her father was employed with her mother and brother. The child's bedy was found lying egainst the bank of the river, some distance below the scene of the seeldent, and was identified soon after being taken out.

The other body found today was that of Louis Huletz, a mall carrier, aged 26, who lived with his wife at 38 Brevier street, His seed with his wife at 38 Brevier street, her father was employed with her mother head was split open from the forehead down to the chin, and there is no double he was killed before the car settled into the water.

One of the bodies unidentified yesterday was tified was that of Mrs. Martha Palmer, a dressmaker of 165 Kenlworth avenue. Mrs. Palmer's father, Isaac Russel, and her brother live at Kent, O., and her daughter. Lida Palmer, lives at Jamestown, N. Y. Augusta Sarinski's body was picked out of the unidentified at the morgue by her em-

ployer. She was a German girl, aged 19, and was the daughter of a German police official, She had been in this country only a few months. The list of the killed and missing

LIST OF THE VICTIMS .

JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, base ball player, HENRY W. MECKLENBERG, merchant EDWARD HOFFMAN, conductor, 121 East

MRS. JOHN A. SAURNHEIMER, 76 Pro fessor street.

MISS BESSIE DAVIS, school teacher in Sackett school, lived at 107 Noyes street.
HARRY W. FOSTER, clerk for Root &
McBride company, 51 Mentor avenue.
MRS. MINNIE C. BROWN, 10 Thurman

Street.
CURT LEPHNE, 66 Jennings avenue MRS. A. W. HOFFMAN, 30 years old, 1308 HARVEY HOFFMAN, 7 years old 1509 MRS. MARTHA PALMER, 165 Kenilworth

MARIE MITCHEN, 21 years old, domestic Bell avenue.
AUGUSTA SARINSKI, 207 Central avenue.
GHRTIE HOFFMAN, 434 years old, 1508 Pearl street, LOUIS F. HULETZ, mail carrier, 38

Missing: MISS MARCHTA SAURNHEIMER, 154 Merchant's nt's avenue. - LOONEY, 9 years old, 37 1/2 Clinton

C. PAGE, residence unknown. MATTHEW CALLAHAN, Hamilton street The following is a description of the accident as related by Bridge Captain Charles Brenner: "I was on duty at the time. It was about 7:20 o'clock when a boat coming up the river whistled for the drawbridge. then gave the signals to Engineer Patterson and the gate guards. I shut both gates at the

north approach myself, ran up the red light on the pole and hung the red lanterns on the gates. These red lights, as is well known signify danger—that the draw is open. Ther I gave the engineer the signal to draw the wedge and also gave the signal of one Bell which was the order to swing the bridge The bridge had swung clear around and th boat had approached almost under it when I was dumbfounded to see a large combination street car, with at least twenty passengers inside, slowly but surely approaching, and only about forty feet away. I cried out with all my might: 'Stop, stop, for God's sake, stop that car.

WAS TRYING TO STOP. 'The motorman was endeavoring to stop the car, but it seemed that his efforts were of no avail, for the car came steadily on and crashed into the iron gates, which gave way, and in a second the car had gone over the Just as the car struck the gates the frightened motorman lumped and fell on idge. As soon as the car went over leaned over the bridge and cried to the men on the tug and vessel passing through under the bridge to notify the police and ambulances wful accident when they, the river. I saw the awful

daughter was in the car.

Sorgier related his experience as follows: "On hearing the draw on the viaduct I noticed the conductor leave the car and pull a chain, which, I supposed, operated a safety device in the track. The conductor waved his hand and the car moved slowly "In a cigarette there is less nicotine than the conductor waved his hand and the car moved slowly "In a cigarette there is less nicotine than the conductor waved his hand and the car moved slowly "In a cigarette there is less nicotine than the conductor waved his hand and the car moved slowly "In a cigarette there is less nicotine than the conductor has been accompanied by the conductor ha his hand and the car moved slowly i. I first heard a cry: 'Stop, stop.' jumped over the platform railing, not know-ing how or where I would land. I picked In both cases the smoke is filtered; were three other men on the platform be-sides myself. One wore glasses, and an-other, the one who yelled 'Jump,' had on a mackintosh. It came through my mind that

was an awful crash when the car struck." wreck says he has found no more bodies, and he is inclined to believe that not The nicotine is souked out of it and absorbed more than one more body can still be in the

MOTORMAN TELLS HIS STORY. August Rogers, the motorman, is still de-He talked about the accident today. 'It was my second trip," he began. "Just

after leaving the market house I looked into car, and from what I can remember there were about twenty of twenty-five pas sengers. They were mostly women and children, I think. When my motor reached the switch at the approach of the draw i I shut off my current and applied the brake. The car came to a full stor and the conductor ran ahead and threw the switch. He motioned me ahead with a wave of his arm. I put my lever at the first notch, and, as I passed the conductor, who always stands at the switch lever until the car has passed, was running at the rate of possibly four miles an hour. I looked back as I always do, and saw him get on the

"Looking ahead I thought I saw the gates at the draw closed over the track, but as my lights were burning and I had current, the thought occurred to me that eyes must have been at fault. just in the act of giving and pos-gave the lever a slight push forward, when I was startled by the gates just in front of me and I heard some one yell: 'Jamp.' I don't know whether I reversed the current or not, for I realized the and leaped from the vestibule. As I leaped, I thought I would plunge headlong down and river, but as the car struck the gate I fell on it and caught the iron fram and saved myself. The car went down with an awful crash, but I never heard a murmur or anything that resembled a scream.

Here Rogers buried his face in his hands and cried: "My God, it's an awful thing." His wife, who stood by his side, consoled by saying: "Certainly, it was no faul

"No." he replied, "but think of it. Oh.
my God, just think of it." Rogers then
buried his head deeper in his hands and ben to sob, moaning; "My God! My God! is too bad, too bad."

WORKED GETTING OUT THE DEAD. When he recovered himself somewhat Rogers continued: "When I was freed from the iron gate I scarcely knew what to do. I was dazed. I finally concluded to run back to the market house and tell the police. I did this, and ran back to the scene of the accident. I hurried down the embankment and began to pull bodies out from the wreck. I worked there fully an hour, maybe an hour and a half; then I grew sick and went home." "When you first saw the gates of the draw were your lights burning and did you have

"I did have current and my lights were burning. That is the reason why I thought of no danger. When the draw is open the fights usually go out, but it was not the case at the time of the accident, as I swear. As I told you, I was surprised when I saw the gates and knew I had both lights and current, which has never been the case hefore

when the gates have, been closed, as the swinging of the bridge cuts off the current,

that of Miss Mary Mitchen, a German domestic, employed at a house on Bell avenue. Be was 21 years old. Another body identified was that of Mrs. Marths Palman of Mrs. Martha Palmer, a ported among the list of identified bodies list of keniworth avenue. Mrs. last night. Miss Saurheimer went to market last evening with her sister-in-law, Mrs John Saurheimer, and the two were returning home together on the car that went into the river. Mrs. Saurheimer's body has been recovered. The friends and rel-atives of Miss Saurheimer have walked up and down the dock under the bridge all day wringing their hands and crying. The girl's father became so desperate that it was found necessary to take he to prevent his jumping in the river.

CORONER TO INVESTIGATE. Augusta Sarinski, although employed a was a young woman of refine nent and education. She was the daughter a German military officer, and had been in this country about a year. She came to America to see the country and determined pay her own way. She sought employ-nt as a domestic here and won the love and estrem of her employers. Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwab of 207 Central svenue. When the met death Miss Sarinski was on her was to the south side to visit an uncle wh

The coroner will begin an investigation of the accident tomorrow. The people on the south side, where most of the victims lived, suffered the greate t shock. This mornservices at Pilgrim Congregationa ch, the largest in this section of the city. were abandoned and the sermon and remarks the pastor were devoted to the calamity, the afternoon a largely attended meeting of citizens was held at the same church, at which resolutions were adopted express-ing sympathy with the families of the vicims, and calling upon the city council to take immediate steps to guard against ac-sidents on all the city bridges.

Tonight Rogers, the motorman, who has een held as a witness, was charged with manslaughter. This action was taken by Chief of Police Hoehn, after he had investigated the accident. After the charge had been placed against him, no one was per-mitted to see Rogers. Late tonight the coroper announced he would not begin the inquest until the bodies now supposed to be in the river are recovered.

TALKED LIKE ONE WHO KNEW Slim Built Young Man Lectures on Cigarette Smoking,

Several traveling men seated in the lobby Several traveling men scated in the lobby 50,000 came from Australia. The American of the Millard were discussing the effect of proportion has not been maintained during using tobacco, the occasion for the discourse being offered by a slim-built young man entering the room smoking a paper cigar.

"Well, I always smoke them and never cigar. A cigar is too strong for me," re-

marked the slim young man with a degree of calmness that brought a blush to the florid face of the representative of the plate glass trust. "You see it is this way. You fellows who have never used this type of a perfect pleasure,' as one who should e nameless called it, do not know its effects I travel for the tobacco company and have smoked digarettes for a great many years. "Don't you ever want to quit? Why don't

"I don't take the cure because I don't want to and don't have to. Do you want to know something about tobacco using?"

"Well, yes," said the florid man.
"It is a bad habit, but it is not bad for went up the river. I saw the motorman about ten minutes after the accident, but he disappeared shortly after Weightman, manufacturing chemists of Philward. No blame can be attached to those in adelphia," said the s. b. y. m. "In regard charge of the bridge. The accident is entirely the fault of the crew of the motor car." is but one way to extract it, and that is
On the rear platform of the car before it
made the terrible plunge were C. A. Ferguprinciple that one extracts the flavor and son of Parma, O., John Sorgier of 7346 Wood-land avenue, Hank Peters of Dover, G. Q. burn tes the smoke does not contain theine and avenue, Hank Peters of Dover, G. G. burn tea the smoke does not contain theme Ross of 38 Quincy street, Andy Bald of 80 or caffeine. When tobacco is burned in a Peton street, Jake Heller of Swan street. Cigar the products are not smoke and nico-All jumped and were saved. Heller says the car was going slow and that he heard then the combustion of tobacco are principally pyridine and some one cry out: "Stop the car, stop the carbonic acid gas. In a cigar, and also in car." He also says there was a woman on the platform, and that she jumped safely away, but immediately cried out that her when carbonic acid gas. In a cigar, and also in a cigarette, there is another product, however, which is like that given off by a hard coal stove and known as carbon monoxide. When carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid gas, is inhaled it is immediately exhaled; but when

waved his hand and the car moved slowly forward. I first heard a cry: 'Stop, stop.' in a cigar, even for the weight of the to-bacco, for in making cigarettes the mildest steps than myself yelled 'Jump.' I felt the rear steps than my part of the car begin to raise up and blindly the strongest may be used. In Turkey they jumped over the platform railing, not know-smoke either the chibouk or the cigarette myself up about six feet from the edge of first it is washed free from soot by being the open draw, and picked my hat from drawn through water, and with the cigarette among several others lying about. There they draw it throught cotton scaked in lemon were three other men on the platform be- juice. The cotton is put into the cigarette

eigarette.
"The introduction of soot is far worse for the car was going down, as I saw the iron one's longs than any nicotine is, and hence gate the minute I jumped. I was leaned the cough that clgarette smokers have is gate the minute I jumped. I was leaned against the door jamb, but turned my head when some one on the viaduct cried 'Stop.'

I knew no one in the car at the time. There smeking gives people consumption is about as an awful crash when the car struck." as sensible as that it gives them typhoid At 3 o'clock a diver who has been at work fever. But if you want to get the effect of nicotine the easiest way is to chew tobacco. by the mouth and throat and a certain amount is swallowed. That is the only way however, to get the full effect of nicotine. The effect thus of smoking is gotten from tained at the central station, though he is pyridine, and as for cigarettes, one can get now held only as a witness before the coroner much the same effect by inhaling coal gas. That is the cause of the pallor of the cigarette fiend.

"But nevertheless I will use the cigarette because I like it," and he touched the flame to one of the little rolls and waiked away with an air of golden camplacency. WILL TRY TO GET TOGETHER

State Federation Willing to Meet Cen tral Labor Union Half Way.

At a meeting of the executive board o the Nebraska State Federation of Labor it was decided to hold the next convention at Fremont on January 11, next. It is expected that all organized labor will send delegations. The selection of a location was a close fight between Plattsmouth and but it was decided to award the plum to Fremont.

The secretary, H. S. Thomas, has promised to take a full delegation from the bootblacks union to the Central Labor union. A committee consisting of George H. Daggett of Lincoln, E. R. Overrall and H. S. Thomas of this city was appointed to wait upon the Central Labor union at the meeting Wednesday evening. November 27, and endeavor to settle the differences between the Central Labor union and the Knight

Morgan to Be Arraigned. George Morgan, the alleged murderer of little Ida Gaskill, was brought back from Lincoln, where he has been confined since the day after the crime, to this city yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Drexel. The affair was done so quietly that but few people in this city knew last night that Morgan was in Omaha. He will be given a preliminary hearing before Judge Berka the first thing this morning and will be taken back to Lincoln for safe keeping immediately afterward. It is expected that he will walve examination. Lincoln, where he has been confined since will walve examinatio

Drew a Revolver on Mrs. Ginger King While "Ginger" King and his wife were itting at a table eating a late supper last siting at a lable catting a late supper last right in the Midway restaurant. Twelfth street and Capitol avenue, a quarrel arose between the woman and like Spencer, who was playing pool. Vigorous speeches were made by both parties and like brought matters to a point by drawing a revolver. He was prevented from discharging it and was soon afterward arrested. All are colored. Spencer has figured prominently in several police court cases.

Grace Owns Up to It Grace Miner, the young colored girl who was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of having robbed Peter Murphy of \$20 and a

TWO MILLS PER POUND FOR DRESSED MEAT Australia and Argentina Cutting in

American Cheese and Butter in

Disfavor Across the Water.

inspection was reduced to 1.1 cents per material. animal. In 1893 inspection cost 4% cents per YEAR'S WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS animal, and in 1894 it cost 1% cents. Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 675,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds

tion was less than 5 cents, or for luction over previous years. Losses of cattle in transit to Europe were to northern states. The secretary urges their importation free of duty as advantageous to

foreign countries. Of 341,000 tons received at the London central meat market in 1894 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 1895. In the imports of live cattle to Great eing offered by a slim-built young man en-ering the room smoking a paper cigar.

"I never smoked one of those things, and "I never smoked one of those things, and eight months of the year the ship-eight months of the year the shipments amounted to over 25,000 head. Although the meat of the South American cattle is not as salable as the American the business is profitable and likely to in crease. American cattle, though slaughtered after landing, sell at prices equal to the average paid for British carcasses

The export of American horses to Great Britain has increased steadily, having more than doubled since 1893, amounting in the first eight months of 1895 to 22,755 head, valued at nearly \$3,000,000. American geldings averaged this year in the English market \$155. A rigid inspection of horses for export will be undertaken.

foreign trade in dairy products is carefully reviewed. In cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a seriou failing off. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Gheat Britain imported in eight months \$46,000,000 worth

BAD REPUTATION DISASTROUS. Referring to our standing in the foreign dairy market, the secretary warns shippers of the consequences of their methods, adding 'We have here a graphic Ulustration of the garding the tastes of consumers and of acquiring a bad reputation.

The secretary says the crop reporting work is the subject of constant criticism. As at present organized it can hardly fail to be otherwise, though more satisfactory at present than at any previous time. The secre-tary thinks the duty of reporting the acreage of staple crops in each state on June 1 each year might be imposed upon the author ities of the agricultural cofleges and stations in consideration of the annual appropriations they receive from the national treasury Such acreage being given, and the characte of the soil known, with the climatic condi tions published daily by the weather bu-reau, approximations as to the yield of each crop could probably be compiled with more

Of the savings in the department he says he total amount remaining unexpended out of he appropriations for the years 1893, 1894 895, aggregates \$1,300,000 available for re turn into the treasury. He commends the extension of the civil service, which now in-cludes all the chiefs of division in the department. He regards an extension of the law to include all non-political officers as essential to efficient service; recommends radical reorganization in the matter of salaries to onform government service to that of reputable commercial establishments throughout the country, and condemns the spolls system as one by which favoritism, injustice and de pendence upon political influence he service with mediocrity, indolence and inefficiency.

The report closes with a discussion of the mestion of the future of farms and farming in the United States. The average value of farms by the census of 1890 was \$2,990. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of \$4,000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms have fed the farmers and their families and 14,000,000 urban residents, be sides supplying \$500,000,000 worth of products to foreign consumers. In the presence these facts, the secretary asks: "How en any one dare to assert that farming is gen erally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it. The mortgages on farm values does not exceed 16 per cent-less incumbrance on capital invested than in any other line of industry. He forea steady increase value of farm lands as the population of the country increases.

NAVAL MILITIA IS GROWING.

New Jersey and Georgia Have Or ganized During the Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Assistant Secctary McAdoo has transmitted to Secretary Herbert the report of Lieutenant Niblack upon the operations of the naval militia during the past year. In endorsing the report, Mr. McAdoo says the organizations are growing rapidly in favor, and the interest of the public in them is steadily increasing. This organization, founded on patriotic zeal, is entitled to every encouragement at the hands of the government. Speaking of the results of his own inspection of the various battalions last summer, he says that above al! things they need national encouragement and sufficient boats to perfect themselves in Lieutenant Niblack's report shows that New Jersey and Georgia were the only new states to make returns and share in the allotments of funds during the year. During alictments of funds during the year. During without being able to arrest itself, crashed the present system of alictments an undue through the bumpers at the end of the track. of money goes to the older organiza-which Lieutenant Niblack suggests after traveling about forty-five feet tumbled tions. might be corrected by dividing only one-half of the total appropriation among the militia pro rata, and then using the re-mining half to aid the new organizations. maining half to aid the new organizations, train was prevented from going over. It was and those who have not received the loan of to this circumstance that the 123 passengers

ment vessels, says that such short cruises killing of a merchant in the street below by are of no real benefit to the militia. Bethe fall of a block of atone detached from cause of the hot and deblitating weather the wall by the shock. The cause of the the southern summers, he suggests that

enthusiasm, of the older organization, due largely to indertainty as to the real purposes and aims of the naval militia, as is indicated by the number of resignations. Unless it is desired that the movement should drift in "I cannot secount for it, but I swear that it was so; it was so, I have never had an accident of any kind until this one, and I Per Animal.

Has Been Reduced to a Trifle Over One Cent ble ultimate failure, a vigorous state initiative about by at once taken. The state laws should be made uniform and the Navy de-partment should be empowered to bring three or four organizations together in camp. with a co-refereding squadron of ships, which with a co-specialing squarron of ships, which would result in increased efficiency and give definiteness of purpose. The appropriation for the naval militia should be increased from \$25,000 to \$55,000 annually.

on the Beef Trade with England-As boat work is of the utmost importance the battaliens should be provided with good mighty dollar and gives a taste of the navy cutters, with all equipments necessary and to ensure uniformity in methods signaling outfits should be provided. The outfits of the secretary of agriculture begins with a review of the work of the bureau of animal inview of the work of the bureau of animal in-dustry. The total number of animals in-Steps should be taken to organize a naval spected at the slaughter houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than 5,500,000 over the previous year.

During the year aute-moster inspection was During the year ante-mortem inspection was ing men generally, can make up the peralso made of 5,000,000 animals. The cost of sonnel and yachts and merchant steamers the

VEAR'S WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS

Over Five Thousand People Rescued from Stranded and Wrecked Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Kimball, superintendent of the life saving service. in his annual report, states that at the class. of pork was inspected miscroscopically and his annual report, states that at the close exported, as against 35,000,000 in 1894 and of the last fiscal year the establishment and every one, while bathing in that balmy 23,000,000 pounds in 1893. Of the amount embraced 251 stations-184 being on the exported last year, nearly 23,000,000 pounds Atlantic, fifty-three on the lakes, thirteen went to Germany, and over 9,000,000 pounds on the Pacific and one at the falls of the to France. This inspection involved the placing of over 1,900,000 specimens under the microscope. The cost of each examinafield of operations of the service during the pound of meat 2 mills, a considerable re- year was 483. There were on board these versels 5,402 persons, of whom 5,382 were saved and twenty lost. Eight hundred and Losses of cattle in transit to Europe were greater than in 1894, being respectively for 1885 and 1894, 0.62 and 0.37 per cent. Over 30,000 cars were inspected for Texas fever at quarantine pens during the quarantine season, nearly 9,000 carloads of cattle being inspected also in transit, and over 28,000 cars were cleaned and disinfected. Besides over 156,000 cattle from the non-infected districts of Texas were inspected for shipment to northern states. The secretary prizes their the year 192 casualties to small craft, or board of which there were 421 persons, 415 of whom were saved and six lost. Besides feeders having a surplus of feed and to the consumers, who outnumber the producers.

COMPETITORS GROWING UP.

Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in The crews saved and assisted during the year 379 vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$4,561,665, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 181 other vessels in distress, beedes warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 249

The investigation made into the details of every shipwreck involving the loss of life and into the conduct of the life saving crews at these wrecks show that the unfortunate people who perished were beyond any possible aid from the service, and that no lives were lost through the lack of prompt and faithful efforts on the part of the life savers.

The number of disasters within the scope of the service, exceeded that of any previous year by seventy-nine. This excess it is year by seventy-nine. This excess, it is said, is due to the extension of the service by the establishment of new stations, but principally to the conditions of weather that prevailed during the year. The record of the year shows a smaller proportion of loss in both life and property than in any previous year since the general extension of the service, except as regards life, the year 1888, and

as regards property, the year 1884.

The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$1,345,324.40. The following is a general summary of the statistics of the service from the introduction of the present system, in 1877, to the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895; Number of disasters, 8,302; value of vessels, \$92,956,220; value of cargoes, \$40,685,754; value of proprty involved, \$133.641.974; value of property saved, \$102,342,047; value of property lost, \$31,259,927; number of persons involved, 67,-258; number of lives lost, 750; number of persons succored, 12,013.

DEFENDED, THE SALE OF BEER. Immigrants Not Satisfied with Popand Ginger Ale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- C General Stumpf of the immigrant bureau sent a letter to Mr. A. N. Hanna, secretary of the Christian Endeavor union of Bellaire, Md., in which he replies to the resolution recently adopted by the union, protesting against the continuance of the six saloons in operation on Ellis island,"and stating that the efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance union to help immigrants landing there have been antagonized and frustrated by these valoons. In his letter, Mr. Stumpf says that there no water on Ellis island, except cistern water which becomes brackish; that the "soft" drinks for sale, such as ginger ale, soda, etc. were distasteful to immigrants, as most o them were accustomed to the use of bea and light wines as part of their daily nourisl ment and that it was thought that the grant ing of the privilege of selling beer, if prop erly guarded, would result beneficially protect the immigrants from the imposition of deleterious drugs. This privilege under strict regulations was granted July 7, 1895. In conclusion Mr. Stumpf says there are no saloens on Ellis island; that no spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold, and beer only under strict regulations. He invied mem-bors of the union to visit Ellis island and make an investigation, and if any abuse of the privilege of selling beer is found, or i It be shown that it is prejudicial to the cause of temperance, it will be revoked.

Laurada's Owners' Retain Counsel. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Ex-United States Senator Eppa Huntoen, and Mr. C. E. Creecy have been retained by the owners of the steamship Laurada, as their attorneys in Washington. The Laurada was seized on Saturday last by the collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., on complaint by the Spanish minister to Secretary Carlisle, that she had violated the neutrality laws in carry ing General Cespedes with a arms and ammunition to Cuba.

Portuguese Minister Seriously III. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Senor Thedim, the new Portuguese minister to the United States, was sudden'y seized with a hemorrhage tonight. He rallied somewhat, however, and is not in immediate danger. The minister's wife only a day or two ago received news of the death of her father in Rome, which naturally tended to increase her concern over her husband's attack.

Centennial Presbyterinuism. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The centennial of the beginning of Presbyterianism in Washington was commemorated this morning at he First Presbyterian church, the discourse being delivered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, who has been paster of the church for forty three years. The centennial will be continued Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday even-

REMARKABLE WRECK.

accident occurred

The Disaster Which Befell a Rail-

three weeks ago in Paris, by which an engine

accident—quite the most singular in French railway annals—is attributed to a defect in

A remarkable

The foot ball teams of Ainsworth, Norden and Long Pine are anxious to meet one of and tender were precipitated from an elethe Omaha teams, and arrangements are vated platform; at the Montparnasse staeing made to send the Omaha Rangers to tion. The train mouled into the train shed at Norfolk to meet them there. The Norfolk folks are making a bid for the game and if they can raise sufficient money to meet the expenses of the visiting teams a game will a rate of about thirty-five miles an hour take place there on Thanksgiving day PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Dispatch to-morrow will say: Robert Lindsay, ex-secretary of the National League of Republican clubs, has received a letter from J. S. Clark-son in which he instructs Mr. Lindsay to engage a number of rooms at leading Pitts-burg hostelries for the national convention week. The letter does not provide for any alternative if the convention shall not be held in Pittsburg, but positively engages the rooms. a boat and arms.

He shows that the supply of boats for engineer and fireman they were saved by military purposes is now exhausted, and being thrown from the engine at the first touching the experience of the California shock, and the only fatality, strange to say, militia on their last cruises aboard governthat resulted from the whole affair, was the

> How Insects Multiply. The power of reproduction in insects is one of the most wonderful parts of their economy. On beheading a slug a new head, with all its complex appurtenances, will grow again; so will the claws of the lobster. The end of a worm split produces two perfect heads, and if cut into three pieces the middle produces a perfect head and tail.

Yesterday was just such a day as the man, or woman, for that matter, who had Reminiscences of Hard Skirmishing, Finananything of the sense of beauty and of recial and Political. ligion in his soul would have considered

HIS ESTIMATE OF FAMOUS STATESMEN

most appropriate for the second coming of the

Messiah. There was joy in the bright, cheer-

ing, sunshiny atmosphere, the kind of holy

woman of this degenerate age from the level

where they daily grub for the eternal al-

beatific condition the Creator intended man

uch an atmosphere the confirmed sourba

and cynic will sing happy hallelujahs.

And the Messiah did come.

conday.

aroused awe.

it was.

to Omaha

Evans, right wing.

wing.

went to bed last night they thought

A bright star hanging in the heavens a

between the south horizon and the meridian

hundreds. It was bound to create curiosity,

because a shining star in daytime is not an

everyday matter. It really did move. It

"Lo. ye unbelievers, what do you say to that?" cried those who believed in Schlatter

And it had its effect. The Denver story

and the efficacy of the handkerchiefs blessed

was remembered and was passed from mouth

went to bed believing the same thing. And if the newspapers this morning had announced that Schlatter was in the city

yesterday Schlatter would have been halled as the Meselah by Omaha, and he would

have had hundreds and thousands of fol-

lowers in this city.

But, alss, the Messiah was not here. Even

after all, and it had a right to be just where

There is a planet called Venus. It can b

seen almost any time at night if it is not cloudy. Just now it is in the southwestern portion of the heavens, exactly where the

nothing else. It carried no divine message beyond that which every heavenly body car-

That is what the astronomers of Creighton

not have been much surprised if one had been seen, but they pointed out where Venus

seen, but they pointed out where Venus ought to have been yesterday morning and

it was exactly at the place where the star

One wise professor said that he had once

seen Venus in the daytime. It was a bright shining body, and he had seen it on a cold, clear day. He did not think that yesterday

This is why the Messiah did not com-

HAYDENS WIN FROM THE SOLDIERS

one Goal to Nothing the Score of

Lively Foot Ball Match.

There was a very interesting association

oot ball match out at Fort Omaha vesterday

following order and played thirty-minute

Haydens-R. McCormack, goal; Luce and

Wilkins, full backs; Robb, Trusell and O'Con-

nor, half backs: Thiesson and M. McCermack

His display as goal keeper was the finest yet seen in the city. At the end of the first half

the teams changed ends, with no points

Haydens' forwards got down to a little bet

place and was of little assistance to Thiesson

without any partner. Near the close of the

game Haydens made three splendid attacks on the soldiers' stronghold. Robb forced the

ball on to Jessop, who, too, ran it down and

centered and Evans made short work of it by kicking it through. A few minutes later,

during a scrimmage near the fort goal. North

cleared, and McCormack, who was lying in wait, sent in a beautiful straight shot which

just passed over the cross bar. This game was a great improvement on all former games the soldiers have played, owing to

their paying more attention to the ball, but

unfortunately they had to succumb to a de-feat of 1 goal to 0. Lieutenants John Mc-Arthur and McNeil officiated as umpires.

who made many bright attempts to travel lown the left, only to run against Smith

scored on either side. In the second

was clear enough for Venus to show he self, but still he said that maybe she did.

college say, and they ought to know, did not see the star, but said they

star was nothing but an ordinary

for when he set Adam in the garden.

soul of the average worksday man and Garfield's "Infirmity of Purpose"-Arthur "Inequal to His Great Office" -How He Came to Be Beaten for the Nomination in 1888,

The second volume of John Sherman's 'Recollections of Forty Years in the House, age and city imagines it will be. There is one thing certain, however. It will occur Senate and Cabinet (The Werner company) has made its appearance here. It dwells that is, according to the opinion of the average man, on a bright, sunshiny day and amidst unbounded joy. Even the atoms of air dancing about in the cheering rays will especially on his duties as secretary of the treasury in Hayes's cabinet. He gives for the first time his side of the controversy animated bodies of materialized joy, and in which led up to the removal of Chester A. Arthur as collector and Alonzo B. Cornell as That was an atmosphere something like that on tap yesterday. People who walked to surveyor of the port of New York by Hayes. The Mansfield statesman refers to the various republican national conventions in which his name was mentioned as a candidate, has many things to say of republican statesmen in Ohio, and, generally speaking, is appar ently quite candid. It is a peculiarly interesting feature that there does not appear to be a republican in

peaceful and souluplifting air, would not have been surprised to see the second Mes-New York state today, unless it is Mr. Platt, who can speak for Conkling, and of the first evidences of unfriendliness to Conkling on That is, some of the people of this city elieved that he did come, and when they the part of Hayes and Sherman. It has never been clearly set forth by Conkling's went to bed last hight they thought of him being sheltered under some poor roof as the Holy One of old frequently had been. He was Father Schlatter, of course, Father Schlatter of Denver. They had felt all along friends just why, immediately after Hayes took his seat, he and Sherman began theil bitter warfare on Conkling. Conk ling was then the only republican senate that despite the sneerings of friends that Father Schlatter was the Messiah and the phenomenon of yesterday convinced them from the state. His term expired in 1879 and he was re-elected. His colleague from expired in 1879, and he was re-elected. His colleague from the state was Francis Kernan, a democrat, whose term expired in 1881, and who was succeeded by Mr. Platt. In this volume, and dating from the time of Hayes, are clearly de-pleted what republicans of New York state have called the Ohio methods of political deal-ings. It is also very apparent that from the day that Hayes are a lobe Sherman the A story came from Denver that during the stay of Schiatter in that city a star hung day and night above his head. It was a symbol as of old. A star guided the wise men to the manger at Bethlehem wherein Christ was born, and a star was guiding the wise men day that Hayes gave John Sherman the mos important portfolio in the cabinet, the seeds were sown of the discord which subsequently involved the republicans in that terrible fight between the half-breeds and stalwarts, and of the present generation to the second. When Schlatter disappeared the star disappeared and it was foretold that where that star ap-peared there Schlatter would be. which is disce-ned to this day in many sec-tions of the state. Many a New York republican politician will read with more than All yesterday forenoon a star shone brightly in the heavens, just above the half way line casual interest John Sherman's book, and not the least of those republicans will be those who have the kindest recollections of Roscoe Conkling and of Chester A. Arthur. and somewhat to the west. There is no doubt that it was there, for it was seen by

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN 1889.

Senator Sherman speaks of the reublican presidential nomination Grant had returned from around the world. He trip no open declaration of his candidacy, but it was understood that he was very willing to accept the office of president again. His friends openly avowed their intention to port him, and "answered the popular object mouth, "There may be something in it," said tion against the third term by the fact that a term had intervened since he last held the office." Mr. Blaine was also an avowed There may be something in it, said the skeptic to himself. "It is an age of wonders. It is strange that a star should be shining in the heavens in the daytime."

And he went to bed half expecting to find the newspapers in the morning heralding the arrival of Schlatter. Hundreds of others candidate, and Sherman's name was mentioned also, and it was generally supposed that one of the three would be the nominee of the republican convention. Sherman says that he was compelled to hire an office in Washington and there two of his personal friends ran his campaign bureau for the nomination. He says that he did this so that his duties as secretary of the treasury might not interfere with the work of his candidacy. He declares that he was at once charged with all sorts of misdemeanors of which he was not guilty, for instance, that Schlatter was not here. And a great awkward, practical, unromantic Science explains the phenomenon and it was no phenomenon. The he was a Roman Catholic, and that he used the patronage of his office to aid his canvass for the nomination. His book testifies that he must have written yards of ex-planatory letters at that time. He went on to Ohio and had a consultation there with his friends. He had an interview with General Garfield, and he says that Garfield expressed an earnest desire to secure his nomi-nation, and wanted to be a delegate at large, star was yesterday. If the star was there, and hundreds say it was, it was Venus and so that he might aid Sherman effectively. Garfield had just been chosen, with little or no opposition. United States senator to fill the place of Allen G. Thurman, erm expired March 4, 1881. Sherman talked to Governor Charles Foster also, and as a re sult William Dennison, James A. Garfield, Charles Foster, and Warner M. Bateman were made delegates at large. Sherman says that the sentiment in his favor was daily increasing. He was nominated in the convention by Garfield, but the Ohio delegation was split, nine of the delegates voting for

Blaine, thirty-four for Sherman, and one for Edmunds. Sherman speaks of the resulting nomination of Garfield in this fashion:
"It is probable that if I had received the united vote of the Ohio delegation I would have been nominated, as my relations with both General Grant and Mr. Blaine were of a friendly character, but it is hardly worth while to comment on what might have been The course of the Ohio delegation was the subject of severe comment, and perhaps unfounded suspicion of perfidy on the par of some of the delegates

Sherman suspected Foster for some time but Foster protested that he had been square, afternoon between Haydens and the Second and Sherman replied to him, saying that h nfantry teams. The men lined up in the believed him. In this letter Sherman says "The nominaton of Garfield is entirely satisfactory to me. The only shade that rests on this feeling is the fact that Garfield went there by my selection to represent me and comes from the convention with the that I sought."

left wing; Gray, center forward; Jessop and OPINION OF GARFIELD Sherman went off on a short trip for rec-reation, and while in New York he received Second Infantry-Fogarty, goal; Roach and half backs; Brogan and Kearney, right wing;

North, full backs; Smith, Budlitz and Buck, two letters from Garfield, both relating to th progress of the canvass, and asking She man's opinion of his letter of acceptance Cavanagh, center; Russell and Heiss, left Garfield had been nominated on June 2 John Sherman sent Garfield his first letter on July 19. In this letter Sherman says: The soldiers put up a good game of ball during the first half and had things mostly "I hear different stories about Conkling but believe that in due time he will do wha their own way. Their defense, as on all other occasions, was very good, and their efforts in attacking their opponents' goal dehe can, though his influence is greatly over-rated. A too active support by him would excite the prejudices of hosts of people here served fruitful results. Russell and Heiss are biginning to get acquainted with each other's play and they are developing into a fine (New York) who are determined not to fol-low where he leads."

Sherman insisted that the nomination of wing. Buck at half back for the soldiers played a good, steady game, and Fogarty cleared his goal in a very successful manner.

Arthur was a whim of Conkling's. Sherman was elected to succeed Thurman in the United States senate, and just about that time he recrived a letter from a Mr. Hudson of Detroit, which expressed a fear that General Garfield was in serious danger of assassination. man immediately sent the letter to Garfield, and received from him the following answer, ter team work, and commenced to press their opponents, being better supported by their halves. McCormack did not keep his very significant in view of the tragedy tha

afterward occurred:
"I do not think there is any serious danger in the direction to which he refers, though I am receiving what I suppose to be the usual number of threatening letters on that sub ject. Assausination can no more be guarded against than death by lightning; and it is not best to worry about either.

Sherman goes on to say: "I knew Garfield well. From his early advent in 1861 in the legislature of Onio, when I was a candidate for the senate, to the day of his death I every opportunity to stidy was a large, well dev-loped, handsom with a pleasing address and a natural gift fo with a pleasing address and a natural solution oratory. Many of his speeches were models of eloquence. These qualities naturally made him popular. But his will power was not equal to his personal magnetism. He easily changed his mind, and honestly vecred from the input to another. one impulse to another. * When proposed to him to be a delegate at large the Chicago convention, he no doubt meant i good faith to support my nomination. Whe esced in it, and perhaps contributed after his election he was chiefly guided by his NO LOVE FOR ARTHUR.

Sherman has very little to say of impor tance concerning the Arthur administration Sherman, in this administration, was conpelled to meet Arthur as vice president the schate, and subsequently as the senate, and subsequently as president. This was the man this he and Hayes had turned out of the New York custom house only a few years before. Sherman's estimate of Arthur is that he was a gentlematof pleasing manners, unequal to his great office. He had never been distinguished in political life continues. political life, continues Sherman. The out-office he had held of any importance was the of collector of the port of New York. which he was removed for good causes, a ready stated." Sherman adds that in h estimation Arthur was nominated as vipresident because of the whim of Rose Conkling to strike at Hayes. Arthur want self was not a caudidate in 1884, and that he

AND THE STAR SHONE IN THE WEST. SHERMAN'S SECOND VOLUME was a strong Blaine man all the through. But it is well known that he was again a candidate in 1888, and, further the control of the through the control of the was again a candidate in 1888, and, furthermore, that the Ohio society here in New York city had for one of its reasons forexistence the effort to boom Sherman. He tells of a dinner of the society at that time, when "Colonel W. L. Strong called for three cheers in my honor, which were given." Sherman, after that speech, went the rounds. He went through the south and the west on the went through the south and the west on the grand tour for delegates. He naively speaks of this period as a "period of political speech-making." Finally he was endorsed for presmaking." Finally he was endersed for pres-ident by the Ohio state convention. He said that he wanted the delegation to be solid for him; that he did not want a repetition of that affair in 1880. So an tronclad resolution was adopted by the state convention declaring that they would stand by Sherman to the last. He opened another campaign headquarters in Washington. He speaks of a sig-nificant dinner at the Monongahela house in Pittsburg April 28, 1888, at which Senator Harrison and Colonel Fred Grant were guests. Sherman says the lobby of the hotel looked as if a political convention was in ses-Sherman must have been fully aware by this time that Harrison was then on his rounds looking for delegates.

Sherman came to New York and says that he met ex-Senator Platt, Senators Hiscock and Quay, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and many others. He was convinced that Blaine was not a candidate. General D. H. Hastings, now governor of Pennsylvania, nominated Sherman in the convention, and he was seconded by Governor Foraker. Sherman says that he was confident that he was to be nominated. He adds:

"On Monday, the 25th of June, I did not sticipate a change from the first ballot anticipate a change from the first ballot from the last one on Saturday. I did expect from my dispatches that the nomination would be made that day in my favor, but as the result proved, an arrangement had been made on Sunday that practically se-cured the nomination of General Harrison.

BLAMES GENERAL ALGER. "From the best information I could gather from many persons with whom I conversed have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that I was defeated for the nomination by

"I believed then, as I believe now, that one of the delegates from the state of New York practically controlled the whole delegation and that a corrupt bargain was made on Sunday which transferred the great body of the vote of New York to General Harrison and thus led to his nomination. It is to the credit of General Harrison to say that if the eputed bargain was made, it was made without his consent at the time, nor did he carry

into execution.
"I believe, and had, as I thought, conclusive proof, that the friends of General Alger substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the southern who had been instructed by their conventions

to vote for me." Sherman says that he has no reason to believe that General Harrison resorted in the slightest degree to any improper or corrupt ombination to secure his nomination. And he adds that the only feeling of resentment that he himself entertained was "in regard to the action of the friends of General Alger in tempting with money poor negroes to vio-late the instructions of their constituents." Coming along to the spring and summer of 1892, Sherman made up his mind that a good deal of opposition to General Harrison had deal of opposition to General marrison been developed, mainly, as Sherman says,

with him "From later developments," continues Sherman, "I became satisfied that Harrison could not be elected; that Platt and a powerful New York influence would defeat him if nominated."

from Harrison's cold and abrupt manners in his intercourse with those who had business

Hazelton Hurt.

Martin S. Hazelton, a painter residing at 407 North Nineteenth street, fell off the sidewalk at Sixteenth and Davenport streets last night at 9:30 o'clock. His head struck the curb and it was feared that his skull had been fractured. He was removed to the Presbyterian hospital, where it was found that he had received only a few scalp

A Great Blessing

My wife and I have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had rheumatism very



ankles and legs badly swollen, and hardly able to get up and down stairs without help. Many other remedies failed. but Hood's Sarsaparilla entirely cured her. It was only shortly after that I was taken with the same ing my limbs and

hips, so I just tried the same medicine with the same result. My wife and children take Hood's Sarsaparilla whenever they feel the need of a medicine and it immediately makes them feel better.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Saves me doctor's bills. I am an engineer, and well known in this locality. D. W. WYATT, White Bead Hill, Indian Ter. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TONIGHT. ROBERT DOW NING'S

Grand Production of Sardou's Romantic Draws

TOMORROW NIGHT Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy Prices-First floor 50c, 75c, \$1.00; Balcony 50c and 75c; gallery 25c

THE CREIGHTON cel. 1531-PAXTON & BURGESS, Mgra TONIGHT AT 8:15

Cosgrove and Grant's Comedians - THE DAZZLER -Everything New This Year. Prices-Lower floor, 50c, 75c and \$1; alcony,35c and 50c; gallery, 25c. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

the Creighton THERSDAY. Three Nights Commencing Thursday, November 21. MR WALKER WHITESIDE apported by Miss Lena Wo lamlet - Richellen - Richard III Prices Lower floor, 56c, 75c and \$1 alcony, 35c and 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats a sale this morning at 9.

The Creighton in hights SUNDAY MATINEE, NOV. 24. First appearance in Omaha this season Funkin's magnificent Boston theater pro BLACK CROOK In all its original splender, 100 people, Sgrand Ballets. No advance in price Scuts on sale Thursday.

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