ANTICIPATING A WALK-OUT.

Vanderbilt Men in Omaha Looking for Orders to Strike.

READY TO OBEY IMMEDIATELY.

The Lines Composing the Vanderbilt System in and Near Omaha and the Men Who Would Be Affected By a Strike.

The switchmen in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley yards in this city were considerbly excited yesterday over the prospects of going out on a strike.

These roads are a part of the Vanderbilt system on which the eastern strike was declared some time ago. Until yesterday it was not supposed the strike would extend west of Chicago, but now there is a prospect of it not only reaching this city, but extending over all of the Vanderbilt lines in the west.

At an early hour it was reported that T. V. Powderly had notified the grievance committee of the Knights of Labor of Omaha that the strike was "on" without any prospect of a settlement and for the Omaha Brotherhood of Switchmen to be ready to go out at a moment's warning.

The switchmen in the yards refused to talk upon the subject, stating the matter was entirely in the hands of the members of the committee. They however stated that a walkout was not improbable and that it might occur within twelve hours.

Just at this time a strike upon these roads would be attended with serious results, as a large amount of freight is being handled, and the volume of business is daily increasing.

There are about forty-five men employed in the yards, most of whom are working overtime in order to handle the freight that is coming in and going out.

The men all object to a walkout, but state that if the order comes there will be no alternative for them.

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

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Erection of a Building on the High School Site Favored.

The board of education had an audience last night, and it was evident from the presence of prominent citizens that something of special importance was anticipated in the proceedings.

Among the well known citizens present were: M. L. Roesler, R. H. Robinson, J. W. Eller, W. V. Morse, George A. Barker, George E. Pritchett, Dr. P. Swartzer and Charles K. Bell.

The Fourth ward citizens' committee was present and loaded with a report upon the school facilities matter. All members of the board were present but Martin, Rees and Spaulding.

A letter was received from Mr. C. P. Needham, requesting that a leave of absence be granted Miss Lizzie Needham, a teacher in the Izard school, for the reason that she lies dangerously ill at Adrian, Mich., and the knowledge that she is granted a leave of absence will relieve her mind and make her recovery more probable.

On motion of McConnell the lady was granted a leave of absence for two months without pay.

The board then proceeded to the election of janitors for the Saratoga, Park and Izard schools.

Barney McGinn was elected janitor of the Saratoga school.

The board then undertook of selection of a janitor for the Park school. The balloting went merrily on and on until the members used up about ten pounds of paper in writing their ballots. When two hours had been squandered and the board had balloted fifty times, Mr. Smyth moved that the matter be referred back to the committee on heating and ventilation, with the request that they report a name from the list of candidates to be voted for at the next meeting.

"That will leave us in just the same place as we were when we began balloting tonight," said Mr. Popplelon. "I want this thing settled if we have to stay here and vote until this time tomorrow."

This seemed to be the sentiment of a majority, and the president called for another ballot.

After having spent two and a half hours and balloting sixty-eight times, the board finally elected A. C. Trout as janitor of the Park school.

W. C. Lawton was elected janitor of the Izard school.

On motion of McConnell the regular order of business was suspended and the citizens' committee from the Fourth ward was asked to report the deliberations of the meeting held on Wednesday evening with reference to the arrangements desired by the people in the vicinity of the high school for graded school facilities.

The report of the committee sets forth that the Central school should be continued as a grade and primary school, and that the taxpayers and property owners in the central part of the city have a right to demand adequate school facilities for the primary grades, but they do not wish to do anything that will impair the usefulness of the high school. They are willing, therefore, to accept the accommodations of the temporary structure until a permanent one can be provided. The report further states that the purchasing or leasing of additional grounds in that vicinity for school purposes is impracticable, extravagant and unwarranted, since there is ample room on the high school grounds for both schools. The reports concludes as follows:

"We believe that the erection of a sightly permanent brick building in the rear of the present high school building, with proper elevation and frontage on Capitol avenue, would greatly enhance the appearance and add to the usefulness of both buildings and grounds; the cost to the taxpayers would be less than the purchase price alone for separate grounds. The present location being central, healthful, forever isolated from business encroachments, valuable, and free of cost, rent or taxes, so granted and dedicated by the state forever for school purposes, should so be used."

On motion of Mr. Smyth the report was accepted and placed on file.

The committee on buildings reported that the contractor, Mr. Swickard, to whom had been award the contract for the erection of three small school buildings at Saratoga, Hickory and Central Park, had failed to furnish a sufficient bond, and the committee therefore recommended that the contract be let to the next lowest bidder, Mr. Garmong.

On motion of McConnell the matter was referred to the finance committee with power to act.

The board then adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance union met yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian association rooms with a very large attendance. Representatives from the Holmes, Buckingham, Leavitt, Jennie Smith, North Omaha, Woodward, Watson B. Smith, South Omaha and Hillside unions were present. A very instructive paper was read by Mrs. Henderson on parliamentary rules as applied to the Women's Christian Temperance work. An instructive and entertaining paper on "The Enfranchisement of Our Sex" was presented by Mrs. Covell.

It was announced that Miss Willard and Mrs. Hoffmann are to be in Omaha next month under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The district convention will be held in South Omaha on September 8, 9 and 10, at the Methodist Episcopal church. Delegates from the counties of Washington, Burt, Sarpy and Douglas are expected to attend.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the session.

Fourth Ward German League.

The Fourth Ward German League earnestly requests all Germans in that ward to attend a meeting at Germania hall tomorrow, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Matters of great importance are to be discussed and every German in the ward should make it a point to be present.

A PROHIBITION DEBATE.

Judge Reed and A. G. Wolfenbarger Discuss the Question.

A good sized audience assembled at Boyd's opera house last evening to listen to the debate between Judge Reed and A. G. Wolfenbarger on the question, "That the carrying of the prohibitory amendment will be detrimental to the business interests of Omaha and the state of Nebraska." The former gentleman spoke in the affirmative and the latter in the negative.

Judge Reed spoke substantially as follows:

"I know it has of late years become somewhat unpopular to defend the limitations of state and federal constitutions against the encroachments of the governing power. So much the more reason why no provision should be incorporated in our constitution, no matter what its object or how desirable or beneficent the end sought to be attained, unless demanded by an overwhelming public opinion and almost unanimous vote.

"The substantial rights of a minority are free from all lawful control or interference by the majority, except so far as such control or interference may be necessary to prevent injury to others in the enjoyment of their rights.

"Now, when you get your prohibitory amendment what are you going to do with it? It will be void, being in conflict with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. If it is not in violation of that provision of the United States constitution, why were you prohibitionists not satisfied with a legislative enactment to the same effect? You had a majority of the legislature, why didn't you pass such a law?

"If the constitution of the United States is not in the way, what is the object of the joint resolution lately introduced by Senator Blair of Massachusetts proposing an amendment to the constitution to forever prohibit in the United States the manufacture, sale and importation in the United States of all alcoholic liquors used as beverages?

"If the necessary consequence of the sale of liquor is the intoxication of the purchaser, because the liquor cannot be used without this or other injury to the person using it and to others, then the trade may be prohibited. Can the congress of the United States delegate to the states an authority vested by the people, under the constitution, in the congress and by the constitution denied to the states, and, if not, what becomes of the late act of congress intended to abrogate and evade the original package decision of the supreme court? I tell you, my prohibition friends, you have gotten to the end of your string. You had better let well enough alone. You have gotten as near to absolute prohibition in the state of Nebraska as you will ever get.

"We have in this state a law against treating, which provides that the guilty party shall be fined $10 and shall also pay to the court $15 for the attorney prosecuting the case. Now that has been the law for years. It has been violated in the city of Omaha ten thousand times a day for every day since the law went into effect; yet who ever heard of a case being prosecuted in Douglas county? I don't believe there is a lawyer in Omaha, as mean as some of them are and as hard up as most of them are, who is mean enough to prosecute a case of that kind for the sake of the $15 fee. Even a prohibition lawyer wouldn't do it. I don't believe there is a prohibitionist in Douglas county mean enough to swear to the complaint. You needn't say that the courts and the officers of the court are opposed to the law.

"I doubt if you can impanel a jury in the county that will find a man guilty of the charge. Do you think that such a law would be any more binding or effective if embodied in the constitution? I make this illustration for the purpose of demonstrating to you the utter futility of enacting a law in restraint of the liquor traffic or in restraint of any other trade or calling, unless the enactment is the necessary and unavoidable resultant of the social forces then at play in organized society.

"I don't propose to show to you by letters and statistics how prohibition has or has not prohibited in Iowa or Kansas. I simply appeal to your own observation and to your own sense of reason, expecting that you will from that arrive at the inevitable conclusion that the proposed amendment, if adopted, will fall far short of its object unless it is backed up by an overwhelming public opinion in its favor; that its adoption by a bare or meager majority will be worse for the cause of temperance than its defeat."

Mr. Wolfenbarger replied with the following arguments:

"The question is not, Does prohibition prohibit? but Do the people of Nebraska want it to prohibit? As far as its constitutionality is concerned, the supreme court declared in 1887 that it was not an infringement on the constitution. It also held that the question of whether or not the liquor traffic should be regulated was for the legislature and not for the courts to decide. The question of the constitutionality of prohibition is no longer in issue, and has not been for ten years. Chief Justice Taney declared fifty years ago that if a state decided that the sale of liquor was detrimental to the public welfare he saw nothing in the constitution to prevent regulating it or prohibiting it altogether. This prohibitory law has been passed under a democratic administration, and affirmed under republican rule. It is the law whether viewed from a democratic standpoint or from the now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't position of the republicans.

"As to constitutional and statutory prohibition, a legislative act is a delegative act of the people, and the very next legislature may sweep it away, but no legislature can cut out or tear away a constitutional amendment.

"Iowa today is in a ferment every two years over prohibition, because the supreme court through a weak kneed judge took the technical knife and cut out the amendment and left it subject to legislative enactment. It may be changed at any time. Kansas stands with the principles of prohibition imbedded in her constitution. The legislature may formulate a measure to resubmit the question to the people, but they will still have prohibition, and every officer must swear to enforce that law.

"The reason we didn't press for a legislative enactment is because it is ephemeral. There are rapid changes, and it may pass away, and we want to place it beyond the reach of political demagogues and the outside pressure of liquor sellers. The Blair amendment is the result of the need of constitutional amendment so we may prohibit the sale of liquor the same as the state trade. We want to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of liquor. It is certainly not the province of the law to overthrow business that does not work harm to the public welfare and safety. If we can't prove that the liquor traffic is at war with the public weal and the financial standing of the government we ought to fail, and we will fail unless we can show this to the voters. There are many and varied interests in Nebraska today, and I will show you what effect prohibition would have upon them by showing what it has done in three adjoining prairie states. Dakota has had prohibition by local option since 1885. Real estate values have increased and the general prosperity of the state has kept pace with it. The growth of Iowa under a prohibitory law has been very satisfactory. Her increase in population since 1880 has been 296,085, and ex-Governor Larrabee's report shows that during the past five years the state has increased in population at the rate of 63,000 a year.

"The question, 'Does prohibition prohibit?' is not a political one. I don't care what some gutter snipe says who has gone through Iowa begging drinks in out of the way places and vents his spleen through a subsidized organ. I will take the statements of men whose reputation extends outside of one precinct or county.

"Senator Wilson says Iowa had 725 convicts January 1, 1886, and 521 September 1, 1889. I don't consider it necessary to argue that the liquor traffic promotes and fosters crime. Ex-Governor Dingley of Maine says that if prohibition doesn't prohibit it comes as near it as the laws prohibiting arson and burglary in this state. As to its being inimical to business—the sentiment of hundreds of successful business men is that it will only be inimical to the liquor business.

"Senator Frey of Maine writes that it has promoted legitimate business in his state, and that a man who would leave a state on that account would leave for the state's good. In Dakota it has increased realty values and bank deposits. Senator Ingalls of Kansas says the law can be enforced and declares that the conclusion is irresistably in favor of prohibition.

"About one thousand men have signed the merchants' and bankers' membership roll in this state, protesting against prohibition, and over two thousand, five hundred business men have signed a paper in favor of it, because it will turn $2,000,000 of money in this state in the proper channels of business. This matter will not be adjudicated by juggling statistics. It is practical and can be enforced, and furthermore we will demonstrate its utility after November 4, when we will declare for it by a handsome majority."

Both speakers were frequently applauded, and at the close there was a loud demand for a vote, but the chair declared against one.

Wanted—Corn—Please send quotations to W. C. Ritchie, Hermosa, Custer Co., S. D.

GOING TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Young People Who Have Passed the June Examination.

The following are the names of the young misses and gentlemen who passed the examination of last June in the several graded schools of the city, and who will enter the high school at the opening of the scholastic year:

Stella Harmon, Frank Van Horn, Evan Humphrey, Grace Allen, Arthur L. Anderson, May Gardner, Harry Bernstein, Lulu Tompsett, Helen M. Black, Annie Conway, Edmund Johnson, Ruth Phillipi, Daisy Allen, Elmer Warner, Val Evans, Rose Rosicky, Retta Rasmussen, Laura M. Colby, Carrie Johnson, Nellie Thompson, Verule Clark, Edith A. Waterman, Hermine Blessing, Louise MacDonagh, Edith A. Shields, Minnie Neal, Nancy Barry, Susie L. Colpetzer, May Miller, Mabel Martis, Jennie B. Gish, Mamie Welty, Minnie Jorgensen, Emma O'Connor, Mary Livesey, Thanie Anspacher, William Campion, Louise Salmon, Esther Newman, Carrie Jensen, Bertha Leggett, Will Haney, Mabel Kelly, George Purvis, Myrtle Smith, Charles Perrin, Honora Regan, Jessie Bowie, Willy Battin, Nora Emerson, Myra McClelland, Minnie Lehmann, Ola Sheldon, Walter Everingham, Nellie Kimball, Etta Smith, Robert Hays, Eva Kohn, Nellie Ayers, Frank Faust, Maria C. Valentine, Julius Kaufman, Mary Bergland, Gertie Mercer, Alvin Johnson, Mary Ludlow, Phillip W. Russell, Bessie Hulbert, Isabella C. Auler, Maggie E. Brennan, Ross W. Daily, Jennie Bennison, Neva Shipherd, Estelle Faris, Willie Paddock, Susie Welty, Jessie Godso, Emma Sherwood, Minnie Trevett, G. Clark, Sadie Gibson, Henry Wick, Hattie Cady, Willie Moeller, Belle Gorman, Rosa Worthy, Charles Squires, Carrie Brooks, Agnes C. Lindey, Harold Thompson, Nellie Bell, Dale Gilman, Amy Soule, Jessie Beard, Fannie Schmidt, Frank W. Ham, Myrtle Stuart, Carl Holtorf, Grace Buffett, Mabel Mason, S. Roy Austin, Willis Hendricks, Francis Thompson, Viola Sawyer, Charles Detweiler, Sallie King, Phnie Poff, Ethel Geist, Eddie Davis, Willie Binkley, John Saville, Willie Bridge, George Spechman, Gustave Andreen, jr., Fred W. Lake, Maude Kimball, Bessie Hungate, Frances Fitzpatrick, Harvey Van Arsdale, Minnie Burwell, Grace Stein, Bertha Meyer, Bert Warner, Charlotte Hobbs, Frank Meyer, Adolph Merritt, Mabel Taylor, Claudine Foster, Abe Norton, Robert Ross, Laura Mark, John Nemetz, Katie Swartzlander, Anna Fitl, Mamie M. Briggs, Emilie Rosacker, Rosa Patrick, Lucy Strobhart, George Street, Robert Goodwin, Erwin Davenport, Grace J. Leonard, Nettie De Bolt, Ray Shelton, Hermie Nave, George Mickell, William Geiselman, Mattie Newton, Edward Kaufman, Ralph Pierson, Dora V. Colby, Ross B. Towle, Clara Barker, Stella Hite, Ida Hammond, Maud Kimball, Aletha Van Noy, Carrie Gregg, Bertie E. Wood, Charles Hines, Anna Hazzard, Edward Kratz, Allie Smith, Ida Butts, Georgie Goddard, Mary Novacek, Edwin Grotte, George Andrews, Willie Hilmes, Anna Christie, George Cox, Charley Pruyn, Hattie Auch Moody, Alice Andreesen, Fred Behm, Sigrid Andreesen, Byran Luce, Reed G. Hake, Herman Wallace, Willie Drayden, Anges Mac Donagh, Fred Wearne, Clyde Spencer, Herbert Whipple, Hattie Paulsen, May Patrick, Myrtle E. Coon, N. Kessler, Kittie Ogburn, Arthur Potter, Nellie Clark, Leah Timins, Ingelborg Andreesen, Irene Ayerst, Mansie Batten, Dorathea Zeigler, Olaf Olson, Elmer Neville, Mabel Eason, Grace E. Bartlett, Eddie Lee, Henry Fruehauf, Lovell Dunn, Lulu Hutchinson, Florence Baker, Kate Preston, Harry Frank, Blanche Joselyn, Ida Rhoades, Emma Harris, Fannie Bates, Fred M. Johnson, May Ballou, Guy Penfold, Mabel Cheney, J. Gerald Summers, Bessie Putnam, Maggie Cornwell, Lizzie Carnes, Kate Notson, Carrie Bates, Susie Curtis, Eugene Murphy, Ida Withrow, George Tyrrell, Allan Spooner, Alvah Boots, Simon Kendis, Mamie L. Hall, Nettie Zerga, Reppie McDonald, Jessie Walker, Alice Fish, Grace Vandeman, Harley M. Higley, Sam Burns, jr., W. B. Hughes, Arthur Rose, Archie Coon, Charles McMillan, Frank Ferguson, Charles Allen, Della Jones, Ira Van Camp, Maud Starr, Fred Goodrich, May Kinsey, Dora Park, May Morse, Pearl Ochiltree.

This does not include a few more pupils who attended a summer school and were examined in August. These may learn of their standing by calling at the office of the superintendent.

I like my wife to use Pozzoni's complexion powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

All the latest shapes in stiff and soft hats at Block & Heyman's, 109 N. 16th.

Second Ward Democrats.

There were twenty-five of the faithful followers of the Second ward democracy at Mies' vacant feed store, at Sixteenth and Williams streets, last night. More dropped in during the evening.

The meeting was called to order by John Mulvihill, who said the object was to organize a Second ward democratic club. He said that the first thing to do would be to elect a president. Justice Holmes was nominated and elected.

Mulcher Lies was absent, but he was elected vice president.

George Anthres was nominated for secretary, but he declined, stating that he held the office of secretary of the Second ward Personal Rights league, and would not have time to attend to the duties of the office of club secretary.

Robert O'Donnell was nominated for secretary, but as he would not accept John Looney was put up and elected.

For treasurer John Mulvihill was the man who secured the place.

John Anthres said that as he was in the business he would send all unnaturalized citizens to an officer when they would take out their first papers. He then moved that the president appoint a committee of five to skirmish about the ward and hunt the voters who are not naturalized.

Robert O'Donnell said that the central committee would take care of those things.

Judge Holmes said that there were 150 unnaturalized citizens in the ward, and that they should be looked after.

The motion prevailed, and George Anthres, Fred Eenker, Mike McCarthy, Henry Mies and Joseph Mick were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the county central committee.

They then cast about for a name, and at last hit upon one. In the future the club will be known as James E. Boyd Second ward democratic club.

The list was opened and twenty-one voters subscribed their names.

The president then announced that George V. Heins, John E. Murpny, Thomas Capek, August Spitko and John Mulvihill would act as a committee on constitution and by-laws and that the committee would report at some subsequent meeting of the club.

The club will hold another meeting next Thursday night.

Sickness comes uninvited, and strong men and women are forced to employ means to restore their health and strength. The most successful of all known remedies for weakness, the origin of all disease, is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

He Ate the Eggs.

Chris Toft last night contracted to eat two dozen soft boiled eggs and four hot biscuits. He won, devouring the combination within the short space of eighteen minutes, and now wants to wager $100 that he can break all previous records by eating three dozen eggs at one sitting.

Woodmansee Bound Over.

Hugh Woodmansee, the burglar captured last Monday night at Thirty-sixth and Farnam, was arraigned yesterday in police court. He waived examination and was bound over to the district court under bonds of $1,500. He was removed to the county jail.

Mothers will find Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25 cents a bottle.

A BLOODTHIRSTY RELATIVE.

Millionaire Sanborn Threatens the Life of D. W. Gilmore of San Francisco.

HE STICKS A GUN INTO THE MAN'S FACE

And Compels Him to Relinquish All Claim to His Wife's Estate and Give Up His Own Child—A Two-Sided Romance.

NEW YORK, August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Intense excitement prevailed for a few moments last evening in the office of the Quincy house. A tall, athletic looking gentleman, fashionably dressed, with a long, wavy, blonde moustache and a tan colored hat surrounded by a wide, black band, strode up to the desk and dramatically pointing out to the clerk and by-standers a gentleman who followed him into the office, exclaimed: "That man is armed. He wants to shoot me. I call for protection."

The gentleman thus introduced to the large assemblage of spectators in the office was small, slightly built, modestly dressed and like the other, of light complexion. Finding everybody's attention thus directed to himself, he hastily withdrew with a friend. While these two held a consultation upon the street corner, the athletic looking gentleman continued to make exciting statements, claiming the little man had attempted to steal his child from him. The man who called for protection was D. W. Gilmore of San Francisco, who took rooms yesterday at the Quincy house with a child and nurse. The man charged with meditations of violence was E. A. Sanborn of Hollowell, Me., a wealthy citizen now sojourning in Boston.

An explanation of the startling episode was forthcoming later in the evening. According to Gilmore's statement he was married to Miss R. A. Sanborn, a sister of E. A. Sanborn, in Boston about five years ago. The union was opposed by Miss Sanborn's brother, who claimed Gilmore was a married man with a wife living at the time in the west. In the face of this, Miss Sanborn came to this city, met her affianced, who had arrived from California, and they were made man and wife.

At the time of her marriage Miss Sanborn had in her own right about $100,000 from her father's estate. Her brother became so incensed over the marriage that he uttered the direst threats against Gilmore. In refutation of the charge that he married Miss Sanborn simply for her money, he finally signed away all claim to his wife's property and she also surrendered her right in it in favor of her brother. This appeased him somewhat, but a complete reconciliation was never effected. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore went to live in San Francisco.

Gilmore had a fine hardware business and also an interest in a cattle ranch, and after a residence of two years in San Francisco they moved to Hollister, Cal. Eighteen months ago a daughter was born—a bright, beautiful child—and four months afterward Mrs. Gilmore was stricken with disease and after lingering a few days passed away. The bereaved husband had the body embalmed and sent to Hollowell, Me., for interment. About two weeks ago, feeling he would like to visit his wife's tomb, he started from California with the little child.

He arrived in Augusta, Me., last Tuesday and on Wednesday procured a carriage and drove over to the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Sanborn, to inquire where his wife's body had been interred. He learned that Sanborn was in Boston, but Mrs. Sanborn allowed her daughter to accompany Gilmore to the cemetery. He had purchased a quantity of flowers and upon reaching the tomb they were scattered upon the mound. When they returned Mrs. Sanborn said she had telegraphed her husband of her brother-in-law's arrival from California and that he would be odwn to see him about the estaet on the following day.

Gilmore went back to Augusta and yesterday, with the child, came to this city. "Last evening" Gilmore continued, "I called at the Adams house to have an interview with Sanborn. He received me with the greatest cordiality, but when the conversation turned upon the disposal of my late wife's estate he changed his smiles into frowns. The more he talked the more excited he became. Seeing there was no use trying to do anything with him, I moved toward the door, but he sprang forward like a tiger, turned the lock and placed the key in his pocket.

"I was almost dumbfounded and inquired what he meant to do. He reached into the back pocket of his trousers, and pulling out a revolver, cocked it and placed the muzzle within two inches of my head. 'You are not going to shoot me!' came from my trembling lips. 'Yes, if you do not sign this paper waiving all right and title to your wife's claim to my father's estate, give me your daughter and formally relinquish your protection of her.' I expostulated to the best of my ability under the circumstances, but finally, seeing he was determined to carry his threat into execution, consented to do as he wished.

"Documents were signed, he put up his revolver and we proceeded to leave the hotel to go down to the Quincy house, when he was to take possession of my little girl. I was a mere tool in the man's hands, without power or resistance. But just as we were about to enter the elevator I stepped back, having realized what I was about to do, and declared I would not carry out the agreement. He hissed into my ear what I might expect if his plans were thwarted and pushed me toward the door of the elevator, but I again stepped back and seeing that a party of gentlemen had been attracted by our conversation, asked for protection. Sanborn was livid with rage and I realized that my life would not be worth a cent if he got at me again. By this time the crowd had greatly increased. As I believed Sanborn would go to my room and carry off the child, I requested those about me to prevent him.

"He insisted upon going up when I demanded police protection. An officer appeared shortly, but after listening to my story said it was a family row and he had no authority to interfere. Sanborn in the meantime disappeared. I intend to consult legal advice in the city and fight for my rights. It is very strange I was without my revolver," he went on, "as it is very seldom I go about without a weapon. When Sanborn pointed his pistol at me I would have given considerable to have been similarly armed." Gilmore's narrative of the scene in the hotel was confirmed by Sanborn, who was seen late at night.

"In 1885," he said, "Gilmore came to Hollowell and paid addresses to my sister. He rapidly gained her affection, and after he had attained this object I learned that he was married. He claimed to have been divorced, but I can prove he was not. Learning my sister intended to marry him, I expostulated with her, but to no avail. She was fascinated with a man visiting in Boston, but afterward she met Gilmore. One day my mother said: 'Your sister is going to marry Gilmore tomorrow. Go to Boston and save her.' I went, but arrived too late, for the ceremony had been performed, although I am convinced it was not legal. She returned home with me, but not to stay long, for she shortly left with him and went to California.

"My sister was possessed of $100,000 from our father's estate, which was in trust for her in the hands of John B. Bugbee, a distant relative, and myself. Gilmore tried to get hold of this property, but could not. This was fiveyears ago. Today, my mother and sister dead I am thrown into this distressing situation with an adventurer who ruined my sister's life and brought sorrow and tribulation into my family. Sanborn made an important admission when he was questioned by a reporter concerning the details of Gilmore's visit to his room. "Bugbee informed me," he said, that Gilmore had made threats against me and advised me to arm myself. I followed his advice today and purchased a bull dog revolver, but I did not draw it on Gilmore, nor did I make any move to do so.

"His action at the Quincy house was a surprise to me and I will have satisfaction from him for what he has done. If he does succeed in obtaining possession of my sister's estate, I will see it does him no good—not that I care for the $100,000, for I am worth ten times that amount—but I will not let his schemes succeed. My sister died in childbirth and it was his fault. I can show he was responsible for his death. Let him do his worst—I am ready for him."

FUNERAL OF T. H. MOFFATT.

Hosts of Friends Pay Their Last Tributes to His Memory.

The funeral of the late Thomas H. Moffatt took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, on North Twenty-sixth street. A large number of the friends and neighbors of the dead man attended the services to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

Mr. Moffatt was elected a member of U. S. Grant post of the Grand Army at its last meeting, but had not been mustered in. A delegation from the post was present, and he was accorded the honors of the Grand Army ritual.

The body reposed in an elegant black cloth covered casket with rich silver trimmings. On the top was a silver plate bearing his name and the dates of his birth and death. Across the foot of the casket was placed the national colors, and above these were placed a handsome floral anchor and a pillow bearing the initials, "T. H. M." At the foot of the casket was a broken column of beautiful white flowers, the offering of the Bankers' and Business Men's association, of which Mr. Moffatt had been secretary. The other floral tributes were a harp, comprising La France roses, sweet peas, balsams, sweet alysum and tube roses, from THE BEE Publishing company; a beautiful wreath made up with similar flowers from Mr. E. Rosewater; a pillow of carnations, balsams, sweet alysum, peas and ferns, with "T. H. M," the initials of the deceased, worked in, from Mr. H. W. Cremer; a cross of La France and other roses, balsam and sweet peas, from Mr. George Turner; an elegant floral design made up of white cream roses, from Mrs. C. C. Roggen; a tastefully arranged pillow of roses, balsams and sweet peas, from Miss Maggie Henry; a beautiful floral pillow mostly composed of various roses, balsam and sweet peas, from the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; an anchor of roses, balsam, sweet peas and ferns, from the Ladies' Aid society of the Second Presbyterian church, and a lovely floral tribute from Mr. R. E. Allen.

The Misses Alice and Grace Pratt and Mr. Will McCune rendered touching vocal selections.

Rev. S. M. Ware, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, delivered a very impressive address, in which he spoke of the sad dispensation of Providence which had visited the home of the deceased, removed one upon whom the members of the family leaned for support, and preached an eloquent sermon from Psalm, xxxix, 4.

Rev. William R. Henderson also delivered a very touching oration, in which he paid a high tribute to the geniality and rugged honesty of purpose of the deceased in all the relations of life. He also spoke in glowing terms of the high regard in which the deceased was held by the business men of this city, among whom he had so many friends.

At the conclusion of the religious services the friends filed slowly through to take a last look at the well remembered features.

The pall bearers were Robert S. Wilcox and Colonel Champion S. Chase for the Grand Army; Charles A. Coe, Dudley Smith, E. E. Bruce and J. B. Haynes.

The interment was at Prospect Hill.

A Notable Report.

"For disordered mensturation, anarmia and steriility, it may properly be termed a specific."

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

The Omaha fair begins Sept. 1st at the old fair grounds.

The finest line of neckwear at Block & Heyman's, 109 N. 16th.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant Henry H. Wright, Ninth cavalry, now at Bellevue rifle range, and First Lieutenant Eugene F. Ladd, Ninth cavalry, now at Fort Robinson, having been selected as members of the division quota on the army carbine team, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Juneau county, Wisconsin, and report September 1, next, to Lieutenant Colonel E. V. Sumner, Eighth cavalry, in charge of competition.

On the return of First Lieutenant Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, United States army, to Fort Washakie, Wyo., Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert P. Finley, United States army, is relieved from temporary duty at that post, and will return to his station at Fort Sidney, Neb.

Second Lieutenant James T. Kerr, Seventeenth infantry, Fort Bridger, Wyo., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business.

Drink Excelsior Springs Missouri waters.

District Court.

When ex-Officer Morrisey was dismissed from the police force a few days ago because he assaulted Thomas D. Kinney he thought that ended his troubles. But it has not. Yesterday Kinney went into the district court, when he commenced a suit to recover $1,000 from Morrisey and his bondsmen, John E. Cosgrove, D. E. Matte Smith and George H. Moore. In the petition Kinney alleges that on the 31st day of July last he was assaulted by Morrisey, wounded and ill-treated on one of the public streets, in the presence of a number of citizens, and afterwards put into the patrol wagon and taken to jail, where he remained for three hours. In view of this fact, Kinney avers that his reputation was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Walter E. Burlingham avers that he furnished Charles E. Warner and Goddard & Leivert material to build a couple of houses out in Dundee place, and as $444.78 remains due and unpaid, he has brought suit and prays for judgment in that sum.

County Court.

Three suits were commenced in the county court yesterday. Storz & Iler sued F. S. and Mary Tucker to recover $250 due on five promissory notes of $50 each, dated April 4, 1889.

The First National bank brought suit against A. C. Reed, Morris Morrison and Isaac L. Hascall to recover $190 due on a promissory note dated December 30, 1889.

The Standard distilling company of Cincinnati has sued John A. Freyhan to recover $339 due on a bill of goods sold and delivered in July, 1886.

Fifth Ward Independents.

The independents of the Fifth ward held a meeting at Gate City hall last night for the purpose of organizing a political club. John M. Kenney was elected temporary chairman and John Rosicky secretary. Twenty-five members signed the roll. The next meeting will be held at 1104 Sherman avenue next Wednesday night, at which time a permanent organization will be perfected.

The new offices of the great Rock Island route, 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha, are the finest in the city. Call and see them. Tickets to all points cast at lowest rates.

Was Dalton's Swim a Fake?

LONDON, August 21.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—"Three Oxodians" write to the Times concerning the alleged feat of David Dalton, the American swimmer, who claims to have swam across the English channel on his back. They attest that they watched the lifeboat which was to pilot Dalton, for four hours from Bologne and never saw Dalton in the water. Moreover, they declare that the dingy, which was supposed to attend the swimmer, was towed unoccupied behind the lifeboat.

Through coaches—Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening point via the great Rock Island route. Ticke office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

CLEVELAND, O., August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four masked burglars entered the house of Michael Shelby, an aged farmer living near Wooster, O., last night, battering the door down with a plank. The old man was bound and gagged and his ten-year-old grandson bound to a chair. Mrs. Shelby promised to remain quiet and was not molested. The burglars then took $4,000 from a bureau drawer and escaped. It is suspected that the robbery was committed by persons living in the vicinity.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder

Is promptly cured by the waters of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

AN ADDRESS FROM POWDERLY.

[Continued from Second Page.]

railroad or the men. Which will it be? I remain, very respectfully yours,

T. V. POWDERLY.

A Bad Effect on Business.

PORT PLAIN, N. Y., August 21.—The strike on the Central is having a serious effect upon business in the Mohawk valley and Johnstown and Gloversville. At the latter places manufacturers and merchants experience great delay in getting goods shipped. Some of the glove factories will soon have to shut down if the strike continues. Provisions are advancing in price.

Illinois Central Trouble.

CHICAGO, August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Representative trainmen from every division of the Illinois Central railroad system arrived in the city this forenoon to attend a meeting held this afternoon. The object of the gathering is the formulation of a petition addressed to the officials of the Illinois Central demanding an increase of wages for all trainmen. The scale of wages of the employes of this branch of the service is: Brakemen $45, baggagemen $50, collectors $60 and conductors $75 per month. This is a much lower scale than is paid by other roads and the men have been agitating the present movement for an increase for a long time. This question of wages was talked of previous to the recent strike on the Illinois Central, but the matter was temporarily passed when the other difficulty arose. There are two delegates from each division of the road in attendance upon the present meeting and the demands for an increase of wages come from all portions of the system. If the demands as formulated by these representatives are not acceded to the matter will be referred to the general executive committee of the federation of railroad employes, which is the only body authorized to declare a strike of the trainmen. General Manager Beck is away on his vacation, as is also Superintendent Sullivan, and the grievances of the men will have to be settled personally by President Fish, who is the only one of the chief officials of the road in the city. Mr. Fish refused to be interviewed, but is giving the demands of the men careful attention.

Said one of the conductors: "The advance we ask is what all other roads pay their employes. Twelve years ago our wages were reduced to the present figures with a promise that the Central would raise them when able. It is now able to pay us standard wages and that is all we are asking. We are not hunting a fight, and I don't believe we will have one. The Central always treated us men well, and, although there may be a compromise, I am sure our wages will be materially advanced."

The Number Who Will Strike.

NEW YORK, August 21.—New York Central officials have been making some computations today regarding the number of men who are likely to go on a strike. They say there are 72,000 men employed on the Central and between 60,000 and 70,000 on the other roads of the Vanderbilt system. Of these men there are on the entire Vanderbilt system 25,000 Knights of Labor and 6,000 members of the federation. Three thousand men have left the Central's employ since the strike was declared.

Accepting Perishable Freight.

CHICAGO, August 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In spite of the threatening rumors from the east the Chicago Vanderbilt lines profess to believe that there is no further danger from the strike. At any rate they all began today to accept perishable freight, the Lake Shore contracting with one shipper for the transportation of seventy-five cars of cattle Saturday and seventy-five more next Tuesday, all bound for New York.

Said Superintendent Amsden of the Lake Shore today: "Mr. Sargent hit the nail on the head from the standpoint of the men when he said it was a question as to whether the New York Central was making a fight on organized labor. If he was convinced that the road was making such a fight he would favor a strike. This afternoon's dispatches clear up this doubt when he explicitly says he does not believe the New York Central is fighting organized labor, consequently he must vote against a strike at the Terre Haute meeting on Saturday, and, as the action of the supreme council must be unanimous, the matter seems to be ended."

A Conference Called for Monday.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Secretary Hayes of the executive board announced this afternoon that Monday next, at Albany, a meeting of District 240 would be held, at which the executive board will be present for the purpose of consultation. At this meeting each of the local assemblies will send from three to five delegates, and there will be present from six hundred to seven hundred members from that section of the state lying adjacent to the Central road from New York to Buffalo.

Webb late in the afternoon said relative to the charge made by Powderly that he and the executive board since their arrival here had been shadowed by detectives that unless he had taken every lawful means to protect the interests of his road and kept himself informed