SUSPECT SHERMAN'S CAREER

Suspicion Points to His Complicity in the Jones Murder.

RELATIVES IN LINCOLN.

They Furnish Some Important Information In Regard to His Movements Since the First of the Year.

Sherman's Career.

The deepest interest in the work of bringing the perpetrators of the Jones double murder to justice is felt by people thoughout the state. While Neal and Shellenberger have, by no means, dropped out of sight, the latest suspect, Sherman, who is confined in the Cass county jail at Plattsmouth, receives the greatest amount (of attention. An investigation of his career prior and subsequent to the murder shows two things: That he has been a hard character, and his comings and goings have been such as to make it a matter of difficulty for him to prove that he was in no way connected with the dreadful butchery.

Sherman first met the family into which he was married about three years ago at Cedar Bluffs, Kan. He was then the time-Cedar Bluffs, Kan. He was then the time-keeper for a railroad contracter named Ford, who was building a road from Beaver City to Atwood. The family known at one time as the Stiles and the Adkinsons be-cause of two marriages, moved to Nebraska and settled in Lincoln. It was followed by Sherman. Nobody knew whence he had come, He made no reference to his relatives or his home. He begged to be permitted to come. He made no reference to his relatives or his home. He begged to be permitted to associate with the dual family referred to, and was accorded the privilege. He then fell in love with Lallie Stiles, a pretty girl thirteen years of age. He asked for permission to marry her and was refused. He told the girl's mother he would take her anyway even without consent. The mother rejustantly consented to the numicals. tty consented to the nuptials, the girl of thirteen became wife of the unfortunate She is now sixteen years of ago. She is lying prostrate with anguish and She is lying prostrate with angush and physical infirmity in a wretched hovel near H and Fourth streets, Lincoln, while a rought little miss of eleven months gambols on the coverlet beside her, as if to distract her from the thoughts about the wretch who calls himself her husband.

calls himself her husband.

Since the marriage the family has had little to do with him. The former are poor but seem intelligent and disposed to do nothing to prevent him if guilty of the crime of murder, from paying the penalty of his crime. Since the marriage also, Sherman has done little to support his wife. He has always impressed his relatives by mar-riage as if he was too lazy to work, and when he has worked the pay has generally been unremunerative, and suffering and mis-ery have as a consequence been entailed

upon his family.

With the slight intercourse he has had with his wife's relatives he has become so incensed against them that ne has sworn to take the lives of three of them, while a fourth man is also supposed to be included in the proposed butchery. These intended vic-tims are the stepfather of his wife, Mr. D. B. Adkinson, Lafayetto Ritchey of West Lincoln, his uncle by marriage; Preston Stiles, his brother-in-law, and Frank Pettit, a resident of Hastings. The causes alleged by some of the marked ones for their summary disposal are of the most trival nature. Nevertheless, they would have been realized had not all the threatened ones shown that

the first attempt at killing he should make would result in his falling in his own tracks. The hostility to Lafe Ritchey is based upon an episode which proves one of the many lies of which Sherman has been guilty. He has of which Sherman has been guilty. He has pledged himself to take this man's life because, two years ago, when a warrant was issued for Sherman's arrest for stealing in issued for Sherman's arrest for stealing in South Omaha, the gentieman was arrested in Lincoln after his whereabouts had been shown to the officers by his uncle Lafe. The latter has a son-in-law named Kirk-patrick, a contractor who resides or did reside in South Omaha. This contractor's house was burglarized of jewelry. Sherman was the burglar. At the time he was working for Kirkpatrick. He was suspected and Lafe showed the officers where to find him. This arrest is a matter of record. It cannot be disputed, more especially because he This arcest is a matter of record. It cannot be disputed, more especially because he served a sentence of twenty-eight days in the South Omaha jail and these ended immediately before July 4 two years ago. And yet, Sherman has told the writer that he never lived in South Omaha, knew nobody there and had not been there since the time the stock wards were in course of creations. the stock yards were in course of erection!

By way of proof of his brutality, but one instance need be cited. In the latter part of 1889 Sherman drove teams for the Shaeffer brothers, receiving as pay one half of what he made. He also occupied two rooms in D. W. Shaeffer's house. One may the wife of the latter heard Mrs. Sherman crying in the the house. The cries were agonizing, and fearing that something serious had happened she sent her child to the police station for an officer. Officer Malone responded on the instant, rushed to Sherman's rooms and found the fellow with a "blacksnake" while in his hands, Mrs. Sherman crying pitcously with several large welts and cuts upon her neck and cheeks.

The officer demanded fan explanation.

Sherman replied that his wife was crying ecause she had just heard of the death of 'Let me see the letter," said the officer. "It was a telegram," said Sherman.
"Let me see it, then," again ordered the

'I burned it," said Sherman, and immediately the fellow burst into a series of lamen tations worthy almost of Jeremiah himself. In abject terror the little woman belied the marks upon her face and said that she was indeed heartbroken because her husband's father was no more! This brutal scene was never described to the little girl's mother or brother, otherwise, as the mother said to the writer, Sherman had never again used a

whip in this world. Where has Sherman been since the first of this year! One may get an answer to any question from the suspect himself with the exception of that referred to. His glib tongue only staggers at a reply catches itself and then informs you that its owner 'don't know.'

THE BEE'S special correspondent has en-deavored to atone for this lamentable lack of information. What is herewith presented, so far as it goes, is reliable, and leaves little if anything to be shown to con-

nect Sherman with the murder.

The suspect went to work for Shafer on December 17, 1889, and continued until January 17, 1890. Up to the latter date, he had been living in Shafer's house. He then moved to Fourth and J streets, on the bottom, where he rented a one and a half story cottage. The next day he went to work on the ice, it is supposed, but thus far no record of the fact has been found. He cer-tainly never worked for the Lincoln ice company, and his brothers in law, who worked at the same business, cannot tell by whom he was employed. This feature, however, is now being considered. He could not, however, have worked iong or regularly because he was laid up with a cut hand, which required him to get assistance from the county to keep from starving. On January 30 S. P. Ritchey, the uncle by

marriage of Sherman, heard of the serious illness of his mother in Butter county, in Nebraska, and left immediately for her bedside. On the same day, Sherman said be was going to Creston to see about securing his share of the estate of his deceased mother. He started for the train and was accompanied by his wife. On February 2, Mr. Ritchey's mother died. Sher.aan, it is reported missed his train, but took one a couple of days later, however, but where he went nobody knows. On February 5 Mr. couple of days later, however, but where he went nobody knows. On February 5, Mr. Ritchey returned to Liucoln. He asked if Sherman was in town and learned that he had returned that day! That was the day on which the Pinney cattle were sold in South Omaha. The day on which he proposed to leave Lincoln was the day on which Neal arrived. January II and February 1 Neal busied himself around Lincoln stealing horses and cows. On Sunday, February 2 he went to West Lincoln and endeavored to trade the cows. On Sunday, February 2 he went to West Lincoln and endeavored to trade the horse he had stolen at Weeping Waier for two cows with John A. Baker, a dairyman at that place. That night he returned to Lincoln, broke into the Derr residence and stole a number of rings and other jewelry. He had two confederates who watched while he entered the house. One of these is behaved to have been Sherman, the other Shellenbergee. The next day Neal stole a cow lenberger. The next day Neal stole a cow

from a Lincolnite, sold it to a butcher, received a check and cashed it in a flurry about noon at Mosher's bank and took the flyer for Omaha. The theft was discovered and the butcher sent a man to the 4:20 Omaha train to approhend Neal, but the robber at the time was in South Omaha. That day Mr. sud Mrs. Jones were seen alive for the last time by Mr. Cadwallader. When the stock were driven into South Omaha, Sherman returned home. The booty had been disposed of, the old people had been disposed of, but Sherman could not be connected with the crime because, for sooth he had taken the precaution because, for sooth he had taken the precaution to faay that he was going ito Creston to secure a legacy! At the time the man did not have a penny and shortly prior had been a pensioner on the county. How could be have paid his fare to Creston! Sherman's absence during the days intervening between January 31 and February 5 must be accounted for and none of his relatives are able to do it. Indeed, all of them know that he was not at home, and where his affidavit-makers are to come from at present seems a mystery. The mystery seems to deepen because on his return on the 5th he

nover said a word about his legacy or his alleged trip to Creston.

Immediately after his return conscience seemed to smite. He became moody and sullen and made up his mind to join the church. He accordingly attended some of the meetings of Bethel church, made a pro-fession and tearfully acknowledged that he had at length made up his mind to embrace the Savior. The reason he had not gotten religion before was because he had placed his hand upon the bible and sworn that he would yet shed the life blood of some human being. Then for the first time he adverted to his alleged Creston trip. The first night after his arrival in Creston, he stopped at his sister's house. The next day, accompanied by a younger brother, he had visited the old home of his aged father and mother. It was a little white house situated almost alone in beautiful country. Within that little home everything was left just as it had been when his mother died. On her death bed the latter had left word for him that if he could not be a good member of the faith in which she had raised him he should at least join some church and become a good citizen. This thought and the loneli-ness of the place, which had just been de-serted forever by the old folks, overpowered him. He returned home. That accounted for his hasty return from Creston.

This address in substance was made in the church and heard and believed by many. But those who knew of the Jones murder thought they saw in the old reopie he refer-red to, the lonely white cottage and the sur-roundings, the features of the great tragedy with which his conscience burned his mind, and which rendered him unable to control himself, though earnestly striving to drown Notwithstanding his aversion to gazing on Notwithstanding his aversion to gazing on that little cottage, on the 10th of February he again disappears, it is alleged in the direction of Creston. He was subpænæd to appear as a witness for D. W. Shafer, the defendant in an assault and battery case. On the 10th he is sought by Shafer and his relatives say that he has again gone to the scene of his parent's death and is to be absent ten days.

and is to be absent ten days.

On February 20 he returns, but no one hears anything about the share in the alleged legacy which he was to bring back.
Thea comes the arrest of Neal, and imme diately Sherman must again go away. This time he goes, he alleges, to Grand Island, to see a brother who is stricken with scarlet fever, but returns the next day, alloging that the physicians would not allow him to

see the patient. Ho is again absent from home for several days. His whereabouts are unknown. He returns, and on Sunday, March 2, again goes returns, and on Sunday, March 2, again goes away. This time he disappears with S. P. Richey's horse. Before going he helps himself to the revolver of Preston Stiles, his brother-in-law, while that man is watching beside the deathbed of his wife. The next night the woman is dead. Friends keep a vigil over her remains, About midnight Sherman returns disguised, hitches his stolen herse to a paighborium force post calls his horse to a neighboring fence post calls his wire from the house speaks to her and gallops away. It is now Wednesday morning and Sherman has begun his trip to Platts-mouth which has already been described. One chapter more remains to this recital. It refers to the letter written by Sherman at Wettencamp's house, and mailed by Marshal

Dunn of Plattsmouth.

The missive reached his wife inst Saturday. It was read by the latter's brother, because the little woman's education has been sadly neglected. The contents were not woolly divulged to the mother of the girl. The last mentioned was asked for the letter yesterday by THE BEE correspondent, but replied that just as soon as she had ascer-tained its contents, she put it in the fire. This fact looked suspicious especially in

view of the fact that the letter had been read by the Plattsmouth officers who said that it breathed revenge upon some people who had foolishly inter-fered in his affairs.

Sherman had previously mortgaged a cow which did not belong to him and ran off with a horse which belonged to another man. After repeated questioning Preston Stiles, who alone had read the note, said the letter contained words to the effect that he |Sherman | did not leave because he was afraid for having stolen the horse and mortgaging the cow but for a much more important reason. But what that reason may be remains to be

Tried to Hang Himseif. During Sherman's incarceration in the South Omaha jail two years ago he made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life. The members of the police force were recalling the incident vesterday.

When Sherman was placed in the cell of the old city jail in the basement of the Mahoney building, among his possessions was an old red bandana handkerchief. One was an one red obtains amongstener. On ight when no one was watching him he tied one end of the handkerenief around a bar of his cell and formed a noose with the other end. He stuck his head through the noose and "jumped off," so to speak. How long he was hanging is not known, but when Captain McMahon discovered him he was unconscious. Sherman was cut down and resuscitated. He admitted the attempt at suicide and was sorry for a time that he did not succeed, but gradually got over it and concluded to live.

Rheumatism. Few diseases cause more pain and sufrheumatism; persons fering than afflicted with that disease, or who have friends troubled by it, will, we believe, be delighted to learn that it can be The following from Mr. J. A cured. Stum, Des Moines, Ia., is only one of the many severe cases that have promptly yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm Mr. Stum says: "I suffered with the terrible disease for four weeks and used everything I could think of without success until I commenced Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which gave me almost immediate relief. I am now perfectly well from it. For stiff joints I never saw its equal, and take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and all others who may be afflicted with rheumatism. For sale by all druggists.

Probably Fatally Injured.

Peter Lewis of Council Bluffs was mounted high on a lead of baled hay, and driving along Eleventh and Harney streets, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the wagon upset and he was thrown under the bales, sustaining what may prove a fracture of the skull. He was immediately removed in a hack to his home in the Bluffs. He is about thirty-eight years old and seemed to be well known. He was nacouscious and suffering great agony when

To the young face Pozzoni's Complexion powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

The Walking Concordance. Rev. John A. Cargile of Stevenson, Ata., the noted southern evangelist, is in the city on his way to Kansas. He is known all over the country as "The Walking Concordance." It is said be has a wonderful memory, by which he is able to quote scripture, giving book, chapter and verse anywhere in the bible. He has been through Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and is now going through Kansas and Missouri.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Henry Ward Beecher in Form the west to the east, the secretary

THE RATE INVESTIGATION.

General Manager Holdredge as the Artful Dodger.

NOT A WELL OF INFORMATION.

A Singular Disinclination to Produce the Old B. & M. Rebate Books -Attorney General Leese's

Close of the Inquiry.

Daughter Injured.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19 .- | Special to Tug BEE |-The inquiry of the interstate commerce commission is becoming interesting. Just before the close of last night's sitting Commissioner Morrison suggested to Mr. Holdrege that the rebate books of his road in use prior to the passage of the interstate law ought to be submitted in evidence and that whatever questions they touched might as well be settled in the federal courts now as at any other time. He stated, however, that the commission had no authority to enforce this at this time. The commissioner's suggestion seemed to nettle Mr. Holdrege just a little. He expressed the fear that the repate books in evidence might assist T. W. Lowery in his suit to recover \$150,000 alleged damages from the road he represents. Mr. Morrison spiked his request by suggesting that the Burlington's rebate books ought not to convict the company, whereupon Mr. Holdrege said be would produce them with the consent of the president of the road.

Assistant Traffic Manager Monroe of the Union Pacific was recalled this morning. Secretary Garber of the state board of transportation wanted him to explain some of the statements he made yesterday. tic questioned him regarding some of the seeming discriminations between localities in the interior of the state and the prevailing rates to Missouri river points, Lincoln and Fremont, from Chicago and the east. Witness thought them just and equitable, and suggested that the alleged discrimina-tion was a matter of imagination, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the business men located at the interior points. He said that he knew the roads were anxious to said that he knew the roads were anxious to do the fair thing by every town and hamlet in the state. At this point running questions were shot at him by Messrs, Charley Hall, Deputy Attorney General Stewart and T. W. Lowery. In answer to questions suggesting that the Union Pacific had shown Himebaugh & Merriam of Omaha favoritism, he entered a most emphatic disclaimer. He stated that the well known arms of the He stated that this well known grain firm did not have a monopoly of the elevators on the Union Pacific line of road; that no favors out of common had ever been shown it; that it had been subjected to the same conditions and rates that the lesser dealers had: that the Union Pacific had always kept within the pale of the interstate law. He also stated that dealers could get cars in reasonable time for shipping purposes after they had been or-dered. Explaining he said that these were abnormal times and that under such conditions there might be a scarcity of cars, but at such times they were distributed equita-bly, without favor, and that with careful investigation the commission would find his statement to be true. The witness did not think that rate wars were due necessarily to

think that rate wars were due necessarily to
the rebate system. The company weighed
all shipments at distributing points.

Mr. Holdrege was recalled. Mr. Lowery
wanted to press some questions regarding
the issuance of passes by the roads, especially the Burlington. Lowery seemed to
think that certain dealers had been specially
favored with interstate passes. Mr. Holdroge evaded his sharp questions. He stated
that the Burlington had issued no passes in
conflict with the interstate law. When
pressed for a direct "yes" or "no" he became pressed for a direct "yes" or "no" he became somewhat caustic, but dodged the issue very neatly. The witness did not know the salary of the president of the road and did not think it the business of the commission. In a word, Mr. Holdrege ob-In a word, Mr. Holdrege ob-jected to a comparison of railroad sniaries with the earnings of the farmer. He evidently thought the contrast would be too great. He denied that the Burlington had ever refused to make rates on points on its line to other points on other linessof road. Ho stated that the rate on corn from Lincoln to Denver, a distance of 533 miles, was 30 cents, and that he believed it to be just, conditions properly considered.

Secretary Garber was then called. Com-nissioner Morrison commenced the quiz. In answer to the question as to the duties of the secretaries of the state board of trans-portation he said they were to investigate the manner and condition of railroad transportation in the state, to examine into all discriminations as regards persons or localities either in rates or in facilities of ship-ment and report their findings to the board proper, composed of state officers who are by statute provision ex-officio members. The commissioner made inquiry regarding the conditions and volume of corn shipments from Nebraska points to eastern markets. The answer was that the surplus corn of the state was produced within the triangle formed by the castern and southern state boundaries in connection with the line drawn from about the mouth of the Niobrara river on the north to a point on the Repub-lican river in the southwestern corner of the state; that the rates for shipment from this territory to Chicago and Mississippi river points were equitable with respect to the various localities within the territory described; that the rates from points on the meridian with Lincoln and east thereof to the Missouri river took Missouri river rates, 20 cents to Chicago and 15 cents to Missis sippi river points, and that the rate gradually increased until it attained a maximum of 25 and 20 cents respectively at about Kearney and points north and south therewith. In answer to the inquiry of the commissioner relative to rates on merchandise classes from Chicago and castern points to points in Ne-braska, the secretary stated that he thought he rate of 25 cents on fourth-class matter Chicago to Missour: river points, was a very just rate from the standpoint of the shipper, but that the rate from Chicago to interior points in the state in com-parison with the Missouri river rate was a discrimination against interior towns, naming Beatrice, Hastings, Grand Island, Columbus, etc., in favor of Omaha and the cities along the Missouri river. In illus-tration the secretary quoted the rate to Coumbus on fourth-class matter to be 46 cents, and the rate to Grand Island to be 55 cents, and the rate to Kearney 65 cents, and showed that those rates increased the rate per ten per mile on the longer haul 25, 33, and even 50 per cent, and stated that such an that rates on through hauls, while showing a gradual increase in the rate itself as the rate increased, should show a decrease at each progressive step in the rate per ton per mile, this principle

increase was entirely contrary to the estab-lished principles for the basing of through rates, and explained in connection therewith only amplying, however, under like conditions of traffic throughout the length of the haul. He stated that he recognized dissimilar conlitions as to the cost of transportation west of the Missouri river than existed east thereof, but that he very emphatically ques-tioned whether the difference in conditions was to the extent represented by the large increase of rates on leaving the Missouri river and proceeding westward. After fur-nishing information upon various other ques-tions in answer to the queries of Commis-sioner Morrison, the secretary was turned over to John M. Thurston, Chairman Walker and various other representatives of the railroad interests as well as representatives of the Lincoln and Beatrice boards of trade. Mr. Thurston questioned the secretary at great length with the apparent object of demonstrating through him that a system of rates from the east to the west, based on a decreasing rate per ton per mile, would deprive the western distributing centers of the territory now served by them, and send the business finally all to New York and eastern seaboard towns. The object, howeastern seaboard towns. The object however, was not attained by the answers of the
secretary. He entered into the matter at
considerable length and with clearness to
show that the west was benefitted by a system of through rates less than the
sum of locals in proportion to
the decreased cost by reason of
the elimination of transfer and
handling expenses at optermediate points. the elimination of transfer and handling expenses at intermediate points, such as Buffalo, Chicago, etc. In reply to the question of Chairman Walker as to what

said that such matters were obstructions en-tirely of the making of railroad men, and were not influenced in any respect by the were not influenced in any respect by the other party in interest—the shipper—and that the obstruction should be removed by legislation. The sitting of the commission until near the hour of locales was entirely taken up with the examination of Secretary Garber, questions being prepounded by all the various interests at bar. Fair and unprojudiced information with respect to the traffic interests of the state was intelligently given by the secretary, who had at command a fund of information upon the subject.

Secretary Giberist stood the initial exam-

Secretary Glichrist stood the initial examination this afternoon. He was examined in chief by his conferce. Secretary Glikeson, also of the state beard of transportation. In snawer to a question regarding the difference in rates on grain, and live stock, values considered, he stated that the rates on grain were much the higher. He corroborated Secretary Garber's testimony to the effect that the roads of the state were extertionate in tariffs from eastern marts to some of the interior towns of the state. In answer to a query from Charley Hall be stated that he dealt in live stock considerably prior to the passage of the interstate law. In this con-nection he stated that rebates enabled him nection he stated that repairs enabled him to ship stock more cheaply than he could ship under the law at present. On the whole, his testimony was "ferninst" the existing freight tariffs on long hauls. Secretary Gilkeson was called and stated

that rebates were not in the interest of the farmers under the old regime. He opined that they fattened the pocket of the shipper. He, too, expressed the emphatic opinion that there were discriminations in rates that ought to be nailed to the cross. He thought that the long baul rates on corn wers ruinous to the producer and that they ought to be revised and reduced. Rates, however, he stated, must be permanent and not temporary. At-torney Green of the Burlington asked him if he thought rates should be reduced when they did not yield a reasonable profit on money invested, that is, a reasonable inter-est on the cost of construction and equipment of ratiroads. The secretary replied, "Certainly not," but further stated that he believed the roads operating in the state were money-making institutions, and could stand freight reductions generally, and that he favored an order compelling peremptory freight reductions if necessary. Thurston took him to task sharply, but the secretary persistently and intelligently maintained his position. He emphatically stated that he believed that a 10 cent reduction per 100 on the corn rate to Chicago would very materially increase the price of that cereal and therefore greatly benefit the producers

of the state.

John Utt and C. H. Gere expressed the opinion that rates were eminently satisfac-tory to the masses of the people of the state. The witnesses both voiced the sentiment that overproduction rather than excessive freight tariffs was the cause of low prices. Ex-Governor Butler of Pawnee stated that he had been the recipient of favors from the roads in the shape of rebutes. He thought that freight rates were too high, but asked time to prepare a statement, for the reason that few men understood the question intelligently, and that he was of that number. His request was granted. W. H. Dickinson of Wahoo entered the

most novel complaint of any of the witnesses on the stand. He stated that the Chicago shippers lost money on consignments sent to that city from Nebraska points at present prices and rates while the St. Louis shipper made money; the conditions being the same aside from the freight tariffs. This he classed as a species of discrimination. Otherwise the witness had no complaint to make against the roads Judge Mason said that it was not his provice topass upon the justice of existing rates but that they were lower as a whole than at any other time in the history of the state. The judge made some comparisons tending to show that he believed the roads could stand

something of a reduction.

The chairman of the board of trade of Heatrice thought that his city was discriminated against in favor of Lincoln and Hastings by telegraph expressed herself satisfied with the roads and with the con-

structive tariffs. Church Howe was called to testify regarding the cost of construction of roads. He said that he knew something about this part of railreading; that he could not doubt Mr Holorege's sworn statement in the office of the nuditor of public accounts, and that the constructive cost approximated \$20,000 per mile, equipments counted in. When asked whether or not the bonds covered the cost he said he did not know, but that he did not want any of them if the snowing made in this inquiry was worth anything. He co-make more money farming. He thought low prices on corn were due in a measure to overproduction. The witness did not believe that a reduction of the rates at this time would afford even temperary relief, but that would allore even temperary relies, but that it might in the long run. Reductions were always appreciated by the people. He estimated the cost of raising a bushel of corn at 14 cents, and shelling and nelivery I cent, or 15 cents

ut the elevator.

J. Burrows stated that freight rates, as he understood them, were too high; that if there had been any reductions they were not proportionate with the decline in values in any sense, and that in justice to the pro-ducer thay should correspond. He estimated the cost of producing an acre of corn, fixing the average at thirty bushels, at a little over 17 cents per bushel. In answer to aquestion by Attorney Thurston, he said that he thought 5 per cent a fair return on capital invested. Answering Charley Hall, he stated that the present freight rates were extortionate, unreasonable and unjust. The them 25 per cent and still make a reasonable profit on investments. Mr. Burrows was subjected to a minning fire from the railroad

T. W. Lowrey concluded the testimony be fore the commissioners. He said that he had been in the grain business in Lindoln for the past fifteen years, and that rates were too high. In a word, Mr. Lowrey emphasized the conviction of Gilkeson, Garber, Bur-rows and others, charged discriminations and exposed the chicanory in the old rebate system. The inquiry closed at 10 o'clock and Commissioners Morrison and Veasey left for Kansas City, and go from there to To peka.

CAPITOL INTELLIGENCE. The case of David Van Etten vs William Butt, on error from the district court of Douglas county, was filed for trial in the supreme court today. The Omnha and Council Buffs railwa and bridge company filed amended articles today increasing the capital stock from

\$500,000 to \$750,000. The Kearney, Denver & Northwestern railway company also filed amended articles of incorporation increasing capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Hon, John Jenkins of the bureau of labor returned today from O'Neill, but left this evening for a trip to Grand Island to inspect the sugar refinery going up in that city.
The St. Paul German insurance compan; filed a statement in the auditor's office to-day showing business transa-ted in this state last year. Premiums, \$1,134.82.

SERIOUSLY INJURED. Clara, a little daughter of Attorney Generai Leese, was the victim this morning of an accident caused by a milkman's team. She was on her way to school at the capitol building and as she was crossing the yard a team attached to a nilk wagen became frightened, and cutting across the yard ran into her and knocked her down, breaking her collar bone and inflicting other injuries. She was picked up and taken to her home A physician was hurrisdly summoned and the little sufferer's injuries attended to. Her condition is considered serious. It is not known who was the owner of the wagon.

NEBRASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Secretary Daubach is busily engaged in sending out notices of the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Pharmscutical association, which will be held at Omaha May 13 to 16. He says that a large number of business houses have announced their intention of having exhibits, and the railroad compani have agreed to transfer them for one and third fare. On the evening of May 14 theater party has been arranged, and on the following day the visitors will be taken around the various parts of the city. South Omaha and Council Bluffs on the electric motors. The members are urgently requested to bring their ladies with them.

ATTEMPTED HAPE. Waverly is excited today over a case of criminal assault in that town last night. The victim is Mrs. Henry Vincent and the culprit a farm hand named Joe, the balance of his cognomen being unknown. Mrs. Vincent appeared before Justice Hedrick this morning and swore out a warant for the fellow's arrest on the above charge. Her story was to the effect that yesterday after noon her husband left to be gone over night, a fact which became known to their hired

hand, Joe. Some time during the night Mrs. Vincent was awakened by some one who had come into the room. She demanded to come into the room. She demanded to know who it was, and the fellow then at-tempted to assault her, but she chased him out of the room. The fellow was arrested at an early hour this morning, and his trial is set for this afternoon. Joe is a single man, and has worked in and around Waverly for about a year, the greater part of the time with Vincent. He has no relatives in this part of the country, and but little is known of him.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Useful in all forms of dyspepsia.

To the Traveling Public. The great Rock Island route has provided every convenience and comfort for its passengers going east over its main line. Its solid vestibule express trains, which leave daily for Des Moines, Davenport, Rock Island and Chicago, are the finest in the world They consist of new and elegant day coaches, dining cars, Pullman palace sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars, superbly appointed and fitted up with all the modern improvements that conduce to safe and luxurious travel. Junctional and terminal connections are made in union depots and at Chicago with fast limited vestibule express trains for all points east. In addition to this magnificent train, two express and mail trains leave Omaha daily, carrying sleepers and dining cars. Further information as to routes, rates, time, berths, etc., call on or address J. L. DeBevoise, 1305 Farnam street, Omana, Neb. Telephone 782. E. St. John, Jno. Sebastian,

General Manager, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

Removing Ordnance Stores The ordnance stores of the department of the Platte are being removed from Chevenne to Omaha, and will be stored in a new building prepared for that purpose at the govornment "corrail." Captain Lyon of the ordnance department and Lieutenant Rowell of Fort Omaha are superintending the removal of the stores, which consist of several carloads of arms, ammunition, etc.

Fits, spasms, St. Vitus dance, nervousness and hysteria are soon cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free samples at Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas.

Marria ge License. Only one license was issued by Judge Shields yesterday, the following being the

Name and residence.

With your name and address, mailed to the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., is necessary to obtain an interesting treatise on the blood and the diseases incident

SSS

Skin Eruption Cured.

One of my customers, a highly respected and affuential citizen, but who is now absent from the city, has used Swift's Specific with excellent result. He says it cared him of a skin cruption that he had been tormented with for thirty years, and had resisted the curative qualities of many other medicines. Rosent Canoo, Deposite Total Tieb.

BOYD'S 紹體語

Better than "The Henrietta,"-N. Y. Her. id.

Bronson Howar I's Greatest Triumph

Author of "The Henrietta," "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winshrop," etc., etc., Presented in the same maner as seen in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco with its Great Cast, Scenery and Auxiliaries Sears on sale Wednesday, Prices — Reserved \$1.50 and \$1; general admission 75c and \$1; gal-

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It would not pay the tailor to make up poor material. Therefore; in buying misfits, you are always certain to get cloth that will give good satisfaction and long service; then the tailor takes for more care with his work that is bestowed upon factory work, where the idea is to slight the garments as much as possible in order to turn out work cheap. Another great advantage is that among our fine missits, you will find the half and quarter sizes and better fitting goods than can be found at establishments that deal in ready made clothing. Then by buying missits you are really putting in your pockets what the tailor loses; for you get as good as the tailor would make you for just half what the tailor would charge. All alterations done free of charge to insure a perfect fit.

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Continuation of our Great Closing Out Sale Hundreds are being made happy on account of the Won-

ALL DIAMONDS RETAILED AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

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JEWELRY—Chains, Lockers, Rongs and all other jewelry at about HALF former prices. Clocks are going fast at our MARKED DOWN FIGURES—\$9 CLOCKS go for \$5, &c-dozens of styles to select from. Finest assortment of Lamps ever shown in Omaha from \$5 up to \$50. See them. Beautiful beyond description is our line of Silver and fine quadruple-plated ware. It must be seen to be appreciated. Rich, novel and original designs; Epergnes, Water Sets, Tea Sets, Fruit, Salad and Nut Bowls, Bake Dishes, soup Turcens, Biscuit Jars, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Individual Castors, Napkin Holders, Cups, etc., besides an immense line of small wares, in artistic patterns, all of which are being sold at about 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

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