## OMAHA RATE CASE TAKEN UP

Interstate Commerce Commission Hears the Commercial Club's Complaint.

Attorneys Manderson and McHugh Appear to Argue a Case Involving Discrimination of Railroads Against This City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- The Interstate Commerce commission today heard arguments in the two cases brought by the Commercial club of Omaha, Neb., charging the ratironds centering in that city with discriminating against the place.

The first of the complaints is directed against the roads crossing the railroad bridge to Council Bluffs, Ia., and charges that the rates between Omaha and points in Iowa are so excessive as to prejudice the interests of Omaha in favor of Council Bluffs. other case involves rates principally

on cattle between Omaha and southwester, points. It is charged that the rate schedules to arranged as to operate in the interest Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. seph and other points to the detriment of

Mr. McHugh appeared for the Omaha or ganization, Most of the railroads involved were represented by special attorneys. Exfense of the B. & M. road, of which he is

#### EXTENDS THE CIVIL SERVICE. President Cleveland Approves a New

Plan of Reform. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.-The president to day approved an amendment to the civil mervice rules which will result in bringing many postmasters and their employes within the classified service. The addition is as fol-

"And whenever by the order of the postmaster general any postoffice shall be consolidated with and made a part of another postoffice where free delivery is established all the employes of the office thus consoli-dated whose names appear on the roll of said office approved by the Postoffice department and including the postmaster thereof shall from the date of said order by employes of said free delivery office and the person hold-ing on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus consolidated ith said free delivery office may be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation under the classification aci

which the postmaster general may direct. It is the intention of the Postoffice depart-ment to consolidate many offices throughout the country. This consolidation will not necessarily do away with the office, but will establish them as stations of some central point. The Postoffice department intends to make experiments in this direction and if they prove satisfactory the system will largely extended. It is probable that the presidential offices as well as fourth class offices will be included in the consolidations. The order does not mean, however, that when any office is consolidated with another that it will be served as a free delivery office or station. It will receive and distribute its mail as at present. The postmaster may be come a clerk or chief of the station or he may be discharg d and some of the employes discharged, but as soon as he becomes the clerk in the station he is included in the classified service and protected by it.

### BRAZIL CONCEDES THE CLAIM.

"Expedient" Charges on Flour Are to

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- The Department of State was today informed in a dispatch from United States Minister Thompson that the president of Brazil had sanctioned a decree of congress authorizing the opening of a supplemental credit in the sum of 1,700,000 reis (about \$928,200) for the restitution of "expedient" duties against the imposition of which the United States protested. the reciprocity treaty with Brazil was in force under the preceding administration our government had reason to protest again the action of the Brazilians in levying what were known as "expedient" charges upon imports from the United States. These dues fell, as it happened, altogether on flour, in which there was a lively trade at that time Our protest was based upon the assertion that these dues were in the nature of tariff charges, and therefore in violation of the reciprocity treaty under which flour should be admitted free. The Brazilian govern-ment claimed that they were really warehouse dues, and, as the government did not as in this country, own the bonded ware houses, they were proper charges. view, however, finally prevailed, and the Brazilian government abandoned the duties The American firms who had exported the bour immediately preferred claims for re funding of the dues they had already paid. and, after a long negotiation, the Brazilian government promised to pay them.

#### ELECTRICAL INVENTION. By Its Use Power Will Be Immensely

Increased. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- In view of the marvelous growth of the use of electricity for power and lighting purposes and electrochemical operations, a special report to the State department from United States Consul Mason at Frankfort, describing a new device for the economical conversion of the high pressure alternating currents, which are unavoidably associated with any system of long distance transmission of electric power will be of greatest interest to American ele tricians. The invention bridges an industrial difficulty which becomes more and more serious with each step of progress in this great work, and a year's test of the device at the Frankfort accumulator works shows that the efficiency of the new system, known as the Pollack rectifier, is fully 96 per cent. In other words a 3,000-volt alternating rent is resolved into a 65-volt harmless current with a loss of 4 per cent, and one important result is that motors of all sizes may be driven by this

with the alternating current,
A full description and illustrations of the apparatus is given by Mr. Mason in his re-port, showing that it depends entirely upon the arrangement of sets of double brushes in a small motor moving synchronously with the distant power yielding dynamo.

#### DEMAND FOR NAVAL WAR RECORDS. More People Want Volumes Than Can

Be Supplied. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- According to Commander Rush, superintendent of navai war records, the first volume of this publication has proved to be so popular that the demand of the public for it cannot be met after congress is supplied, even though they are willing to pay for the publication, therefore he recommends that the issue be increased. In his report to Secretary Herbert the com-mander says the second volume is now in the hands of the printer and two more volume will be issued during the year. The entire publication will make between twenty and thirty volumes, and in view of the enormous work of this compilation it is recommended that the office be organized and a board created composed of one naval officer and two civilians, the latter to insure impartial judg-ment of the manuscripts to be included and ensure a uniform line of policy. Many paper of value have been obtained during the pas The reports of the union commanders are full and fairly complete, but it is re-gretted that the confiderate records are not equally so. Great difficulty has been experfenced in collecting the latter, partly owing to the fact that a large part of the confederate archives were burned at the close of th and it is hoped that the publication the first volume will revive the interest of the participants in the events of the war and bring additional material to the department

## New Corean Minister Coming.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- News reaches Washington from Corea that a new minister to the United States will soon be sent to this country in place of the late minister, who died from cholera while on leave in Corea.

FOR SOUTH OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE. List of Bidders Anxious to Farnish

the Granad. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8,-(Epecial.)-The postuffice at South Omaha were opened November 5 by the supervising architect of the treasury and after being briefed submitted to Secretary Carllely for a decision: IOWA AND CATTLE RATES INVOLVED

thy J. Manusery, porth 10 feet of lot 12 lots 13 and 31 in block 72 corner of 1 and 0 streets. Follows, lots 1 and 2 in brock 83, 25th 8,550 Polarm, lots 1 and 2 in block 83, and 1 10 feet of lot 3 in block 8, 25th and 15 10 feet of lot 3 in block 8, 25th and 8,700 kreets. O streets.

John A. Dae, inte 8, 2 and ength to feet of lot 19, block 86, 24th and O streets.

Katle Tembrinck, lots 2 and 6, block 71, also south 12 feet of int 4, block 71, L and 24th 9.250 13,700 Streets
Ana M. Geary, Lorenzo D. Fowler and Dan-let Harmon, south D feet of lot 6 and lots
5 and 6, block 72, 24th and M streets. 15,900
Fannis Jesselson, lots D and 11 and the
south 40 feet of lot 12, block 78, 23th and
M streets rests.
J'Nell, special agent, lots 6 and 7 and h by feet of lot 5, block 86, 23rd and 10,000 14,500 J. O'Nell, special agent, lots 8 and 7 and south 15 feet of lot 5, block 76, 24th and O'Neil, special agent, lots 12 and 14 north 15 feet of lot 12, block 77, 26th 11,000 Glasgow, southeast 14 of block 88, bd M streets. F. Fahs, lot 14 in block St. corner and N streets.
F. Fahs, lots I and 2 and morth % 2 in mock St. 2 ret and M streets.
C. Chust or thout, lots 1 2 and 2 in 115, 22th and M streets.
Nell. special agent lots 2 and 6 and 1 best of lot 4, block 73, 21th and

2,000 4,510 I, streets.
Anderson and Israel Glock, lots 5 s and south to feet of lot 10, block 24th and J streets.
Anderson and Israel Glock, lots 8, 9 to block 91, 24th and J streets.
Anderson and Lorenzo D. Fowler, lots 17 and south to feet of lot 5 in block 24th and J streets.
Anderson and Lorenzo D. Fowler, lots 24th and J streets.
Anderson and Lorenzo D. Fowler, lots

nd 7 and south 10 feet of lot 5 in block 24th and J streets.

Anderson and Lorenco D. Fowler, lots nd 7 and south 35 feet of lot 5, block 62, y and J streets.

I Anderson and L. D. Fowler, lots 5, 6 17, block 62, 24th and J streets.

Anderson and Israel Glock, lots 8 and ind south 35 feet of lot 10, block 91, and J streets.

Hedges, agent, lot 2 in block 73, 25th L streets.

Fals, agent, lot 1 in block 73, 25th L streets. C. P. Fales, agent, lot I in block 73, 25th and L. streets.

Cary M. Hunt, the north 39 feet of lot 3 in block 73, 25th and I, streets.

Frank Flacher, lots 7 and 8 and south 15 feet of lot 9, block 90, 20th and M streets.

School District of South Omaha and South Omaha Land Ce., lots 1 and 2 and the north 35 feet of lot 3, block 76, 26th and M streets.

north 35 feet of lot 3, block 76, 26th and M streets.

School District. Sauth Omnha, and South Omnha Land Co., lots 1 and 2 and north 10 feet, lot 3, block 76, 26th and M streets, 11,600 The following are the Cheyenne bids:
Robert C. Muris, lots 1 and 2 in block 253, corner of Eddy and 35th streets, must not be less than 16,000 square feet. \$7,500 C. N. Smith, lots 2 and 4 in block 257, lots and Central avenue. \$2,500 Issae C. Cahn, lots 5 and 4 in block 257, lots 3 and 4 in block 257, lots 3 and 4 in block 257, lots 3 and 4 in block 257, central avenue ard 18th street in block 257, Central avenue ard 18th 15,500 that the block 257, Central avenue ard 18th 15,500 street. street M. Carey & Hro., lois 2, 2 and 4, block 228; Ferguson and 19th streets.

M. Carey & Bro., Alex G. McGregor and J. A. Breckans, lots I and 2 in block 234, corner Ferguson and 19th streets.

As Breckans, lots I and 2 in block 334, corner of Frguson and 19th streets.

About W. Breckons, lots 5 and 6 and west 22 feet of 10; 7 in block 334, corner of Capitol avenue and 17th street.

M. Carey & Bro., James Ferris, Alex G. McGregor, west 38 feet of 10; 3 and 10; 4 in block 234, corner of Eddy and 18th streets.

seph G. Pratt and associates, lets 5, 6 and , black 38s, corner of Capitol avenue and Sight street.
Ster W. Ricekons, lots 5 and 6, block 289,
corner Capitol avenue and 17th street.
M. Carey & Bro., George C. Chariton,
jots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 329, corner of
15thly and 18th streets.
corne W. Hayt, lot 5 and west 564 feet of
lot 6, block 256, corner 17th and Capitol avenue seph G. Pratt, lots 5 and 6, block 288... orge G. Masten, William A. Robbins, lots I and 4, block 259, corner Central avenue

and 17th street corps G. Masten, William A. Robins, David Fitsgerald, west 22 feet of 10, 2 and all of lots 2 and 4, block 389, corner 

#### WELSHMEN ARE MORE HOPEFUL. Belleve They Can Soon Control the

Tin Plate Industry.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Consul Anthony Howells, at Cardiff, has made a long report to the State department upon the bright prospects of the Welsh tin trade, brought about by the rapid rise in price of steel in America which threatens to make it impossible for Americans to make tin plate at competitive prices.

For the time being despair has given away to hope and all concerned in the Welsh tin industry are looking forward to a period, if ot of prosperity, of more constant work and stter wages. An immense improvement has taken place in the steel trade, although as yet the prices have not been enhanced to the same extent as in the states, and therein lies the hope of the tin plate makers, for if the price of steel is augmented to that in the United States the Welshmen would have no

#### J. STERLING MORTON'S REPORT. Much Attention Will Be Devoted to

Foreign Markets. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Secretary Morion is now engaged in the preparation of his annual report. It is understood that he will dwell at leagth upon the question of the extension of foreign markets for American products. He has given especial attention to ducts. He has given especial attention to this question during the past year, and has through the consular service and in other rays obtained a large amount of information which is of particular value to farmers. ecretary will probably in his report suggest methods for the utilization of this informa-tion, and among other points will indicate the importance of catering to the foreign deconverted direct current, and the storage battery may be charged and electrical operations may be performed—all impossible mands, pointing our that in no particular product is this country free from competition.

New Cabinet Formed in Peru. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Word reaches here of the appointment of a new cabinet in Peru, as follows: Don Antonio Rentim. president of the cabinet and secretary of the home cabinet, pelice and public works; Dr. Don Melito Perras, secretary of foreign relations; Dr. Don Augusto S. Albaraccin, sec-retary of war and navy; Don Federico Bresami, secretary of the treasury and com-merce. The appointment of this cabinet gives assurance that the new government is on a stable basis and that the evil effects of the last revolution have been overcome. It is expected a minister will be sent to Washington at an early day. Peru has been with-out a representative here since the last revo-

## Action on U. P. Lands Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Secretary Smith has written a letter to E. Ellery Anderson replying to various communications relative to the patenting of lands to the Union Pacific railroad company. The secretary says that in view of the fact that congress at its coming session will, in all probability, take action on the matter, he deems it inadvisable at this time to pass on such matters.

Carlisle Will Hear the Sugar Case. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Ex-Senator Manderson had a short conference today with Secretary Carlisle regarding the sugar bounty case, at which it was decided that the secre-tary would hear Mr. Manderson iomorrow at 2 p. m. The point to be argued is whether Compireller Bowler has the right to send the case to the court of claims without the consent of the claimant.

Opening of the Nez Perces Lands. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Secretary Smith today sent to the president a draft of the proclamation opining the Nez Perces ceded lands to settlement. He suggests that the opening of the lands be fixed ten days later than the time at which he appends his signature. This will give time for the proclam-ation to reach the land officers before the lands open to settlement.

following bids for a site for the new The Enormous Quantity of Books Treating

oirs of the General Officers of Both Sides-Histories. Long and Short.

If the story of our civil war is not known have been left to carry on operations according to posterity it will certainly be posterity's ing to their best judgment. The Washington fault, for there never was a conflict of arms in any age or country that has received so much attention at the hands of historians as our own Titanic struggle. For this fact, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, there are several excellent reasons. In the first place there never was an age in which the facilities for book making were so numerous as the present. Books are poured forth from the press by millions of copies every year at prices that, a couple of generations ago, would have struck both publishers and public dumb with amazement. Books are written in one week, printed in the second, read in the Anderson, lole 7 and 8 and 5 feet of those 72. Each and M streets 11,000 to secure the favor of the public by producing something that the nubble ran by producing something that the nubble ran by producing 7,500 something that the public can be induced to buy, and there has probably been no man of 8,000 national reputation among us for thirty years who has not been more than once approached 12,000 by the representative of some publishing house with a proposal to write a book. Solicitation, accompanied by judicious flattery, for great men, after all, have their weaknesses, general men, after all, have their weathlesses, generally carried the point, and the great men, willing to tell what they knew about scenes in which they played a part, and, incidentally of course, also to make a little money, sat down to make themselves immortal. In this connection it should also be remembered that never before in the world's history were there so many men capable of writing books as at the present time. Of the officers engaged on both sides in our civil 8,250 war, four out of five were educated men, quite capable of putting their thoughts on paper with such a degree of literary polish as to make them pleasantly readable. This was never before the case in the world's This 7.00) history. Washington's generals did not feel 9.000 equal to the task of parrating on paper their valiant deeds; some of Napeleon's marshals were so ignorant of letters that they could barely write their names; Blucher could not old soldier for whose presence Wellington prayed been approached after the war with a proposal to write a book about Waterloo he would have kicked the proposer as heartly as ever Frederick Welliam booted a courtier. But with the officers of our armies it was quite different. They could write, and the publishers, aware of the fact, took advantage of the circumstance. BOOKS BY THE LEADERS.

The consequence has been that, with a few exceptions, the stories of nearly all the leading general officers on both sides have been given to the world, sometimes by themselves, sometimes by others, with their assistance, sometimes by min, who, of their own voli lon, or at the request of friends, prepared memoirs or hiographies or recollections, more or less complete, but which still serve the purpose of elling what was done and how it was accomplished. Different motives, no doubt, inspired the preparation of the books by the leading In some few cases there was, no doubt, an earnest desire to contribute ma-terial to the history of one of the most momentous struggles of history. Conscious that they were playing a part in a drama that would be told in song and story as long as the English language is spoken in the new world. ome of the writers were anxious to let the some of the writers were anxious to let the future historian have every opportunity to learn the whole truth. In other cases the writers were perhaps apprehensive that in course of time their own figures might be lest to view, and thus the world would never share in a great enterprise it pleases him to have his own contribution to the general result notel and remembered. Within reasonable bounds this peculiarity is justifiable and even commendable; carried to an extreme it had decidedly the better of the argument, and blossoms into a variety that goes far to defeat its own purpose, for there is a tendency in human nature to take a man's own excessive valuation of himself at such a rate of dis-count as will place it as much below par as he had raised it above. This regard for he had raised it above. This regard to one's own reputation contributed to the stock of military memoirs in another way also, for when an officer found himself blamed or underrated, as he thought, in a book written by another, he was naturally anxious to be set right in the eyes of the reading world, and as a general thing he sat down to write a book of his own, which should not only retrieve his damaged reputation, but should show that the blame of the disaster or lick of success, as the case might be should not be laid on him, but ought to be transferred to shoulders where it properly belonged,

GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

Of the personal memoirs called forth by the war, those of General Grant easily stand first. They have been subjected to very severe criticism, for some of their state ments were far from complimentary to sev-eral officers who served with or under Grant in his various campaigns, and these gentle-men and their friends did not at all relish the manner in which they were spoken of, but the criticisms are gradually passing out of memory, while the memoirs remain, Historical inaccuracies in dates and figures have been pointed out and held up to view as faults, but it should be remembered that these two volumes are not designed to con tain the history of the war, but General Grant's recollections of it. That he made an occasional blunder in name or data does orbade the careful consultation of authorities. It may be true in the abstract that a man should not write history, even his own history, without taking the utmost pains to secure accuracy or statement, but the human memory is so very treacherous that what a man feels most sure of may be furthest from the truth. In spite, however, of the few inaccuracies that have been pointed out the general fact remains that, it the main, the work is a correct and re-liable presentation of General Grant's part in the great struggle. Like a landscape drawn by a painter, there may be faults here and there; figures may not be presented always in their true proportions, not always in their proper relations, but in the general the picture is correct. And, after all, much may be pardoned a man who, under the circumstances that surrounded Grant in the closing scenes of his life, sits down with death staring him in the face to do work that he hopes will keep his family from want. There are few pictures more pathetic than that of the grand old soldier, under a cloud from the misconduct of those he trusted, fortune gone, spirits broken, calmly writing the story of his life; not for the purpose of perpetuating his memory or of exalting his reputation, but solely that he might earn a publisher's money and leave wife and children in circumstances suited to the high station he himself had occupied in national history. JEFF DAVIS' BOOK. Grant did not pretend to write history, nor

Davis to write memoirs, but if the latter had styled his volumes "The Personal Me-moirs of ex-President Jefferson Davis," the title would have been more appropriate than "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," While we are still too close to the days of the civil war to form a proper estimate of some of the characters who took part in it, the general drift of opinion is to the discredit of Davis, nor did he advance himself one step in the estern, even of his southern friends, by the publication of his so-called history. It showed to be a narrow-minded man, full of prejudices which he allowed to influence his conduct at

times which called for cool and unbiased judgment. It showed him to be envious of the success of officers who made a name and the success of officers who made a name and inclined to unload upon others the biame of his own mistakes. Nothing is plainer than the fact that the change of commanders at Atlanta, and the consequent change of policy on the part of the confederates, made Sherman's march to the sea a possibility, yet in that the sea of the confederates.

TONS OF WAR LITERATURE

much less the sea. Johnston's golicy was to keep with Sherman, and the latter, with an army in his front, would newer have dered to cut loose from his communications in the way he did. That policy reversed. Sherman was free to march wherever he pleased. Davis shows a strong inclination to belittle the services of Lee, and in one place intimates that the latter was responsible for the ill-fated march into Pennsylvania and the cruishing defeat at Gettyspurg. On this point the historians do not agree, but the preponderance of proof goes to show that the invasion of the north was against the judgment of the General Officers of directions from Richmond. The Richmond authorities at that time were doing exactly what was being done by the authorities at ing plans impossible of fulfillment and med

> her general officers by orders that could not always be obeyed. MEMOIRS OF GENERAL LEE. vail on the great confederate to give the world his story, but to all he returned the same answer, which was that he had had enough of the war and did not care to fight enough of the war and did not care to light it over again, even on paper. The world, however, does not lack for thowledge of his career, for his military and personal history was very fully written, with his permission. by General A. H. Long, his military secre-tary. General Lee reluctantly consented to the preparation of the work, but further than furnishing such information as General Long needed from time to time, took no part in the work. It is a valuable contribution to the personal history of the time, for it shows the confederate commander in a light that is sometimes exceedingly envisible. Whatever may be thought of the cause for which he may be thought of the cause for which he fought or of his action in siding with his state rather than with the government to which he owed allegiance, the high personal character of the man commands respect, and his equanimity in the presence of over-whelming disaster was admirable. This was shown by his bearing after the battle of Gettysburg, during the terrible days of the reireat. His army had suffered one of the most crushing defeats that ever beful an organized body of men; one-third of his troops had been killed, wounded or taken, he was encumbered with thousands of wounded men, his provision wagons were empty, his men, his provision wagons were empty, his ammunition was exhausted, he was still in an amigunition was exhausted, he was still in an enemy's country, a raging torrent ran between him and Virginia, while on his rear, how close he knew not, was the victorious union army. The last guns of Gettysburg were heard on the evening of July 3; on the 4th he begin his retreat to the Potomat, which he reached on the 7th, and there he was obliged to wait until the night of the 12th before he could cross Vive textili-12th before he could cross. Five terrible days for him were those, for he knew that if Meade were doing what might have been expected not one of the confederate soldiers would have crossed the river. Yet in this most desperate situation he was outwardly as calm as ever, and moved among the men as coolly as though the occasion were one of everyday occurrence. An extraordinary de-gree of self-command is necessary to enable a man to bear up in such e reumstances, but Lee had it, and this, among other qualities, gave his men that confidence in him and that esteem for him which were displayed to the end of the contest

JOHNSTON AND MCLELLAN. JOHNSTON AND MCLELLAN.

Of the books that were written to get even with somebody, the two most conspicuous were those of General Joseph E. Johnston and General George B. McCleflan. Johnston does not seem to have liked Davis very much, and after the latter manifessed a disposition to meddle at every turn with the movements of the generals in the field the dislike became more positive. After Johnston's removal at Atlanta he naturally feltivery sore over the incident and began looking very sore over the incident and began looking about for an opportunity to make things even. His book is not in the nature of a memoir, but is entitled "Narrative of Military Operations, Directed During the Late War Between the States, by Joseph E. Johnston." The work appeared in 1874 and from beginning to end was a vanishment of Johnston's course. The plain statement of facts know how important was the part taken by themselves. No one likes to be overlooked or forgotten. When a man has borne a worthy forgotten, and enterprise it pleases him to consciousness of this fact may have been one cause of the irritation so perceptible in the book of Davis. The character of Mc the book of Davis. The character of Mc-Clollan's book is sufficiently indicated by ittitle, "McClellan's Own Story—The War for the Union—The Soldiers Who Fought It—The Civilians Who Directed It—His Relation to It and Them." It was published in 1887, twenty-two years after the close of the war, and was evidently prepared with the utmost deliberation. While more personal in its title than Johnston's work, it shows quite as much resentment for what he considered un-fair treatment. He takes up the story of his ampaigns, tells it with singular lucidity and explains where he thinks he could have done better than he did had he not been conqually hampered by orders from Washington. To a general officer in the field and in he fullest possible possession of the mov nents of the enemy, and all necessary data or the conduct of a campaign, it must have een extremely galling to have his plans banged at a moment's notice by authorities listant from the scene of operations, and here are those who believe that the war would have ended long before it did but for hese interferences with the movements of he armies. Among those who entertained this belief the most pronounced was Mc-Cleilan himself, who, though he does not in so many words say so, clearly intimates that had he been let alone, Richmond would have en taken three years before the union troops marched into the confederate capital,

BEAUREGARD AND SHERIDAN. Like Lee, Beauregard steadfastly refused to write a book, but also like Lee, he per-mitted the work to be done for him. The re-sult is entitled "Military Operations of General Beauregard in the War Between the States." The book was written by Colonel Alf Roman of Louisians, appeared in 1884 and was evidently inspired by the Davis brok. Davik, it appears, had the same jealousy of Beauregard that he had of every ther officer of ability in the confederate ervice, and showed the fact very plainly, in ne case attributing Beuregard's success to the fact that he followed the instructions given him, while in another, failure is aleged to be due to a negligence, if not disobedience of orders. Beursgard probably smartsd under these insinuations and permitted Ruman's publication in order to se himself right before the world. Sheridan's memoirs bear his own name and are entitled to the credit of being among the best that have come from the press. They detail with much particularity the thare he took in the war, but their modesty is strongly marked. He refrains, even by implication, from criticism, and in this respect his work forms a rather pleasing contrast to some of the Particularly ta it, in this regard, in position to the well known memoirs of eneral Sheridan. These appeared in 1875, and were among the first of the half historical. half controversial books called out by the dissensions that arose regarding the conduct of the war. In connection with the Sherman memoirs, however, it is a fact little known that much light is thrown on some points of war history by the publication of the Sher-man letters last year. The collection com-prises most, if not all the letters that passed between General Sherman and his brother, the senator. Even after the careful editing they undoubtedly received the unreserved manner in which this lengthy correspondence, lasting from 1837 to 1891, was carried on, opens to view hot a few of the secret springs of history. Here and there excisons are evident which excite great curiosity as to what could have been said in such places, but these expunged passages usually occur in reference to matters political, for when the subject of discourse is the war there is the utmost freedom of expression and no attempts at amoutation are visi Interesting from the affection evidently felt by the brothers, they become doubly so from the prominence of the writers and the part they played in the four years of civil strife.

Lawyer and His Wife Arrested. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 8.—Willie Streig'e, a young lawyer, and his wife were arrested here today, charged with robbery Atlanta, and the consequent change of policy on the part of the confederates, made Sherman's march to the sea a possibility, yet in treating of this movement, Davis intimates that had his orders to Johnston been obeyed Sherman would never have seen Atlanta,

## DUNRAVEN TELLS HIS STORY

Still Thinks Valkyrie a Faster Boat Than Defender.

IS DEFICIENT ONLY IN REACHING

All the Correspondence in the Cup Controversy and His Views of the Points of Difference Told.

LONDON, Nov. 8 .- The Times this morning publishes an extract which fills three and a half of its columns, from a pamphlet which assumed command in the east; the Richmond the earl of Dunraven is just issuing, giving a authorities never did learn bester, but to the last hampered the movements of Lee and complete history and an explanation from his standpoint of the America's cup race and containing also an appendix which adds all the corespondence upon the subject which has General Lee could never be prevailed on to write a book. One publisher's agent after another made pilgrimages to Virginia to prearrangements for the late proposed contest. Most of the matter contained in the pamphlet and appendix has already been published, but it is announced that it is now published again in response to numerous requests for fuller information on the subject.

Lord Dunraven's statement concludes with the following language: "On the whole, my belief is that Defender is the better of the two vessels on the reach, and that Valkyrie III is the better in beating to windward. We never came on a run owing to the wind shift-ing so much during the first race, but as run-ning is Valkyrie's best point and seems to be Defender's worst, judging by her sailing against Vigilant, I consider Valkyrie the bet-ter of the two on this point of sailing, too."

The Times contains an editorial on Lord Dunraven's statement, which says: "The statement repeats many things which have been heard before and is largely technical, but, as affording the first connected and au-thoritative account from Lord Dunraven himself, it deserves the attention of every one in-terested. The general impression it leaves is that no effort, however strenuous, on the part of the trustees of the America's cup can possibly secure a fair race under the condicossibly secure a fair race under the condiolves bound to insist. The letter dated Sep-ember 17, from Mesers, Smith and to Lord Junraven, declaring it impossible to secure a race free from interference, is really con-clusive of the whole controversy. It is a conession of impotence. Lord Dunrayen's report of the alleged alterations in the load water line of Defender prior to the first race is a most unpleasant story. It is also most re-grettable that misunderstandings arose over Lord Durraven's offer to result the races.
"Altogether the statement contains nothing to modify our previous judgment or to induce Englishmen to challenge again."

#### PACEMAKERS WERE TOO SLOW. Kiser Gave Cooper a Surprise in the

Two-Thirds Mile. SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 8.-The first day's program of the national circuit bicycle races was witnessed by 3,000 people. The day was an ideal one for racing, not a breath of wind stirring, and the sun shining bright and warm. There were no records broken, owing to the fact that the pacemakers could not go fast enough, but there was good racing, nevertheless. Baid started in only one race, which he won. Kieer sur-prised Cooper in the two-thirds mile handi-cap by beating him our right at the tape. Beaults.

cap by beating him out right at the tape. Results:

Two-thirds of a mile, handicap, class B; Pinal won by Earl Kiser, Dayton (35 yards); Cooper, Detroit (25 yards), second; J. M. Campbell, Spokane, Wash. (85 yards), third. Time: 1:29.

One-third mile, class A, final; F. A. Me-Farland, San Jose, won; H. Dowling, second; V. C. Benson, third. Time: 0:45.

One mile open, class B: First heat—E. C. Bald won, C. A. Nissen second. Time; 2:18 3-5. Second heat—Wells, San Francisco, won; C. M. Murphy, New York, second, Time; 2:25. Final heat—Baid won, Murphy second, Wells third. Time: 2:212-5.

One mile, handicap, class A, final; Harry Downing, San Jose (seratch), won; J. E. Edwards, San Francisco (15 yards), second; H. B, Freeman, San Francisco (25 yards), third. Time; 2:13.

NEBRASKA FOOT BALL GAMES.

York College Outclasses Hastings, Vinning the Game Engly YORK, Neb., Nov. 8 .- (Special Telegram.) The foot ball game played here today beween Hastings and York college was another easy victory for York, the Hastings boys being clearly outclassed. There was a arge crowd in attendance. Result: York,

2; Hastings, 0. LINCOLN, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock LINCOLN Nov. 8.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the Lincoln and Crete High school foot ball teams will meet at the M Street park. Last Saturday at Crete the Lincoln boys defeated the home team by is to 6. Lincoln will line up as follows: Harry Prey, left end; Horace Bolchford, left tackle; Art Callwell, left guard; Frank Tyson, center; Ed Giger, right guard; Frank Tyson, center; Ed Giger, right guard; Fredlyde, right tackle; Art Beckman, right end; Frank Ryan, quarter; Sam Mosher, right half; Sheldon Kier, left half; Alford Smith, full back; Dean Ringer and Billy Heelah, guartitudes.

May Continue at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.-Whether ace meeting here will continue after morrow is a matter of doubt. The bookmakers who have been putting up the
purses and who were practically managing
the meeting were behind the scheme to
inaugurate a winter race meeting at Memphis. They had intended to quit operations
here tomorrow, but the actions of the
officials of the new Memphis Jockey club in
repudiating the plan for winter racing there
have upset their plans and it is possible that
the meeting here will be prolonged. Results:
First race, six furiongs: Joe Courthey
won, E. A. Ray second, Arkansaw Traveler
third. Time: 1:234.

Second race, five and a half furiongs: Ed
Glenn won, Barney Aaron second, Invade
third. Time: 1:14.

Third race, four and a half furiong: Marble Rock won, Peddler second, Cora T third.
Time: 0:594. orrow is a matter of doubt. The book-

Time: 0.594.
Fourth race, four and a half furlongs: Little Chap won, Davy Crockett second, Gray Baffle third. Time: 1:014. Hanton Challenges Bubear.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 8.—Last night Han-ion challenged Bubear, the English sculler, to row him for the championship of Eog-iand and \$200 a side, and today Bubear accepted the challenge. The Dickinson Coast Fair association afters in addition a purse of \$1,000 and the race will be rowed on Dickinson bayou, twenty-seven miles from Galveston, on the 19th. J. Gaudaur and Rogers and Bubear and Barry signed arti-cles of agreement today to row a double soull for \$1,000 and the championship of the world, four miles, with one turn. The race will come off here on the 17th.

First and Third battallons of the First reg-ment and the second bearing the remainder of the southern association and other civilians.

In spite of the inclement weather, the agreeable rains having prevailed since yes-terday morning, crowds are already lining the sidewalks and will doubtless heartily cheer the soldier boys on their way to what is here popularly called "the peaceful in-vision of the south."

The five trains are expected to arrive in Last Day of the Liverpool Meeting.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—This was the last day of the Liverpool autumn meeting, and the feature of the day's racing was the Laverpool Autumn cup, a handicap event for 3-year-olds and upward, over the cup course, one mile and three furlongs. This morning.

race was for (1,300. Mr. Doble's The Rush won, with Captain Machett's Port Marnock second, Rock Dove and Wing II running a dead heat for third place.

Association Foot Ball Today.

Lovers of outdoor sport will have a splendid opportunity of witnessing a good association foot ball match at University park this afternoon at 3.45. The contest will be between a picked Omaha eleven against the Second infantry team. The soidiers are playing red hot ball now, having beaten every club they have played. They have a very strong defense and the forwards play a swift game. The Omahas are much lighter men, but their defense is made up of experienced players, and their forward line is rather heavier and is composed of players who will give the soldiers a very severe test. The University club has kindly placed its fine grounds for the seene of conflict and the management of the match decided not to make any charge for admission, although this will be a struggle that is worthy of financial support. Creighton college students will be out in full force, the officers of the regiment will be present, as well as a throng of soldiers, and a large turnout is expected. The following are the leams: association foot ball match at University

are the leams:
Fort Omaha-Fogarty, goal; Allan and Roach, full backs: North, Pisk and Good, half backs; Russell and Holes, right wing; Cavanagh, conter forward; Kearney and Brogan, left wing. Substitutes, Murphy, Dennehy and Shanahan, Omahas-Haskell, goal; Foster and Rose, full backs; Arter, Trussell and Snyder, half backs; Wilkins and Reddy, right wing; Gardner, center forward; Thiesson and Gray, left wing.

Big Card at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8,-There were sever aces on the program at Latonia today. races on the program at Latonia today, matism for several years. It made him the day was eventful for close and desperate well man.

A. J. WGILL, ate thishes. Snapper Garrison's first appearance of the program at Latonia today. the day was eventful for clore and desperc finishes. Snapper Garrison's first aparance in the saddle here was greeted
the much applause, but he finished in the
but Weather cloudly, with dirizing rain
te in the day. Track good. Results:
First race, one nulle, selling: Tom Sayre
to 5) won, Newcome (9 to 1) second, Carbut (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:339.
Second race, five and a half furlongs,
trse: Sauterna (6 to 1) won, Judge Deise (2 to 1) second, Umbrella (8 to 1) third.

me: 1:099.

Doise (2 to 1) second, Umbrella (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:694,...

Third race, seven furlongs, selling: Elsket (5 to 1) wer, Master Fred (5 to 1) second. Advocate (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:31.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling: Lucille H (6 to 1) won, Bloomer (6 to 5) second, Epona (8 to 5) third. Time: 1:15%, Fifth race, six furlongs, purse: Prince Imperial (even) won, Twinkle (7 to 1) second, Jim Flood (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:15%, Sixth race, one mile, selling: La Moore (2 to 1) won, Norman (7 to 5) second, Almee Goodwin (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:43%, Seventh race, five furlongs, parse: Judith C (6 to 1) won, Shuttlecock (4 to 5) second. Oswego (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:43.

Results at Bay District. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 .- Today's race

First race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, First race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling: San Luis Rey, 105 (Chevaller), 6 to 5, won; Fin Slaughter, 105 (Anderson), 39 to 1, second; Leonatus, 108 (Hinrichs), 13 to 1, third. Time: 1:12 Wag, King Sam and Selkrig also ran.

Second race, five and a half furiongs, selling: Schlitz, 109 (Jones), 6 to 5, won; Allahabad, 106 (M. Fell), 18 to 1, second; Ichiban, 115 (Hinrichs), 20 to 1, third. Time: 1:12½, Patriot, Little Flush, coit, and Morgan G also ran.

1121/2. Patriot. Little Flush, coit, and Morgan G also ran.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, sciling: Ab) P, 134 (Madison), 8 to 5, won; Three Forks, 143 (Morris), 7 to 10, second; Moss Terry 133 (Kidd), 8 to 1, third. Time: 1:14. R H also ran.

Fourth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling: Fanny Louise, 101(Hinrichs), 9 to 5 won; Oregon Eclipse, 163 (Jones), 2 to 1, second; Contribution, 101 (Chevaller), 9 to 5, third. Time: 1:17. Arundel and Brown Dick also ran.

Fifth race, one mile, selling: Navy Blue, 92 (Chevaller), 9 to 10, won; Warrago, 103 (Hinrichs), 5 to 2, second; Sleeping Child, 92 (M. Fell), 415 to 1, third. Time: 1:484, Lady Gray and Fift also ran.

Favorites Took Four Out of Five. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8 .- Four out of the five races today were won by favorites. heavily played outsider took the second

Summaries: First race, one mile: Midland won, Outgo econd, J P B third, Time: 1:48. Second race, 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a nile: Bravo won, Sidubia second, Metaire hird, Time: 1:05. third. Time: 1:05.

Third race, seven furlongs: Johnnie McHale won, Jack Bradley second, Rex Regent third. Time: 1:25%.

Fourth race, six and a balf furlongs:
Lady Inez won, Sumatra second, Miss
Young third. Time: 1:25.

Fifth race, seven furlongs: Liada won,
Mollie B second, Campania third. Time:
1:32.

Match Ended in a Tie. PITTSBURG, Nov. 8-J. G. Messner, winner of the grand American handleap of

1895, shot a match today at 190 live bird with Alex H. King, ex-international cham-pion wing shot. The match was for \$100 and ended in a tie, each man killing eighty-eight. The tie will be shot off next Friday, when the stakes will be doubled.

CHICAGO STARTS FOR ATLANTA. Five Long Excursion Trains Filled

with the Visitors. CHICAGO, Nov. 8,-The excursion to the Atlanta exposition organized by the Chicago Southern States association will leave the city this afternoon about 5 o'clock in five trains of ten cars each. There will be nearly 1,500 people on the trains, including many of the prominent representatives of Chicago, the governor of Illinois and his staff. May-Swift of Chicago and party, Senator Cullet of Blinois and many other notables. The first regiment, Blinois National Guar-

nearly 90 strong, Colonel Henry Turner con manding, which endeared itself to the hear of southerners by taking so prominent a part in the ceremonies at the dedication of the confederate monument in this city last spring, will form a part of the excursion.
All things considered this is the mos notable excursion which has yet gone into the southern states. The first three trains leave over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad The first or "escort" train, will convey Governor Altgeld and party, Mayor Swift and party, Senator Cullom and family, Colonel

The second train will carry the Second battalion of the First regiment I. N. G., the Gatling Gun corps and the veteran corps of the First. The third conveys about half the members

of the Southern States association and in vited guests. two other trains will go over the

Pennsylvania lines, the first to carry the First and Third battalions of the First reg-ment and the second pearing the remainder

The five trains are expected to arrive in

Nashville between 7 and 8:39 temorrow mora The day will be spent in that city where elaborate arrangements have been mady to give the excursionists a cordial reception resumed and that city will be reached Sunday

ECHO OF THE TAYLOR STEAL. Attorney General Crawford of South Dakota Being Crificised.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 8 .- (Special.) -Hon. Coe I. Crawford, attorney general of this state, is 'n the city. When asked for an interview he said shortly that for the present he had given out to the newspapers all of the interviews that he intended to. The comments made on his lengthy interview recently given out by the newspapers of this state have very likely convinced Crawford that the best policy for him to pursue is to remain quiet on the Taylor question. While the newspapers do not all question his good faith in the prosecution of Taylor, they very generally criticise him for fiving into a rage and going into the newspapers to defend himself against the charges of the democratic areas. Leader of this city, when has always Argus-Leader of this city, which has always maintained that the state compromised with the defaulting ex-state treasurer.

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This. ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rhoumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation

for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and chierfully recommend it to the public. JOHN G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St., ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chambertain's Pain Halm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him.

# Scrofula

Scrofula is, in the main, a disease of infancy and childhood. You cannot tell whether your child has scrofula or not; you must look to your doctor for that.

He will tell you that the scrofulous child is fatstarved and weak; that it must be refreshed and strengthened; that some of the means are : cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and an abundance of food such as

# Emulsion that is rich in fat. Scrof-

ulous children usually loathe the sight and taste of fat. They need fat, but cannot digest it; this loathing of it is the instinctive provision of nature to keep them from taxing their tired digestion with it.

They will take and can digest the easiest fat in its easiest form; that is Scott's Emulson of Codliver Oil. The effect of it is to give them a part of the fat they need to help them digest their everyday food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your dector.) This is because it is always palatible—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-flee Oil and Hypothophetes.

Insist on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of medical codes.

may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

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1513 Dodge St. OMAHA, NEB. (Morning)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that scaled bids for the construction of a system of water works in the lown of Orange Cliy, Ia., will be received by the council of said town, according to the place and specifications now on file in the office of the mayor and with F. E. Wade at Sheldon, Ia. Hils to be in not later than 7:30 o'clock p. m. of Nowember 14, 1895, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

NSDST M. F. SLOB, Mayor,