COLONEL FLETCHER'S TRIAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Fort Omaha Court-Martial.

MISTAKES IN THE TESTIMONY.

Five Witnesses So Far Examined by the Prosecution—The Defendant Takes a Hopeful View of the Situation.

The Court-Martial.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, and so does the mill of military justice now grinding at Fort Omaha upon the case of Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Fletcher. Nearly two weeks have been consumed and only five witnesses have so far been examined by the prosecution and unless some unforseen event occurs to either expediate or delay matters, two days more will be consumed before the case will be turned over to the defense.

There was a dual court-martial at Fort Omaha yesterday morning.

Down in the embowered school house and sometime theater, in the upper story, a forlorn private, attended only by an armed guard, sat at judgment, charged with some minor offense against the regulations of the government whose uniform he wore. He was forgotten even by his comrades of the rank, who, as they stood at place rest, preliminary to guard mount, ignored his worriment and devoted their time to discussing the trial of their temporary commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher.

Assistant Surgeon Henderson is a popular officer among the enlisted men of the fort, and their sympathies are rather against Colonel Fletcher. They seize greedily upon every atom of news, and in retreat in the canteen, safe away from the hearing of their superiors, they discuss the merits of the case freely.

As the bugles called the regiment to morning drill at 10 o'clock, the brass-bedecked members of the court of Uncle Sam's standing army appointed to sit upon the case of Colonel Fletcher, assembled in the present court room, ordinarily the school room and theatre.

Above stairs Private Williams was being tried for desertion, but that cut no figure, for here was an officer, high in rank, sitting at judgment, charged with such conduct, that, should it be proved against him, would banish him forever from the arms and make him an object of contempt among the men he now commands.

As the dignified court assembled Captain Klopp, the appointed counsel of the accused, appeared. The inevitable flower decked his expansive chest, and he greeted the officers of the court with that courtliness of grace that distinguishes an officer of the army. He was followed by the accused and his private counsel.

Judge Advocate Porter called the roll and then summoned Mrs. McFarland, the lady whose testimony, given Monday, is expected to go far towards convicting Colonel Fletcher.

Mrs. McFarland, who can sit in calmest self-possession and entertain her friends among the officers of the post, a half-dozen at a time, is unable to face the stern dignity of the men who are trying Colonel Fletcher without some exhibition of nervousness. Yesterday morning as she sat listening to the testimony she gave Monday, her petite foot shook nervously from beneath the folds of the gown of some soft, brown material which she wore.

The judge advocate read the testimony offered by Mrs. McFarland Monday in order to give witness an opportunity to make such corrections in the written report as she desired. There were many changes made, but as far as the general tendency of the evidence was concerned they were entirely immaterial.

Mrs. McFarland was dismissed and Miss Miskey, who also testified Monday, was called in. She was less disturbed than her aunt, and listened calmly to her evidence as read.

There were several mistakes found, one of which may prove important. In her cross-examination the young lady testified that she was a member of Col. Fletcher's family continually since the marriage of her mother to him up to the present time, whereas, as a fact, she has not been a member of Col. Fletcher's household since last June.

The young lady was excused and the court adjourned for lunch.

Colonel Fletcher was seen at his quarters and asked what he thought of the testimony of the two first witnesses for the prosecution.

"Well," said he, "there is only one thing to think, and that is that the evidence offered by them fell far short of what the prosecution expected. So far I am very well satisfied."

Both Captain Klopp and Colonel Webster, counsel for the accused, seemed excellently well pleased with the condition of affairs during the noon recess. After lunch they sat upon the piazza in front of Colonel Fletcher's quarters and chatted pleasantly on subjects foreign to the trial.

It was generally known about the post during the noon hour that the next witnesses to be called would be the officers who claim to have been present at the time when Colonel Fletcher is charged with having acknowledged making charges of infidelity against his wife when he knew them to be untrue, and consequently these gentlemen busied themselves as they sat at luncheon, recalling to memory the scenes and incidents that occurred at the post in connection with this affair, on or about June 22.

Mrs. McFarland and Miss Miskey lunched with Mrs. Captain Willis, and soon after 1 o'clock were taken from the post by Mrs. Mills in a private conveyance to the Union Pacific depot, where they took the train for Philadelphia, bidding adieu, for the present at least, to Fort Omaha, probably glad that an ordeal, which any woman would dread, was over. During he visit to the post the two ladies were visited by nearly all of the officers and ladies of the fort, who wished in this way to show their disbelief of the evil stories circulated regarding these ladies' characters.

Lieutenant Kinzie, post adjutant, was the first witness called after recess.

He was asked the usual preliminary questions as to his name, rank and residence, and then his attention was directed to the 23d of June, the day upon which Colonel Fletcher called the meeting of the officers of the post.

"Do you recall," asked the judge advocate, "any meeting of officers held at the post on or about the 23d of June of the present year?"

"Yes, sir. It was held at Colonel Fletcher's quarters. I issued a call to the officers of the post to meet him, at his request. The object of the meeting was to give occasion for Colonel Fletcher to explain to Captain Dempsey the allegations the accused was charged with having made against Captain Dempsey. Captain Mills, Captain McClelland, Captain Egbert, Captain Dempsey, Captain Kellar, Captain Catley, Lieutenant Coyle, Lieutenant Sarson, Lieutenant Warring, Lieutenant Wright, Lieutenant Towsley and myself were present. Colonel Fletcher said he wished to explain to the officers present his conduct in the matter that then was of chief interest, and during the explanation he admitted that he had accused his wife of infidelity, but did not mean it. He said that he made the charges in the heat of passion and really never doubted his wife's purity. I was adjutant of the post at the time of the difficulty between Dr. Henderson and Colonel Fletcher, and on that day, while the accused was commanding officer of the post he was absent from the garrison from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. without giving me notice that he would be. The papers in the case passed through my hands as adjutant. These were reports of his conduct and a request that his contract be annulled.

Cross Examination—He had no personal knowledge of Colonel Fletcher having made accusations against his wife, but in the course of his explanation he had acknowledged that he had accused his wife of improper conduct with Captain Dempsey. The witness was unwilling to swear that Colonel Fletcher had used the word "infidelity" on that occasion, but thought he had used the words "improper intercourse."

"Isn't it a fact," asked the counsel for the accused, "that Colonel Fletcher said that he had been accused of making these statements?"

"Yes, sir."

"And wasn't that all that he acknowledged?"

"No, sir. He admitted saying what had been attributed to him."

"Are you sure of this, lieutenant?"

"Well, sir, that is what I understood him to imply."

"Didn't Mrs. McFarland's conversation call for this explanation?"

"Yes, sir, I think so."

"Isn't it true that the colonel said that such charges as he made at that time were made in the heat of passion, and were not intended to be accepted as true?"

"Yes."

"Were not these charges made in the privacy of Colonel Fletcher's quarters?"

"I understood so."

"Do you not regard it as your duty to give a morning report of the affairs of the post at guard mount?"

"Yes, sir, if he comes to the office or directs a report to be sent to his quarters."

"Then you had occasion to meet him on that day?"

"He failed to come to the office, and consequently I did not see him."

The witness was excused and Captain Mills was called. The captain, however, was temporarily absent from the post, having gone to the city with his wife to escort Mrs. McFarland and Miss Miskey to the depot. A short recess was consequently taken until his return.

When finally put upon the stand the captain testified practically to the same facts in regard to the meeting at Colonel Fletcher's quarters. He said that the accused first denied having made these charges, but after a rambling and a lame explanation he said that he had made the charges, but that he did so in the heat of passion.

"Did you, as officer of the day, report to the commanding officer of the post on June 19?" he was asked.

"No, sir; I couldn't find him."

"Who was the officer next in rank to Colonel Fletcher?"

"I was."

"Were you notified by him that he contemplated being absent?"

"No, sir."

No new facts were developed upon the cross-examination.

Lieutenant Wright was the next witness called. He also had been present at the meeting of officers at Colonel Fletcher's quarters. The colonel, he said, had met them at the door and invited them in. "He said," continued the witness, "that inasmuch as certain actions upon his part had given rise to scandal in the post, he thought and explanation was due. He then started on an explanation, addressing his remarks principally to Captain Dempsey, and he stated that these scandalous matters against him were not true. He went on to state that his little sick boy had been nursed by these other officers, and he had not been asked to nurse him, and his feelings were hurt and that was the reason he had trouble with his wife. Then he went on to state that his reasons for leaving the post were so as not to give rise to public scandal, and in the course of his explanation he said: 'I may have said these things, but I never doubted my wife's purity.' As I remember, those were his words, but his remarks were very hard to follow, as they were given in a rambling and inconerent way.

"Captain Mills," continued the witness, "asked Colonel Fletcher if he wished to hear what others had to say in this matter, and he replied, 'Yes, I would like to hear from everybody.' Captain Mills then told him that Mrs. McFarland and Miss Mishey had said these things and he believed them, and that he had further understood that he (Colonel Fletcher) had said that he didn't want any lewd women around him.

Cross-examination—"Lieutenant, did you understand that the colonel ever made any of these accusations outside of his quarters?" asked Webster.

"Possibly not, sir."

"During his explanation, you did not hear the colonel directly charge his wife with infidelity?"

"Well, he said that he must have said these things, and any one about the post would have known to what he referred."

"But would a stranger in the post have known?"

"No, sir, I think not."

"Then, so far as the conversation was concerned, your inferences could only be drawn when coupled with something you had heard before?"

"Yes, and in connection with the note sent by the colonel to the post adjutant."

"Have you that note?"

"No, but I have seen it."

"Did it contain any charges against Mrs. Fletcher?"

"No."

"So that as to these things unexplained, Colonel Fletcher said, didn't he, that he either did not say them, or what he had said he did so in the heat of passion?"

"I understand so."

"That is all."

Re-direct—"What are the exact words used by Colonel Fletcher regarding his wife's infidelity with Captain Demnsey?"

"The officer said that he had come back one night when his boy was sick from a meeting of the Loyal Legion and saw Captain Dempsey sitting by the side of his sick child. The next morning at reveille he saw Captain Dempsey leave his house, and it naturally angered him to see one outside his family called in to sit up with his sick boy, when he would gladly have done so himself."

It being 3 o'clock, the court-martial adjourned until this morning.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

To Visit Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, or Hailey, Idaho.

A grand excursion to the above named points will leave August 20th, via the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," and for this occasion the exceedingly low rate of $30 to Ogden and Salt Lake City and return, and $35 to Hailey, Idaho, and return has been made from Missouri river terminals.

This excursion affords our patrons a magnificent opportunity to visit Garfield Beach on Great Salt Lake, the finest bathing resort in the world, and also visit Hailey Hot Springs, famous for their medicinal properties. Tickets good thirty days.

For further particulars address

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

IRA JONES IS A HERO.

He Rescues a Child, Who Had Fallen in the River.

Ira Jones is a hero. He isn't a story book hero with a sheet iron vest and brass leggins, but a common deck hand on a sand boat. Bare legged to the knees, bare armed to the shoulders and a brawny chest half hidden by a cheap cotton shirt thrown open at the neck, he is a familiar figure down on the dump. Good natured, quiet, hard working, and one of the very best swimmers in the city.

Monday afternoon he saved a human life at the imminent risk of his own.

A wee bit of a girl strayed out of one of the little shanties along the bank and, playing along the high bank, fell into the deep, swift river. The water at this point boils and eddies, and is full of treacherous under currents. An old man saw the child fall, and yelled for assistance. Jones heard him and came. Twice the child had sank beneath the muddy flood, and it seemed that only by a miracle could she escape being drawn into one of the whirlpools and sucked down out of sight, perhaps not to reappear on the surface for hours.

A few seconds passed and a little white face rose to the surface for a second, whirled slowly round and round then sank out of sight for the third time.

But only for a moment. Almost before one could realize what had occurred, Jones had leaped far out into the water forced himself by a couple of tremendous strokes to the spot where the child last went down, and brought her to the surface by her hair.

Holding her aloft with one hand he tried to reach the bank with the other, but the current pulled him away. Down the river for one hundred yards he drifted, weakening in the unequal contest.

"For God's sake help me or we'll both drown!" he shouted appealingly to the stupid crowd on the bank. Even as he spoke a young fellow burst through the line of watchers and threw himself into the river. Three strokes and he was by Jones' side and supporting the child. He was her father.

The crowd awoke. A skiff was lowered and the swimmers were within two minutes pulled over its side.

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 company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

SHOT HIM THIRTY TIMES

The Achievement of an Omaha Soldier at Bellevue Yesterday.

A DAY'S SKIRMISH FIRING.

A Most Beautiful Day and How it Was Passed by Heart Searchers at the Department Range.

The Skirmish.

Yesterday was a most inspiring day at the rifle range at Bellevue. The grass seemed as green and fresh as if it had just recovered from the bath of the morning. The sun was bright, if warm, and the imposing girdle of leafy woods, which encircles the range, more than ever invited to their grateful shade.

It would have been a magnificent day for shooting at known distances. Scarcely a cloud flecked the sky. Scarcely a zephyr stirred the graceful and beautiful oriflammes, which indicated the windage on either side of the range.

But skirmish firing was the order of the day. It was the crucial test in which the marksmen were to be tried, the first day having been devoted to shooting at known distances. Although there was little left to be desired in all that could contribute to the success of the competitors, some of the young gentlemen unfortunately failed to make the scores they had centered their hearts upon. They will make amends for the shortcoming, however, to-day and to-morrow, if for no other reason than by way of requital for the smiles of fair ladies, which like that of heaven beamed on them throughout the day.

How many have read, almost from infancy, of the skirmish line, but how few, save those who have braved its danger, understand its import! The skirmish of the competition is not the skirmish in the face of the enemy. It is, however, a great picture of the reality. It lacks the element of danger, but it nevertheless requires calmness, accuracy, judgment and steadiness of nerve. As a spectacle it is worthy of a travel of many miles, more especially in this instance because there will be but one more exhibition of it and that will be to-morrow.

Eight men are stationed at intervals across the range, 600 yards from the butts. Each faces a series of figures fixed upon the parapet. One figure represents a man prone upon the ground. Another represents a soldier erect, in the attitude of firing at the skirmisher. The third is the silhouett of a soldier firing in a kneeling position. The skirmishers have forty rounds of cartridges in their belts. Each bears a Springfield rifle. Behind them, mounted rides Colonel G. V. Henry, officer in charge. On his right and left, respectively, ride Lieutenant McFarland and Lieutenant Leay, of the Twenty-first infantry, as range officers. Near by is a bugler. "Forward," is given. The eight men advance at a quick step. "Double time, march," is ordered. The squad breaks into a run. "Skirmishers', Halt," falls from the colonel's lips. The rank drops upon the sward. In an instant the rifle strap is drawn over the left limb, the left arm entwines the head and grasps the stock of each piece, and the right thumb is placed upon the trigger. There is a sharp crack. Light wreathes of smoke issue from the barrels of the weapons. The marksmen have sighted the target, considered the windage and fired their first shot. Simultaneously, clouds of dust rise from the parapet near every target. The bullets have penetrated the silhouettes and buried themselves near the crest of the butts. There are a succession of strange sounds as shot after shot speeds toward the targets, and the shots fly with the rapidity of hail. Thirty seconds elapse from the moment the men halt until the bugle sounds the call to cease firing, and in that time some of the men have speeded eight deadly missils in the direction of their imaginary foe.

The commands before given are repeated, and the men move 100 yards nearer the targets, when the firing is repeated. Each man is followed by a scorer to note that he does not fire before nor after the commands affecting it. In this manner the men stop five times on their way up and five times on their return to the starting point. So rapidly have some of them fired that all their cartridges have been disposed of before their return.

"Go up to the pits," shouts Colonel Henry to THE BEE representative.

The firing ceases while the scribe covers the distance. Once behind the parapet, already described in these columns, the red flag is taken down and the bullets burrow into the earthen breastwork. The attendants stand close to the timber wall. Some bullets fly over their heads, some strike the target frames and send splinters flying in every direction, while others tear up the earth like a spoon and drop it in clods and showers upon the men behind. One may as well be composed behind this wall, but if he is not, there is little use, as Lieutenant McIver said, to dodge the bullets. Indeed, as he spoke, Lieutenant Buffington remarked:

"Look at this," as he handed THE BEE man a spent and flattened bullet, which had ended its journey by striking him on the ankle.

The firing ceases. Lieutenant Tyler, of the Sixteenth infantry, and his assistants, Lieutenants Colville of the Eighth; McIver, of the Seventh, and Pettit of the Eighth, with THE BEE man, got out on the parapet to mark the targets.

Nearly everybody fires at the kneeling target. Some of the targets look like sieves. Each bullet hole is marked with blue chalk. In the smallest target it counts 5, in the standing 3, and in the kneeling 4. The aggregate is recorded and telephoned to Sergeant Hutchinson, the statistical officer at the other end of the range, by whom it is announced to the competitors.

The targets are again exposed to view and the firing is renewed. The bullets sing all kinds of songs, and make all k nds of noises as they cut through the grass, pierce the air, or bury themselves in the wood beyond. There is olso a variety of other noises, the crack of the musket, the snap of the canvas as the bullet pierces it, and the hoarse roar which comes from the chorus of rifles, and which swells as it advances toward the wood. There it is broken and makes its exit on the opposite side of the enclosure with the sound of the surf upon the shore.

The best shooting of the day in one run was that of Private Ohrenberg, of the 2d infantry at this place. He perforated one of his men thirty times. Charles Elwell, also of Fort Omaha, A company, Second infantry, shot his victim twenty-six times. Lieutenant Goodin has climbed to fifth place in the list, though yesterday he was compelled to extract his shells with his fingers. He has already been on two teams and in each has held second place. The question of first place on the team has narrowed down to three men, Lieutenant Goodin, Sergeant Saladin and Lieutenant Buck.

The scores made in the morning and afternoon were added and averaged as follows:

Albert Saladin, 1st sergt, I, 8th infantry	86
C. H. Muir, 2d lt, 17th infantry	70
Gustave Oerenberg, private, A, 2d infty	95
Jas. W. Davis, corporal, B, 16th infty	76
John Corrie, private, band, 17th infty	80
Charles Elwell, sergt., C, 21 infty	96
Leonard Dietz, sergt., F, 17th infty	96
J. A. Goodin, 2d lt., 7th infty	100
Richard N. Davidson, private, F, 8th infy	86
B. Buck, 2d lt., 16th infty	90
James Brennan, 1st sergt., I, 2d infty	90
F. L. Palmer, 2d lt., 21st infty	82

The men who have been among the leading twelve yesterday and Monday are Sergeant Saladin with a total of 263; Lieutenant Muir, 234; Private Ohrenberg, 255; Corporal James Davis, 235; Private John Corrie, 230, and Sergeant Elwell, 254.

General Brooke, department commander, and Major Vroom, inspector general of the department, visited the camp yesterday.

The award of medals will be made Friday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. by General Brooke. The occasion will be made a social event.

Dr. H. S. Haskins, of Fort Omaha, is on duty at the range during Dr. Henderson's attendance at the Fletcher court-martial.

Lieutenant Merriam, the once greatest shot in the army, is retired, broken down by nervousness. His name was recalled yesterday with much sympathy by Lieutenant Goodin, who shot with him six years ago.

Mrs. Captain Coolidge, Miss Henry and Miss Chase witnessed the skirmish firing.

Lieutenant Tyler is anxious to rejoin his babies in Kentucky, whom he hasn't seen since November.

THE MASONIC HOME.

Articles of Incorporation Filed Yesterday Afternoon.

The Nebraska Masonic Home association filed articles of incorporation yesterday afternoon. At the head of the list of Masons who are its incorporators is the name of George W. Lininger. Then follows these names: C. Hartman, Omaha; George B. France, York; F. E. White, Plattsmouth; George H. Post, York; Charles Coutant, John N. Westberg, H. P. Devalon, John W. Rodifer, Gustave Anderson, Gustave Andreen, Omaha; Frank H. Young, Custer; George L. Smith, Richard Smith, Omaha; Bradner D. Slaughter, Fullerton; W. R. Bowen, Omaha.

The business office of the association will be in Omaha. Thirty years is the length of time the corporation will exist under the present articles. The object is stated to be the erection and maintenance of a home for poor and distressed Free Masons and their families, or their widows and orphans.

A board of twelve trustees will have immediate control of the affairs of the home. They will be elected in a manner and at a time to be specified hereafter. Their term of office will be one year. None but Master Masons in good standing will be eligible to offices in the association. Trustees to be elected by the incorporators will hold office until the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders. The officers of the board of trustees will be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. These officers will also be ex-officio president, vice president, secretary and treasurer of the association.

The capital stock must not exceed a half million dollars, to be divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. Annual meetings of the association will be held on the anniversary of St. John, the Almoner, January 23.

Following are the officers: President, George W. Lininger, of Omaha; vice presidents, George B. France, of York, and Bradner D. Slaughter, of Fullerton; secretary, W. R. Bowen; treasurer, Chris Hartman.

Mr. Hartman informs THE BEE that a meeting of the board will shortly be held and the question of a location for the home brought up again to be decided.

THE IOWA MASONS.

The Grand Lodge and Cerneau Branch Engage in a Bitter Fight.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The temporary injunction order yesterday by Judge J. H. Preston, of the Eighteenth judicial district, promises to make the most bitter Masonic war ever known in this state or perhaps in the union. It is a case that will at once attract the attention of every Mason all over the United States, and it will settle in a definite measure the authority of the grand lodge of any state. The petition on which the temporary injunction was ordered is brought by the grand consistory of Iowa of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, the territories and dependencies, C. E. Barnes, J. C. Graves and Henry Bennett, and the defendants are the grand lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., James D. Gamble and T. S. Parvin. That the plaintiffs mean business and that they propose to fight with all the legal ability the question may demand is readily seen, for they have secured Colonel Charles A. Clarke, of this city, for their counsel, with Hon. J. F. Duncombe, of Ft. Dodge; Congressman Reed, of Council Bluffs; Judge George F. Wilson, of Creston, and other prominent attorneys associated in the case.

The cause of the action is the recent legislation of the grand lodge of Iowa in which it commanded that all Master Masons now in the so-called "Cerneau" branch of Scottish Rite—that organization represented by the plaintiff—to forthwith sever their connection with that body or suffer expulsion after a certain length of time.

The petition is written by Colonel Clarke, and is considered a very strong document. It states that the defendant, the grand lodge of Iowa, is a fraternal, representative body, composed of its grand officers, with the membership of past grand officers, and representatives from each of the lodges A. F. and A. M., within the state of Iowa, of which lodges there are in existence four hundred and ninety-five in the state, with a total membership of over twenty thousand members. The defendant is not a corporation, but the governing body of the above lodges, and its principal place of business is at Cedar Rapids. Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, as existing and practiced by the lodges in Iowa, consists of three degrees, called entered apprentices, fellow craft and master mason, which degrees are conferred on all members by the subordinate lodges A. F. & A. M., with an appropriate ritual and ceremonies. No other degree in Masonry than those three are conferred in Masonic lodges under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge, and neither the grand lodge nor the Masonic lodges of Iowa have jurisdiction or control over any other Masonic degrees. These degrees are known as "Symbolic Masonry" or "Blue Lodge degrees," and under the rules of the said Masonic lodges under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge from time immemorial no test or qualification to membership pertaining to any other degree has ever been required or demanded, until an attempted action of the grand lodge as herein stated.

The defendant, James D. Gamble, is the regularly elected grand master, and the defendant, T. S. Parvin, is the regularly elected grand secretary. The plaintiff, the grand consistory of Iowa of the supreme council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States, their territories and dependencies, is a representative fraternal organization, with subordinate Lodges of Perfection, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Councils of Kadosh. This body and the subordinate lodges confer twenty-nine degrees of Masonry outside and additional to the Blue lodge degrees, and which are no part whatever of symbolic or Blue lodge Masonry. Moreover neither the grand consistory nor any of its subordinate bodies confer or attempt to confer either of the three degrees of the Blue lodge, and one of the requisites to membership in the Consistory is that applicants shall be members of some Blue lodge of Masonry in good standing. The Consistory is entirely independent from the grand lodge and neither supervises nor in any manner controls or directs the affairs of the other. The Grand Consistory has a membership of about six hundred, among whom are Hon. J. F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, Hon. Joseph P. Reed of Council Bluffs, Hon. George F. Wilson of Creston, F. C. Wells of Sioux City, W. B. Everts of Webster City, F. L. Sherwood and Henry Bennett of Cedar Rapids, George Fullerton of Marion, A. A. Clark of Des Moines, J. J. Stedman of Council Bluffs, and many other equally prominent citizens of the state. The plaintiff, C. E. Barnes, is illustrious commander-in-chief of the consistory of Iowa, the plaintiff, J. C. Graves, is illustrious grand secretary, and the plaintiff, Henry Bennett, is illustrious grand marshal.

The petition also gives the history of the case. It says that in the year 1852 the grand lodge of Iowa, at its regular session, adopted the following: "The grand lodge of Iowa recognizes the superior bodies in the United States and foreign countries having in charge Masonic degrees, as the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and their consistories. * * * * But she claims sole jurisdiction in this state over the three degrees in the York rite and objects to the practice of any other rite in these degrees within the same jurisdiction if it should be attempted, and admits no rights or claims of any other authority to do so. She holds fraternal correspondence with these bodies, but admits no authority in them to interfere with the craft degrees." In 1889 the grand lodge declared anew that this was its unwritten law. Prior to 1886 a conflict having arisen between the plaintiff, the grand consistory of Iowa, and another organization known as the "Grand Consistory of Iowa of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Southern Jurisdiction," as to which body was legitimately and regularly entitled to act within the state of Iowa and confer degrees of higher masonry, and such a conflict having been brought to the attention of the grand lodge of Iowa, the grand lodge by a unanimous vote adopted the report of its committee on jurisprudence claiming that: "We distinctly disavow the right of any grand lodge jurisdiction to pass upon the legitimacy of any bodies other than those of symbolic masonry."

Nevertheless at its regular annual session in 1889 the said conflict between the plaintiff, the grand consistory of Iowa, and the other pretended grand consistory of Iowa of the southern jurisdiction, having been brought to the attention of the said grand lodge of Iowa, a committee was appointed by the said grand lodge to inquire into the conflict and reported as follows, the report being adopted by a vote of 387 for and 343 against:

1. We are not called upon, neither do we assume to determine the legitimacy of either the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites bodies now occupying the territorial jurisdiction of the state of Iowa.

2. That the grand lodge of Iowa hereby declares that the body recognized for this jurisdiction is the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite southern jurisdiction and its consistories, and hereby declares that it is entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction in the state.

3. That said grand lodge of Iowa refuses to recognize the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States of America, their territories and dependencies and consistories, and subordinate bodies, and they are hereby prohibited from conferring, communicating or receiving any of the said degrees of said bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and that all Master Masons in this jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Iowa are required to withdraw from and sever their connection with said consistory and subordinate bodies prior to the next annual communication of this grand lodge; that the grand master issue this edict to the members of the craft to enforce this regulation.

All this action the petitioners declare arbitrary, unauthorized, illegal and wholly void, without the rightful jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Iowa under its existing laws, and that the action is an oppressive attempt on the part of the grand lodge to control the individual rights, liberties and consciences of members of masonic lodges in Iowa under its jurisdiction. The grand lodge has no more right to exercise control and jurisdiction in this matter than it has to exercise control or jurisdiction touching the churches and civic societies or social relations of its members. The plaintiffs therefore demand judgment that a writ of temporary injunction do issue against the said defendants restraining them from in any manner exercising jurisdiction in the matter or from issuing any edict to enforce the resolution of the grand lodge at its last annual convocation.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued by Judge Shields yesterday to the following parties:

Name and residence.	Age.
James F. Lindsey, Omaha	22
Mary F. Lynch, Omaha	19
John A. Magee, Omaha	30
Carrie Kinney, Omaha	20

Science Applied to Art.

Terre Haute Express: "Laura," said the young lady's mother, not unkindly, "it seems to me that you had the gas turned rather low last evening."

"It was solely for economy, mamma," answered the maiden.

"There is no use trying to beat the gas company, my daughter. I have noticed that the shutting off of the gas is already followed by a corresponding increase of pressure."

"Well, that lessens the waist doesn't it, mamma, dear?" replied the artless girl. And her fond parent could find no more to say."

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

S S S

THE WORLD OUGHT The world ought to done for me in the cure which was so bad as to ble by the physicians went to be treated. One me a copy of an advert Swift's Specific, and I relief from the first few gradually forced out of soon cured sound and months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

TO KNOW IT. know what S. S. S. has of a malignant Cancer, be considered incurable in Chicago, where I of my neighbors sentisement in regard to began taking it. I got doses; the poison was my system, and I was well. It is now ten ing S. S. S. and I have

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 20, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

NO. 3, L. A. No. 505.—PROPOSALS FOR ARMY Supplies—Office of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb., July 26, 1889. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office at 12 o'clock m., central standard time, on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1889, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the furnishing and delivery at Omaha, Neb., the following army supplies, viz: Bacon. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and specifications showing in detail the articles and quantities required, and giving full information as to conditions of contract, will be furnished on application to this office. J. W. BARRIGER, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A. jy30d1t

Notice to Graders.

SEALED Proposal will be received at the office of county clerk, Douglas county, until Saturday, August 10th, at 2 p. m., for the following road work:

One and one-half (1½) miles of turnpiking and ten thousand yards of hill work on the road running east and west between South Omaha and Millard, known as a continuation of Q street.

All bids to be accompanied by certified check for $50.00. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Specifications to be found in the county clerk's office.

jy27to10mae M. D. ROCHE, County Clerk.

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago. St. Louis.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer

For PAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

A CURE FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Internally taken in doses of from thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will cure in a few minutes Cramp Spasms, Sour Stomach, Colic, Flatulence, Heartburn, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Sick Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Malaria and all internal pains arising from change of diet or water or other causes.

50 Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

STRANG & CLARK STEAM HEATING CO.

Steam and Hot Water Heating and Ventilating Apparatus and Supplies.

Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Etc.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS IN THE WORLD

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For sale by M. H. Bliss, Omaha, Nebraska.

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EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH

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Or the Liquor Habit. Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a speedy and permanent cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcohol wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by Kuhn & Co. Druggists, 15th and Douglas sts., and 18th and Cuming st., Omaha. A. D. Foster & Bro., Council Bluffs.

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To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool From New York Every Tuesday.

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