THE GERMAN RIFLE TOURNEY

Close of the Great Schuetzenfest at Ruser's Park.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S SHOOT

The Ceremony of Crowning the King of the Fest-Names of the Winners of Medals and Prizes.

The Schnetzenfest. The schuetzenfest of the Omaha Schuet zen-verem closed inst night. There was a

very large attendance and many ladies were present. It was an old German schuetzen fest, and everybody was pleased with the re ception by the members of the verein Among the guests were J. A. Clarkson Frank Parmelee, John Petry, E. W. Bird and others.

The shooting began at 8 o'clock and was continued until 12, when the cannon was fired, William Stoecker, last year's king, was again the winner of the title of king and the king's medal and scarf dedicated by M'ss August Pomy. At the dinner Louis Heim-rod, as chairman, congratulated Mr. Stoecker in the name of the verein. Mr. Stoecker responded in a happy manner.

At 4 o'clock the crowning of the king by Miss Anna Mack took place. The four giants Miss Anna Mack took place. The four gaints of the club. Messrs. Segeike, Butt, Fuller and Mengedoht, then took him on their shoulders, and, headed by the band, marched around the park. Miss F. Poppendick presented him with a fine boquet.

William Voss won the first donated prize,

\$50 in silver. This gentleman, as well as William Stoecker, Hans Peterson, F. A. Fuller, F. W. Walter, J. A. Clarkson, Frank Parmelee and W. Krug made exceptionally good scores.

The fest was a great success and the crowd

did not leave until a late hour. The ball was very well attended.

The following is the list of winners of

Fred Krug prize, \$50 in silver, Wil-llam Voss; Louis Heimrod and Peter Goos prize, silver tea set, F. A. Ful-John A. Creighton prize, silver cup P. W. Stoecker; George Heimrod prize, parior lamp, F. A. Stockman; Charles Metz prize, tvory carving set, H. Peterson; V Dumpert prize, fruit stand, William Krug Charles Wuetherich; Gwin & Dunmire Charles Wuetherich; Gwin & Dinmire prize, order for Winchester rifle; Henry Ruser; Henry Voss and H. Segelke prize, shotgun, Julius Schlup; William Stocker prize, clock, H. Thiessen; F. Walter prize, shooting coat, Ed Russmussen; F. A. Fuller prize, \$10, William Mack; Kopp & Thiessen prize, silver fruit stand, Fred Mengedoht; John Baumer, prize, clock, Claus Mathies; Ed Maurer prize, diamond sleeve buttons, F. Ed Maurer prize, diamond sleeve buttons, I Ed Maurer prize, diamond sleeve buttons, F.
Porkorny; Max Meyer & Bres, prize, fancy
lamp, H. Eusch; Claus Mathies brize, meershaum pipe, Jul Nagel; Henry Bolh prize,
silver wine set, H. Voss; Asmos Josten
prize, gold headed cane, C. Storz; G. Karl
prize, gents' toilet set, W. Butt; Herm
Busch prize, gold headed cane, H. Seidler;
W. Stockman, prize, opera glass Charles W. Stockman prize, opera glass, Charles Metz; Grotte prize, case champagne, Mich Kopp; W. Mack prize, case thine wine, Peter Goos; S. S. Felker prize, case Rhine wine, William Segelke; Ed Wittig prize, case Rhine wine, C. Pahl; John Schroeder prize, gold locket, F. Gebauer; Hans Peterson prize gold locket, F. Gebauer; Hans Peterson prize, gold locaet, F. Geomer; Hans Peterson prize, gold-headed umbrella, G. Benecke; William Voss prize, hanging lamp, V. Dumpert; John Drexet prize, um-brella, Asmos Josten; Julius Nagel prize,

opera glass, John Schroeder; Jeff Megeath prize, silver butter dish, L. Heimrod; H. Schaeffer prize, syrup pitcher, Frank Heff; August Bohne prize, bridle and whip, H. Richard; Peter Goos prize, silver cup, F. here are a number of prizes left for which there will be a special shoot next

Following are the winners of prizes at the

Various targets:

Kehr Target—F. A. Fuller, E. W. Bird,
Hans Peterson, Julius Schlup, Julius Nagel,
F. W. Walter, William Stocker, Chris
Wuetherich, Claus Mathles, William Kruz, J. R. Clarkson, H. A. Stockman, Frank J. R. Clarkson, H. A. Stockman, Frank Parmelce, William Mack, Charles Storz. People's Target—E. W. Bird, E. W. Petty, J. A. Clarkson, Frank Parmelce, William Krug, H. A. Stockman, F. A.

Fuller,

Man Target—F. W. Walter, J. R. Clarkson, W. Hacke, John Petty, Frank Parmelee, E. W. Bird, William Mack, Hans Petersen, Chris Wuetherich, H. A. Stockman,
Charles Peabody, F. A. Fuller, Henry
Thiesseu, Julius Schlup, William Butt, William Voss, Charles Storz, Mich Kopp, William Krug, Charles Metz.
Following are the medal winners. Following are the medal winners:

F. A. Stockman, Charles Storz, William Hacke, William Mack, Christ Wuethrich. In the bowling contest the following were the winners and the prizes:
Peter Goss, \$18.50; W. Butt, \$13.25; M. Kopp, \$9; H. Basch, \$6.75; P. Schneider, \$4.50.

Following are the scores made at yester-

day's shoot:
_King Target.-William Stoecker, 183; H. Peterson, 170; Julius Schlup, 154; William Voss, 119; Peter Goos, 80; C. Pahl, 16; Charles Storz, 114; Henry Thiossen, 88; A, Porkorny, 83; C. Rassmussen, 128; H. Richard, 61; Christ Wuethrich, 57. People's Target. Julius Schlup, 35-15-17;

People's Target.—Julius Schlup, 35-15-17; H. Peterson, 36-40-60. Man Target.—William Krug, 30; E. W. Bird, 49-47; F. Gebauer, 0; C. C. Peabody, 45-35; M. Kopp, 14; J. A. Stockman, 43; Peter Goos, 12-0; Julius Nagel, 0; William Butt, 0; H. Peterson, 34.

BASE BALL

The American Association. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.-Result of to-day's

game: Louisville......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3-5 Kansas City....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 2-6 PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 .- Result of to-day's

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.-Result of to-day's

A Good Article of Balt. The City Steam laundry and the Crane Bros. ball teams battled for supremacy at the ball park yesterday. The game was close and exciting and finely played. Fol-lowing is the score:

Steam Laundry . 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-3
Crane Bros 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-2
Base hits—Steam Laundry 6, Crane Bros.

3, Errors—Steam Laundry 2, Crane Bros 4.

TO THE LADIES.

Silverware Sale. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, un-heard-of bargains in all kinds of silverware. Come and see. Edholm & Akin, cor. 15th and Dodge, opp. P. O.

ANOTHER WEARY MORFAL.

Charlie Forbes Suicides by Taking a Dose of Laudanum.

In an old, dilapidated, tumble-down house, which, at the time it was built, many years ago, was no doubt a palace among its more lowly neighbors, lies all that remains of what in life was known as Charlie Forbes. The house stands very near the tracks of the Belt line railway, just west of the station of Oak Chatham. It is surrounded by trees and a tail growth of weeds, all of which show signs of the approach of winter and seem in perfect keeping with the rapidly de-

Inside, the sorrowing friends and grief striken sons and daughters were gathered around the corpse, while little knots of neighbors were gathered about the yard discussing the suddenness of the occurrence.

fourth and Howard streets, and started down town. After stopping in several saloens and talking with friends be went into Fuller's drug store, where he met Mr. Charles Burgess, a friend, with whom he exchanged a free drugs. whom he exchanged a few words on current topics and then purchased two ounces of laudanum, stating that one of his horses was sick and he wanted the landagum to doctor The druggist gave him the poison without suspecting anything, and the man

went out.
Going to the corner of Dodge and Four-teenth streets he mot his son, Moses Forbes, and sold the would be ready to go home as soon as he purchased some groceries.
Reaching into his pocket he brought out the bottle of laudanum and exclaiming, "I might as well do it now as any time," placed the bottle to his lips. His son attempted to knock the poison from his hand, but could not do so until he had swallowed about an ounce of it.

The son jumped from the wagon and compelied the old gentleman to climb in, after which he drove rapidly to the drug store at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Blondo streets, where an emetic was administered. The contents of twe stomach were thrown off, but the deadly poson had already been

absorbed.

The old man was quite drowsy by this time, and he was placed in the wagon again and driven rapidly homeward, when a physician was summoned, who administered retoratives and left directions to keep the pa tient awake. He was pinched and pounded and walked, but their efforts availed nothing. Sunday morning he fell asleep, and about noon he passed away. Coroner Drexel was summoned, but after

deemed it unnecessary to Charles Forpes was about sixty-five year old. He was born in Canada and came to this country, settling at Maitland, Mo. About four years ago he came to this city and moved into the house where he died. He leaves a wife and five grown children, Ira. Moses, Edward, Mrs. Anna Bramble and

Mrs. Flora Temple.

The funeral will take place to-day.

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BEHIND THE BARS.

J. R. Wilson, a Carpenter, Charged

With a Serious Crime. J. R. Wilson is behind the bars in the county fail charged with the malicious destruction of property valued at less than \$35, but before the young man is liberated he will be neld to answer a charge of a much more serious nature.

He was arrested at the instance of Mr. Gould, who is foreman for Dr. George L. Miller at the latter's place in Seymour park. Wilson was employed under Gould as canpenter, and boarded at the latter's house. Saturday afternoon Mr. Gould and all his family were away, with the exception of a young daughter. Wilson went to the house, and finding the girl alone, is said to have made indecent proposals to her and tried to force her to yield to his beastly desire. n arest neighbor, a distance of nearly half a

When Mr. Gould returned the story was when Mr. Golid returned the story was told to him, and yesterday morning he charged Wilson with the act, which the latter denied. A dispute fol-lowed and Wilson picked up a spirit level, which was lying near, and made a dash at Gould, who pulled out his pocket knife to defend himself. Seeing that Gould would resist, Wilson dropped the meit level and vented his anger by kicking the panels out of a door. He boarded a Belt line train, Mr. Gould following. A telephone message was sent to the sheriff's office, and Jailer Joe Miller met the train and placed Wilson under arrest. He was taken to the whison under arrest. He was taken to the sheriff soffice, where Mr. Gould stated to Sheriff Coburn that he would swear out a complaint against Wilson for the maliceous destruction of property, but did not want to say anything about the assault on his daughter, as he did not want to have her appear in court. Sheriff Coburn informed him of the gravity of the offense, and insisted on Gould making the proper information.

The county attorney will probably file: information against Wilson to-day, charging

him with assault with intent to commit Wilson was very indignant over his arrest, and pompously informed Sheriff Coburn that he could not hold him, as there would be no charge made against him, and he would secure a writ of habeas corpus,

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IT WAS MOTOR DAY.

A Great Step Toward the Completion of the Rapid Transit System.

Yesterday was the street railway company's motor day. It was the formal beginning of this company's operation of motor lines and a great step toward the completion of a system of rapid transit that reflects credit upon the

city and is a constant source of envy and

wonder to her slow going rivals.

The company put on all of its available motor cars on the line from Hanscom park to the Belt line on North Twenty-fourth street, and they were crowded throughout the day to their utmost capacity. The morning was disagreeably chilly, but the line was liberally patronized on the early trips. When the sun came out toward noon, and the day be some warm and pleasant, the crowds grew in size, until it was absolutely crowds grew in size, until it was absolutely impossible to accommodate the people seeking a ride on the new line Horse and cable cars were deserted, and every street crossing from Fort Omaha to Hanscom park thronged with would-be passengers, many of whom were doomed to disappointment, even after waiting for hours. There was a limit to the company's carrying cannelly.

pany's carrying capacity.

The line was new, the cars were new and the motor men were inexperienced. For these reasons the management thought it advisable not to use trail cars, and the motor advisable not to use trait cars, and the motor cars made the trips alone. Everything worked very smoothly, considering the circumstances, and no accident of any kind was reported. A few of the horse cars were kept on the line and caused some delay in the operation of the motors so that the schedule running time could not be maintained. It is expected, however, in a few days that the cars will make the round trip in a little more than make the round trip in a little more than hirty minutes.

When the line is in regular operation a ride over it will be an especially pleasant one, as it passes through the business part of the city and the best residence portions north and south.

TO THE LADIES.

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SULLIVAN IS BROKE.

The Big Boston Slugger Heading To-

ward a Pauper's Grave. NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-John L. Sullivan has run through every cent of the princely sum earned by him in his battie with Kilrain, and is actually nearly \$5,000 in debt to hotel men, wine dealers, clothiers, etc. This comes from good authority. Most of his New York friends believe the singger will die a pauper. His course of dissipation is kept up unflaggingly. Suilityan has received in the past seven years from his fights, over a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which is gone.

The Last of "Flory" Barnest's Life, New York, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Mary A. Bar-nett, the deserted wife of "Flory" Barnett, Inquiry developed the fact that Charlie
Forbes, as he was familiarly known, was in
his usual health and spirits up to Saturday
noon, when he quit work where he was employed by his son, at the corner of Thirtywhen they retired last night.

THE OIL FIELDS OF WYOMING.

Rich Veins of the Liquid Only Awaiting Development.

WHY LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE.

Want of Railroad Facilities and the Great Expense of Prospecting-The Work to Be Done Next Spring.

Wealth in Wvoming Soll.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., Oct. 12 .- [Special to THE BEE, |- The Wyoming oil and coal belt extends one degree in width from 44 degrees north latitude, southwesterly, crossing the Union Pacific road at Rock Springs at 41 legrees. Some twelve oil fields and several coal fields are scattered along this belt as far as the Sweetwater river. The existence of coal in Wyoming has been known since 1850 In September, 1864, petroleum was discovered in Wyoming. It had then been a commercial product only five years, the first spouting well having been uncovered in Pennsylvania in 1850. The Wyoming off fields have been largely prospected, but the want of railroad communication has prevented deep and expensive borings. The economic and financial world has scouted the idea that petroleum existed in Wyoming in considerable quantities. The indications, however, seem to me conclusive, that petroleum exists in Wy oming over a district far more extensiv than that of Pennsylvania. The Pennsyl vania oil belt extends from beyond the New York line, southwesterly into Ohio, and comprises only 364 square miles. There are in Wyoming, within the space above named fourteen different districts in which the in dications of oil are numerous and uniform Their elevation above the sea is from 3,200 to 6,300 feet, that of the Stockade district about Newcastle being 3 500 feet.

The oil is held by nature generally in the sandstone. In Pennsylvania the oil lance are from one foot to fifty feet in thickness; in Wyoming there are fine oil lands, which vary from lifteen feet to 400 feet in thickness. It is generally considered that Wyom ing, while possessing springs of lubricating oil, has no illuminating oil. This, however s the merest guess-work; the facts can onl be determined by numerous deep borings Since the discovery of oil in New York and Pennsylvania, no fewer than 53,000 wells have been sunk, very few of which have proved productive. It is sufficient to say in regard to Wyoming, that petroleum will probably be found at a greater depth, and that the dark and heavy lubricating oil thus far obtained at many places widely distant from one another at a depth of 200 or 400 feet, is simply the remains of what was originally petroicum, which have found their way to the surface, and from which the natural gas and other volatile elements have slowly escaped in the course of its passag to the surface. Professor Bailey, whe reployist of Wyoming territory, found green Bear river district, and at 350 feet depth in

the Belie Fourche district.

The total production of oil in the United States in 1886 was 28,000,000 barrels, of which 26,798,000 barrels was from the Pennsylvania district, 1,783,000 from the Oh • district and the small remainder was from West Virginia, Colorado and California. The maximum yield of the Pennsylvania district was made in 1882, since which time there has been a gradual but steady decline. The 3.000 wells in the Pennsylvania district have been sunk at a cost of \$200,000,000; they have produced \$11,000,090 barrels of oil, for which \$500,000,000 have been received at th velis. The time must soon come when the will be dry. Their territory is well defined their thickness is known, and the diminish ing supply will very soon prove inadequate to the increasing consumption of our rapidly

growing people.

The so-called "oil springs" of Wyoming are found where the rocky strata have been folded in canyons cut across these folds. The oit has reached the surface, forming pools in beds of thickened oil, or "oil cake," which is the result of the inoperation of the votatile ments and the addition of the wind upon the deposit. From these oil cakes in the Stockade district at Newcastle the great Homestake Mining company at Lead City has secured a great deal of lubricating oil, and, further west, the Union Pacific railroad has obtained considerable oil from similar deposits near their line. The test made of the oil taken from these pits are test made of the oil taken from these pits are remarkable for their uniformity. The specific gravity is very heavy—from 0.870 to 0.992—and their weight ranges from 7.24 pounds to 8.27 pounds in one gallon. There is very little difference in these respects in the oils found along the entire belt across the territory, a fact which curiously suggests a common, or at least a similar origin in huge reservoirs at a greater depth. A few shallow wells have been sunk farther west in central Wyoming, from which a fair supply of oil have been obtained. They have been plugged up, however, await-

ing the coming of the railroad up the valley of the Sweetwater.

The opinions of acknowledged experts might here be quoted in great number. I will, however, give only three of them. Prof. William Lay says that "Wyoming will be classed ahead of Pennsylvania as as oil producing region;" Captain Fowler delares that "Wyoming can beat Pennsylvania for a hundred years;" Prof. Silliman says that "no estimate can be made accurately of the vast benefits that would accrue if the oil of Wyoming were properly developed." And so of every one-expert or business man-who has visited and inspected these oil fields. All are confident, many are eathusiastic concerning their future development, with an abundance of coal in every direction, and with a vast store of soda, sulphur, marble, etc., for the supply of the necessary chemicals needed for refining, we can scarcely speak extravagantly concerning the

ultimate future of the region.
In the Stockage oil district about New castle the sandstones have an aggregate thickness of 2,300 feet, the layers varying from twelve to 150 feet, and the same rockconditions exist in all the other fourteen oil districts of the territory. In this district all the rock masses so far as investigation has gone, are found to be more or less charged with oil. Every indication points to both quantity and adequate pressure the further down exploration has gone. It has been found not only in the Stockade district, but about the Belle Fourche and the Sweetwater districts further west, that the oils grow lighter the further the drill has penetrated. The great distance from the railroad—from 200 miles up—has alone prevented expensive prospecting with a view to an absolute de termination of the quality and extent of the oil deposits. All that has been done—and more has been done about Newcastle than further west—has simply been to dig out the natural springs. Late last fall, in unticipation of the early extension of the railroad to this point, a large number of derricks were erected and a few wells were started, but little was accomplished beyond sinking prospect holes for a few feet. The diamond drill was used in two places, and after reaching some four hundred feet in depth, oil was struck and overflowed, lighter in color and of less gravity than that found at the sur-The coming spring will witness de-tests. Machinery will be introduced cisive tests.

face. The coming spring will witness decisive tests. Machinery will be introduced for boring to the requisite depth to determine once for all the quantity and quality of the oil. But, as in Pennsylvania, many wells will doubtless have to be bored before productive ones can be found. It will be necessary to go down more than 2,500 feet, while in all probability a depth of 1,200 feet will suffice.

I nave visited all the scenes of all the explorations thus far made in this district. There are, according to Prof. Balley's map, about fifty locations in the Stockade oil district, which range over a field some ten miles square. Many of them have been made by Omaha parties. Of them the oldest, and all things considered the most remarkable, is that on section 25, one mile northeast of Nowcastie. Mr. J. Coyle, a gentleman of thorough experience in Pennsylvania, came here ten years ago, and began the work of systematic exploration. In 1883 he bored 110 feet and struck a flowing well, and a quarter of a mile distant from there he sunk two other holes 105 and 110 feet in depth which atruck flowing wells in 1884. Theroughly satisfied concerning the outlook he has made no further explorations. Early the coming spring he will, with a diamond drill, thorsatisfied concerning the outlook he has made no further explorations. Early the coming spring he will, with a diamond drill, thor-oughly test the oil to as great a depth as is necessary. The first lifty feet he encoun-tered state rock, then twenty feet of sand-stone, then a very hard slate for fifteen feet, and the balance is taken up with soapstone

lying between the state and sandstone. Be low is a coarse sandatone which was found also in another boring, and which bears oil and is of the same character as the Pennsylvania second sandatone. At 285 feet they found oil, with plenty of gas, in the sandatone. Passing below this they look for a third sandstone before striking a flow o oil flowing in abundance at from 800 to 1,000 feet. The Eagle Oil company have 800 acres in their tract. The well which they will bore the coming spring will begin with an eight-inch hole, which will be reduced to a five and five-eighth inch well as duced to a five and five-eighth inch well as soon as the oil-bearing sandatone is struck. The sandatone is of a quality superior to that of Pennsylvania, and the gas already has a very strong pressure. There are two or three other similar bornings about here, and others are being now made. They all ex-hibit similar appearances of oil, giving the strongest indications of a supply with gas at hibit similar appearances of oil, giving the strongest indications of a supply with gas at a high pressure. One of the wells which I saw is securely plugged to the depth of fifteen feet, and yet despite this stoppage oil and gas steadily escapes, indicating a tremendous power below. There will be at least two other decisive experiments made the coming season, and by a year from the present date we shall know certainly just what the indications signify which I have endeavored to describe.

It should be added that the cost of a well It should be added that the cost of a well has alone hitherto precluded decisive oper ations here. In Pennsylvania the first wel

son. Assessment work of \$1.00 a year must be done for five years. D. C. Brooks. SURGEON HAMILTON'S REPORT

has usually cost about \$5,000, but here the cost is estimated, after the railroad is opened, at from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for a depth

of 1,200 feet. An oil claim taken under the Placer act is of twenty acres; eight persons

may take 160 acres and quit-claim to one per

Nearly Fifty Thousand Seamer Treated at the Marine Hospitals. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The annual report of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service, comprises an octave volume of more than four hundred pages and shows that the steady increase which has marked the relief work of the service for many years, still continues. During the past fiscal years nearly fifty thousand seamen were treated at different hospitals and relief sta tions throughout the United States.

A great deal of space in the report is de voted to yellow fever. An article on the 'diagnosis of yellow fever," by Surgeon Guiteras, calls especial attention to the symptoms which appear early in the disease and which will no doubt be of great value in any future outbreak of fever in clearing up the uncertainty which always has attended the arrival at a definite

conclusion. Surgeon Hutton, whowas in command o Camp Perry, gives an interesting sketch o that establishment and the conduct of this the first camp of "detention and observa-tion," known in the history of epidemics The establishment of the camp was an ex periment, but fully justified the most san guine expectations. Surgeon Hutton also contributes an article on the United States inspection service, which explains the meas ures taken to prevent the spread of fever to other parts of the country. Several other surgeons contribute interesting articles on ellow fever at different points.

Dr. Steraberg, of the army, contributes

oluminous paper giving an investigation of he methods adopted in Mexico and Brazil for the prevention of yellow fever by inocu lation. The result of the investigation is that the method is not protective and is therefore valueless.

Looking for the Indicted. Deputy Sheriff W. W. Wyland, of Shelby county, Iowa, and County Attorney Whitney, of the same place, were in town last night working on the case of the physicians who have been indicted by the recent Harlan county grand jury for both receiving money under false pretenses and securing signa-tures to notes which afterwards turned out

Two of the parties indicted have already een arrested, though both have not been there arrested, though both have not been charged with the same offense.

The officers in question say they expect to catch all the indicted ones before this even

A Chance Once in a Life Time. Great watch sale this week; don't fail to attend it at Edholm & Akin's, cor. 15th and Dodge, opp. U. S. postoffice, Omaha, Neb.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS,

Dedication of St. Agnes' Church. If any man in Nebraska has cause to feel well satisfied, it is the Rev. Father D. W. Moriarty, pastor of St. Agnes' Catholic congregation in this city, and if any congregation has cause to feel proud, it is St. Agnes'. of South Omaha.

The absence of Rt. Rev. James O'Connor. D. D., bishop of Omaha, alone can be said to have detracted from the interest of the beautiful services.

The altar and sanctuary had been beautifully decorated with potted plants and blooming flowers, which added much to that richly and elegantly furnished part of the church. Preceded by the cross bearer and acolytes, the procession of priests, consist-ing of the Rev. Father D. W. Moriarty, celebrant; the Rev. Father J. J. Jennette, of St. Patrick's, Omaha, deacon; the Rev. Father Averbeck, S. J., sub-deacon, and Mr. F. X. Mara, S. J., master of ceremonies, and the venerable Rev. Father William Kelley, of St. Philomena's, Omaha, assisting, pro-ceeded up the main aisle, thence around the church, blessing and dedicating it.

After the blessing solemn high mass was sung by the celebrant. The music was furnished by St. Philomena's choir, of Omaha, consisting of Prof. W. F. Hoffman, leader of the orchestra; sopranos, Miss Fannie Arnold, Mrs. Owen McCaffery, Miss Elia Kennedy, Mrs. H. B. Corielt, Mrs. Richard Downey and Mrs. Thomas Fitzmorris; contraitos. Mrs. William Maner, Miss Decie Johnson Miss Alice Hitte and Miss Minnie V. L Moriarty; tenors, Lieutenant John Kenzie, Mr. L. F. Hitte, Mr. Burke and Mr. William Maher; basso, Mr. Jules Lombard, Mr. John swift, and Mr. Burke. Soloists, Miss Fannie Arnold, soprano; Mr. Jules Lombard, basso; Lieuten ant John Kenzie Leannant Mr. Lieutenant John Kenzie, tenor, and Miss Alice Hitte, contralto. And it was music, such music as was never before heard in South Omaha. When Mr. Jules Lombard struck the first note of his bass solo be charmed the whole audience, and from that The Rev. Father P. J. Boyle, of St. Peter's, Omaha, preached a very practical sermon from the text: "How lovely are Thy tabernacles, ct, Lord God of Hosts." He first compared this magnificent structure to the churches of the early christians, and our religious freedom and their persecutions, aptly alluding to the liberal Catholics in Maryland, who first gave religious liberty and tolerance in America. After a glowing tolerance in America. After a glowing tribute to Ireland's faith and constancy, the priest made an effective appeal for a liberal contribution.

After the contribution was taken up the rogramme as published was carried out.
Fully nine hundred people were present
All were pleased. But above all were the
admiring friends of the Rev. Father Mor inrity, the zealous pastor, the popular citizen and the belived priest of St. Agnes', After the services were over, Fred Blankner sent a fine bouquet for the priest

Frank Modock, Oscar Crooks and Ruford Hogue, Omaha roughs, came down and made open boasts on the streets that they would run the town and the police into their holes. They are all in jail and will answer before Judge King. They did not manage to get into jail until Marshal Maloney and Captain Sexton knocked each of them down a few

Attempted to Butcher His Wife John Keating went to his home on Q street full of tiquor and attempted to show off his courage and strength by carving his wife with a knife. The police saved the woman, but had to knock John down with a club.
After being taken to the jail he became raving wild and the officers had to put hand-cuffs on him before a surgeon could dress his words. his wounds.

TO THE LADIES.

Sliverware Sale.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, unheard-of bargains in all kinds of silver-ware. Come and sec. Edholm & Akin, cor. 15th and Dodge, opp. P. O.

LEPROSY IN HAWAII.

Origin and Progress of Dreadful Disease. The Hawiian consul in London sends

an interesting sketch of the history o eprosy in Hawaii and the leper's island of Molokai. The first known case of true leprosy (I cannot speak as to ele phantiasis) occurred, he writes, in the

slands, more than forty years ago.
It has been supposed to have been introduced by a Chinese, but this was never established; and it may here be remarked that the ratio of leprosi among the Chinese residents less than that among the natives. twenty years the disease has atalian population In 1865 as many of the lepers as could be induced to go were taken to a beautiful valley in the island of Molokai, not to be called, as was that of Rasselas, a "happy valley, but fertile and eminently adapted to it purpose. Before it was the ocean, and landward the plain was shut in com pletely by a mountain range, in which were precipices 3,000 feet high. Doubtless at first some disorder and a want of organization existed. But the Hawaiian board of health began its work and improved matters. Pure water was brought into the settlement from sources a mile distant in abundant quantities, and was distributed by exits in nine different situations. In the year 1873 Mr. Ragsdale, a lay

man, gave an example of self-sacrifice by volunteering to act as superin-tendent to the Leper asylum. He did efficient work there, but did not live long. It is to be admitted that the housing of the sufferers was for some time bad and insufficient. Yet, in 1874 Mr. Widemann, president of the board asserted that, "in a material point o iew, the people were better off in Molokai than most natives of islands, and also better, with few exceptions, than they ever were in their own homes. Parcels of land and wooden | necessary for the making of a good surhouses had been bought for the increasing population, and 6,000 feet of waterpipe had been laid." Next the settlement was divided, and the two establishments of Kalawao and Kalaupapa were placed at a considerable dis tance from each other. In 1879 and 1880 there were in the former of these places 802 lepers, of which 458 were men and 344 were women. There has always been an excess of cases among the males. The largest number at any one time appears to have been 1,000. In the year 1874 the young Belgian priest Damien cast his lot in with that sad society, and was appointed assistant superintendent The lepers cultivated plots of ground and occupied themselves in such manual labor as they were capable of.

The biennial grant of the govern-ment is \$100,000 for Molokai and \$35,000 for the establishment on the Island of Oahu. There is a resident surgeon at Molokai.

The present king and queen have shown great interest in and sympathy with the lepers. Three years ago they paid a memorable visit to them, and a hymn written for the occasion by the king was sung enthusiastically by the patients. I have understood that the resident medical officer, Dr. Hoffmann, is himself affected by the dis order. I will add that the ratio of leaths in a year is 58 per 1,000, and the lisease runs its course after first incubation in about eleven years. I need hardly say that all kinds of remedies are being tried on the sufferers, and nust express my thanks to the English government, who procured at my request from the government of India, a arge quantity of Garjin oil, which forwarded to Hawaii. It has been thought that this oil is the most potent agent, if not for the cure, for the restraint and alleviation of leprosy.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR SPECIES.

Interesting Results of the Studies of the Leading French Ethnologist. M. de Quatrefages, the leading French ethnologist, in presenting the second part of his "Introduction to the Study of the Human Races" to the Academy of Sciences, has given an interesting summary of his general conclusions with regard to the origin

and distribution of mankind. Neglecting the minor differences, he estimates that there are no fewer than seventy-two distinct races in the human species, says Galignani's Messenger. All these descend or branch off from three fundamental types—the black, the yellow and the white—which had their origin at the great central mass of northern Asia, which is thus the cradle of mankind

Representatives of these different types are still to be found there. The

west of the central mass, the yellows on the north and the blacks on the

south. The whites extended westward and northward, giving birth to three secondary types-the Finish, the Semitic and the Aryan, if we except the Allophyles, which form a separate group. Their area of distribution is continuous, as is that of the yellows, because of the extensive land surface of the Eurasian continent.

crossed into America. The whites and yellows checked or blended with each other, producing many varieties of man, The black, or negro type, which originated on the south of the central mass, was compelled by the nature of the centinent, and probably by the attacks of the whites and yellows, to go south into Africa and east into the Indian archipeligo, or Melanesia,

The yellows spread eastward and

The proto-Semites arrested their distribution in the north of Africa, and the mixture of the two races gave rise to the negroid population. In the center and south of Africa the blacks continued in their ethnic parity until the in-filtration of other races from Europe and the north of Africa in modern

Those which remained in their origihome became blended with the whites and yellows, giving rise to the dravidian populations, which pass by snades into the three fundamental

As for the Allophyles, represented by the race of Cro-Magnon, they occupied parts of Europe and North Africa, from which they extended to the Canaries.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Poet Described Physically and Mentally-His Travels. Imagine a man with a heart as tender

as a gentle woman's and yet as brave as

Richard Cœur de Lion; one who has the physical attributes which are said to be geon-"the eye of an eagle, the hand of a lady, the heart of a lion," Imagine a man of less than medium stature and flesh, dressed in a black frock suit, a scarf tied loosely about his collar, which is buttoned with a diamond, and another huge one of first water glittering on a left hand finger; a broad-brimmed Pauama hat; a great, pointed, gray mous-tache, hair falling in heavy curis almost to the shoulders, not leonine, but cavalier fashion; the hair yellow, almost to blonde, with white streaks in it-silver threads among the gold. When the Panama is removed a vast expanse of forehead is seen and a white bare place on the crown-not Greenland, however -and you have something of the appearance of Joaquin Miller, the brilliant "poet of the Sierras." Says the Tacoma Giobe. He carried the money of the Wells, Fargo express over the mountains of Oregon and Washington away back yonder in the early "Sixties." when he was barely out of his boyhood, and has one stubby middle finger which the wolves chewed off, while he fought a pack of them one winter day in 1862, laying about him with dirk and revolvers and riding fiercely over a mountain trail amid deep snow-that winter of 1852 when Columbia was frozen from tide water to source and all the beasts of the forests and the Cascades were ravenous with hunger. He has dined with princes and felt hunger among the lazzaroni of Venice. He has sat within a gorgeous proscenium box of a great theater in the republic's metropolis to see his own plays struggled on foot, with staff in hand amid the avalanches of the Alps. He has been favored by fair women and has sheltered himself from the simoon of the desert against the bosom and between the monstrous breasts of the silent sphinx. The modern centaur, the cowboy, and the gentleman of elegant leisure are blended in the man, as are also the an-tique and unique. He has dabbled in Wall street and has wandered through the ruins of Pompeii. He writes poetry of to-day and of the legends and traditions of the mound builders and cliffdwellers. He talks wisely of the latest inventions, and when he speaks of the pyramids it would not test your credulity if he told you that he had seen them built. He is both a philosopher and a raconteur. He is a wonderful man, wise in the world's ways, yet a child of nature; big hearted; considered eccentric because he is natural and de-

A fival to Brown-Sequard. Do you know what causes you to grow wrinkled and bald as you progress in rears? An Italian has discovered that the decay incident to old age is caused fages, appear to have originated on the proposes to find an antidote which will by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

spises conventionalities.

destroy this microbe. Then a woman of seventy will be a Hebe and an old gentleman of eighty will have the charms of an Apollo. Dr. Brown-Sequard must hurry up his invigorator or

he will lose the market. Twelve Helpful Rules. Here are some that have been tried with noticeably good effect, says the

Ladies' Home Journal: 1. De not interrupt others in conversation unnecessarily. Be unselfish.

Have courage to speak the truth. Do not shirk.
If you have been to blame, do not ry to throw the blame on some one "If she hadn't done so-and-so, it

wouldn't have happened.'

When you have used an article, put it back in its place, especially if it is one used by the family in common Remember that by your conduct persons judge of your home-training and home influences.

S. Be careful to meet your engagements promptly. Be punctual at meris.
 Whatever is worth doing at all is

worth doing well. 11. Help others. 12. Let your friends feel that you can

be depended upon to keep your word. It will be a comfort to them to have some one to turn to in time of need, and it will be a deep and lasting pleasure to you to know they have confidence in

Knights of Pythias

Visiting Omaha, and in attendance to the grand lodge, will find a beautiful selection of badges and jewels at special prices during the grand lodge

session. Call and see us. EDHOLM & AKIN, Cor. 15th and Dodge, opp. P. O.

Poisoning in India Poisoning is a very common crime in India, owing to the village sorcerors, who have large quantities of poison. Three hundred and sixty cases death by poison occurred last year.

Lady Brigands. A band of brigands has been terrorizing Macedonia, which, upon final cap-

ture, was found to include several priests, a Greek Archimandrite, the superior of a monastery, and three "ladies." A Terrile Storm. CAIRO, Oct. 13 .- A terrific wind, rain and

electric storm swept over this section last evening. Serious damage was done at

Mounds, about seven miles north of here. Several houses were blown down, among them the new depot of the Illinois Central; no one hurt. The Brakemen Gatnering. St. PAUL, Oct. 13.-A large number of delegates to the meeting of the grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen,

which convenes formally to-morrow, arrived in the city to-day. Three Men Killed. Lansino, Mich., Oct. 13.-Peter Quinn, George Ruby and John Vest were killed today by the breaking of a hoisting beam of a derrick while engaged in clearing away a

The Duke of Portland's Winnings. In the last two years the duke of Portand has won more than £66,000, or about \$330,000, on the races.

freight train wreck.

Jake Sarsaparilla 100D0862

A Good Appetite is essential to good health; but at this season the blood may be impure, that tired feeling predominant, and the appetite lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine, for creating an appetite, tor ing the digestion, and giving strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold

ONE. ONE. ONE. ONE.

If you will read to the bottom of this advertisement you will see what the four ones stand for. Mr.

Z. T. LINDSEY,

Would respectively announce that he is western agent for THE NEW JERSEY RUBBER SHOE CO., whose goods are strictly first class in every respect. Buyers of Artics, Excluders, Rubber Boots, Sandals, High Button Gaiters or fine pure gum Specialties or any other style of Rubber Boots and Shoes, should see that the

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Is stamped in the soles of each pair. Don't forget that Mr. Lindsey sells at wholesale only.

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