MR. MANDERSON AT LINCOLN.

The People of the Capital Give Him Cordial Greeting.

HE FEASTS AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Knights of Pythias Convene and Enjoy Themselves—Grand Army Men on the Way to Kearney.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Feb. 19.

Senator Manderson arrived at the Burlington depot at 9:30 o'clock last night. He came direct from Washington. He was met at the depot by Senator Nesbitt and Representative Rhodes, chairmen of the respective committees of the houses of the general assembly, and escorted to the Capital hotel, where an informal reception was tendered him. It was cordial, free from favoritism, and the senator greeted the guests present in his usual pleasant way. After a very enjoyable social hour the senator called on Senator Howe at the Windsor, where he was met by a delegation of prominent state politicians. The purpose of this meeting or conference is unknown.

The senator breakfasted at the Capital hotel this morning at 9 o'clock with Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn, Chairman Richards, Senators Howe and Nesbitt, Representative Rhodes, Speaker Watson and C. C. McNickle. The spread was the finest ever prepared by Host Roggen since he took charge of this popular hostlery. After breakfast Mr. Manderson received his friends and admirers in rooms 29 and 30 until the dinner hour. He spent most of the afternoon at the state house.

Church Howe entertained a select party in honor of the senator's visit at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Windsor. It was a banquet in the truest sense of the word. There were present Governor Thayer, Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn, Senators Nesbitt, Norval, Ransom, Roche, Hoover, Conner, Paxton, Raymond, Lindsay and Burton, Speaker Watson, Representatives Dempster, Barker, Cady, Fuligrave, Rayner, Whitehead, Cruzen and Cushing. The tables were elegantly spread and the flower decorations were the choicest that could be had at this season of the year.

At 9 o'clock Senator Manderson left over the Burlington for Hastings, where he spent the night with Congressman Laird. From there he left on the morning train for Kearney, to pass the day in attendance at the Grand Army encampment. He will spend Thursday in Omaha, and from there returns direct to Washington to resume his duties in the United States senate.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Visitors began flocking to the state house immediately after the nooning, and at the usual hour for convening the floor of the representatives' hall was literally packed. Every available space between the members' desks was filled with a chair occupied by a lady, and the lobby was occupied by a crowd of jostling men, while the gallery was full of a mixture of both sexes.

The two houses met at the regular hour, 2 o'clock. A half hour later the senators, headed by the lieutenant governor, filed into the house and were seated in large office chairs arranged in rows from the center aisle. Lieutenant Governor Meikiejohn took the speaker's seat and presided over the proceedings. The chairmen of the reception committees, Senator Nesbitt and Representative Rhodes, waited on Senator Manderson, who was in the lieutenant governor's office, and escorted him to the house.

The guest was received with a round of applause, the members of the legislature rising to their feet. On reaching the clerk's desk Senator Nesbitt, addressing the chair, announced the arrival of their charge. The visitor stepped behind the clerk's desk and was joined by Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn, who introduced the senator with the simple announcement: "Gentlemen of the joint convention. The Hon. Charles F. Manderson, your senator-elect."

The spectators applauded and the senator at once launched upon his address, speaking in substance as follows:

"Through your most gracious courtesy I am permitted to make a most gracious acknowledgement of the honor you have conferred upon me. In return for the great compliment you have paid me I pledge you that whatever the best efforts of brain, heart or mind may be able to accomplish in serving your interests will be done. Six years ago I stood here seeking your suffrages for a similar position. A brief review of what has been accomplished in national legislation with a casual reference to the more important questions now being agitated in congress, may not be improper on this occasion."

The senator then spoke at length upon the work of the past two sessions of congress and he approved the inter-state commerce law and the admission of South Dakota. He opposed the admission of New Mexico and thought Springer's omnibus bill for the admission of all the territories was too full to successfully navigate through the intricate straits of legislation. He scored Sparks for suspending entries under the homestead law and severely criticised Cleveland for vetoing soldiers' pensins. He favored the colonizing of the Indians on the Sioux reservation in Dakota, and putting the braves at hard work, and declared there was no hope of bettering the condition of the Indians until they became self-sustaining. He closed his remarks, which lasted over one hour, with a glowing tribute to the future greatness of the state.

The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause and republicans are delighted with the address. At its conclusion Senator Manderson held an informal reception in Governor Thayer's apartments and subsequently visited the senate chamber for a chat with the members. He left to-night for Hastings to visit Congressman Laird. The reception put an end to business for the day and Mr. Manderson's visit has been an event. Many old time politicians came to Lincoln and good fellowship and cordiality have had free flow since yesterday.

WORK OF THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

It having been stated that the live stock commission has been killing old and worthless horses any paying for them; also that glandered horses have been shipped into this state and killed and paid for, the following statement is made from the records of the live stock sanitary commission:

"1. November 30, 1886 to 1888, 830 horses had been destroyed for glanders; 670 of the number had been in the state two years and upwards, averaging four years. The balance (160) were sucklings, one year old colts, and horses that had been in the state under two years. Six hundred and ninety of this number were under eight years old. The law allowing indemnity was approved March 31, 1888. This proves that the 670 animals were in the state at the time the law was passed. The class of horses destroyed was fully up to the average of Nebraska horses, seventy-five out of the 830 horses weighing 850 pounds. The remaining 755 were good horses, weighing from 900 to 1600 pounds.

"2. The law allowing indemnity has induced owners to report their horses, and this is the reason that so many horses have been disposed of. They were in the state and should have been destroyed as they have been. If no indemnity is paid owners will not report their horses as long as they are able to work, not feeling able to stand the entire loss. In a good many cases an animal suffering from chronic glanders will be able to do work for years, and during that time will inoculate other animals, and be a source of danger to the owner and his family.

"Each case was carefully examined, and when doubts of the rights of owners to indemnity existed, they were required to furnish sufficient proof to establish their claims, failing to do which indemnity was not allowed.

"The history of each animal was taken at the time of examination and appraisement and recorded. The sworn affidavits of each person who has received indemnity are on file in the auditor's office.

"The charge that ponies have been destroyed and paid for up to the maximum allowed by law ($75) is false, as the limit has been paid in only thirty-five (35) cases out of 830, and then only for animals worth from $200 to $500.

"Our authority is derived from the police powers of the state, and when the power is called upon it necessarily acts in an arbitrary manner, making a hardship to the individual for the protection of the community."

THURSTON FOR THE CABINET.

It was the talk to-day among prominent politicians that Clarkson, of Iowa, is no longer a possibility for cabinet preferment. A telegram was received by Senator Manderson to this effect shortly after his arrival here last night, and the talk is active that Thurston is still in the ring. At any rate his friends are not only talking but acting. It is said that Manderson entertains the opinion that his chances are very bright. But, however this may be, many of the best republicans of the state are not slow to state that his selection, if made, will prove a calamity to the state and the great west. It is certain, however, that a line of action has been decided upon to bring Nebraska's claims more prominently to the attention of the president-elect, and that the conference held in the rooms of Senator Howe last night has much to do with it. But this is by no means certain. Yet it is reliably stated that Manderson is doing everything within his power to further Thurston's ambition. The strongest possible influences are to be extended at once for the Union Pacific judge advocate.

THE PYTHIAN CELEBRATION.

The Pythian celebration in this city to-day was a grand affair. The programme given in a former number of THE BEE was carried out to the letter. It was ideal in the eyes of Knights generally, and the public pronounce it much the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Lincoln and this is saying a good deal. The parade was perfect in its way. It goes without saying that the Nebraska uniform rank is comprised of a splendid body of men. None finer can be found anywhere in the west. The measured tread of the boys in rank, their drill exercises and gyratory motions were not only interesting but fascinating and calculated to provoke admiration and applause. The paraders circulated the principal streets, and attracted the attention of thousands of citizens and visitors. The Lincoln boys led the line of march. Dean Whitmarch, of Norfolk, delivered the principal address of the day. Joe Critchfield, A. A. Morrison and W. J. Bryan also addressed the fraternity and general public. The speaking exercises were held at St. Paul's M. E. church. The festival of the occasion, however, was the evening's exercises. A superb banquet was spread Bohanan's hall was crowded with merry makers, and the evening hours were spent in the mazy waltz and dashing gallop. Fully 1,000 members and visitors were entertained. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pythian order was royally spent in Lincoln. The boys outdid their most sanguine expectations, and the order here is more prominently before the public than ever.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The call of the law docket in the district court to-day was as follows: Katzenstein vs May; Mickey vs Rulifson; Martin vs F., E. & M. V. R. R., Korener vs O'Connor; Damrow vs Graves & Co.; Faulhaber vs Beach; Strotstoffer vs Missouri Pacific; Whitmore vs Sanders; Williams vs Dawson; Banes vs Parsons; Sanders vs Post.

The equity call was as follows: Irwin vs Martin; McArthur & Son vs Hayden; Mayer Bros. & Co. vs Haydorn; Leighton vs Clarke; Kern vs McBride; Webster vs Bush; McShano vs Cox.

WILL VISIT KEARNEY.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic attracts much wider interest throughout the state this year than usual. Large delegations of old soldiers arrived in the city from the tributary country last night and to-day, en route for Kearney, where Nebraskans, formerly boys in blue during rebel days, meet on the morrow for annual conference and communion. Farragut Post, G. R. R., sends the following delegation, which left for the appointed place at 9 o'clock this evening over the Burlington, viz: P. A. Gatschall, H. C. McArthur, C. C. Bell, Phelps Payne, C. M. Parker, W. M. Gillispie, L. M. Scothoon, K. C. Hazlett, C. H. Gould, James Teeter, J. B. Strode and H. S. Hotchkiss.

It is understood that the senate will send a delegation of four or five of its members. The house will also be represented by a delegation of at least twice that number. These gentlemen have been excused by the respective houses of the general assembly, and it is given out that all bills or measures in which any of them may be interested will be continued until their return without action. This courtesy was granted to stay a fight for adjournment and keep the session going without break throughout the week.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

North vs County of Platte. Leave given state to intervene.

Dunham vs Courtney. Submitted on motion to open judgment.

McClure vs Ryan. Judgment per stipulation.

Yule vs Webster and Yule vs Black. Submitted on motions for extensions of time to file motions for rehearing.

State ex rel. Fuller vs Martin. Order of reference. Continued until call of foot of general docket.

Harrigan vs Ewing. Continued.

The following cases were argued and submitted: Reynolds vs State, Culver vs Garbe.

The following cases were argued and submitted on demurrer: State ex rel. Whitcomb vs C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., State ex rel. Andrew vs C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., State ex rel. Fisher vs C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The executive committee of the republican state central committee met to-day to settle differences and balance the accounts of the late campaign. It is not known whether or not the Richards-Bechel letter was read and discussed, but it is given out that the old sore has been healed and that satisfactory settlement was made. This, it is said, is according to the eternal fitness of things. There was full attendance.

C. C. McNish, of Wisner, Cuming county, was in Lincoln to-day, and his genial presence felt in political circles. It is said that McNish has congressional aspirations.

The affairs at Grace church is in the hands of a committee of prominent outside Methodists, and it is said that they are renovating matters at a lively rate. Pastor Minehart finds it a hard task to convince his bretheren that he is of "Simon pure" sanctification. The committee is too mum for any use. They give newspaper men to understand that long noses are not wanted.

Judge Appleget, of Tecumseh; C. E. Casey, of Pawnee City, and Hon. Simon P. Robertson, of Brock, were prominent Nebraskans in the Capital city to-day.

Judge Webster, of Omaha, is in the city. He is preparing for the battle to-morrow in the supreme court in which the constitutionality of the submission bill hangs in the balance.

Get Rid of That Bad Taste.

When you wake up in the morning with a with bad taste in your mouth, your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of Brandreth's pills and note the sudden and wonderful change in your system.

New Iowa Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Iowa postmasters appointed: John W. Davis, Morsman, Page county, vice Sarah M. Mays, resigned; J. B. Wilson, Randolph, Fremont county, vice F. C. Johnson, resigned; F. G. Adams, Selma, Van Buren county, vice C. W. Fenny resigned.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

More Canal Laborers Discharged.

PANAMA, Feb. 19.—Two thousand five hundred men were discharged from the canal works at Tavernilla on the 16th inst. Contractors continue to curtail work on all sections. There is a strong military force on the line of the canal to maintain order.

Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

Business Changes.

N. and U. Frederickson, of 1619 Howard and 4068 South Thirteenth, dealers in gents' furnishing goods under the firm name of U. Frederickson & Co., go to Holdrege, in this state, where they will open in business.

Dr. McMenamy has sold his interest in the drug store, 1523 Dodge street, to A. L. Black.

CONFIDENCE IN OMAHA.

Opinions Expressed as to our Metropolitan Importance.

L. V. Morse says: "It is time for Omaha to act independently in all feasible matters in which her people may have a mutual interestedness. Citizens should be outspoken upon all vital questions pertaining to city and state. We should realize the fact that, when a community is in any way subsidized, fettered, or without freedom to act, or placed in a position where a concentrated power may be able to dictate or monopolize its commercial, agricultural or business interests, at such time prosperity, justice and equal advantages are interfered with, because competition is shut out.

"We contend that with a union bridge all roads would naturally cross and find their way westward diverging in different directions; that the commercial interests of the great corn state would be benefitted by ultimate increased facilities of transportation and storage elevators, and by the destruction of monopoly, thereby admitting competition.

"We believe it can be shown in figures from present statistical reports of production in Nebraska, where the agricultural interests of the state would be benefited to the extent of $25,000,000 a year, as heretofore shown with advantages of storage elevators, the production of 1,000 bushels of corn would benefit the producer $175. If Omaha has given taffy to a corporation for twenty-five years, consulting its interests, it would seem well to begin to work independently, build a bridge and go on about business unrestrainedly.

"In the event of the passage of the funding bill favoring the Union Pacific road there is encouragement given of the erection of a new depot. A man who, by imprudence, has become insolvent, but having resources in possession through the kindness of creditors by an extension of long time, might feel that he could afford to get himself a new suit of clothes. By a renewal and extension by the government of Union Pacific indebtedness Omaha and Nebraska might still shudder under the same old club, as long as the present generation lasts, and the road under the heavy burden, with millions of dollars of interest to meet, would of necessity be compelled to continue to abet with Chicago merchants and to resort to monopolies, thereby impoverishing the producer; whereas, under easy financial circumstances the local element of commerce might be more considerately dealt with.

"Wipe out insolvency, and commence on a new and healthy financial basis! We want manufactories, northern road to "Jim River Country," union depot and storage elevators. A union bridge will bring all of these.

Bound to Grow.

"It is a fact," said Martin Cahn, "that business is gradually getting much better, and I am confident there will be considerable activity in the realty market this coming season. There will be such vast expenditures for public improvements of all characters, to say nothing of the immense sums to be invested in business blocks and residences additionally in 1889, that that fact alone is sufficient guarantee of making this a prosperous year for Omaha. Manufacturing, as well as other commercial interests, are steadily on the increase, and with a good crop in Nebraska this year, we will loom up before January 1, 1890, having enjoyed such astonishing success as to surprise the entire country. I believe, with others, that a free bridge, and a northwestern road (our own) would be the means of a revolution in the affairs of Omaha. The demand for centrally located business lots, as well as trackage property, is not uncommon, and many choice pieces in this line will be taken in by foreign investors this season, for they are aware that by placing the right improvement upon them they can be made to pay a much greater rate of interest than they have been accustomed to receiving. There is also a certain class of outlying residence property which will be extensively sought after this spring and summer, especially such lots as lie high, dry and command a beautiful distant view. The extension of motor, cable and other street car lines will soon convince everybody of this fact. There are thousands of people living near the heart of our city, in the lower lying districts, which will soon be wanted for business purposes, thus compelling these very people to move into our suburbs, where they can enjoy a nice new home and a larger tract for considerable less money than that which they occupied almost in the midst of the business center. This will be the immediate effect of rapid transit street car railways, for the construction of which contracts are now being let, and by July or August of this year, great strides will have been made in this, as well as many other branches of improvements too numerous to detail. My prophesies will probably have little force at home, when it becomes generally known that I was born in Omaha, (a fact of which I am really proud) for you are aware of the adage 'A prophet is not without honor, etc.,' but I will be satisfied if the few ideas given you, meet with approval beyond the borders of Nebraska. I am not only hopeful, but sanguine of Omaha's continued prosperity."

Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged, Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier perfects the process of digestion and assimilation and thus makes pure blood.

Fell Thirty Feet.

Charles Olson, while on his way home Monday night, fell down a thirty-foot embankment on Sixth street, near Pierce, and received severe injuries about the head and shoulders. No bones were broken. He was found in a semi-conscious condition, and was taken to his home on Second and Walnut streets, where he is reported to be resting quietly. Aside from his injuries resulting from the fall he was badly chilled when found. It is thought that he will recover.

It is sweet to live, but oh! how bitter—to be troubled with a cough, day and night. Dr. Bull's cough syrup, however, is a sure remedy. 25 cents.

"I cannot sing to-night! My throat is sore." "Of course you haven't tried Salvation Oil!" "No." "Then get it, and you'll sing like the birds."

Grain Gets Cross-Grained.

Jack Grain, a hostler at Higgins' barn, was arrested about 11 o'clock Monday night for shooting a watch-dog at the stable. Grain laughed at the ridiculous fake published in a morning paper in which it is charged that he first attempted to shoot Foreman Kemp, and failing to do this, killed the dog. Grain says that he had been drinking a little and was somewhat irritable. He tried to drive the dog out, but the canine was ugly and would not go. He therefore got angry and shot the animal.

Kemp claims that Grain snapped the revolver twice in his face. He was given a hearing in the police court yesterday afternoon.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Pat Fallon's Denial.

An intimation has appeared in some of the papers that Patsy Fallon had informed the police of the glove contest which took place in the rooms of the Athletic club a few weeks ago. This suspicion seems to have been unfounded and Mr. Fallon has been exonerated of the charge to the satisfaction of Mr. Charles McCormick and all the other members. The suspicion was aroused by the fact that Mr. Fallon had several interviews with Chief Seavey. These conferences, however, were prompted by a desire to ascertain some facts regarding a diamond which Mr. Fallon's porter had found, the porter at that time being in jail. Mr. Fallon is justly indignant and resents the imputation which has been cast upon him.

W. V. Lucas, ex-state auditor of Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family, and have no hesitation in saying it is an excellent remedy. I believe it is all that is claimed for it. Persons afflicted by a cough, will find it a friend." For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

CHICAGO GETS A BACKSET.

Nebraska Grain Men Shipping by Way of Duluth.

DEFEATING AN OLD MONOPOLY.

Omaha Merchants Pleased to Note the Change—Other Railroad Matters of Current Interest—Some Appointments.

Shipping to Duluth.

The rumor which has been in circulation for several days past about changes in eastbound tariffs assumed a tangible form yesterday when the Burlington headquarters at this place placed a tariff in the field making a rate to Duluth from points south of the Platte on corn at 22 cents per hundred, or 3 cents lower than the tariff rate to Chicago. Following this up the merchants at Duluth this morning telegraphed to Omaha merchants stating that they were desirous of obtaining between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels of Nebraska corn within the next thirty days. The Duluth merchants announce that by reason of the wheat crop having fallen short of the average in the wheat belts a large quantity of available space is at their service in the elevators at that place, and they intend to purchase what grain can be had in Nebraska, store it at Duluth until the lakes open and then ship to Liverpool via the lakes and ocean service. Aside from this, its quotation of prices sent out from Duluth to-day ranges from 3 to 5 cents higher than that of Chicago on the same quality of corn. The market of St. Louis also corresponds with that of Duluth and range above Chicago between 3 and 5 cents per bushel. Another stand taken against Chicago is the grading system. The corn crop of '88 of Nebraska is graded No. 3, in Chicago, while at every others port in the world, the grain men state it is graded strong at No. 2.

A grain merchant, who has operated in Omaha for years, when questioned by a reporter yesterday said: "This is what I have been expecting for a long time. Chicago has been systematically robbing the western producer for the past twenty years, and by tying up with the railroads it has been worked to perfection. The Chicago warehousemen have undergraded our grain products at all times. Then, as an inducement, the roads traversing the territory west of Chicago were induced to cut rates to Chicago on grain, while the roads running east from Chicago increased the rates, thereby enabling the Chicago shark to get the grain tied up in the elevator at that place. These rates were maintained—a low rate in the west and a high rate in the east—during the season that country merchants ship their grain. When all the grain in sight had been obtained under this system and was closeted in the Chicago elevators, the rates of the western roads would be restored and on roads communicating with the eastern seaboard from Chicago rates would be lowered again to their former standard, and in this way the traffic was handled by the roads at a good margin, and the Chicago merchant also reaped a handsome remuneration, all of which came out of the pocket of the western producer. Well, they have done the same thing, and it is in vogue at present. The rates to the seaboard from Chicago are away up, but we have grown powerful enough to resent this fraudulent work, and now our grain product will go to another market and through another channel, shutting the Queen city out completely. We have now taken a stand that will benefit every western producer. By shipping to Duluth we have the benefit of a better and high market, equal competition and low transportation rates for our export freight. By shipping to St. Louis we have equal competition, a strong market and from St. Louis to New Orleans via the marine service, we can ship our corn to Liverpool and European ports at four cents a bushel less than we can by shipping through Chicago. This is something that I have been expecting for the past few years, as I did not think that Chicago could much longer hold the traffic of the west, and perpetrate fraud on such an extensive scale as it has done for years back. Yes, I look for this, and it has come, and it is the ill-fated strain for Chicago."

McKibben Makes Appointments.

By the promotion of C. H. McKibben to the office of assistant general purchasing agent of the Union Pacific, the office of general storekeeper of the Union Pacific, at this place, which was held by him, became vacant for a time. J. H. Stafford, acting-general storekeeper, has been appointed general storekeeper, and S. F. Rhoads has been appointed assistant general storekeeper. The appointments are made by Mr. McKibben.

Railroad Notes.

General Passenger Agent Francis, of the Burlington, has gone to Chicago.

P. Touhy, assistant superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at North Platte, is in Omaha.

The Atlantic express on the Union Pacific was two hours late yesterday, occasioned by a heavy train and slow track.

Fifteen car loads of tea and silks arrived in Omaha yesterday direct from San Francisco and bound for New York. The cargo is valued at $185,000, and is constituted of goods imported from China.

The officials of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley state that the eruption which occurred among the shop men at Missouri Valley, was a demand for more wages, which was denied, in consequence of which several men quit work. No strike is anticipated.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

BEFORE GRADING DAYS.

How the Present Site Was Selected for the Postoffice.

"The present site was furnished the government free of cost by the citizens," said Byron Reed to-day. "Governor Thayer was senator at the time, and gave us the assurance that if we would contribute the site he would get an appropriation for the building. A subscription paper was at once started, and a sufficient fund was subscribed to purchase the site. I have forgotten the price paid. The subscriptions were made before the location was decided on. After the work of obtaining subscriptions was done, three commissioners were appointed by the citizens to select a site. They were Colonel E. B. Taylor, Samuel R. Brown, and, I believe, the third one was Augustus Kountze. The commissioners had a long wrangle, but finally decided on the northwest corner of Farnam and Sixteenth streets. The sites prominently mentioned were this one, the southeast corner of Harney and Thirteenth and the one now occupied by the postoffice. The government sent out an agent to examine the site and he refused to accept it unless the city would cut down the grade of Farnam street at least twenty-five feet. This the council refused to do, and the citizens generally were opposed to grading any street westward through the hills.

"It is amusing to look back now to that time when the opinion was almost unanimous that the city proper would never extend west of Eighteenth street, and that none of the streets would ever be graded through the hills. The government agent selected the corner of Dodge and Fifteenth streets for the postoffice and it was located there, whereupon a few subscribers to the fund who wanted it elsewhere, refused to pay their subscriptions and a few of us had to go down into our pockets again to make up the deficiency. The amount raised was $20,000."

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

The Bartender Shot.

Burglars broke into William Nevy's saloon at 412 South Eighteenth street, Sunday night, but before securing any booty were scared away by a shot fired by the bartender, who was sleeping in the room.

THE DIAMOND THIEVES.

Quirk Confesses Another Big Theft.

Arthur C. Thompson, the cable car conductor who was arrested for receiving and hiding the elegant diamond pin stolen by Dennis Quirk from a prostitute at Jennie Reynolds', has been released on $400 bonds. It is said that when Quirk and Bates got on the cable car and Thompson learned how the former had gotten the pin, he scared him into giving the ornament to him by telling him a couple of "fly cops" were on the car watching him. Thompson gave an assumed name to Quirk, and this bothered the police considerably in finding him. When first approached by Detective Horrigan, the conductor denied having the diamonds, but when confronted by Quirk he weakened and surrendered. Thompson is a young fellow of about twenty-seven, is short and heavy set, with light hair, blue eyes, and a most marked lisp in his speech.

Quirk, who stole the pin, is a young fellow of about nineteen. He has been employed at Eckerly's grocery store at 1618 Sherman avenue, and confesses to having robbed his employer of $110 a week ago Sunday.

E. A. Bates is also held in custody, but there seems to be nothing against him except that he was in very bad company.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

HE WANTS HIS WATER CHEAP

The Secretary of War Opposes Bellevue as a Fort Site.

The telegraph in yesterday's issue of THE BEE tells that the secretary of war has failed to recommend for purchase to the senate of the site at Bellevue selected for a fort by General Brooke and recommended by Generals Schofield and Crook. The objection the secretary makes to the site is that it would cost about $100,000 more than was appropriated for that purpose, the price being $166,000, whereas the appropriation amounts only to $66,666.

Another objection is that the site would depend upon the city waterworks for its water supply, which, alone, would entail a cost of $8,000 per year upon the government.

In this estimate, the secretary is decidedly in error. He has taken figures before used or bases his calculation upon old rates charged by the water company and which Major Hughes, the quartermaster, refused to pay. The matter is now being adjudicated in court. The price charged for water now is eight cents per 1,000 gallons. On the basis of fifty per head, and estimating the number of people in the garrison and around the fort to be 1,000, the consumption of water per day would be 50,000 gallons. This is considered a very liberal allowance. At the figures above mentioned, this water would cost but $4. The same allowance for a year would cause just $1,460. It is said that the amount of water considered above is far in excess of that which would be required. The fact will doubtless have some effect upon the senate when the matter comes up for its consideration.

The secretary is also in favor of locating the fort at a greater distance from Omaha, where land is not held so high, and where he claims "good water may be had in abundance without the payment of a large annual tax." This is considered by citizens to be a gratuitous and high-sounding suggestion, but one which is not appreciated by them. This is especially the case with those who are opposed to the moving of the fort from its present location. Bellevue they consider certainty as far enough from town for the purpose, and the secretary's suggestion, if it is thought in danger of being acted upon would call forth a vigorous protest.

Speaking on the subject yesterday morning a gentleman said that it was a question as to whether the secretary of war would be sustained by the senate. There are few who think he will, in view of the fact it is supposed the recommendation of Generals Schofield, Brooke and Crook are worthy of some attention. Some people are waiting for the new secretary of war.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S.—What did you do for it?

J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

National Builders.

W. Jonas, a member of the builders and furnishers exchange has returned from the convention of the National Builders association which was held at Philadelphia. He states that a number of matters of importance to the building fraternity were presented and adopted. A uniform size of brick was adopted as follows: Common building brick to be eight and a half inches by four inches two and a half inches, present brick, 8¾ inches by 4 inches by 2¼ inches. The association urgently recommended that these standards be adopted by all sognate bodies in order that it may facilitate and simplify proposals and contracts. It also adopted and recommended for general use the most uniform contract as adopted by the joint committee of the American Institute of Architects, the Western Association of Architects, and the National Association of Builders, commonly known as the "standard contract." A resolution was adopted directing that the association send to the legislature or governor of each state of the union a request that action be taken to secure the amendment of lien laws, so that they will only protect actual personal labor performed upon the property liable to attachment, in amount not to exceed the value of the twenty-four days' work from each individual entitled to protection, and that affiliated bodies be recommended and urged to do their utmost to secure in their various state legislatures the desired action.

The Last Rites.

The obsequies of Mrs. James Bolan were held yesterday. Solemn high mass was said by Rev. Father Schaffel, assisted by Father Koopmans, at the Holy Family church. The services were attended by a large concourse of friends of the deceased. The pall bearers were Captain John O'Donahoe, James Beaty, N. J. McMahon, M. Burke, Patrick Mullen and Patrick Kavanagh. The remains were interred in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

SSS

I am satisfied that Cancer is hereditary in my family. My father died of it, a sister of my mother died, and my own sister died of it. My feelings may be imagined, then, when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant cancer, eating inwardly in such such a way that it could not be cut out. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family. I took Swift's Specific, which, from the first day, forced out the poison and continued its use until I had taken several bottles, when I found myself well. I know that S. S. S. cured me.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 26, '88. MRS. S. M. IDOL.

Send for Book on Cancer and Blood Diseases, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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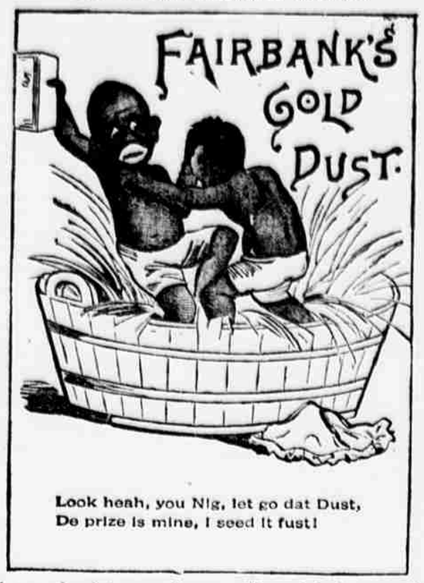

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