a sick and homeless vag.

The council will have to make some provision for coal for the lockup, because now the policemen have to hustle and find the necessary fuel. The question is if all that is burned is paid for.

Councilman Smith has come back from the prohibition state and will be on hand at the council meeting to-night. Further developments are expected.

A Sunday school was inaugurated in Hunt's hall yesterday.

The Knights of Labor held a meeting on Saturday night to close up some unfinished business. Their regular meeting will be on Thursday next.

An unappreciative bartender stopped a violin solo by hitting the musician over the head with the violin case yesterday afternoon, but there were no arrests.

A. E. Lempke and wife were thrown from a cutter Saturday, but there were no serious results.

The Unlucky Thirteen.

The notorious Belle Smith paid her weekly visit to the police station last evening. This time she was accompanied in the patrol wagon by Henry Kline, with whom she had had a stormy scene. Kline charged Belle with stealing his pocketbook containing just $13. Belle pretended to be greatly incensed over the charge and a free, go-as-you-please fight resulted between the two, in which there was a mutual exchange of black eyes, welts and bruises.

Dr. Geismardo's Magic.

It was a small audience that greeted Dr. A. E. Geismardo, the magnetic healer, at the Grand Opora house last night. Besides there was a noticeable absence of "the afflicted," whom the doctor had previously advertised to cure or benefit by his magic Only one invalid, a man who said he had not used one of his arms for a period of eight years, presented himself for manipulation by the doctor. After an exchange of words between the doctor and a man in the audience, the lights in the hall were turned out and the people dispersed. The management of the opera house announces that it will refund the admission money to all who will call at the box office to-day, as none of the audience seemed to be satisfied with the exhibition of the "magic healer."

Ben Hogan's Whereabouts.

G. T. Houser, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, writes to the BEE and says that Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, is in that city and is represented to be doing good work for the cause of religion.

Captured a Deserter.

J. H. Peal, a deserter from the United States army, was taken into custody last evening by Officer Johnson, who will get $30 reward from the government for his capture of the fugitive.

Personal Paragraphs.

Ed Derr, of Creston, Ia., is at the Millard.

W. T. Clarke, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard.

Luke Murrin, of Cheyenne, is at the Millard.

W. A. Bridges, of O'Neill, Neb., is at the Millard.

Thomas Alsop, of Laramie, is at the Paxton.

C. S. Washburn, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Paxton.

S. J. Alexander, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Paxton.

Albert J. August, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Paxton.

D. K. Rinehard, of Columbus, Neb., is at the Millard.

John F. Raymond, of Wahoo, Neb., is at the Windsor.

Miss Emma Lindermann, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard.

Thomas O'Day and wife, of Neligh, Neb., are at the Paxton.

Messrs. M. H. Daly and A. Allan, of Howard, Neb., are at the Windsor.

Messrs. H. B. Cloud and Frank Cloe, of Knoxville, Ia., are at the Windsor.

Messrs. J. S. McClary and P. Schrvenk, of Norfolk, Neb., are at the Paxton.

FACTS ABOUT FELINES.

How to Curl Cats' Tails and Keep the Animals Small.

New York Telegram: Certain Brooklyn young ladies have lately been seized with a mild mania for keeping cats small. One young lady let the reporter into the secret and solemnly declared that it didn't hurt the creatures even "a little bit."

"You see," she said, "it is done very easily. Now, here are three cats. Yes, I know they look like kittens, but they are not, all the same. Nellie, the one with the blue ribbon sround her neck, is four years of age, but you wouldn't think she was more than six months old. Here is old Tom, seven years old on Washington's birthday, yet he is no larger than Nellie. No, they don't belong to the dwarf family."

"Well, how is this accomplished?"

"I give them gin to drink. How? Why, I hold their nostrils with one hand and pour a tablespoonful of the spirits down their little throats with the other. I repeat the dose three times a day for two weeks. It makes them very frisky, and they cut up some queer capers at times. Often, however, they go to sleep and hug the fire all day. They don't get any bigger, and that's all I know about the matter."

"What unusually curly tails your pets have," observed the report.

"Oh, yes," she replied, with animation. "When the kitten is not more than two or three days old we carefully break the tail in three places. The result is that instead of growing straight, it assumes a graceful curve, and is very becoming."

How Manning Became a Cardinal.

It is not generally known that Cardinal Manning was a married man. While an archdeacon in the Church of England he married Miss Serjeant, whose two sisters married Bishop Wilberforce and Henry Wilberforce, his brother. Mrs. Manning lived only a few months after her marriage, and her death filled the sensitive soul of her husband with a deep and lasting sorrow, and turned him more and more to a life of entire spirituality. Cardinal Manning was born in 1809, the same year that witnessed the birth of Alfred Tennyson. His father was a member of parliament and governor of the Bank of England. Young Manning, after a preparatory education at Harrow, entered Balliol college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself no less by his scholarship than by the polish of his manners. He become a fellow of Merton college at the early age of twenty-four, and archdeacon of Chichester before he was thirty-three. At that age the future cardinal archbishop seemed very far from the Catholic church, for just at that time he preached so violent a tirade against "poppery" that Dr. Newman, who was then preparing to join that church, declined to see him the next time he called. While holding orders in the church of England, Dr. Manning maintained the spiritual grace of baptism, and when the doctrine was by Mr. Gorham and the view of the latter was pronounced tenable by the Church of England, Manning "felt the very ground on which he stood cut from under him," and shaking from his feet the dust of the church of his ancestors, entered the church of Rome.

Senator Ingalls.

Chicago Mail: Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, president of the senate, is a noticeable figure anywhere. He has a high forehead, over which his gray gair is combed in what the ladies would call a "bang." From the top of his forehead his head rises like a sugar loaf to a point in the rear high above his ears, which are large and prominent. He wears spectacles, and has a dainty iron-gray military mustache, which gives him something of a martial air. In conversation he is a rapid, nervous talker, with remarkable fluency of speech and great verbal power. He is a Massachusetts man, and a graduate of Williams college, but has become thoroughly impregnated with western ideas in his long residence in Kansas. In common with many public men of the west, he believes that the seat of empire in this country is rapidly becoming centered in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the states adjoining thereto. Not infrequently in talking with eastern friends he tells them that they should climb the Allegheny mountains and look over into the western country in order to appreciate what a great country this is.

Brigham Young's Burial Place.

Chicago Mail: Brigham Young's body rests in the southeast corner of the acre-and-a-quarter lot on B street, between Second and Third East streets, Salt Lake City. This plot of ground, the grass upon which is kept in fresh and beautiful shape, is a block from the Tithing square, in the southeast corner of which are the Lion and Bee-Hive houses and the church offices. A high iron railing encloses the grave, which is nine feet deep, with three feet of solid masonry at the sides and on the bottom, and a 14,000 pound inscription stone at the top. Not even the prophet's name is written upon the tomb. Brigham Young was very much afraid that the doctors would get hold of him after his death, and so he gave full instructions about his resting place, and the tomb was built according to these instructions. For a year and a half a night guarde kept his eyes fixed on the grave. The prophet lies with his head to the east. Some distance from his feet lies his first polygamous wife, Mary Ann Angell; at her feet lies Emmiline Free, in the southwest corner of the inclosure. Mary Van Cott, the youngest of th prophet's wives, at the time of his death, has a lonely spot near the middle of the lot. The graves of the wives are marked with horizontal marble slabs inscribed with their names and the dates of their deaths. A gardner has charge of the ground and answers the questions of strangers.

INFERIOR CIGARS.

One of the Tricks Which Has Led to Present State of Things.

New York Sun: "I read the editorial in yesterday's Evening Sun on cheap cigars with interest," said a cigar manufacturar this morning to a reporter. "I not only manufacture cigars, but I do a retail business as well. I do not think that the quality of the popular cigars is as bad as it has been pictured.

"Do you think that the quality could be made any worse," asked the reporter.

"Certainly," said the cigar man. "It could be made a great deal worse."

"Then I should give up the weed and go back to the cob pipe and oak leaves of my boyhood delight," said the reporter.

"The fact of the matter is," said the cigar man, "there are a great many people who do not know a good cigar when they get hold of it. I've tested that matter to my satisfaction. I have deliberately retailed a 10 cent cigar for 5 cents, and I have had persons look at one of these, turn it over, smell it, and declare it was no good, and insisted on the regular old 5 center. Again, a customer, after smoking my regular grade of 5 cent cigar for a long time, was furnished some of the 10 cent brand. The next time he came in here he said:

"'Why did you change cigars on me?'

"'I gave you a better grade and I thought you would prefer it.'

"'Well, I don't think there is anything better about it and I am sure I don't prefer it. Give me some of the same stock I have been used to having.'

"You see, the man's taste is thoroughly vitiated. He would have made the same complaint had I given him a 20 cent cigar. The better the cigar the worse he would have considered it."

"That all may be true," replied the reporter, "but the fact remains that most of the cigars offered at public prices are simply stinkers. How do you account for it?"

"The fact of the matter is," said the dealer, "my custom is good and I have to furnish a high grade of cigar. But there is a class of manufacturers and retailers who cater to what we call trancient trade. They are the people who get rich in a hurry and retire from the business. They never expect to see him again, and unless he investigates his cigar very closely he will not discover the inferiority of it until it begins to burn his tongue. Then he fires it into the gutter with an imprecation. They are the men who have no conscience, who make the money and who are responsible for the growl about cheap cigars. Where are they? Everywhere.

"Then, again, these transient trade fellows calculate that when a man has smoked the first half of a cigar he throws it away. To clinch an uncertainty they have manufactured for them a cigar the first half of which is filled with first-class tobacco, while the second half is filled with miserable pickings. When the man finishes the first half he is in splendid humor; when he enters on the second half he finds his tongue beginning to itch, and the saliva in his mouth to have a pungent, nauseating taste, which makes him throw the cigar away. He cannot understand it, but thinks that it is all caused by the nicotine which collects in the second half of the cigar the nearer it is burned out.

"Oh, yes; it is a sharp dodge—one of the trade—and dealers who count almost entirely on transcient trade work it for all its worth. It is in a majority of cases this second half of miserable pickings which is causing most of the complaints about the bad quality of the popular cigar. Not every man wakes up immediately to the deception, and he puffs away on the second half with as much vigor and satisfaction as he did on the first. Sometimes he don't discover it and sometimes he does, but don't care a fig. He smokes to be smoking, and a stinker suits him just as well as the choicest brand of Havana would."

An assault-at-arms, executed by ladies, occurred recently at Berlin, Germany. Five lady pupils of a fencing school, headed by their lady teacher, all dressed in sky blue, with antique cuirass in silver, went through a series of exercises with foil and saber. The teacher defended herself blindfolded against two assailants with foils most successfully.

Scarpia and Justinian are the names of Sarah Bernhardt's two lions, which she lets loose occasionally. One of Sarah's friends always brings his revolver with him when he calls.

Alexandre Dumas says he does not write his memoirs because he does not care to write about himself, and those of whom he would love to write, were he to make such a work complete, would rather he would remain silent.

A flock of twenty-three wild turkeys sailed slowly over the village of Rockville, Ga., the other day and made the mouths of the local sportsmen water, but no one was lucky enough to bag any of the birds. Four of the turkeys were snow white.

Leo XIII. always dines alone. No king in Christendom ever receives higher honor than to be invited to partake of a cup of coffee.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

A SURE CURE OR NO PAY.

Our Magic Remedy

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

All syphilitic Diseases, of recent or long standing, from ten to fifteen days. We will give written guarantees to cure any case or refund your money. And we would say to those who have employed the most Skilled Physicians, used every known remedy and have not been cured, that you are the subjects we are looking for. You that have been to the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas, and have lost all hope of recovery, we

Will Cure You

or make no charge. Our remedy is unknown to any one in the world outside of our Company, and it is the only remedy in the world that will cure you. We will cure the most obstinate case in less than one month. Seven days in recent cases does the work. It is the old, chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who had been abandoned by Physicians and pronounced incurable, and

We Challenge the World

to bring us a case that we will not cure in less than one month.

Since the history of medicine, a True Specific for Syphilitic Eruptions, Ulcers, Sore mouth, &c., has been sought for but never found until

Our Magic Remedy

was discovered, and we are justified in saying it is the only remedy in the world that will positively cure, because the latest medical works, published by the best known authorities, say there was never a true specific before. Our Remedy is the only medicine in life world that will cure when everything else has failed. It has been so conceded by a large number of Celebrated Physicians. IT HAS NEVER YET FAILED TO CURE. Why