FROM ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Board of Trade Excursionists Having a Grand Time.

RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS.

The Officials of the Various Towns Show the Omahans the Sights and Tender Them Every Possible Courtesy.

On the Road.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 22.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The first stop made by the board of trade excursionists was at Fremont. Lew May, president of the Nebraska fish commission, who had ridden from Omaha, stepped from the platform and, with several boon companions, disappeared in a cloud of dust. A short delay was made, and again the train sped forward, having taken on board E. C. Harris, superintendent of the eastern division. The officials of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, at this time on board, including the competent and gentlemanly train hands, were as follows: W. C. Halsey, general superintendent; E. T. Horn, superintendent of the South Park division; C. C. Hughes, superintendent of the Black Hills division; W. N. Babcock, general agent; Thomas Searle, conductor; D. E. Bassford, engineer; E. M. Englebrook, fireman; J. T. Thompson, baggageman; J. P. Case and Charles Briggs, brakemen; W. A. Elrick, conductor of the Wagner sleeping cars; Charles Highwarder, porter in charge of same; W. Curl, porter of the Germania; Ed. Burley, porter of the Glengarry; Charles Caesar, photographer; James Clark, foreman of the stage company; Welly Williams, stage driver.

Up to this point on the road the committee on arrangements—Messrs. W. N. Nason, C. F. Goodman and H. G. Clark—were busily engaged in berthing the party, placing together those whom they knew to be congenial and mutually desirous of each other's company. The work of the committee was most warmly appreciated and commended.

The party there divided into quartettes, small tables were called for, cards were produced, and the rest may be imagined. One mathematically inclined excursionist revelled with the pigs in the clover until, becoming exhausted, he fell asleep.

Hooper was stopped at, and the board appeared on the platform in dress parade to the delight of some of the citizens of the thriving and dust-smothered little town.

West Point was reached at 3 p. m. The citizens were out en masse with the juvenile red-legged, blue-pantalooned and jacketed band of Prof. Ezerman to receive them. The little fellows played with wonderful accuracy and were generally voted marvels in the wooing of the muse.

John D. Neligh, mayor; William Stuefer, mayor-elect, and the following councilmen and citizens: Messrs. R. F. Kloke, F. Sonnenschein, Gus Drahos, Ferdinand Koch, A. A. Campbell, F. E. Kraw and Judge Crawford preceded the visitors to the Neligh house, where a homely yet substantial dinner awaited them. The viands lost none of their attractiveness because of the rapacity of the guests, or the fact that they were served by a bevy of round, red and rosy maidens, whose beauty, good-nature and attractiveness evoked many a hearty commendation.

A post prandial cigar was enjoyed at the hands of Landlord Patterson, after which carriages were taken and a drive around the city indulged in. The wind was high and the dust was higher. The ride was not considered a pleasure to be remembered forever. The creamery was visited, although the brewery was slighted. The former was made doubly interesting from the fact that it was said of it that 3,000 pounds of its product every week found a market among the retail grocers of Omaha. The paper mill, which is in litigation, was closed, and was visited only by a few. The business center was visited and was found alive, the curbs being lined with not less than a hundred teams from the country.

At the depot, on motion of G. M. Hitchcock, a vote of thanks was tendered the citizens of West Point for their courtesy and hospitality.

Judge Crawford responded and spoke of the feeling which did and should exist between West Point and Omaha. The relation should be a friendly one, and Omaha should furnish West Point with about all she wanted in both wholesale and jobbing matters. But Omaha was not doing this. This was because of the lack of connection and the rates which rule between the two cities. It was only lately about a year ago, that these difficulties had been, in a measure, overcome. They were not entirely removed even at the present time. As a consequence, the merchants of West Point are still making their purchases at Chicago. The Northwestern had done a great deal. It could do more. The great need of both towns was another road between Omaha and West Point and perhaps beyond. There was enough business for it. It would not interfere with any other road now in operation.

Judge Crawford's remarks were applauded and amid cheers the train pulled out.

On board now was a committee from Wisner, who had come down to escort the excursionists to their little town further along the line. These were Aleck McGavock, of Omaha, who is building a couple of large residences on a farm adjoining the city; A. R. Graham, late candidate for state treasurer; F. D. Van Dorn, A. M. Hoyt, S. R. Beebe, W. Giddings and Henry Kinzel.

The little town was reached and all its places of interest were visited. It displayed the enterprise of a metropolis in sprinkling its streets, a blessing which the voyageurs had not even imagined likely to be bestowed upon them. The creameries, school houses, business places were visited, all evoking hearty commendation. The enterprising committee had prepared a concise showing of the town, among which were the facts that it has a population of 700; the improvements of '88 aggregated $45,000; two creameries last year made 300,000 pounds of butter; the flouring mill has a capacity of 75 barrels per day; the brickyard can put out 25,000 brick daily; the city was the third in the state to adopt a system of waterworks; in the last fiscal year the two banks did a business of $3,500,000. A number of other interesting features challenged the admiration of the metropolitans.

The committee on reception from Norfolk was introduced after the train had been gotten under way, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Rome Miller, W. H. Johnson, J. S. McClary, L. J. Reno, Al Bigelow, W. N. Hughes, of the News, and John Olney.

At Pilger the programme was changed so as to enable the party to view the thriving little place from the depot platform, and to shake the hands of the honest husbandmen and merchants who had assembled to meet the travelers.

Stanton was reached at 5 p. m., and fifty carriages were placed at the disposal of the party. The opportunity was improved, and around the town, up the hills, out into the country the guests flew, the carriage of THE BEE party seeking and first gaining, after a heated drive up a steep acclivity, the highest point over the town. Thence there was obtainable a most attractive view, comprehending the winding of the silvery Elkhorn, the the meads leading up to its willow-fringed margin; hill, dale, mire and woodland, with Stanton quietly resting at the base of the hill, on the sides of which half a dozen white spired little structures denoted the assembly places for prayer. A well-known gentleman named Densmore guided THE BEE'S J. I. C., and the dust the other roadsters inhaled could have had no difficulty in telling how it was occasioned.

At length Norfolk was reached. Four years ago its sidewalks were a man's height above the surface of the road on the principal thoroughfare. To-day, the city is as level apparently as the business plateau in Omaha. Then it was a scattering aggregation of frame structures in all stages of unsightliness, decrepitude and precocious infancy. It would seem that all these have disappeared. To-day, Norfolk is not a rejuvenated town. It is a new one. It has sprung from no town's ashes. It seems like Minerva to have sprung from the brain of Jupiter. Brick has replaced cottonwood, three-story structures have succeeded shambling one-story rookeries, and beautiful stately and elegant residences have supplanted the primitive homes with which, only so short a time ago, her citizens seemed contented.

Well, the streets were lined near the depot with citizens and vehicles. Away behind flying steeds the party rolled, taking a short spin around the principal streets, while Jim Stephenson, in navy blue and expanse of bosom like a rifle target, with sheeny tile and ruddy face, renewed his youth in unloading his concords and harnessing to them his thirteen grey and roan steeds. Both of the coaches glistened under a quintuple coat of varnish, through which the beautiful gilding, lettering and landscape work, which had been finished but a few days before the party left, appeared doubly attractive. The body of each coach is painted green and the wheels red. One is named after Jim himself, the other after Tom Potter. Jim's corps of attendants harnessed the teams under his direction, amid the wonderment of five hundred spectators. Old, grizzly pioneers stood around, climbed with stiffened and creaking joints the dizzy heights to the driver's seat, deck and the stern sheets, and smiled serenely as they sniffed the air at an altitude which had been stange to them since the days the railroads drove the rocking Concord from the road.

At length Jim filtered the ribbons through his fingers, cracked his ten-foot lash, and his six impatient grays shot off like a postchaise in the palmy days of the Little Corporal when mettlesome steeds were tested to to the uttermost. Following rolled the Potter with the roans, and then came a heterogenous mass of vehicles containing the overflow of the guests from the rocking coaches. The excursionists were received in all parts of the town with cheers, and from a hundred residences handkerchiefs fluttering in the breeze and held by dainty fingers, bade welcome to the flying column.

The drive in the stiffening breeze was exhilerating and when the party lined the garnished tables of the Pacific it was with an appetite which the exercise had greatly sharpened. The spread was an excellent one gotten up with masterly care by and served under the direction of Mr. Locke, of the firm of Locke & Tipple, aided by a corps of handsome and tastefully attired young ladies.

After supper, D. A. Holmes, president of the Business Men's association, welcomed the party and tendered them the freedom of the city, an offer which was both appreciated and accepted.

Later, Rome Miller, supdrintendent of the eating houses on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, tendered a reception at his residence to a number of the tourists, among them being W. N. Babcock, E. T. Horne, E. C. Harris, James Stephenson, C. F. Goodman, W. N. Nason, Joseph Young, Dr. Bear, Mayor Gerecke, Judge Allen, Dr. Schwenk and THE BEE representative. A most entertaining selection of vocal and instrumental music was rendered.

In talking with John Olney, perhaps the oldest merchant in the city, it was discovered that Norfolk is now purchasing 75 per cent of her goods in Omaha. Six years ago she purchased almost everything in Chicago. The change which these six years have made, Mr. Olney claims are not regretted by the people of Norfolk, and he thinks there is no reason why it should be otherwise than a source of felicitation to the people of Omaha.

Captain Palmer, of Plattsmouth, joined the excursionists at this place.

It is 12:01 o'clock Tuesday morning. The last loiterer has returned from the town. Some of the party are retiring. Others are sleeping as if in childhood, and the train is leaving Norfolk in the rear, to enable us to breakfast in the Long Pine Chautauqua at 6 o'clock. E. A. O'BRIEN.

How Deadwood Will Treat Them.

The Deadwood board of trade has made extensive preparations for receiving and entertaining the Omaha visitors. Committees have been appointed on reception and banquet, on escort to the belt, and on finance. President Miller has tendered the courtesies of the Deadwood Central road. A committee will be sent with the visitors over as much of the country as possible, including a tour of Ruby and Bald Mountain districts, and a ride over the Homestake railroad, and on the return on Saturday evening a banquet will be held.

The Arrival at Long Pine.

LONG PINE, Neb., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The excursion train containing the board of trade arrived here this morning on schedule time—6 a. m.—and partook of an elegant breakfast at the railroad hotel. Just upon their arrival the east bound train pulled in having on board 100 Sioux Indians and squaws under the charge of Major Burke, business manager for Buffalo Bill. He expected to meet the excursionists here and the first thing he did was to call out for O'Brien, THE BEE correspondent, and when found they arranged the Indians and marched them up and down the platform and the Indians let out one of their characteristic war whoops which caused a little commotion among the members of the board. The excursionists were well entertained by the citizens, who had carriages and busses for their conveyance around the city, and all went down to the Chautauqua grounds and rambled through the woods for two and a half hours and partook of the noted Long Pine water. They were agreeably surprised at the beautiful scenery and heavy wooded canons. They remained here three and a half hours, and examined the three roller mills, water works and soil, and seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment and interest tendered them by our citizens, and the latter, in return, are well pleased with the good nature and cordiality of the Omaha men, so that if every town along the line will feel as pleased Omaha will not lose anything by this interest taken in northern Nebraska.

At Chadron.

CHADRON, Neb., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Omaha board of trade arrived at 8 o'clock p. m., two hours behind schedule time. The train was met by the Business Men's club of Chadron, and were welcomed by William Wilson, chairman. The party took supper, after which introductions and hand-shakings were in order. Sutton's cornet band, of Ainsworth, serenaded the visitors, who left for Casper, Wyo., at 9:30 p. m., and will return to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m., to remain all night. The party will then be driven around the city. Preparations are being made to give them a banquet by the Citizens' club.

Sick headache, billiousness, nausea costiveness, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pillets (little pills).

AKRON NOTES.

Plenty of Land as Good as Oklahoma Can Afford.

AKRON, Colo., April 22.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Arbor Day was appropriately observed by the citizens of Akron, 800 box elder trees being planted along the principal streets of this beautiful city.

The Burlington is unloading car loads of Colorado sandstone for five additional stalls to the round house.

Akron expects to secure the Sioux City, North Platte & Denver, the Northwestern's Denver extension, and a branch of the Burlington during 1889.

D. C. Brobst, an ex-newspaper man and ex-county clerk of this county, formerly from Minden, Neb., was arrested a few days ago charged with forging the name of the present county clerk to a chattel mortgage. He was bound over in the sum of $750 for his appearance at court, on failure of which he was committed to jail at Denver.

This section of Colorado is filling up rapidly with an industrious class of settlers from Iowa and Nebraska, yet there is room for thousands more where as good government land as is in the west can be had for the taking, and the government fees. Colorado now stands second on the list in the number of acres entered in the past year. The beautiful prairie lands of eastern Colorado will compare favorably with those of Nebraska.

They Remembered Massachusetts.

The Metropolitan Prohibition club held a meeting last night at the Omaha Commercial college for the purpose of hearing a report of the delegates who attended the late state prohibition convention. The attendance was very light and the report was not made.

The Danmark's Passengers.

HAMBURG, April 23.—The steamer Wieland, which sailed from Havre, to-day, for New York, will call at the Azores and take on board the passengers of the steamer Danmark who were landed there.

Packing House Burned.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The slaughter house and packing establishment of F. A. Laidly & Co. burned to-night. The loss will be between $225,000 and $250,000. Well insured.

LIABLE TO GET RIPPED UP.

Is It Dangerous to Bore For Natural Gas?

THE EARTH LIKE A BALLOON.

Curious Speculation As to the Nature of Haze—What Produces Deserts?—The Best Fire Resisters—In Scientific Fields.

The Work of Modern Chemistry.

Some years ago, in the course of a conversation with an eminent mathematician, says Prof. Ira Remsen Sarpa in the Popular Science Monthly, I asked in all seriousness whether he could give me a definition of mathematics that would convey to my mind even a faint idea of the object in view in mathematical investigation. He replied, "It is impossible to give such a definition—as impossible as it is in the case of chemistry." "But," said I, "I think I can give a definition of chemistry which would have some value;" and then, with a little time to think, I suggested a definition, which elicited this remark: "I could certainly give an equally bald definition of mathematics." I have frequently thought of this subject since, and have wondered whether it is possible to convey to the minds of those who are not chemists a clear idea in regard to the work chemists are doing. The difficulties are great—as great, I suppose, as in the case of mathematics; for chemists are no longer engaged in the study of familiar phenomena, but are dealing with matters which lie far beyond the limits of ordinary observation. Still, I have thought it worth while to make the attempt, and it has seemed to me that I might accomplish my object best by calling attention to a few of the most important discoveries which have recently been made in the field of chemistry, and making such comments upon them as may serve to indicate what relations exist between these discoveries and the science as a whole.

What Is Electricity?

This question, says the Electrical World, has, from the very beginning, given rise to speculation in the minds of all who have bestowed attention on the subject, but even the brightest intellects of the present day are themselves unable to furnish a satisfactory answer. The prevailing theory, however, in which the ether is brought into consideration as the medium of transmission for electrical disturbances, has given the best satisfaction of any thus far proposed, but discontent lurks in some quarters, and there is a desire to seek for other means of explaining the phenomena of electrical action. In another column a contributor seeks to overcome the objections, by reducing all electrical action to a chemical origin, and the manner in which the idea is carried out will prove of interest, if not conclusive. The idea embodied by Mr. Salom would give rise to the inquiry whether, as a fact, the molecules of water are thus disassociated in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and in the absence of any proof of this fact, we are not inclined to believe that such is the case. The theory of Mr. Salom would also require more proof in other directions, and hence we take it as the expression of an idea, rather than as the enunciation of a working theory.

Curiosities of Natural Gas.

Prof. Joseph F. James, writing on the subject of natural gas, in the Popular Science Monthly, says:

One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hallow sphere filled with gaseous substance, called by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which escapes. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by vacuums, created by the overflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the eart in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall in pieces.

Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississipi valleys and blotting them out forever."

Still another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telephones and delicate thermometers, and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Fiedlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degrees. This scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rocky floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant. Such are some of the theories gravely propounded in respect to this new fuel.

Lingual Statistics.

Prof. Kirchoff, of Halle, says the Philadelphia American, estimates that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race; the next language most in use (but at a very great distance behind Chinese) being Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follow English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000).

What Is Haze?

There has of late been much discussion as to the nature of the curious haze which is often seen in Alpine and other parts of the old world. This haze, most distinct at morning and evening, does not seem to be cloud-like in its nature, for it is evidently not composed of watery vapor. It has been suggested that it is smoke, but there are no forest trees in that region such as yield the abundant smoke often found in this country. M. Antoine d'Abbadie suggests that such peculiar haze abounds in many countries, and that it has special names in Portuguese, in Spanish, in the Basque language, in Ethiopian, German and elsewhere. He notes the interesting fact that the Ethiopians compare it with smoke, but regard it as distinct from it.

M. d'Abbadie agrees with Prof. Tyndall that this curious haze commonly appears in horizontal layers, often of a similar form. He notes the fact that the Ethiopian scholars, in commenting on the tenth chapter of Exodus, state that the darkness referred to in the twenty-second verse was an intense form of this haze, to which they give the name of qobar. They furthermore explain that the "light enjoyed by the children of Israel" is fully borne out by the fact that the qobar may sometimes be present in one place and absent in another. The learned writer suggests that this Alpine haze is only dry air, which, as is well known to astronomers, is less transparent than very moist air. He apparently regards these hazy layers as bands of air exceptionally free from watery vapor. Last of all, he notes the interesting fact that the natives of countries in which the qobar abounds, are remarkably swarthy, and he asks the question whether or not it operates to darken men's skin. This suggestion is probably of no value except for its amusing nature. That a haze, which is always high above the earth, could serve in any way to darken men's skins, when we know that such darkening is sufficiently effected by the sun's rays alone, is the very extremity of speculation.

It is worth while, says the New York Sun, for our observers in this country to make some study of this peculiar haze. It probably occurs in the mountainous parts of America, as well as elsewhere; or, if it is wanting in our country, that fact of itself will be an important observation.

A New Process of Embalming.

A Chicago man has been experimenting upon a body at the morgue with some powder which he says was used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming their dead, says the New York Times. Monday the body was placed in a box and the alleged discoverer of the Egyptian embalming process produced a clay-colored powder on a plate and set fire to it. This was put into the box and the cover was screwed on. After six hours the box was opened and the operation was repeated. Wednesday the body still seemed to be in a fair state of preservation. The man said that he had a body in Chicago that has thus been preserved for ten months, and that is long enough for it to be taken all round the world. The cost of this embalming, he said, was only 50 cents.

Why Are Deserts Rocky and Sandy?

The answer is that without vegetation there is no such thing as soil on earth anywhere. The top layer of the land in all ordinary and well behaved countries is composed entirely of vegetable mold, the decaying remains of innumerable weeds and grasses. Earth to earth is the rule of nature. Soil, in fact, consists entirely of dead leaves, and where there are no leaves to die and decay there can be no mold or soil to speak of. Darwin showed, indeed, in his last great book that we owe the whole earthly covering of our hills and plains almost entirely to the perennial exertions of that friend of the farmers, the harmless, necessary earthworm. Year after year the silent worker is busy every night pulling down leaves through his tunneled burrow into his underground nest, and there converting them, by means of his castings, into the black mold which produces in the end for lordly man all his cultivable fields and pasture lands and meadows. Where there are no leaves and no earth worms, therefore, there can be no soil, and under those circumstances we get what we familiarly know as a desert. The normal course of events, where new land rises above the sea, is something like this, as oceanic isles have sufficiently demonstrated. The rock, when it first emerges from the water, rises bare and rugged like a sea cliff. No living thing, animal or vegetable, is harbored on its naked surface. In time, however, as rain falls upon its jutting peaks and barren pinnacles, disintegration sets in, or, to speak plainer English, the rock crumbles, and soon streams wash down tiny deposits of sand and mud thus produced, into the valleys and hollows of the upheaved area. At the same time lichens begin to spring in yellow patches upon the bare face of the rock.

A London Street-Sweeper.

A new machine for sweeping the streets and automatically elevating the sweepings into a cart in front of it, while traveling, says the London Times, was exhibited in operation yesterday on several city streets. It consists of a series of horizontal brushes fixed on a pair of endless chains, revolving around spindles. These brushes sweep the mud up a short incline into a receiver, which is continued upward as a thin iron casing. Inside this casing is a series of scoops or buckets fixed on endless chains and these dip into the receiver and lift the mud to a delivery shoot, whence it is delivered into an ordinary mud cart, to the rear of which the apparatus is connected in such a way that it is easily removed. When the cart is full the sweeping mechanism is detached from it and attached to an empty cart, the full one being sent on its way to discharge its contents and return. The apparatus is mounted on traveling wheels and motion is imparted from them to the mechanism by gearing. The machine does its work in a cleanly and practical manner.

The Best Fire Resisters.

Investigations of fire ruins show that porous terra cotta bricks and blocks best resist fire, water and frost; next to these in the order of fire-resisting qualities being the various concretes, or some of them, and burned clay work. In the best building work now done the iron part is incased in porous terra cotta, tile or brick work in roof, floor, and tile construction; the hollow tiles are faced with vitreous tile, slate or any good weather-proof coating, or with a single thickness of brick, incased in fire-proof materials, iron and steel framework is claimed to give the best results.

Secretary Blaine's Fortune.

Secretary Blaine is a much richer man than he is generally credited with being, says a Washington special to the Philadelphia News. He is more than a millionaire. Probably the luckiest investment Mr. Blaine ever made was in the Little Hope mine at Leadville, Col., which has alone made the secretary rich. That mine has paid $4,500,000 dividends in the last five years, of which large sum Mr. Blaine's share has been about one-seventh. "That mine appears to be misnamed," said a friend to him recently, "it should be called Great Hope instead of Little Hope." "Yes," replied the secretary, "Great Hope would be better. I have already got from that mine $1,300 for every one invested, and have the stock left." Mr. Blaine is also a large stockholder in the Pride of Erin mine at Leadville, which is paying divends of $25,000 a month.

The Ragan illustrated lectures. Course tickets, 5 lectures, $2.50. Buy tickets at Boyd's. Sale opens Thursday 9 a. m.

GUESTS OF GOOD PEOPLE.

Railroad Men Entertained at the Christian Association Rooms,

AND A ROYAL TIME THEY HAD.

An Interesting Programme With Plenty of Good Music and Better Fare Than Eating Station Sandwiches.

A Successful Entertainment.

A glaring, dazzling locomotive headlight stared you in the face, last night, as you dashed around the first curve of the big stairway of the Young Men's Christian Association building. It almost blinded you for a moment. Then it was passed. You were on the platform—the second landing of the stairway.

"Tickets!"

There was a vision that made you think you had dreamily got aboard of a train.

A conductor with a red lantern.

Then you began to realize where you were.

The conductor and his red lantern and his "tickets" was a chalk sketch, in a background of black paint over a large board. You have, perhaps, seen similar boards in a pool room, if not, and if your memory is not defective, you have had your attention called to them when you attended school.

When you left the platform on the last stairway, you were handed a pass. It was a sort of little pamphlet, containing about a dozen pages. It was quite lengthy and resembled a pass that the railroad companies give newspapers nowadays. It was a ticket and used as a programme. It was also a way bill and a bill of fare, with a palace car porter beautifully engraved in black on a wood cut.

The railroad men of Omaha had sidetracked from the yards and depots to the Young Men's Christian association. They were not running a train. The association was running them. They had been invited to a reception. It was a magnificent affair. Over eight hundred people were there. The railroad men and their friends were received by the reception committee at 8 o'clock. The committee was composed of J. B. Caldwell, chairman; M. L. Stone, secretary; T. P. Cramer, A. M. Hopkins, Silas Cobb, J. A. Beck, A. M. Joplin, C. R. Ball, E. G. Jones, Wallace Beals, S. P. Bostwick, W. J. Fischer, Fred Cain, W. S. Heller, C. E. Williamson, E. C. Wilbur and the general secretary, George C. Jenner, who was assisted by H. W. Schaschke.

J. B. Caldwell, chairman of the reception committee, delivered the address of welcome after the visitors were ushered into the concert hall. T. H. Taylor was master of ceremonies, and after a brief talk Mrs. Lippincott was introduced to render a piano solo. It was received with much approbation as well as a vocal solo by Miss Pennock which followed. She was accompanied by Miss Fitch who sang "Cows are In the Corn" in a gratifying manner. After this Mr. Wiedensall made a general talk about the association, its achievements accomplishments. Miss Myra Gould, an elocutionist, delivered a recitation and Charles R. Carlson cleverly did a tenor solo. A. E. Merris did himself credit as a violinist in a solo and this part of the entertainment concluded with a club swinging act by Prof. J. T. Gwathmey, the gymnasium instructor. This was the feature of the concert hall exercises.

Looking over the next leaf of the programme you heard a porter yell "Thirty minutes for refreshments," or you saw the lines in cold but fancy type staring you in the face.

A grand rush was made for the dining hall. A neat bill of fare, or bill of lading, as they called it, was handed you, which announced that you would get "sand soup," "bad breaks," etc. However, this was enjoyed and the guests were ushered into the gymnasium, where an exhibition in athletic exercises was given. The exhibition was one of the finest and most artistic ever given in the gymnasium. It was enjoyed immensely, and on many contests the ladies were very enthusiastic for their "Harry," their "George," their "Willie," etc. The exercises consisted of a dumb-bell drill, led by Larry Denise, high kicking, high jumping, far and high diving, broad jumping, tumbling, horizontal and parallel bar exercise. The high jump was made by Fred S. Robbins, whose leap was 5 feet 7 inches in the air. Henry McCormick won the prize on a 12 foot 3 inch "for dive jump." On the high dive Burt Cook was victorious. He went over the pole at 6 feet. The distance jump was won by Z. T. Zimmerman.

The entertainment was over at 11 o'clock, and the railroaders had "30" sprung on them.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Attempted to Shoot.

Sunday, F. W. Kinney, who has been running the South Omaha restaurant, Lister block, suddenly left town, carrying the portable valuables and leaving numerous creditors. Just after midnight, Monday, Constable Benjamin F. Finnerty seized the restaurant on an attachment. Within a few minutes Constable Frank Masterson, of Omaha, with attachment papers dated ahead, attempted to force his way into the room, and was resisted by Mr. Finnerty. Trouble ensued and Mastorson drew a revolver, placing the barrel close to Finnerty's head, and was only prevented from shooting by ex-Marshal McCracken's grasping the weapon.

Packing House Statistics.

The slaughterings at the packing houses for the week ending April 20 are as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep
Hammond & Co	2,397	1,210	258
Omaha Co.	3,813	....	....
Armour & Co.	4,205	741	340
Swift & Co.	1,031	2,843	1,049
Total	11,647	4,794	1,647

Huntley-Kyne.

A pleasanter or more promising wedding never took place in South Omaha than that, Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. William H. Kyne. The solemn contracting parties were Miss Mary E. Kyne and Mr. Frederick A. Huntley. Miss Julia A. Kyne, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Frank Faherty, of Omaha, was best man. The Rev. Father D. W. Moriarty performed the ceremony. Miss Kyne, who is one of the best-liked young ladies in the city, was beautifully attired. Mr. Huntley is one of the popular, efficient and trusty employes of the Armour-Cudahy Packing company. The presents were numerous and valuable. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McDonald, Mrs. S. R. Donough, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Davis, Mrs. P. Faherty and daughter, Miss Anna, and son, Mr. Frank Faherty, of Omaha; Miss Josephine Heislar, of Blunt, Dak.; Mr. Elmer Dickover, of Omaha, and Mr. Thomas J. Kyne, of Denver, brother of the bride. The young couple start out with the best wishes of many friend s.

Notes About the City.

Mrs. Kunhle is sick with fever.

Henry Martin is down with an attack of malarial fever.

D. S. Curtis will build a residence on N and Twenty-first streets.

Mrs. A. C. Wier is confined to her room with nervous prostration.

A girl adds to the sum of human joy in the home of Samuel G. Fauss.

Captain Barry is building in the rear of L. T. Sunderland & Co.'s coal office.

E. J. Tubbs, who has been so ill with the mumps, is better and able to be out.

J. A. McKenzie has taken out a permit for an addition to his house in Albright's annex.

Alfred A. Gary, Tuesday, returned from Troy, N. Y., after a week's visit at his old home.

Robert W. Shropshire, of the Union Pacific, has been laid off and has gone to Omaha.

James H. Van Dusen is acting for City Attorney Doud, while Mr. Doud is visiting in Chicago.

Nearly all the good's in F. W. Kenzie's restaurant have been seized by the owners on replevin writs.

The Rev. Father D. W. Moriarty has received word from the Sisters of Providence, at St. Mary's in the Woods, Indiana, and it is now an assured thing that the order will build a house and seminary in South Omaha this year.

All members of the Presbyterian congregation are urged to attend the congregational meeting in the church Wednesday evening. The business of the fiscal year ending May 1, will be settled, and all officers and members of the congregation should attend.

Spring Medicine

is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

The chief reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. IT IS MERIT THAT WINS, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has made it the medicine first in the confidence of our countrymen, and given to Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I was very much benefitted by Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommend it to my friends." MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Creates an Appetite

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth many dollars to me. I advise all my friends to take it." JOHN BINNS, 653 43d Street, town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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100 Doses One Dollar

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of Its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

ATTESTED AS FOLLOWS:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters:

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bank.
PIERRE LANAMX, Pres. State Nat. Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres New Orleans Nat. Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14th, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 is	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 is	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 is	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$ 50,000
100 Prizes of	300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$100 are	$99,900
999 Prizes of	$100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

☞ For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter containing **Money Order** issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. **We pay charges on Currency** sent to us by Express in sums of $5 or over.

Address Registered Letters Containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the payment of the prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans and the tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than one dollar is a swindle.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.