FOUND A HUNDRED THOUSAND

County Auditor Evans Discovers a Surplus in the Hospital Fund.

THE PROPOSED COURT HOUSE ADDITION

City Fathers Meet as a Board of Equalization and Farm Out Their Job—Other Local News.

County Auditor Evans made an important discovery yesterday morning.

It was that under the most favorable circumstances a surplus of from $75,000 to $100,000 will remain in the new county hospital fund after the building has been fully equipped both within and without.

Under the most unfavorable circumstances this surplus, Mr. Evans says, will be from $50,000 to $75,000.

This favorability of circumstances depends principally upon the outcome of the litigation recently commenced by Ryan & Walsh against the county, together with the expensiveness of the board's ideas relative to in and out-door equipment.

Both of these items have, however, been closely approximated with the result as stated above.

This discovery immediately revived with great spirit the question of enlarging the court house.

Three or four commissioners who were circulating about the building at the time were heard discussing the idea of now going ahead with all the speed practical and have plans submitted for enlarging the building.

The drift of official opinion seems quite strongly towards an east wing which shall run from the street level up of course to the same height of the present building. This new wing would be built with ample elevator services and do away with all the present very tedious climbing of steps.

Such an addition would give two more very large or four good sized court rooms and numerous spacious office apartments. The most used offices, such as the register of deeds, county clerk and treasurer could be moved into this new wing in order to be easy of access immediately from the street. The removal of these offices would give opportunity, by pulling out two or three partitions, to give the criminal court large and handsome quarters on the first floor, and the county commissioners an apartment nearly twice its present size, which has been uncomfortably cramped for years.

The wing could be built, an elevator put in and the changes made in the main building for an amount not exceeding $85,000 and quite probably for very much less than that.

Superintendent Coots is reported to have said that the wing and elevator could be added for $33,000.

The board of county commisioners will probably do something about the matter at the next meeting.

It seems tobe a foregone conclusion among members of the bar, to almost a man, that the next legislature will give Douglas county two if not three more judges and an additional court.

ASSESSING BENEFITS.

The Council Board of Equalization Farms Out Its Work.

Yesterday was a cruisingly hot day to do any fuming and fretting, but several councilmen indulged in the brain threatening diversion while awaiting the arrival of a sufficient number of their colleagues to make a quorum for a board of equalization meeting.

Finally, an hour after the appointed time, the following responded to roll call: Bechel, Blumer, Davis, Donnelly, Morearty, Olsen, Osthoff, Sander, Shriver and Wheeler.

Morearty occupied the chair and announced the purpose of the session to be that of equalizing the tax for opening, widening, extending, sewering, curbing and paving the streets agreed upon by the council some time ago, as published in THE BEE. The particular object of the meeting, he said, was to settle the question as to how far back upon the property interested the assessment should run.

To determine the question of the hour a committee of three, consisting of Olsen, Donnelly and Shriver, was appointed to act in conjunction with the city engineer.

This was sort of a hot weather way of shifting the responsibility onto a few for the comfort of the many, and was approved unanimously, the committee being instructed to report to the council next Tuesday night.

The following by Mr. Wheeler was adopted:

Resolved, That the consideration of the levying of a special tax for the opening and extending of Twenty-ninth avenue from Hamilton street to Farnam street be postponed until the case appealed from the district court of Douglas county and filed in the supreme court of Nebraska, and entitled M. S. Lindsey vs. the City of Omaha, in which the question of vacating a certain portion of Twenty-ninth street and the selling of such portion vacated, be determined.

The meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Great Benefit

Which people in run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

GRAHAM BOUND OVER.

The Fremont "Green Goods" Dealer Held for Trial.

E. F. Graham, the Fremont "green goods" man, had his preliminary hearing yesterday. The only evidence introduced by the prosecuting attorney were the letters and pocketbook taken from Graham by the marshal. The pocketbook contained nothing but a lot of confederate bills of various denominations and some advertisements of a store in Fremont, which were printed to resemble closely the old style national bank notes. These latter were of such style as to easily deceive ignorant people, although persons of even ordinary intelligence would at once detect the fraud.

The letters introduced were from dupes in all parts of the country who were in search of counterfeit money. One man in California ordered $1,000 worth by express. Another man asked for instructions as to the secret signs necessary to recognize Graham, as he was coming to Fremont after a lot of the stuff and wanted to make sure of his man. Still another was from a man in Bay City, Mich., who had evidently been in correspondence with Graham for some time, and introduced another man whom he knew to be O. K. and an old hand on the 'queer.'"

There were a number of other letters of similar import.

The defendant was put on the stand and testified that he had been dealing in "numismatic goods for about six months. He had inserted an advertisement in "the papers" announcing that he had "X and V goods" to dispose of, and directing letters to be addressed to lock box 56, Fremont. He said he had received a number of letters asking him if he dealt in counterfeit money to which he always replied that he did not. His principal business, he said, was answering applicants for samples, in which case he always sent the applicant confederate scrip, charging a premium for it. He bought the scrip of a New York numismatic house.

Graham is a very cute looking countryman, and claims he has been going to school at the Fremont normal school.

The hearing was before the United States commissioner Scipio Dandy, who reported the case to Judge Dundy, by whose direction Graham was bound over in the sum of $500.

Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

A Peculiar conflagration.

A wagon filled with tar for use in cedar block paving caught fire at noon near the corner of Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth streets. The gang of pavers endeavored to smother the flames with sand, but after shoveling about two tons into the burning vehicle without any perceptible result, they gave it up as a bad job.

THE RAILROAD BUDGET.

An Official's Views on Reducing Expenses—Other Interesting News.

The question of reducing wages by discharging great numbers of men, mostly those who receive the lowest wages and can least afford to be thrown out of work, is attracting considerable attention among old railroad officials. "I hardly know how to account for it," said one of them. "The only explanation gives of course is that stereotyped complaint about increased expenditures and decreased earnings. So long as the movement was confined to the Union Pacific I thought nothing of it further than to pass some criticism upon the present policy of that corporation, and probably assert my own belief that I could have found a way of cutting expenses down more than they have been without discharging a single person who depends upon daily earnings for his bread and butter.

"As you know, the Union Pacific system was divided about one year ago into five grand divisions. Each of these is under the control of a general manager at a $7,000 salary, $5,000 a year for work that one man could do on a salary of $10,000. Each division, of couse, has its general superintendent who receives not less than $5,000. There goes $25,000, where one general superintendent at $8,000 could handle the business. Each division also has its general freight agent, assistant general freight agent, assistant superintendent, and they all have a retinue of clerks almost equal to the forces employed in the general offices here. To these men of course are paid the highest salaries, while their services could in my judgment be dispensed with to much greater advantage, when you come to talking about the best interests of the road, than any shop employe or track man they have.

"The policy, however, must be given a fair trial regardless of its cost or effect. Its an experiment, of course, but if it succeeds a point has been gained. On the other hand, if it fails we have learned a dearly paid for lesson.

"I have very little faith in it. Other roads, notably the Northern Pacific tried a similar scheme some years ago, found it impracticable and returned to the old plan of one general manager and one general superintendent.

"But that is neither here nor there. This reduction of forces all over the country rather confounds me. It certainly indicates a radical change somewhere in the management of western roads. It may be that in retaliation for the forced or legislative reduction of rates we are to have an equal cut in train service. If that is so you will soon hear greater complaints than were ever made against us on account of exorbitant rate charges."

A Half Million of Money.

The Rock Island company has, within the last two months, expended half a million dollars for property in Douglas county. Most of this went into the purchase of a right of way between South Omaha and the Sarpy county line though a tract of nineteen acres, out of the old Ryan farm adjoining Fowler's packing house, which cost the company $92,000, is included. The deal through which this land was secured netted Henry T. Clarke a neat sum. He first obtained possession of the ground by trading some city property for it, the consideration being $45,000, turned around and in a few days sold it to the railroad company for $92,000 cash. In every transaction the Rock Island people have put up their money, assets, as deeds were delivered to them. In conjunction with the Milwaukee they are now buying ground for the proposed joint depot and yards at Seventeenth and Mason streets.

The Trouble All Settled.

General Passenger Agent Lomax, returned yesterday from the Chicago meeting in which he as well as P. S. Eustis, John Frances and others were hauled over the coals because of charges preferred accusing them of loading scalpers at Denver with Knights of Pythias tickets. He says that all difficulties arising from this and other causes were quickly and satisfactorily adjusted, everybody has been pacified and white-winged peace reigns supreme once more in the Western Passenger association. The great howl made about large quantities of Union Pacific and Burlington tickets being found in the hands of scalpers had, when the howlers were called on to produce facts, no foundation. After that matter had been cleared up the Alton and other roads agreed to withdraw their $16.70 rate and by July 25 the old schedule will be restored.

Indignant at a Surgeon.

Charles Bowers, a Union Pacific switchman in the transfer yards at Council Bluffs, had his hands badly mashed yesterday while coupling a car. He went to Dr. Cooper, the company's surgeon on that side of the river, for treatment, but according to a report received at headquarters the surgeon refused to dress his hand until he went back to the depot and got an order authorizing such service. This action on the part of the surgeon threw the yard men into a state of indignation which for a few moments threatened serious results. The matter is being investigated.

The Official Route.

Major Clarkson, as commander-in-chief, has issued an order designating the Burlington as the official route for Nebraska veterans to take who go to the National Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Boston next month.

Drink Excelsior Springs Missouri waters

FAREWELL TO THE COWSHED.

The Union Pacific's Rookery Depot Being Rapidly Razed.

The unceasing banging of hammers was heard at the Union Pacific depot yesterday, and a terrible clatter was made, a squad of men being at work taking the iron roof off the ancient shell that has so long served Omaha in lieu of a depot.

The swallows were the only living things that looked regretfully upon the beginning of the work that is to lay the old shed low. For years and years, every summer the swallows in multitudes have built their nests within the sheltering nooks and cranies of that old roof.

There they found shelter from the storms and from the heat, and there they raised their young. The puffing trains that came and went were ordinary occurrence to them, and failed to disturb them night or day. They lived there in fancied security. But yesterday they had an awakening that shocked them to such an extent that their demoralization was for a time complete. During the morning hundreds and hundreds of nests were thrown to the ground by the workmen and the bereft parents flew from post to post and strung themselves along the telegraph wires, twittering their grievances to each other.

The work of tearing down the old depot has begun in earnest and a large force of men is engaged in the work. There is plenty for them to do and the progress made will be slow. The roof is of iron and is bolted and riveted together, and it will take some time to get it entirely removed.

The superintendent's office has already been removed to the headquarter's building, and on Monday all the other offices and everything else about the station will be removed to the temporary depot across the tracks, and Union Pacific trains will run into that station on tracks now being laid. Then the old Union Pacific depot will be entirely abandoned. The old landmark was built in 1874, and at that time was considered very fine by the denizens of this metropolis of Nebraska. Since its erection thousands of people have poured into Omaha and Nebraska through it. It has a history and there are many associations connected with it, but the average citizen will watch its removal without shedding a tear. It has simply been left behind in Omaha's march of progress.

The Sacred Heart academy for day pupils, situated on St. Mary's avenue and 27th st., is an institution devoted to the moral and intellectual education of young girls. The course includes everything from an elementary department to a finished classical education. Besides the ordinary academical course, music, painting, drawing and the languages are taught. French is included in the ordinary course. Difference of religion is no obstacle to the receiving of pupils, provided they conform to the general regulations of the school. The scholastic term commences the first Tuesday in September. Classes begin at 9 a. m., and pupils are dismissed at 3:30 p. m.

THE DRINK HABIT IN MAINE.

Prohibition a Distinct Failure in Every City in the State.

VERY STRONG PROHIBITION TESTIMONY.

Crime is Alarmingly Prevalent and the Jails Are Unpleasantly Full—Facts From the Official Records.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Those good people of Nebraska who are seeking to impose upon the state a constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic and who enforce their arguments with eloquent references to the wonderful success of prohibition in Maine can only be excused for such misstatements on the ground that they know nothing about the matter. Certainly no such claim is made here, even by the most fanatical prohibitionist, and the most superficial observation by any one who uses his eyes cannot fail to disclose the fact that there is a vast amount of drinking in Maine.

In presenting the proof of this statement, and of the farther assertion that prohibition is distinctly a failure in every place of any considerable size in this state, I shall not rely so much upon the evidence of my own eyes as upon the unimpeachable testimony of the prohibitionists of Maine. It is the fashion of those who favor prohibition to decry the statements of all correspondents and others who venture the opinion that this nineteenth century panacea of all social troubles is a good deal of a delusion, but they cannot disregard the evidence of their own friends regarding a matter upon which they all claim to be infallible.

There is published in this city a rather feeble sheet called the Portland Herald, which is the organ of the prohibitionists of Maine. Looking over its pages, which fairly teem with statements regarding the violation of the state laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, I find many bright gems of truth for the guidance of the people of other states who would try prohibition. Here, for instance, is a significant comment coming after some figures taken from the records of the United States internal revenue office, showing that there were 160 cities and towns in Maine where license money was paid to the government for the sale of liquors. The Portland Herald says:

"Crime is alarmingly prevalent. Murders have continually increased year by year. Our jails and prisons are unpleasantly full. Robberies and burglaries are occurring in all directions. Crime of all kinds is increasing. One hundred and thirty-four liquor sellers in Portland!! 127 in Bangor!! and fifty-five in Lewiston!!! Are our citizens less law-abiding than Western people? Is public sentiment at lower ebb in the good old state of Maine than it is in a western state where people from all countries have congregated? Wouldn't it be well for the Maine legislature to appoint an investigating committee to ascertain why it is that prohibitory law cannot be enforced in Maine as well as in Kansas?"

The good Neal Dow, who has always led the fight for prohibition in Maine, and who is a man of rare sincerity and beauty of character, says of the influence upon the courts of the prohibition law, which contains a provision investing the judges and prosecuting officers with a certain discretion in sentencing and fining offending liquor dealers:

"The result is, it is said, that there is as much corruption in Maine, in proportion to its wealth and population, in the administration of the law, as there is or ever was in New York city. Let me give you an example to show that. Here is the case of Patrick Egan, though that is not his real name. He is the largest rum seller in the state of Maine, and he contributes more money to the republican campaign fund than any other man in Maine. He had in various ways evaded an indictment, but less than a year ago he was indicted. The proof against him was abundant, but the prosecuting officer nolle prossed the case in open court in spite of the protest of the judge, assigning no reason whatever for his action. That is a fair sample of the way in which our officials deal with liquor cases."

The most striking proof of the utter inefficiency of prohibition in this state is afforded by the annual report of William H. Green, city marshal of Portland. Under date of March 1, 1890, Marshal Green makes the following statement as regards the number of arrests during the year 1889. The number of arrests made by the officers of the department for the year has been 1,947. The offenses charged against them and how they were disposed of will be shown by the following table:

Assault and battery	101
Assault with intent to rape	1
Assault with deadly weapon	6
Assault on police officer	8
Assault, indecent	1
Assault, suspicion of	2
Abandoning child	2
Affray	38
Arrested on a capias	1
Breaking and entering	10
Breaking and entering, attempt to	1
Breaking and entering, suspicion of	3
Bastardy	1
Cruelty to animals	11
Common nuisance	6
Common brawler	1
Common drunkard	136
Drunkenness	450
Drunkenness and disturbance	644
Danger of falling into vice	6
Disturbance	4
Disturbing religious meetings	2
Evading fare	6
Escaped prisoner	1
Exposure, indecent	2
Fornication	2
Forgery	1
Frequenting tipling shops	7
Gambling	7
Getting on train in motion	1
Insane	36
Illegal transportation of liquors	4
Keeping and maintaining a gambling nuisance	3
Keeping a disorderly house	5
Larceny	117
Larceny from the person	2
Larceny, suspicion of	17
Loitering around railroad station	1
Lewd and lascivious behavior	5
Murder	2
Murder threatened to	1
Malicious mischief	35
Maintaining liquor nuisance	9
Mutiny	4
Night walking	3
Obtaining goods by false pretense	4
Open shop	11
Procuring an abortion	1
Peddling without a license	4
Running away from home	13
Running away from bondsmen	2
Receiving stolen goods	3
Search and seizure	23
Seizure	2
Suspicious persons	19
Swindling	3
Sabbath breaking	5
Selling liquor without U. S. license	1
Taking a team without consent of owner	1
Truancy	3
Tramps	7
Using obscene language	1
Vagrant	81
VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.	
Bathing in city limits	3
Collecting house offal without a license	2
Discharging fire arm in city limits	3
Driving an unnumbered cart	1
Driving a carriage without a license	1
Fast driving	5
Loud noise in street	9
Not wearing badge on his hat while driving hackney carriage	3
Obstructing sidewalk	5
Resisting police officer	31
Total	1947

It is shown by this table that 136 persons were arrested as common drunkards; 450 for drunkenness and 644 for drunkenness and disturbance. In other words, out of 1,947 arrests in the year 1889 in the prohibition city of Portland 1,230 were for drunkenness, and to this should also be added 101 arrests for assault and battery, which were for the most part attributable to intemperance. If there is any city in any licensed state in America that has a larger record of arrests for drunkenness I have not heard of it.

W. H. RUSSELL.

Van Houton's Cocoa—Largest sale in the world.

Swedish Picnicers.

About three hundred members of the Swedish Lutheran church, corner of Nineteenth and Cass, took the train for Weeping Water at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to spend a day in the woods. Besides the usual accompaniments of an old-fashioned basket picnic the programme contemplated addresses by Rev. Freden, Prof. Osterholm and Rev. Fogelstrom.

A Notable Report.

"For disordered menstruation, anæmia and sterility, it may properly be termed a specific."

Extract from Dr. W. P. Mason's report on the waters of Excelsior Springs Missouri.

TRACKING THE "PATHFINDER."

A Century Artist Going Over John C. Fremont's Old Trail.

Mr. Harry Fenn, sketch artist for the Century, was in Omaha yesterday en route west for the purpose of making sketches at various points along the route traversed by General Fremont in 1845. He will also touch the trail of General Bidwell, who went through from West Port landing, now Kansas City, in 1841. Both of these famous pathfinders started from West Port. Benton travelled in a direct northwest direction until he struck the Platte river about where Grand island is located and from there followed the course of that stream, taking the north fork up to Fort Laramie. He traveled thence through the South Pass, touched Great Salk Lake just below Ogden and went thence in a very winding though almost due west route to San Francisco. Fremont traveled up the Kaw river about one hundred miles then drove across the prairies until he reached the Platte at about the same place Bidwell struck it. Instead, however, of following Bidwell's trail he took the south fork to Denver and thence made his way through South Park and straight west to Salt Lake. From thence he took a southwestern course, traversed the Mountain Meadow country and reached the coast about where Los Angeles is. From there he traveled north to Fort Vancouver and made tours all through the mountain regions. Previous to his death General Fremont completed an article for the Century descriptive of his famous journey and Mr. Fenn is now out securing illustrations for it. He will also take a few views along the Bidwell trail which will appear in a series of articles prepared by General Bidwell who is still living in California.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

FAITH HEALING.

A Church Member Pays His Respects to Mr. Dowie.

OMAHA, July 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A little morbid curiosity is being awakened by one Mr. Dowie, now officiating at the First Baptist church in the capacity of faith healer. This spiritualistic satellite is of heavy build and strong nervous temperament, just right, as will be seen, for the practice of his black art. He makes frequent reference to the "Salvation army canteen," "getting the subject out on the march," and of the melody of music under the stars. Possibly he is a contingent of this band of conquering heroes.

In almost every passage of scripture he discovers authority for faith healing and chats of it as glibly as an Egyptian fortune teller. Like all of his kind, to avoid exposure, he attributes failure to heal to the faithlessness and general cussedness of the subject. Mr. Dowie makes no pretensions to surgery, and so confesses that in the matter of broken limbs God is unable to accomplish what a doctor can with splints and bandages.

Again he disclaims any power to resurrect the dead, or at least has not called in the people to witness the like. Now if it so be that Dowie has the miraculous gift to rescue the dying, why is he not able to restore the dead.

Can it be that God has power to do one thing but not another? Or has he drawn the line at death, beyond which he will not permit interference, not even by Dowie. As a matter of fact whenever these so-called faith healers have undertaken to make a fair test of their power to heal they have failed utterly and outright. But, they say, we do not make a specialty of particular cases, but depend on general results and keep no record of failures. But intelligent men do; along with the young lady Dowie claims to have healed of deafness they will remember the young man at the Child's hospital he failed to heal. This was a case of consumption and notwithstanding Dowie re-enacted the gymnastics of the priest of Baal over the young man, death followed in a few days. Why does not Mr. Dowie get a certificate of this failure for publication? He can have several affidavits if he desires. His evasion and sophistry is well illustrated in the following lines, written by one of these healers and published in a Newark paper:

"Death—Three of the richest men in Ocean Park, N. J., have died. Faith healing has been taught in the place, but was rejected by them, so death came."

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A few years ago the Holy Ghost sent me to preach in that city. But they rejected the gospel and me. A wicked man shot at me and tried to kill me but God saved me so that I was not harmed. But I had to leave Charleston and do as the great Head of the church said: 'When ye depart out of that house or city shake off the dust from your feet.' Earthquake, September 1, 1886; one-half the city in ruins. It has a population of about fifty thousand people. Ye wicked cities of the world take warning! God lives."

It is to be regretted that many seemingly intelligent people allow themselves to be duped add tricked by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" into following off after such an ignis fatuus. Faith healing is an insult to the intelligence of our times, and the exercise of just a little common sense will save people from disgrace. The more ignorant and superstitious a people are, the more jugglers, medicine men, faith healers and hocus-pocus men they have among them plying their occupation, and the more implicitly do the people believe them to possess miraculous powers. This statement is corroborated by the experience of such missionaries as Judson, Carey, Martyn, Duff, Brainard and others in their efforts to overcome the influence and teachings of these magicians over the people.

Again, if faith cures can be worked by the mere laying on of hands or other hocus-pocus means, then every physician is an imposter and every medical institute a center of sophistry; all our leading religious thinkers are deceivers and our theological seminaries inculcators of unbelief and death, and our colleges and professors are simply death's doings.

Faith-healers and all their kind are nothing but splendid relics of barbarism, and they insist on the people making common cause with them to again degrade God to the level of a miserable, meddling quack.

AN OBSERVER.

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

Want Better Car Service.

The people in the district that lies between Capitol avenue and Cuming street west of Twenty-second are complaining bitterly on account of the failure of the street car company to push operations on their proposed Twenty-fifth street line.

This district is covered only by a horse car on Twenty-fourth street and another on Capitol avenue, with cars running every twenty minutes. The residents complain that this service is entirely inadequate to the needs and demands of the people in that portion of the city, and many a tired business man is compelled to plod, swearing as he goes, five or six, or eight, or ten blocks through the blazing afternoon sun in order to get his dinner.

There is some talk of presenting the matter to the council in the shape of a petition, praying that body to look into the matter at once.

Unsuspected disorders of the kidneys are responsible for many of the ordinary ailments of humanity, which neglected, develop into a serious and perhaps fatal malady. Experience would suggest the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

Repaving the Repaired Viaduct.

In view of the heavy hauling now being done over the Eleventh street viaduct for the construction of the new union depot, Chairman Birkhauser of the board of public works has sent a communication to the street car company calling for the immediate repair of the paving thereon as directed in the ordinance giving the company use of the viaduct.

To Postmasters.

For sale, a full set of first quality post-office fixtures, in good order, 528 bronze lock and call boxes, hard wood finish; all Yale work, put up with screws, to be taken down. Can be fitted to any office. Cost over $2,000; will sell for $250 and pay $40 commission. Address I. H. Sears, Davenport, Ia.

L. J. USHER, NOT J. L. RUSH.

The Identity of Mrs. Russell's "Friend" Established Beyond Doubt.

CLAIMED TO BE AN OMAHA MERCHANT.

An Habitue of the Kansas City Turf Exchanges and His Acquaintances Chiefly Among the Sporting Fraternity.

The identity of the hero of the story told to the county attorney by Floretta Russell, the girl who was robbed of a $10,000 certificate of deposit on the public streets, has at last been discovered.

Ever since the complaint was filed, the officers who have revealed anything of the nature of the case at all, have told the reporters that the name of the male principal in the affair was J. L. Rush. It was all along suspected that this name was fictitious, but it was impossible to get a glimpse at the complaint and the officers and the woman were silent.

Yesterday a BEE reporter discovered that the complaint filed by the woman charges the robbery to John Doe, real name unknown, and sets forth that Linton J. Usher, now of Kansas City, was the man who paid the $10,000 into the Ottawa bank to purchase her silence in connection with the alleged murder of the clerk in his employ while he was in the cattle business, and also to keep her mouth shut in regard to his shady transactions in the latter industry.

This is what Floretta Russell charges to Linton J. Usher.

As soon as the above information was gained THE BEE telegraphed to its correspondent to find out what he could concerning Usher.

The following was received in reply:

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 17.—Lincoln J. Usher has been seen about the turf exchanges of this city off and on for three or four years. He always appeared to have plenty of money, but no one ever saw him throwing it away. He occasionally took a drink with a few friends, but that was the extent of his outward dissipation. He is described as a good looking fellow and one who took the world very easily. He told every one that he was the representative and part owner of a big implement and hardware house at Omaha, although aside from his own statement he never did anything here to indicate that such was a fact. Usher was regarded by the few acquaintances he made and by sports in general as being a quiet business man of money who liked the turf and the various things that go with it. He has not been seen at any of the resorts here for three weeks or a month, and his name does not appear in the city directory.

If Usher has ever been in business in Omaha he has either changed his name or kept himself aloof from the business men to such an extent that he did not become known.

The only Usher ever known in Omaha was S. C. Usher, of the firm of Russell & Usher, now extinct. They operated an iron foundry out on the Belt line, but failed in business. Usher was a man about thirty-five years old and was possessed of decidedly sportive proclivities. He is a son of the Usher who was secretary of war in Lincoln's cabinet.

District Court.

Smith Brothers & Musgrove have brought suit to recover $1,010.10 from Sloman Brothers. The plaintiffs allege the amount is due as attorney fees.

Suit for a balance of $800 on a $1,000 sight draft was entered by the Marine National bank of Duluth, Minn., today against Messrs. H. and Samuel A. Sloman.

Walter E. Ware sues A. C. Griffin for $635 on a note.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A maker that makes a corset to suit nine-tenths of the women *ought* to know how to suit nine-tenths of the girls as well.

A woman can go to a store—every store in the country that sells corsets at all—and get Ball's corset, wear it a week or two or three, and then go back and get her money again if she wants it. So can a girl.

A mighty good corset that!

The store has a primer on Corsets for you.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago and New York.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER." *Walter Besant.*

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Extracts from the Report on the Pollution of Water Supplies.

"Typhoid fever in our cities is in a great part due to the sewage in the water supply."

"We cannot shut our eyes to the relation which exists between sewage in our streams and typhoid fever in the cities that are supplied by them."

"Thirty thousand people die of typhoid fever annually in the United States of America."

"*The purity of Apollinaris Water offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters.*"—MEDICAL RECORD.

APOLLINARIS.—"*The annual consumption of this favorite beverage affords a striking proof of the widespread demand which exists for table water of absolute purity.*"

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICE.—*The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home, (for the same price and under the same guarantee as those who prefer here, we will send under seal, C.O.D. to cure them or contract to refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. We challenge the world for a case we can not cure. Mention this paper. Address, SYPHILIS COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

Dirt defies the king:—

If the old proverb be true, SAPOLIO is greater than royalty itself: Try it in your next house-cleaning: Grocers keep it.

DO YOU LIVE IN GREASE?

As a true patriot and citizen you should naturalize yourself by using the best inventions of the day for removing such a charge. To live in Grease is utterly unnecessary when SAPOLIO is sold in all the stores, and abolishes grease and dirt.

Great Summer Bargain Sale

—BY—

MAX MEYER & BRO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

SIXTEENTH AND FARNAM STREETS, - - OMAHA, NEB

Bargains in Diamonds.

Diamond rings from $2.50 upwards.
Diamond collar buttons from $3 upwards.
Diamond scarf pins from $5 upwards.
Diamond cuff buttons from $6 upwards.
Diamond studs from $7.50 upwards.
Diamond lace pins from $10 upwards.
Diamond ear rings from $12 upwards.
Diamond bracelets from $25 upwards.
Diamond pendants from $25 upwards.
Diamond necklaces from $50 upwards

Bargains in Watches.

Nickel watches from $2.50 upwards.
Silver watches from $5 upwards.
Ladies' gold watches from $15 upwards.
Gentlemen's gold watches from $25 upwards.

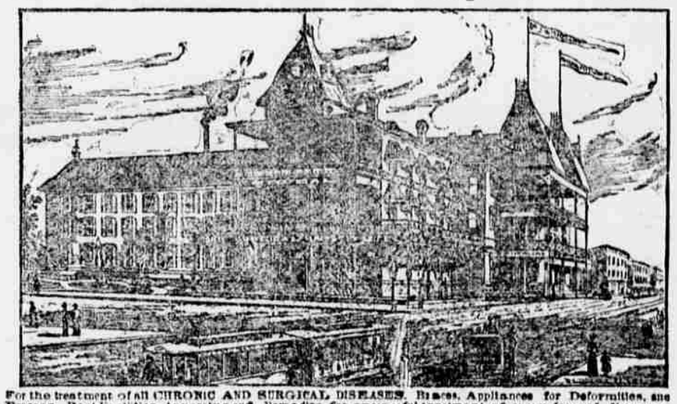
Bargains in Jewelery.

We carry a full line of Jewelery, including both solid gold and fine rolled plate rings, pins, earrings, lockets, chains, bracelets, necklaces, cuff and collar buttons, etc. Articles actually worth $1 we sell at 50c to $50, and all other goods are sold at the same proportion. See our show windows. See our bargain prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at Reasonable Prices.

Greatly Reduced Prices on Silverware, Clocks, Lamps, Umbrellas, Optical Goods, Etc.

The Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute



For the treatment of all CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES. Braces, Appliances for Deformities, sic Trusses. Best Institution, Apparatus and Remedies for successful treatment of every form of disease requiring Medical or Surgical Treatment. NINETY ROOMS FOR PATIENTS. Board and attendance. Best Accommodations West. Write for circulars on Deformities and Braces, Trusses, Club Feet, Curvature of Spine, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inhalation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Bladder, Eye, Ear, Skin and Blood, and all surgical operations. DISEASES OF WOMEN a specialty. Book of Diseases of Women Free. We have lately added a Lying-in Department for Women during Confinement (Strictly Private). Only Reliable Medical Institute making a specialty of PRIVATE DISEASES.

All Blood Diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic poison removed from the system without mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Parties unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicine or instruments sent by mail or express, securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Call and consult us or send history of your case, and we will send in plain wrapper our BOOK TO MEN FREE, upon Private Special or Nervous Diseases, Impotency, Syphilis, Gleet and Varicocele, with question list. Address

Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute,

Corner 9th and Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Grand Lottery of Juarez.

Under the Management of the Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries.

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

Will take place in public at the CITY OF JUAREZ (formerly Paso del Norte), Mexico

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23d, 1890.

Under the personal supervision of GEN. JOHN S. MOSBY, and MR. CAMILO ARGUELLES, the former a gentleman of such prominence in the United States that his presence alone is sufficient guarantee to the public that the drawings will be held with strict honesty and fairness to all, and the latter (the Supervisor of the Mexican Government) is of equal standing and integrity.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $60,000.

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets!

WHOLE TICKETS, $4; HALF TICKETS, $2; QUARTER TICKETS, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of $60,000	$60,000	
1 Prize of 10,000	10,000	
1 Prize of 5,000	5,000	
2 Prize. of 1,000 each	2,000	
10 Prizes of 200 each	2,000	
5 Prizes of 100 each	5,000	
100 Prizes of 50 each	5,000	
250 Prizes of 30 each	7,500	

Approximation Prizes.

100 Prizes of $50 each	$5,000
100 Prizes of 30 each	3,000
100 Prizes of 25 each	2,500
Terminal Prizes.	
599 Terminals to $60,000 Prize of $20 each	$11,980
599 Terminals to $10,000 Prize of $10 each	5,990
1914 Prizes amounting to	$125,970

We the undersigned hereby certify that the Banco National of Mexico in Chihuahua has on deposit from the Mexican International Banking Company, the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all the prizes drawn in the Grand Lottery of Juarez.

JOHN S. MOSBY, Commissioner.
CAMILO ARGUELLES, Supervisor for the Government.

If any ticket drawing a prize is sent to the undersigned, its face value will be collected and remitted to the owner thereof free of charge.

ROGAN & B. BRONSON,
President El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED.

For club rates, or any other information, write to the undersigned, stating your address clearly, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico.

NOTICE. Send remittances for tickets by ordinary letter, containing Money Order, issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Bank Draft or Postal Note. Address all registered letters to

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
City of Juarez, Mexico, via El Paso, Tex.