FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Discussion of Home Rule Continues with Unabated Vigor in Great Britain.

MORLEY'S TELLING ADDRESS.

Probabilities That the Measure Will Pass its Second Reading—The Movement in Scotland—Proposed New Waterway.

Progress of Home Rule.

LONDON, May 2.—[Special Telegram.]—The important speech of John Morley at Glasgow is discussed everywhere with interest, and has greatly changed the tone of opinion as to the amount of support which Gladstone will receive on the second reading of the home rule bill. There is no longer any doubt that the cabinet has been brought to unity in support of the measure. Further than this, Morley's district announcement that the government has consented to regard the retention of Irish members at Westminster as an open question removes one of the principal grounds of opposition to the home rule bill as originally introduced. Morley's acceptance of the view of the majority of his colleagues in the cabinet almost insures a small majority for the second reading of the bill. It will be, in fact, a declaration that the measure is simply the ground work of some home rule plan to be determined upon by the house after a full discussion, and that nothing except the principle of home rule is to be insisted upon by Gladstone.

Whether the usual course in regard to the government measure will result in the formulation and adoption of a "workable measure," (to use Gladstone's favorite phrase), or whether, on the contrary, it will cause the measure to fall a victim to factious amendment, remains a dubious question. The chief difficulty at present discernable, now that the cabinet is willing to retain the Irish delegation in the imperial parliament, lies in the probability that the Parnellites will, on being allowed their present membership, demand a full voting strength. In the end, however, they will probably waive this point and support Gladstone in whatever proposals may be made to them concerning the details of arrangement.

The discussion of the home rule bill has proceeded during the week with unabated vigor. Sir James Stephen, in a long letter to the Times, makes it appear that Gladstone's bill would reduce the supremacy of the imperial parliament to a mere idle name and would confer upon the parties who for years have expressed bitter hatred of the empire power to convert Ireland into a hostile independent nation. The Spectator declares that the Irish question is causing a split in the liberal party upon social lines. The middle class of liberals have declared, with remarkable unanimity, against home rule. The Spectator says that the passage of the bill will have the mischievous result of dividing the working class from the educated class among the liberals.

The movement is assuming definite shape at Edinburgh for the formation of Scotch home rule associations, with the object of helping to secure for Ireland always the same views in the imperial parliament as now, and also to promote the scheme of a legislature sitting in Scotland, for Scotch officers, with control of Scotch execution, the government to be responsible to the crown. The strength of this movement explains many apparent inconsistencies in the recent Scotch treatment of the Irish home-rule question.

THE PROPOSED NEW WATERWAY.

Paris advices state that the government has appointed commissioners, including eminent engineers and representatives of the commercial and shipping interests of the country, to report as to the practicability of the proposed canal between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean sea. The newspapers devote a good deal of space to articles pointing out the advantages of such a new water route, and especially in the opportunity it would give for transferring naval vessels from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean without the passage of Gibraltar.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Labor Agitations Control the Market Entirely.

NEW YORK, May 2.—[Special Telegram.]—Wall street speculation during the past week has been subject to one controlling influence—the present and prospective condition of labor troubles. The extreme dullness of the preceding week continued to be one of the most prominent features of business until Wednesday, when there was a moderate show of improvement, which has since developed into somewhat less than usual activity in what is considered to be an active market. For a month past the air has been full of rumors that a general strike among laborers of almost all departments of industry was to take place. As the time of the prospective trouble approached the disposition to await developments increased, and hence the extreme inactivity of the stock market for sometime past. The street finally became imbued with the idea that serious trouble was inevitable, and hence the disposition to sell stocks became irresistable. There is only one way of accounting for the small declines that have taken place, when it has received its full amount of consideration. That is, that the bulk of the stocks dealt in on the stock exchange are sold so closely by wealthy parties that only a noteworthy change either in the market or in the real value can induce them to dispose of their holdings. With stocks distributed widely in the hands of Wall street operators, any such bear sentiment as prevailed for the past ten days would, of necessity, result in a break which would fall little, if any, short of a local panic. The facts are however, that while prices have yielded, it has been so slowly that from day to day the declines have been for small fractions, and these declines have been due in a great measure, to shortage by prominent bears, who embraced the opportunity to spread as much doubt and destrust in the minds of speculators as possible. In fact they have not had at any time in the past twelve months anything to compare with the amount of genuine bear argument that has been furnished within the past two or three weeks. It is impossible, of course to know the amount of the short account at any time, but it is unquestionably much larger than it has been at any previous date this year. That the bears have not succeeded has been due, as stated, solely to the parties holding the bulk of the stocks and to the further fact that those parties have faith in the future. The latest news received here from the troubles in the southwest are far more favorable than they have been for many months past. The outlook in this city and vicinity is also encouraging, and after the first burst of discontent has subsided, it is confidently believed by many an adjustment of affairs between laborers and employers, in all probability may be established. There is excellent reason for the statement that the anthracite coal miners will not strike, although an effort has been made to bring one about. Conservative capitalists and leading financial men in Wall street generally do not hesitate to express the opinion that general business of all kinds is better at present than since 1881, and that the conflict now going on between employers and labor is the only one which prevents a much more decided improvement in nearly all grades of industry, without any boom which nobody but Wall street speculators want. There is no change in the general condition of the money market, most of the loans through the week being made at 2@3 per cent, with exceptional loans at 1½@4 per cent.

The largest line of I. O. of O. F. Pins and Charms in the city at Raymond's, the jeweler.

Low prices, good grades and a square deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoaglands prices you will ose money.

At 1001 S. 13th St. is the place to buy building paper, carpet felt, mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, etc., at very low prices. G. F. LYMAN.

Picnic Spoerl's Garden, S. 13th street, Sunday, May 2d.

THE CHURCH AND THE ORDER.

Cardinal Gibbon Says Catholics Do Not Oppose the K. of L.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—[Special Telegram.]—The condemnation of the Knights of Labor by Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has aroused widespread interest in regard to the attitude of the church towards the labor organization. In order to secure an authoritive statement on the subject, the BEE correspondent called on Cardinal Gibbons, who is in the city looking after legal matters connected with the cathedral university projected by the plenary council. The cardinal gave his views freely, as he desired to remove some of the false impressions which have lately gained circulation. He said, in brief:

As to the Knights of Labor organization in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined the constitution or studied their purposes. From reading newspapers and Mr. Powderly's public statements, I infer that the object of the Knights of Labor are praiseworthy, and in no way opposed to the views of the church. Catholic prelates will to a man declare in favor of the Knights of Labor. There can be no wrong in such a course. Organization is the basis of all progress—political, social and religious. Only when it is abused does the church raise her voice and call out her children. The church has been greatly misrepresented on this point, and I would like you to state clearly its position. We hold that if a man joins a society, swearing never to reveal its working, no matter how criminal, and to obey the dictates of its officers blindly, he surely surrenders his personal liberty, becomes the slave to his fellow men and cannot partake of the sacrament of the church. Such an oath is taken by prevalent secret societies, hence their condemnation by the clergy. On the other hand, if a man joins an organization swearing to keep secret its workings with the proviso that nothing therein shall be contrary to the laws of the land, to his conscience and religious creed, we hold that his act is perfectly justifiable. If the orders, oaths and purposes are in accordance with Mr. Powderly's statements, then the church says to the knights: "God speed you." If, however, an absolutely blind pledge is taken, no matter how laudable the objects, our church can never countenance it, and will call on her children to withdraw under pain of excommunication. Don't understand me as criticising Archbishop Taschereau. He is the principal of the church in Canada, and would not have taken such decisive action without a conviction that the local knights had something in their laws, or pursued some method, that were against church doctrines.

COMING TO OMAHA.

To-day's Capitol says: "James A. Sample, of the cashroom of the United States treasurer's office, has resigned to accept the paying tellership of the Omaha National bank. It is seldom that a man has resigned a government position, but it is a remarkably rare occurrence that he resigns twice. This is Mr. Sample's second resignation from the treasury department. He first resigned a third class clerkship in the warrant division to go into business in Sandiego, Cala. After two years of hard work, and not meeting with the success he deserved, he returned to Washington and was appointed to a first class clerkship in the cashroom, where he determined to thoroughly learn the banking business, with a view to entering it some day. In this office he received several well-merited promotions. He has had the experience of having satisfactorily filled, at different times, every desk and position of trust in Uncle Sam's big bank. He is a young man of great energy and of the highest integrity, and has often been the practical man in charge of parties conducting the administration of various of the sub-treasury offices. It was he who discovered the $25,000 defalcation in the United States assistant treasurer's office at New Orleans. So highly appreciated were his services that Treasurer Jordan offered him the position of chief of the redemption division, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Davidge last week, at a salary of $2,500—a promotion of $700—which he had the honor and nerve to decline. He left for Omaha Friday where he will be joined by his family in the autumn. Mrs. Sample and children will spend the summer with her parents at Berkely Springs."

A REPUBLICAN HOUSE.

Russell M. Frazer has been appointed postmaster at Nesbitt, Neb. Sebinet Pearson has been appointed acting postmaster at Centerville, Iowa.

Ex-Representative Hubbell, the well known and well posted representative from Michigan, in an interview to-day showing that the next house of representatives will be republican by a good majority, says: "In Iowa Hall will be succeeded by a republican in the first district, and Weaver has little hopes of carrying the sixth."

A BLOODY CHURCH FIGHT.

Opposing Factions in a Colored Congregation Wage War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—For several months the congregation of Bethel African M. E. church has been engaged in litigation over the possession of their church property and a fight occurred at one time while one faction was endeavoring to force an entrance. The trouble originally grew out of a charge of maladministration against the pastor, J. C. Waters, and a church trial resulted. The matter seeming unlikely of adjustment on account of the determined attitude and strong support of Waters, he was deposed at the last conference and R. E. Wall assigned to the church. The trustees refused to let him preach, and suit was entered for possession last night. Judge Frazer made an order giving Wall the church. At a late hour an effort was made to get into the building, the trustees having refused to give up the keys, and it was discovered that a party was inside for the purpose of resisting. The attorneys for the party seeking admission demanded entrance, which was refused, and a threat was made to shoot if those outside tried to get in. One of the door panels was then knocked out with an ax, when a volley of shots were poured through the opening from the inside, and shortly after another volley. John Glisson, colored, who stood at the edge of the walk, was shot in the knee with buckshot, Christ Lee, a hackman, got a pistol ball in the abdomen. He is supposed to be fatally wounded. As soon as the firing took place the sheriff and deputies and chief of police entered the church and captured seven men, taking from them pistols and army muskets. Several others escaped through the windows.

Fancy Lamps the Craze.

New York Mail and Express: The gas companies have a damaging competition in the craze for fancy vase lamps. It has boomed petroleum, but it had a depressing effect on the gas meter—usually a jovial sinner.

"I am using lamps all over my house except in the dining room," said a housekeeper to a reporter recently. "The lamps are fashionable and oil is cheaper than gas. Before I used the lamps I paid a monthly gas bill varying from $8 to $10 each month. Last month I paid the company $1.08. This saving is due to the use of the lamps. Oil costs me only about thirty cents per week, and I always have a lighted lamp in the parlor, hall and library. So you see, disregarding the comfort of the fine light the lamps give, there is quite a neat sum to be saved each month by using them."

"The sale of oil has never been as great as now," replied a retail lamp and oil merchant to the reporter's query, based on the foregoing conversation. "I dispose of at least three barrels more each week now than I did last year. Last week I sold ten cases of petroleum to a dozen different residents of the block around the corner. The majority of that assortment of lamps which you see over there was received this morning. The sale was so brisk last week as to leave me short of stock. I understand the lamp manufacturers are working night and day to supply the demand."

Before buying get prices at the Central Lumber Yard, 13th and California.

The Sabbath.

By special agreement all the ministers will preach to-morrow morning on the subject of Sabbath observance. An effort is to be made to have the Lord's day day better kept than it has been in the past.

Watches repaired to keep accurate time at Burbank's, cor Cuming and 24th st.

See new styles of Silverware at EDHOLM & ERICKSON.

THE CHILD WAS MURDERED.

Mr. and Mrs. Shellenberger Charged With Killing Their Daughter.

THE CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT

Tales of Terrible and Inhuman Treatment Repeated by Many Witnesses—The Little Body Laid at Rest.

Nebraska City's Tragedy.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 2.—[Special Telegram.]—The coroner's jury met again yesterday afternoon to take further testimony in the Shellenberger murder case. The district court room, where the session took place, was densely crowded, standing room being at a premium. The ladies were out in great numbers, occupying the front seats. The proceedings were in charge of the coroner, assisted by District Attorney Strode. The body of Maggie Shellenberger had been placed in a coffin and brought to the city, it being deemed best not to have the funeral until the verdict had been reached. During the deliberation of the jury the coffin was left in the jury room.

Lee Shellenberger, at the instance of Mr. Strode, was re-examined, not before the public, but brought into the jury room before the jury. After a rigid examination, Mr. Strode concluded by saying, at the same time arising from his chair and, leading Shellenberger with him, approached the coffin, heretofore unobserved by the latter, and which was concealed by heavy draperies: "Mr. Shellenberger, you said Maggie's head was thrown back when you first discovered her in the box. Is it in the same position now?" and with a quick motion the cloth was removed, exposing to view the beautiful golden head, with the frightful gash, full to the view of Shellenberger. With a groan the unhappy father staggered to the wall. The spectacle for a moment was too great for him to bear. But, recovering himself, he answered: "No, sir, it is not." The jury then adjourned to the court room, where they remained in session until 9 o'clock.

The stepmother, on re-examination, recounted some of the brutal whippings that Maggie had received from the hands of her father. In only her drawers and stockings had she stood before this brute while blow after blow from a bunch of fifteen or twenty willow switches had descended ruthlessly upon her little naked form. The drive of ten miles along the hardened road, driving the children like brutes, was corroborated. Good sturdy farmers testified that they had heard him make threats, in speaking of his children running away: "By G——, he would have his revenge; G——d——, I will cut your throat if you don't stay at home," referring to Maggie In a conversation with her when he caught her the first time she ran away. It was shown that the children had told some of the neighbors of the cruel treatment they received at home, but admonished their listeners not to say anything, because their mother would kill them if she found out they had been talking. This is but a slight part of the testimony that proved that the children's home had been but a living hell for them.

But all the testimony shows that poor little Maggie received the largest portion of their venom. On one occasion, when she ran away, she said to a farmer: "I would rather go to the reform school than go home, for they would not whip me there." Yes; it was anywhere or any place for her except home. Even her brother told a neighbor the reason he ran away was on his sister's account, as her father abused her so.

The last witness brought on the stand was the little boy Joe, Maggie's brother. He had been before the jury before the arrest of his parents, and had always said that Maggie had liked her step-mother and had been treated well. On this occasion, however, he plainly stated the different stories of the cruelty that his dead sister had to undergo.

"What has led you to change your testimony from what you gave this jury the other day?" asked Mr. Strode.

"The reason I told the story as I did before was because I was afraid my mother would get out of this and she would kill me."

Here a scene of confusion and stamping took place, which was quickly checked by Mr. Strode, who arose and, in most eloquent language, appealed to those present to keep quiet and let the law take its course. "There's only a frail little boy on the stand," he continued, "and there are two human lives in jeopardy. Someone has committed a great wrong, and I promise the people—their sworn officer—that I will give my best abilities in fathoming this hideous crime to the bottom."

These words had their effect, and order prevailed. The jury then retired, and returned the following verdict in a few minutes:

The jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, the said upon their oaths do say that the said Margaret Catharine Shellenberger did come to her death by divers cuts and mortal wounds upon the neck and throat; and do further find and say that the said cuts and mortal wounds were purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice inflicted by Leander Shellenberger and Miranda Shellenberger, with a knife, on the 27th day of April, 1886, in said Otoe county, Nebraska. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid. [Signed] MIKE BAUER,
J. STETSON POTTER,
C. M. HUBNER,
JOE ROGMAN,
F. OELKE,
JOHN T. WALTER.
Attest: F. BRAUER, Coroner.

When the jury came out the court house yard was crowded with men, as well as the streets in front of it. But the verdict becoming known, it seemed in a measure to lull the outbreak which was fast coming to a head. To the honor of Otoe county the cooler and wiser heads prevailed, and the night was passed quietly, though the streets were never deserted during the entire night. Some person rang the fire alarm, and this being thought to be the signal for the advance on the court house, brought out hundreds from their beds. But the sheriff and his deputies were as quickly on hand, and by 5 o'clock this morning the streets were deserted.

The funeral took place this afternoon from the Cumberland church, or perhaps it might be more appropriately termed, "The little church around the corner," for its honored pastor, Rev. B. J. Green, has never been found wanting when the last sad rites were to be performed over the remains of some poor unfortunate, irrespective of creed or nation. Surrounded by thorns in life, the bright spring flowers gained the victory today, the handsome casket being literally covered with natural flowers—apple buds and blossoms, with here and there some little violets peeping forth as in joyous communion with the white large lily and cluster of roses that bedecked the crest. Around that poor butchered neck, loving hands had twined a wreath of flowers completely covering all traces of the murderous work. The pall bearers consisted of four of the coroner's jury. The services were short and affecting, no allusion being made to the crime.

Shellenberger, before the body was taken from the court house and just prior to going to the church, was brought out of jail and allowed to have the last farewell look. The scene, if all had not thought him guilty of the act, would have been very affecting. But the scene at the graveyard brought tears to the stoutest eyes when little Joe, her brother, cried out in his anguish, as the coffin was being lowered: "Oh, sister dear, I wish that I, too, could go down with you; that I might meet you in that brighter land."

It is estimated that over 2,500 people viewed the body at the church, the largest funeral ever held in this city. If the day had been pleasant it would have been three times as large.

The preliminary examination will take place to-morrow, but it is thought the prisoners will waive this. The theory that is being widely accepted now as regards who murdered Maggie is that the deed was done when Mr. Shellenberger came up from the barn with his wife, and finding Maggie had not cleaned the cellar steps as ordered, an altercation took place and she, becoming frightened, ran into the cellar on seeing her father pick up the knife, and he following her committed the act in his passion, while Mrs. Shellenberger stood quietly on, if not helping him. But this is only theory, and the people assiduously await the reality.

It is understood that the sheriff has obtained a statement from the brother of the murdered girl, Maggie Shellenberger, damaging to his parents. This was suppressed before the coroner's jury for fear of public temper. The stepmother is breaking down and her story is looked for, putting the crime on her husband. She is now almost wild, having been without sleep for three nights. Shots in various parts of the city early this evening disturbed the church services and caused intense excitement. The people seem ripe for anything ir properly led.

HIS WANDERINGS ENDED.

An Absconder Captured in Illinois and Brought to Nebraska.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., May 2.—[Special Telegram.]—Last fall Frank Douglass, who had previously borne a good reputation in this county, absconded after having mortgaged property not his own and otherwise defrauding creditors to the amount of about $3,000. Last week Governor Dawes granted a requisition for Douglass, and he was captured at Harvard, Illinois, and brought here Friday night. The creditors are George P. Dewalt, $150; William Cole, $1,200; J. L. Cook, $50; C. P. Brown, of Kansas, $125; Traders' bank, of Kirwin, Kan., $1,000; Republican City bank, $200; J. F. Zedliker, of Franklin, $500; George Sharr, $200, and other smaller sums. Governor Dawes, permitting the fact of the requisition being granted to be made public, almost lost the prisoner, the news reaching him the day of his arrest. Douglass was brought before Esquire Ersom last evening, pleaded not guilty, waived an examination, and was bound over to the June term of court in $2,500, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

A COLD POISON BLUFF.

A Wymore Sensation in Short Metre.

WYMORE, Neb., May 1.—[Special.]—Some time since a man and wife arrived here from Kansas. Claiming to be a railroad man out of employment, and leaving his wife with some of her relatives, he departed to look for work, not obtaining which he again returned to this city a few days since. Some domestic jars seem to have followed, and to-day a postal card, addressed to his wife, was sent through the postoffice, which read as follows:

May 1st, 1886—Della: I will tell you what you can finde me. Go by the Machine Shop to the fot brig acrost the rive and look in the brush. I am thar. I write this at 12 O'clock. Forgive me for all I have done and I forgive you. God help me; good by; God bless you;
DOUGLAS LEWIS.

To Della Lewis.

The card was handed to City Marshal Hackler, who repaired to the place indicated and found the writer lying as described, but very lively as a corpse. Search of his person revealed a small quantity of arsenic, a portion of which he asserted he had taken and that he intended to take the balance. The officer kept the would-be suicide in custody an hour, by which time he seemed to have recovered from the effects of the "cold pizen," and as he expressed a determination to still tarry in this world of sorrow for an indefinite length of time, he was released on condition that he skip the town, which he promptly did.

MILLIONAIRES.

Guardsmen—The Vanderbilt and Astor Homes Defended—Jay Gould's Precautions, Etc.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Herald: The arrest of a Japanese young gentleman who imagined himself engaged to a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and wildly sought her throughout the boarding house, leads to the discovery that the residences of the Vanderbilts, the Astors and Jay Gould are constantly guarded against cranks by private detectives. Imobotes Goto, the Japanese in the present case, has been a student here for two years. He was rich and cultured. Gentlemen of Japan are under no ban in New York, and he had met some of the Vanderbilts socially, though his acquaintance with them was slight. He was an attendant on religious services and lectures of the Young Men's Christian association, and in that way he knew Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is actively interested in that field of philanthropy. There is no unmarried daughter of the late millionaire, and the lady whom he insanely regarded its his sweetheart is the wife of Seward Webb, who has not so much as a nodding knowledge of him. Before his mania rendered him a nuisance in his boarding house, he was three times ejected from the reception room of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's mansion, where he went to seek the object of his passion. On each occasion he brought tokens of affection in the shape of rare Japanese ceramics. Twice he sent up his card, and the first time was seen by Webb, who promptly turned him out. On his second call he departed at the bidding of a servant, who had been ordered to do so if he came again. His third effort was frustrated by a detective, who intercepted him at the doorstep ane drove him off.

The private service for the protection of the Vanderbilts, Astors and Gould was organized three years ago, and is ostensibly separate for each family, though the men who defend the Vanderbilts and Astors are provided by the same establishment, and practically work together. Regular patrol duty is done night and day, and twenty detectives are exclusively employed for the purpose. There are four Astor residences and five belonging to the Vanderbilts, all in or close to Fifth avenue, between Thirty-third and Fifty-second streets. The spies are on watch eight hours each per day, and the beats are so arranged that the nine houses cannot be approached unseen by one or more of the guardsmen. William A. Vanderbilt was the originator of this system; and he was incited to it by the large number of cranky letters which he received. He professed to have no fears of rational evil doers, but was apprehensive that maniacs might attack him or some members of his family. Since his death the mails have been laden with all sorts of appeals, demands and threats directed to his sons.

Jay Gould's self-protection is more secret and characteristic. He does not intrust it to a detective agency, but hires his own body-guard. For years he has always been accompanied by a stalwart young fellow. But that is a safeguard against Wall street enemies. Cranks who might cut up capers in or around his home are under the view of spies, whose quarters are in a room at the Windsor hotel, across the way. This is additional to patrol duty done by a separate set of men. These employes of the millionaire families, whose names are poor people's synonyms for wealth, are kept informed as to every new demonstration by a crank, and they are alert to descry and drive off the monomaniacs who attempt any exploits. During the western strikes Jay Gould has made trips between his home and office in a cab, instead of elevated car, as formerly; and it is observed that a ring at his bell brings a sauntering watchman to the foot of the stairs as quickly as it does the servant to the top.

One of the defences in Gould's case is against those who would write antagonistic sentiments with chalk on his sidewalk and steps. Men and boys are frequently caught at it and compelled to desist. A specimen of that class of revolutionists seemed to be a poet and a wild one, judging from the description of him. His chalk was bright red and he readily wrote:

"The rich may shirk,
The poor must work,"

before he was collared; and then, as though determined that at least the terminal rhymes of his verse should be emblazoned, he added at what would have been the end of the third line, "labor," and right underneath, "neighbor." The rest remains unknown.

Halford Sauce blends admirably with all gravies.

Notice.

My son Julius has left my employ this day. All orders intended for me will receive their prompt attention by sending them direct to the office, 1104 Farnam.
F. C. FESTNER,
Printer and Binder.

HOFFMAN AND HIS HORSE.

Another Chapter in that Famous Libel Suit.

THE PLAINTIFF IS UNHORSED.

Another Witness Puts the Governor's Private Secretary and Adjutant General in a Worse Hole Than Ever.

The Deposition of Owen Jones.

The following is the deposition of Owen Evans, taken before Alfred Bartow, notary public at Chadron, Davis county, Neb., April 29, 1886, in the libel suit of J. M. Hoffman vs. Edward Rosewater:

Q. State your name, age, residence and occupation.

A. Owen Evans, 43, Chadron, Dawes county, Neb. Farmer.

Q. Are you acquainted with the parties to this suit?

A. I know them.

Q. How long have you known the plaintiff, John M. Hoffman?

A. Well, now, I have known him personally the last two years.

Q. Where did you reside in December, 1879, and what was your occupation and position at that time?

A. I resided at that time in Lancaster county, town of Firth, Neb. My occupation was a painter by trade, and I was serving as constable and, I think, city marshal.

Q. State whether or not during that month you had met the plaintiff, Mr. Hoffman, at or near Firth, Lancaster county. (Objected to as leading and suggestive).

A. Yes, sir; I met him in that month, on or about the last.

Q. What took place between you and the plaintiff? State the circumstances.

A. I first met the plaintiff in D. E. Champion's store, and the plaintiff wanted to sell me a horse. Took me out of the store and showed me the horse hitched to a post before D. E. Champion's store and wanted to sell it to me. He first asked me $50 or $60 for the horse. I should include there the saddle, bridle and all for the outfit, but before we parted he said I could have the horse, seeing it was cold weather and he wanted to go on the train south. He would sell her to me for $45.

Q. Will you describe the horse and accoutrements?

A. The horse was a bay, rather on the pony build, weight about 900 or 1,000—a very near, seems to me, new bridle and a new saddle.

Q. Do you recollect how Hoffman was dressed at that time?

A. Well, partly. First, he had on a pair of arctic overshoes, new, I think. Next he had on a heavy overcoat with a dark colored cap that draws down over the ears. That's about all. I did not see his underclothing. It was all buttoned up.

Q. State fully what conversation you had with Hoffman, and whether or not you made a bargain with him for this horse?

A. My conversation was in regard to purchasing—getting his lowest terms, he first asking me fifty or sixty dollars. But finally told me I could have her or have the horse for $45. I then said I would see about the matter and went into the store, came out where he was with the horse and told him I guessed I couldn't take her. He then mounted the horse, and asked me to direct him to the south road, which went toward Adams.

Q. State whether or not you had seen the horse which Mr. Hoffman had and offered for sale before that time and whether you had any knowledge of its owner?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you express to Mr. Hoffman or any other person that you had a suspicion that there was something wrong about the matter? (Objected to as incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, leading and suggestive).

A. I did. To Mr. E. D. Champion after Mr. Hoffman left. I told I thought it was a stolen horse. (Plaintiff's attorney moves to strike out the whole answer as incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, and that portion from and after the words "I did," for the reason that it is not responsive to the question, and the conversation wtth Champion did not take place in the presence of the plaintift.)

Q. Did you, as an officer, take steps to ascertain the owner of the horse, and if so, did you inform the owner that Hoffman had ordered to sell you the horse? (Plaintiff objects as incompetent and irrelevant and immaterial, leading and suggestive.)

A. I did. I shall have to answer that question this way: By informing the officers at Lincoln if there was such a a horse stolen and describing the horse in my letter and afterwards, in a few days, I went to Lincoln and saw Mr. Barnes. I met him on Eleventh street and he stopped me, and we had a general conversation about the horse. (Plaintiff objects to any conversation witness had with T. F. Barnes about the horse unless in the presence of Mr. Hoffman, the plaintiff, as incompetent and immaterial.) I first, after the general conversation, described the horse to Mr. Barnes. He then said to me it was his, and that Hoffman had gone on business for him. He then said that the mare was a very fine animal and a good family horse, and that he would give me $15 for the recovery of horse.

Q. What did you consider the horse worth from your inspection of the animal? (Plaintiff objects, incompetent, irrelavant and immaterial, and also, the witness has not shown himself competent to testify in that particular.)

A. About one hundred dollars.

Q. Does your estimate include the saddle and bridle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated that you have known Mr. Hoffman personally for about two years. Is the Hoffman that offered to sell you the horse the person referred to?

A. He is.

Q. State how you know him to be the same person, how you arrived at that conculsion?

A. By doing business with him at the capitol.

Q. In what capacity was he doing business at the capitol?

A. Making out requisitions when I had business with him for criminals in other states.

Q. When you saw Mr. Hoffman at the capital, did you recognize him beyond a reasonable doubt as the person who offered to sell you the horse at Firth in 1879?

A. I did.

The cross-examination failed to change the testimony of the witness in any particular.

Best Watch and Jewelry work done at EDHOLM & ERICKSON.

Quality of work, considering Heyn's photographs, are the cheapest in the city. Don't fail to examine our elegant $4.00 per dozen Cabinets.

Have your STOVES STORED by the Gate City Repair Works, 504 North Sixteenth st., near Cass. Telephone 133.

Heyn has facilities for large work, lodges, family groups, etc., that no other photographer in the west can compare with.

Omaha View Lots—Finest and cheapest in the market. $350 to $650 and $700. BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate, 1408 Farnam st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO LOAN—MONEY.

MONEY to loan at reasonable rates on horses, furniture, watches and other personal property without removal. Small payments taken at any time and interest reduced in proportion. Business confidential. C. J. Caswell, Room 19, Iron Bank Building, 12th and Farnam. Take elevator. 400

MONEY to loan on business property in Omaha and improved farms in Douglas and adjoing counties; low rate. C. J. Caswell & Co., Room 19, Nebraska National Bank Building, 12th and Farnam. 254

MONEY to loan on good security. J. H. Freedman at Sloman Bros., 1207 Douglas st. 216

MONEY—To loan on improved farms or residence lots, on one year's time. Home Fire Insurance Co., 1515 Douglas St. 152

MONEY TO LOAN—On residence property, 8 per cent. No commission. C. J. Caswell & Co., Room 19 Iron Bank Building, 12th and Farnam. 363.

$30,000 to loan. Sums $500 and upwards. Lowest rates. Bemis, 15th and Douglas sts. 225

$500,000 to loan on business and residence property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Ames, 1507 Farnam st. 938

$150,000 to loan on city residence property Geo. W. Day, 1509 Farnam. 939

TO LOAN—Money in any amount
On all classes of security.
Short time loans on real estate.
Long time loans on real estate.
Money to loan on chattels.
Money to loan on collaterals.
Money to loan on any good security.
Terms easy, time to suit.
Apply at the Omaha Financial Exchange, Barker's building, SW corner of Fifteenth and Farnam sts. upstairs

6 PER CENT—Money to loan on real estate Mortgages and bonds bought. Mahoney & Harris, Room 11, 1509 Farnam. 378m9*

MONEY for everybody! You can borrow money on furniture, horses, wagons, pianos, stock of all kinds, diamonds and fine watches on your own time. Payments received at any time, and interest reduced pro rata. Property left in your own possession. Terms low as the lowest. Call and see me. Business confidential. No advantage taken. W. R. Croft, Room 4, Withnell's New Building, Northeast corner 15th and Harney. 942

MONEY TO LOAN—O. F. Davis & Co. Real Estate and Loan agents, 1505 Farnam St. 943

MONEY TO LOAN—On good securities. A. McGavock, room 7 Redick Block, 1509 Farnam St. 944

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and chattels. D. L. Thomas. 945

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of $200 and upwards on first-class real estate security. Potter & Cobb, 1515 Farnam St. 946

MONEY LOANED at C. F. Reed & Co's. Loan office, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagon personal property of all kinds and all other articles of value, without removal. 319 S. 13th, over Bingham's Commission store. All business strictly confidental. 947

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—If the young lady with blue eyes and brown hair, and wearing a close-fitting dark blue dress, who at the corner of 13th and Farnam stepped off an east-bound car at 10:15 a. m. will correspond with me, I will return her the package of Cross Cut Cigarettes which she dropped by accident. C. E. Fiske, Windsor Hotel. 121-1

PERSONAL—Neat and tasty all-wool business suits for only $7.00. All sizes. Mail orders filled. L. O. Jones & Co., 1309 Farnam. 956

PERSONAL—To persons who wish to build a home in Orchard Hill, I will sell lots upon payment of the nominal sum of ten dollars and balance at the end of five years. Interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. This is the best offer ever made to any home-seeker in this city. Call and see me. C. E. Mayne, S. W. cor. 15th and Farnam. 579

BOARDING.

FOR RENT—Room and board for two. 1613 Capitol ave 142

LOST.

LOST—A small black and tan dog with red ribbon around neck; answers to name Peaches. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to W. H. Harrison, 1112 Farnam, up-stairs 236-4*

LOST—Two roan ponies; largest pony has diamond brand on hind quarter. $10 reward for their return to James Nelson, N. W. cor. 27th and Davenport. 144-6*

FOUND.

FOUND—Three $100 bills enclosed in a Cross Cut Cigarette wrapper. 'Tis strange that wherever this Cigarette is found money is plenty. 121-1

BOARD and lodging by man and wife willing to pay $100 per month for Cross Cut Cigarettes. 121-1

STOLEN—From the vault of the Mutual Co-operative Co., one package of Cross Cut Cigarettes. 121-1

TAKEN UP—Dark bay mare, white right hind foot, white star forehead, stripe on nose. Paul Thiesson, Burr Oak add., west of Qualey's soap factory. 118-28

TAKEN UP—One sheep. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges at 318 S. 10th st. Apr 22-29—May 6-13-29

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE best bargain in inside property in Omaha, is T. G. Staley's, west end Caldwell street. Inquire on premises. 127-6*

PRIVY and cesspools cleaned by E. Ewing, P. O. Box 427. 640my22*

GARDENING—All kinds of garden work done by a practical gardener. Frank Nimtz 1121 S. 10th st. 311m7*

FOR RENT—A store on a good retail street. Apply the Omaha Real Estate and Loan Co. 107

FOR RENT—Square Piano, $5 monthly. A Hospe, 1513 Douglas. 911

FOR RENT—Square Piano, $4 monthly. A. Hospe, 1513 Douglas. 910

FOR RENT—Organs, $2 per month. Hospe, 1513 Douglas. 908

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—55 cows with Hereford calves; 2 thoroughbred Hereford bulls; 20 grade yearling bulls; 30 grade heifers. Apply to G. G. Eustis, Red Cloud, Neb. 223-1*

FOR SALE—We offer 400 3-year-old steers, 900 2-year-old steers, 300 1-year-old steers, 400 heifers and cows, mostly coming on. The above cattle are good straight Iowa and Dakota stock. Strange Bros., Sioux City. 725-m30

FOR SALE—Or trade. One new 25 H. P. Boiler and 20 H. P. Engine. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for desirable real estate. Address Geo. A. Fry, Defiance, Iowa. 639

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand parlor bedroom set at 1115 S. 6th st. 105-1*

FOR SALE—A 5-horse power boiler and engine cheap, at Omaha Safe and Iron Works. 226may7

FOR SALE—One good horse. 1619 Farnam. 200

FOR SALE—Square piano, $50, monthly payments. Hospe, 1513 Douglas. 907

FOR SALE—Match teams and horses of all kinds to suit customers at Star Sale Stables, 20th and Cuming. M. Cannon, Prop. 777

FOR SALE—Phaeton and harness, 1421 Howard st. 990-1*

FOR SALE—A new steam roller mill in No. 1 business locality; fine wheat country; but little competition; $17,500; cost more. W. H. Green, 215 S 13th st. 829

FOR SALE—Upright piano, $195, monthly payments. Hospe, 1513 Douglas. 909

FOR SALE—Desirable 6-room house and full lot on grade; all in splendid condition. Call at 1407 S. 9th st 814m32*

FOR SALE—Clear, dry saw-dust. J. F. Coots, 6th and Jones. 668-ml

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—17 good girls for private families at Neb. Employment Agency, 119 16th street. 222

WANTED—Good cooks for private families and good girls for general housework and 1 laundress; wages $4 and $5 per week. Call Omaha Employment Bureau, 1120 Farnam. 223

WANTED—Lady agents, good profits. Address E 46, Bee office. 219-4*

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, 442 Convent St. near St. Mary's ave. 214-4*

WANTED—One first-class vest maker. Linquist & Co., 1206 Farnam. 198-1*

WANTED—Hand sewers at Canfield M'f'g Co., cor 11th and Douglas, up-stairs. 196-3*

WANTED—A dining-room girl at Scandinavian hotel. 131-1*

WANTED—Skirt-maker