closed with a long drawn out "yaugh" for a

On the first floor in one of the wards was an open organ and a copy of "Gospei Hymns." This evidently was the musical ward of the institution. for some one came in from the hall quietly singing, but stopped suddenly, seeing the strangers. Not long after leaving the room, the strains of the organ were heard.

In the basement are places for additional wards, should they be required, but they

ne future legislature makes an appropria

tion for the purpose.
"Here is where we had our fire," said the

here, and an old colored woman in some way became possessed of a match. As she passed

with the building to get the money." The flames were easily extinguished.

Further on in the basement is the dining

room for the female patients. The long tables are covered with neat table cloths.

Evidence of Jobbery.

state by the contractor, it was shown that the work was insufficiently done, but the

matter was smoothed over in some way. A

new roof had to be supplied, as the first one leaked so much that it emperilled the safety

together that it is almost an impossibility to

keep the temperature of the upper stories above sixty degrees Fahrenneit. But above

all, the poor masonry and brickwork is re

sponsible for the condition of the building. In the basement the foundation stones seem to be set in at least two inches of mortar.

wings support and protect it from the winds. It is a common cause of wonder in Hastings

that the contractors and Board of Public

Lands and Buildings were not ashamed to put their names upon the corner stone.

In the quadrangle formed by the central part and the wings, stands the new kitchen and laundry, a big, homely bullding, devoid

of ornamentation and intended for use. In the kitchen seven bushels of potatoes and

eleven pounds of coffee are used daily. Still

further back is the power house, where are

and the two pumps which force respectively

for the engines and pumps, is of Nebraska manufacture. The remaining buildings are

the hothouse, the icehouse and the barn for the horses used about the place. Back

of the barn is the yard for the mileh cows of

the institution, and a series of pens, a hog entering the world at one end and gradua

ting at the other, meet for the slaughter.
The great need of the agylum is more land

The tract now owned, 160 acres, did not cost

the state a cedt, as it was donated by the

citizens of riastings. Of this quarter-sec-

tion twenty-five acres is taken up by the buildings, thirty acres are planted with sugar beets, thirty will furnish the table

vegetables, fifty in potatoes and the re-mainder in tame hay.

One hundred and sixty acres of good land

adjoining can be bought for \$50 an acre, and should such a purchase be made two years

from now, the state would find it a ver-

profitable investment. Enough men coulce easily be found in the various wards who

would not only be able, but glad to obtain outdoor relaxation in cultivating in the fields. They would be given special privileges, and a table would be provided for

them whare they would have better and more nourishing food than many of them

year, as an experiment, fifteen acres of sugar

beets were cultivated which yielded a ne

will be still greater, as the state of Nebraska

has now had a little experience as a practi

cal farmer.

A short distance down the drive toward

Hastings is a grove of some thirty-five acres in extent, and it is but a question of time

until the state will find it necessary to ac

quire this land either by lease or purchase In summer, when the patients spend about

half the time in the open air, shade is indis-pensible, and a little clump of trees in the front enclosure is altogether to small to

shelter the 400 patients from the hot sun

Should the owners of this grove natify the authorities of the asylum that no further

trespassing would be permitted the situation would be most serious. In hot weather the

war is are almost unendurable and the patients would suffer greatly. This land can be bought for \$125 an acre, but the owners

will probably lease it for a reasonable sum

Comparison of Expenditures.

It costs the State less at present to support the patients than it did formerly. Two

years ago, with 149 patients, the appropria tion made for the maintenance of the insti

tution was \$100,000, or an average of \$334 as

inmate a year. Now, with 400, the appropriation granted is \$149,000, an average o

\$201.35 a year per patient, a saving to the State of \$132.65 a year on each patient.

By a strange coincidence, Dr. Johnson i

the only one of the Boyd appointees who has withstood the political storm which swept over the State at the time when Gov.

Crounse took up the reins of State govern-ment. The acctor holds to the idea that it is against the welfare of the institution to

change superintendents with the incoming of each administration and hopes to convince the governor that his ideas in this direction

At this time the paid employes on the pay

At this time the paid employes on the pay roll number sixty-eight, mostly women, nearly all of whom act in the capacity of nurses. Experience has demonstrated that they are more efficient among lanatics than men. The only objection to their employ-ment seems to lie in the fact that by being

constantly thrown in contact with the in-mates of the institution, they are liable to become insane. That this is not a theory is proven by the fact that since the establish-

ment of the hospital eight of the female nurses have become hopelessly insane. Last

ment of the hospital eight of the female nurses have become hopelessly insane. Last year two of the zirls who had charge of two of the wards manifested symptoms of insanity and a few weeks later they became raving maniacs. This is accounted for by the fact that like begets like and that a healthy person upon being obliged to associate with lineatics must in time less his east.

ate with lunatics must in time lose his cher mind.

Change Needed.

Detroit Free Press: Unsuspecting

Father-You certainly do not appear to

se well, my son. Perhaps you need a

Extravagant Son-You have struck it.

change to set you right after your col

father; I do need a great deal of change.

lege work.

ever had before entering the asylum.

profit of \$338. This year the ratio

the dynamos of the incandescent light plant,

tients

of the building.

# ULTIMATUM

Terms Granted the American National Bank by the Comptroller.

CASHIER WYMAN'S EFFORTS IN THE EAST

Fhey Visit a Number of Boston and Nev York Financiers With a View of Secaring Their Aid for the Institution.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, July 15.

Mr. Wyman, cashier of the American National, is still in the city, but expects to leave tonight for New York. There were no new developments in the affair of the bank today. Comptroller Eckels has issued his ultimatum, so to speak, and if the stockholders of the American National desire to resume business they must comply with the terms laid down by the comptroller. Cashier Wyman will visit Boston and New York to see certain financiers in each city who are interested in the welfare of the failed bank, and who, it is said, will aid in putting the concern on its feet.

Trouble in the Weather Bureau.

The "local forecast official" of the weather burueau stationed at New York was inter-viewed today in the Tribune regarding his chance of being appointed to succeed Prof. Harrington, chief of the bureau, in event of a vacancy occurring. To a reporter, Mr. Elias B. Dunn, the forecaster referred to-said: 'Really, I have very little to say; I have made no application for the post. I am not a politician. If the appointment is given according to merit and long and faith ful service I stand a good chance. My name has been presented to President Cleveland for his consideration. I know that Prof. Harrington's resignation has been asked for by Secretary Morton and that it will be given to the president when he goes back to Washington, Then I expect the appointment of his successor will take place. Secretary Morton expressed both surprise and indignation when shown today the interview with Forecaster E. B. Dunn.

is absolutely untrue," said the secrefor his resignation nor have I any intention of doing so. Mr. Dunn's suggestion in regard to a matter of this kind in relation to his chief are quite out of place. When suggestions in regard to the management of the weather bureau are wanted from him he will be invited to present them, not to the public, but to his official superiors. For Mr. Dunn's own sake I trust he has been mis-quoted, otherwise he has professed knowl-edge upon a subject of which he knows seemingly no more than he does of decent discipline."

News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued Leave of absence for four months on sur geon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the department of the Colorado, is granted to First Lieutenant James

A. Goodin, Seventh infantry.
First Lieutenant John L. Chamberlin, First artillery, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri by the commanding general of that department as soon as possible after the arrival of Major Frank H. Phipps ordnance department at Chicago, Ill., and will then proceed to join his bat

Sergeant Benjamin F. Noyes, troop E Sixth cavalry, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is transferred to the mounted service and will be assigned to one of the troops of instruction at tee cavalry depot.

Private Gust Ciss, company D, Twentyfirst infantry, Fort Sidney, Neb., will be

discharged.

Corporal George W. Bulkley, company E. Second infantry, now with his company at Fort Omaha, is transferred to troop D. Sixth

cavairy.

First Lieutenant Armand J. Zasseigne,
Fourteenth infantry, is relieved from fur-ther duty with the militia of Louisiana and will join his company.
First Lieutenant Charles G. Starr, First

infantry, now on recruiting service, will join his company by October 1, 1803. The following transfers in the Thirteenth infantry are made: First Lieutenaut Ed mund L. Fletcher from company D to com-pany I; First Lieutenant John H. Peshine rom company I to company D. Captain Ira Macnott, ordnance depart-

ment, will proceed from South Bethlehem to the works of the Reading Iron company Reading.

The following transfers in the Twentr-

fifth infantry are made: Captain Washington I. Sanborn from company G to company K; Captain David B. Wilson from company

K to co g pany I. Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are re Nebraska: Original-Hays B. Tomson Orignal widows, etc.—Emma D. Palmer Margaret M. Hodges, Harriett L. Smyth Louisa M. Chaffee. Iowa: Increase—Farmer J. Doyel, Wil-liam Hilker. Original widows, etc.—Har-

riett J. Smith, Catharine Zaritz, Lavina Doyel, minors of Caleb Davis. South Dakota: Reissue—Horace Perry. Miscellaneous.

Frederick Scariver was today appointed postmaster at Dakota City. Dakota county,

Secretary Morton left the city this after noon for a short leave of absence expecting to return however before the assembling of congress August 7. The period of his absence being necessarily curtailed, he is de-termined that it shall be a period of abso lute rest. To that end he has not announce ters entirely in the hands of Acting Secre tary Willetts. / .

# UNEASY NICARAGUANS.

They Are Again in Revolt-United States War Vessels to Sall for that Country. Washington, July 15 .- The . State department has received advices from Minister Baker at Managua confirming the news that a revolt has broken out again and that the president of the republic and his minister of foreign affairs are held prisoners at Leon. There was no battle, but the minister regards the situation as critical. This was sagreeable news to the Navy departmen for it will require the department to send naval vessel to Nicaragua at a time whe the climate is least endurable United States war vessel available on the west coast is the Alliance, now at Callao, Peru. It will take her about a week or days to make the trip after she receives her orders and takes her coal and stores aboard. Meanwhile this last incident will have the effect to hasten the sailing of the Yorktown and Charleston from New York, for although it will take several months before they car reach the Pacific, the a scessity for strength ening the naval force there has been mad very apporent.

May Keep the Price Secret.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- It is stated at the Treasury department that the advisability of withholding from the public the state ments heretofore given out through the press of the amount of bullion purchased and the prices paid for it is under consideration. Recently a change has been inaugurated in the manner of making the purchases public by withholding the statement until the day after each purchase is made. Whether the contemplated refusal will eventually occur has not been actually decided, but an adhas not been actually decided, but an ad-vance in the price of silver offered may have the effect of causing its enforcement. It is interesting to note that the silver purchased yesterday was bought at prices offered by the department of persons who made the original offers at higher prices.

Gold Reserve Growing. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The gold reserve gradually getting back to its full amount of \$100,000,000, as a result of the slight improvement in the financial situation. Today it was \$98,605,566, a gain of \$26,997 over yester

Commander Lyons Was at Fault. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Secretary Herbert today approved the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of Commander T. A. Cons. The court was appointed to inquire

ISSUED | into the circumstances of the running down of the Norwegian bars Speranza by the Monongahela in the harbor of Fuschall, Ma deria, in January last. The court found that Commander Lyons was at fault in manouvering his vesses, but in view of cer-tam mitigating circumstances, recommended that no further action betaken.

### AS SEEN BY CHIEF JONES, He Writes a Letter to the Interior Depart

ment Concerning the Chactaw Murderers. Washington, July 15 .- The Interior department today received from Chief Jones of the Choctaw nation a letter dated July 5, in which he declared he had no authority under the Choctaw laws to reprieve the Choc taws convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot July 6, but at the earnest request of be shot July 6, but at the earnest request of the Interior department he had recom-mended, after a conference with the nation's high officials, that Judge N. J. Nelson stay the execution until August 4. He declared that by doing so he did not for a moment concede the right of the United States to in-teriore. The treaties with the Choctaws guoranteed full jurisdiction over all persons in the nation. He decided that the men had been convicted under political prejudice and claimed that they were regularly inand claimed that they were regularly in-dicted, fairly tried and defended and legally convicted, fairly and imparcially. In close ing he declared that the federal government had no right to interfere or order an investi gation, but that he would court and chal

lenge the fullest inquiry and that if the men were convicted without authority or process of law, the United States courts had ample Intected with Yellow Fever. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Surgeon Perry, in charge of the quarantine station at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, telegraphed Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service today as follows:

The steward of the brig Darpa became II yesterday and was removed to the hospital, making the third case of yellow fever from that vessel, now quarantined. A preliminary disinfection was given the vessel yesterday. Laborers were put on the island (Fisherman's) yesterday, and will discharge the Darpa's ballast today.

That Russian Naval Station, Washington, July 15 .- No official intima tion has been received by this government of the intention of Russia to establish a naval station on our eastern coast with head quarters at New York, but it is not doubted that such is the case. It is not believed that the establishment of a Russian paval station on our coast is of any warlike import, but merely a part of a general scheme of having convenient stations in different parts of the

Captain Hutton Was Careless. Wilshington, July 15 .- The findings of the court of inquiry convened at Fort McKinney. Mont., to investigate certain alleged irregu arities in the accounts of Captain J. A. Hutton in connection with the post canteen have been received at the War department The court finds the irregularities due to carelessness rather than culpability.

Alexandria Free from Cholera. Washington, July 15 .- Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service today received a message from United States Consul Ewing at Alexandria, saying that there is absolutely no cholera in, or in the vicinity of Alexandiria.

### RUSSIA IN AMERICAN WATERS.

She Will Maintain a Powerful Fieet of Wa Vessels on Our Coast.

NEW YORK, July 14.- The Times will say in the morning: "It was learned from high Russian sources yesterday that the Russian government has decided to maintain a permanent fleet of war ships in United States waters, and the port of New York will be made Russia's western headquarters. The opinion is ventured in naval circles that in view of the likelihood of the Bering sea case going against Great Britain and the late an-nouncement that England is reinforcing her naval force at Esquimauit, the proposed action of Russia was one of great importance to the United States. With a Russian fleet constantly in and about New York the of a powerful British fleet on the North American station to sally upon ex-posed Atlantic ports of the United States would be greatly lessened. Russia, should she desire, could send into American waters more than 100 war vessels.

Hanged by a Mob.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14 .- A special to the Sentinel from Vincennes, Ind., says: Allan Butler, a wealthy colored man in Lawrence county, Illinois, was found hanging by the neck dead at an early hour yesterday morning and it is believed he was hanged by a

He had a white girl about 15 years old working for him. His son became intimate with the girl and when she was found to be delicate condition, the young negro's father, who is a horse doctor, performed an abortion. That he was taken out and ynched by a mob last night is not the least doubted at Lawrenceville or Sumner, between which towns Butler lived.

Last Day of the Sacagerfest. CLEVELAND, July 14 .- The last day of the

great Saengerfest opened auspiciously. In the morning the delegates were given a sail on the lake. In the after neon an excellent musical program was rendered. The concert this evening was well attended. The orchestral parts were well played, but the numbers assigned to the mass chorus suffered from the fact that nearly half the singers had gone to their homes. The festival ended with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Struck by a Cyclone

STILLWATER, Minn., July 14 .- A cyclone from the southwest struck this town this afternoon. The shed of the Atwood Lumber mill was demolished and William Anez and Sam Limonson were killed by flying timbers Several other workmen were slightly in jured. The buildings of he Stillwater Brick yard were thrown down and three workmen there were slightly bruised. Other iamage was done throughout the town

Fought on a Railroad Track. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 14 .- Two young Irishmen lost their lives today by engaging in a quarrel and coming to a fight on the track of the New York, New Haven & Hart ford railroad at the time the Springfield ex-press was due at Pelham. The engineer blew the whistle and tried to reverse his engire, but they appeared indifferent to everything except their quarrel. The en-gine struck the men and ground them to pieces. pieces.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14 .- The Baptist Young People's convention resumed work this

The following officers were elected:
President, John H. Chapman of Illinois;
recording secretary, A. M. Brincke of
Pennsylvania; treasurer, J. O. Staples of
Illinois, Several vice presidents were also

Fire Laddies Contribute. LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The members of th Louisville fire department will contribute one day's salary for the benefit of the fam-ilies of the firemen killed in the Chicago

World's Fair Visitors

Should continue their trip to Utah and the west. The magnitude in resources and beauty of the western territory is incomparable. Nature in creative moo has fashioned rock-ribbed crested peaks ever white with the snow of untold ages and whose hoary summits seem to pierce into some unknown realm beyond The grand canons and cataracts are awa inspiring. In the west you can find health, wealth and happiness; it is one arge sanitarium, and is best reached by the Rio Grande Western railway See that your tickets read both ways vi that road which offers choice of three distinct routes and the most magnificent scenery in the world. For copies of pomphlets, etc., write to J. H. Bennett

At Courtland Beach this afternoon balloon ascension and parachute jump.

HOPE NEVER HOVERS THERE

Description of the Hastings Asylum for the Incurable Iusane.

FINAL RELIEF FOR OMAHA PATIENTS

After Years of Waiting Eight of the County Charges Are Taken to the Crowded Institution - Some of the Inmates.

After long years of waiting eight of the in curable insane of this county, three men and five women, have found permanent homes in the county hospital at hastings, where they will undoubtedly remain until death claims them for its own, as in each instance reason has been dethroned and cures are regarded as impossibilities. These persons were taken to the asylum

last Monday by Sheriff Bennett and his party of male and female assistants, who went as guards. Sunday evening Supermtendent Stryker of the county hospital told the eight persons that he wanted them to be up bright and early the next morning, as they were all going away to a picnic. The announcement had a good effect and seemed to delight the poor unfortunates, and the next morning before the rising of the sun they were up and rigged out in their best, ready for the start. When the backs drew up to the front door of the county building there was joy among the county charges, and with one exception all were anxious to

go away for a day's outing.
This exception was a woman who had conceived the idea that she owned the earth and her only fear was that some person would steal and carry away her holdings if she left the building for a day. She was finally convinced that the robbery would not be committed and then the procession moved away. The trip was uneventful, as all of the incurables behaved in a manner that was in strict accordance with the rules of the road over which the journey was made. Along the route the little party attracted as much attention as a group of savages from the Sandwich islands, and at every station the depot people pressed their faces against the car windows to catch a glimpse of "those crazy folks."

Upon reaching Hastings the whole party was bundled into backs and rapidly driven to the hospital, where the insane turned over to Dr. Johnson, the superintendent and assigned to their respective wards Description of the Madhouse.

The asylum for the incurable insane, located at Hastings, is about the state institutions, and on that account is not so well known. Its proportions are less compreknown. Its proportions are less compre-hended than any other in Nebraska. The original appropriation for the building was made four years ago, the land being given by the citizens of Hastings. Since that time the growth of the asylum has been so phe-nomenal that it can almost be compared to a

hugh mushroom.

The main building is an immense affair, four stories high, and so long that it seems almost flat, and with a multiplicity of wing and additions that almost baffles description. In general dimensions it is 450 feet in length and 112 feet in depth, with four wings in the rear, each 156 feet long. The site chosen could hardly have been made better, the institution being pleasantly located upon a slight rise a couple f miles west of the city, of which it com of miles west of the city, of which we mands an excellent view. Some twenty-five acros are given up to the buildings, a portion in front being very neatly parked. The tion in front being very neatly parked. southern half of the building is occupied the male patients and the northern part by the females. On each floor are four so that the twelve are equally divided be tween the men and women. The first floor is reserved for those who, while incurable, are not considered violent, or whose insanity is only periodical. On the second floor are the more unruly, and on the third the worst patients. The first ward entered while Dr. Johnson was showing the sheriff's party through was on the southern side. Instantly an inmate jumped up and called the doctor to one side for a whispered consultation. While thus left alone, the visconsultation. While thus left alone, the visitors noticed two very striking things. The first was the almost shoking appearance of the unfortunates. Blank, expressionless faces; the misshapen heads of the lifelong idiot; the melancholy dejection of others, and attitudes which showed that all hope had been left behind, were piteous in the extreme. The second feature was more pleasing. Underneath, the hardwood floors were oiled and waxed to a surprisingly high degree. This is usuelly impressed upon the unwary visitor by a slight difficulty in main taining the equilibrium.

The hospital is conducted on what is

known as the dormitory system. Connected with each ward by a short hall is a large room with single iron bedsteads in rows down the center and along the sides. An idea of the size of the institution may be obtained from its owning 3,500 sheets and proportionate amount of other bedding, all appearing very clean and of an excellent vuality. The cormitory plan occasionall-leads to a little disturbance, and in affairs o this kind it is probable that the man in the ward outside got the patch on his nose. Some patient once in a while keeps the others awake until patience ceases to be a virtue and the offender is suppressed by force and arms. But it is believed that the liability to such an occurrence is more than offset by the effect of the presence of The noisy one is immediately bundled off to one of a series of single rooms connected with each dormitory, where he can pursu happiness in his own peculiar manner with-out disturbing his neighbors. Between the ward and the sleeping room is a bath room where each Wednesday the patients take wash.

Some of the Patients.

A war1 or two further, a young colored man sat moodily by himself, and by all odds he was the best dressed man in the institution. He was positively resplendent. It seems that he was the pet of all the attend-ants, who yied with each other in making him as much like a Pullman car porter off duty as possible. On the third floor, near the entrance of the ward, Dr. Johnson turned to a little ante room and asked: "Well, Bis marck have you-

"Oh, yes, yes. I have just finished a letter to the governor," and a middle-aged man of a German type of countenance bounced in, to instantly bounce back, and then reappear with several sheets of paper covered with pencil writing. After the writer had been introduced "Bismarck" became still more loquacious and soon concluded that the letter which was intended for Government letter which was intended for Govern Crounse would do for publication and asked that it be turned over to some correspondent

for delivery.

Bismarck is a character, his real name being F. W. Wagner. For a long time he was one of Saperintendent Johnson's star boarders, but he fell from grace and is now relegated to the third floor among the mor violent. Some thirteen years ago he loss his property and had trouble with his wife which resulted in his becoming insane. He is an excellent gardner and claims to have planned the grounds in front. In the sugar beet fields he is in his element. As the party left the ward he accompanied it to the door, and said that the Hastings asylun beat Norfolk and Lincoln, and that beat Norfolk and Lincoln, and that he was proud of it. Bismark was formerly in the Norfolk asylum. In the center of the third, floor is a good sized chartel projects.

sized chapel provided with an organ. Oc-casionally religious exercises are held here by the ministers of Hastings, and on every Thursday evening during the winter a dance is held, to which the patients look forward very anxiously. The north side of the build ing is given over to the female patients. Entering one of the worst wards, on the third floor, it is noticeable that the surroundings are made much more pleasant for the women patients than the men. The walls are frescoed, and flowers and insurance chromas relieve the monotony. walls are frescoed, and flowers and insur-ance chromos relieve the monotony to no small extent. At the request of Dr. John-son one of the worst inmates was brought into the ward from the solitary cell she was occupying. Instantly she broke out in a string of jargon which was accompanied by motions a little too belligerent for com-fort. She was far from prepossessing in appearance; not over four feet high, almost toothless, with grizzly gray hair cut close to toothless, with grizzly gray hair cut close to the scalp, and added to all, she has the fierce expression of a maniac. Not one syllable of her torrent of articulations was intelligible until she dropped into profanity or exhausted

## RUN ON KANSAS CITY BANKS second's rest. "Dance for us, Pat," said some of the patients. But Pat wouldn't dance until the

patients. But Pat wouldn't dance until the party had turned to go, when she broke out in the oddest componed of couble shuffle and jig imaginable accompanied by an erratic song to which she kept excellent time. "Crazy as a bed-bud," but happy all day long," said Sheriff Bennett sympathetically a little later. "If I were to be insane, I'd want to be like her."

On the first floor in one of the wards was an open organ and a copy of "Gospei Failure of the Northup Banking Company Starts the Excitement.

DEMANDS OF DEPOSITORS PROMPTLY MET

National Banks Alone Affected by the Flurry-All of Them Are Apparently in a Good Condition-Business Troubles Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, July 15 .- Following the fail-

ure of the National Bank of Kansas City

will not be used except in case of great ur-gency. It is thought that it is better for the patients to be elevated slightly from the ground, where the air is dryer and the sur-roundings more cheerful than in a cellar. These vacant rooms, instead of being used for wards will unshable be track for the ble and the Franklin Savings bank last night came the closing this morning of the North rup bank of Kansas City, Kan., of which J. S. Chick, president of the National Bank for wards will probably be turned into halls for the amusement of the unfortunates if of Kansas City, is also president. This morning a run WAS begun on the National Bank of Commerce. The officers say they will be able to stand doctor as he pointed to a place where the woodwork was blackened. "Some time ago we had a lot of old matresses stored in a long run, which, however, they do not ex pect. Their statement, made yesterday shows: Cash, \$1,141,655; deposits, \$2,977,-327; capital, \$2,000,000. It is believed the bank will pull through all right. It is one back from supper she lighted it and threw it in the pile. She thought she had her life heavily insured, and she wanted to burn up of the strongest in the city. The members of the directory, at a meeting yesterday, in-

dividually pledged their private fortunes for of depositors. Collectively they are worth \$20,000,000. are worth \$20,000,000.

The Northrup banking company closed its doors as a result of the run consequent on the closing of the First National bank of Kansas City. It is claimed that the bank's condition is exceptionally good, but the officers do not care to jeopardize the assets by meeting a run. The bank has a capital of \$100,000 and liabilities of \$315,000. It is believed depositors will nitimately be raid in and each patient is provided with a china plate, cup, rather dull knife and a spoon. The chairs used are neat, but cheap, the high backed variety so popu-for a few years past. No forks provided, and some of the pa-

lieved depositors will ultimately be paid in tients are not even given knives. Once the knives in the room at the close of a The failure of the First National bank of meal did not tally with those brought in be-fore the patients came down. A general search was made, and the missing knife was found on one of the men, made into a very serviceable screw-driver, and tied under-neath the arm, next to the body. Kansas City also percipitated runs on every National bank in the city. All met every demand promptly and by noon the excite-ment was practically over. The savings banks were not affected.

FOUNDRY COMPANY ASSIGNS.

The main building was originally much smaller, two wings having been added by the Troubles Which Caused a Big Chicago Firm legislature of 1891. Right here it might be said that the jobbery practiced in the cree-tion of the original portion is fit to be ranked to Suspend Operations. CHICAGO, July 15 .- The Bouton Foundry company made an assignment today. Assets, with the most corrupt in the annals of Ne-braska, brought to light before or since. Before the building was turned over to the \$175,000; liabilities, \$200,000.

The Bouton Foundry company is a branch of the Schlesinger syndicate. The Schlesingers went into it about the first of the year, but it has been shaky for some time and its inability to draw upon the backers for assistance sent it to the wall.

of the building.

The chimneys are tumbling down, the plastering falling off, and the cornice wrenched away by the wind. Even in a moderate wind, rocking chairs in the the third story swing rapidly back and forth. The woodwork is badly cracked, and so put together that it is almost an impossibility to The first trouble it had here came from the failure of Corigan, • Ives & Rose, of Cleveland, a few weeks ago. The house acted as agents for all the Schlesinger mines, except the Chapin. The Corigan, Ives & Co., being unable to collect on ore sold to the furnaces, were obliged to give way. At the time of their failure their paper, to the amount of \$1,000,000 was held by the various companies controlled by the Schlesingers and, of course, it was no immediate value.

to be set in at least two inches of mortar, and in the brickwork as much again as necessary was used. The mortar itself is said by experts to have been improperly compounded, being mainly composed of very poor sand with just enough lime added to give it a tinge of color. It is a notorious fact that the central portion would be in actual danger of falling down did not the two new wings support and protect it from the winds. The Schlesingers own a great chain of mines in northern Michigan, including the Chapin mine, the richest in the world. Their mines include also the Buffalo, Prince of Wales, Dunn, Armenian, York Iron com-pany, Aragon, Claire and Sunday lode. The estimated value of the mines owned or con trolled by them is about \$20,000,000. In addition to their mines they own many furnaces and are interested in foundries in various large cities. One of them is the Bouton foundry here which failed today. The term "syndicate," as applied to them is a make-shift name. There is actually no consolidation. The mines controlled by them are organized as separate corporations, with one or two of the Schlesingers as president. For this reoson, while an attachment against the Buffalo mine makes public the difficulties of the so-called syndicate, it does not necessarily indicate a collapse. A com-plete overthrow of the Schlesingers, it is seven and twelve gallons of water a stroke into the big tank high up in the air on trestie work. The boiler which furnishes the hot water for the main building is as big as that of a locomotive, and said, would be a disaster to many large financial institutions of America, and even to some of those in Europe.

The liabilities of the Bouton company con-

sist of notes to the extent of \$150,000, with accounts against the company for \$50,000. The attorneys for the assignee state that the failure was precipitated by inability of the company to make payments on notes held by various banks, and they did not desire to have the paper renewed on account of the uncertain condition of the money market.

# CONFIDENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Officials of the Treasury Department Satis fied with the Financial Outlook.

Washington, July 15.-There is general concurrence among the officials of the Treasury department that the financial situation has improved, and continues to improve. So firm is this belief that notification received by the comptroller of the currency this morning that three more national banks had failed did not cause any serious misgivings of a return to the critical stage of the past several weeks. The banks to whom misfor tune has come are the National bank of Kan-sas City, Mo., the failure of which was chronicled in the newspapers this morning the First National bank of Starkville, Miss., and the First National bank of Cherryvale Kan. The Starkville and Cherryvale Kan. The Starkville and Cherryvale con-cerns were small affairs, capitalized at \$50, 000 each, the lowest amount allowable for national bank. Comptroller Eckels directed Bank Examiner Galbraith to take charge of the Kansas City bank, and Examiners Ewing and Burquin to go to Cherryvale and Starkville, respectively.

Millions of Liabilities.

CHICAGO, July 15 .- A special to the Record from Ishpeming, Mich., says: It is learned here that the Schleisinger syndicate, the largest operators in ore in the world, have failed, with millions of liabilities. While i is not possible to get the complete story at this writing it is said there will be develop ments that will cause a sensation through out the ore regions of this country.

The property at Negaunie has been attached at the instance of the Northwestern railroad and other creditors. The syndicate owes a large sum for labor.

Milwauker, July 15.—Ferdinand Schles-singer, head of the Schlessinger syndicate was shown the dispatch as to the attachmen was shown the dispatch as to the attachment against the syndicate property by the North-western railroad. He syid he could not un-derstand the action of the road. The syndi-cate owed the road \$20,000 freight charges for hauling ore. Preparations had been made to meet part of this debt and time had been granted on the remainder. The action of the road was a complete surprise. He de clared the matter would be settled immedi ately and would not inconvenience the syndi cate in the least.

Weakness in the Stock Market. New York, July 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Stocks opened firm and fractionally higher in spite of lower quotations from London, but soon weakened on a drive made by the bears at Northwestern, forcing prices down from 1013 to 993, the rest of the list losing fractions in sympathy. Later Northwestern rallied to 100, with the market dull and easy at 11. Later the market weakened on a drive at General Electric. The favorable bank statement caused some reaction, but the Kansas City bank troubles and iron industry complications caused re-newed weakness and the market closed weak.

Building Association Secretary Missing. Sr. Louis, July 15.-The stockholders of six building and loan associations, known as Western Union Nos. 1 to 6, with a capital of \$600,000 each, are alarmed. It has been dis covered that M. T. Bogard, secretary of all of them, and one of the largest real estate dealers in the city, has given warranty deeds to all his property to a money lender who exacts high rates, and has disappeared. The stockholders have taken possession of his books, but they are so complicated it is impossible to unravel them for a long time. His bond is only \$15,000.

Paid Its Balance in Gold. New York, July 15 .- The subtreasury to day paid into the Clearing House in settle ment of its balance \$500,000 in gold coin. This

is the first time this has been done since Silver was weaker on the Stock exchange,

certificates declining to 73 cents on the sales of 30,000 ounces; commercial bar silver, however, advanced to 72½ cents: Mexican dollars to 50½ cents. The weakness of certificates was due to the purchase of silver at 72½ cents by the Treasury department.

ART OF GOOD HEALTH

Arhamed of the Meeting. NEW YORK, July 14 .- J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank, re ceived the following telegram from D. H Moffatt, president of the First National bank of Denver, the largest bank in Colo-

All the better classes of this community are All the better classes of this community are opposed to such ideas as expressed by Waite. Holden and other radical men. The meeting was in no way representative of the business interests of this city or state. Our best citizens deeply regret that such speeches have been made. We want bimetallism because we believe it to be right, but we do not expect to get it by such means as Governor Waite suggests, nor will we repudiate our debts under any circumstances. any circumstar

Receiver for the Hudson Tunnel.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15 .- Pierson & Son of London have filed a bill for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Hudson Tunnel company on the ground of insolvency. The company was organized to build a tunnel under the Hudson river to New York city. It has a capital of \$10,000,000.

Bursted a Brewery. CINCINNATI, July 15 .- On the application of

stockholder a receiver has been appointed for the John Kaufman brewery owing to inability to raise \$60,000 falling due August 1. It is claimed the assets are \$600,000 and the liabilities \$150,000. There will be an attempt Private Bank Falls. PEORIA, Ill., July 15.-The private banking

louse of William Obernouser closed its doors this afternoon. It is one of the oldest institutions in the city, and always has beed regarded as unusually substantial. No statement has been made.

Purchases of Silver. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- It was announced this morning that the Treasury yesterday bought 100,000 ounces of silver at 72%. The amount offered was not made public. The total purchases so far this month are 868,-

000 ounces. Less Than Lega Requirements. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$813,000; ioans have decreased \$5,186,000, and deposits have decreased \$4,505,000. The banks now hold \$4,260,000 less than legal requirement

Nearing the \$100,000,000 Mark. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Today's increase in the gold reserve was \$285,228, which brings the total up to \$98 378,369.

Silver on Export. New YORK, July 15 .- Two hundred thousand ounces of silver were taken for export

A BLUE GROTTO.

One of the Wonderful Natural Curlosities of Arizona.

How many people know that there is a "blue grotto" in the United States? Probably not a dozen. There is no doubt but that many more have seen the spot and passed it by with a glance. This is easily possible, because it is in a spot surrounded by all that is grand and beautiful in nature.

The cave or grotto in question is located about six miles up Sabine canon in the Catalina mountains, in Arizona There is but little likelihood that it will ever become a popular resort, so inaccessible is it. A wagon can be driven to the mouth of the canon, but after that there is no other way to travel but walk. And it is one of the roughest walks imaginable. There is neither road nor trail, and the traveler has to pick his way over monstrous rocks and tree trunks and cross deposits of bowlders acres in extent.

It is a long way up and likely to be warm at almost any season of the year; but there is plenty of water to be found in pools every few hundred feet. Climb and slide, get up and stumble, is about the way to get there. But the scenery is grand every step of the way and in reases the higher up one goes.

The trip up is six miles, but if you make it in five hours you are doing good It is not easy to find even when you are right on top of it, because there are so manyeliffs and buttes around that it is not seen in a moment.

The first signs of it are some large bowlders of a soft formation, apparently slate and mica, that are scattered over the floor of the canon and in some places form the floor itself. The grotto is really in the wall of the canon. It is about 150 feet long and fifty wide at the opening, but gradually narrows as it zoes back. At the further end there is waterfall of about ten feet that keeps the inside of the cave flooded to a depth of about fifteen feet. Part of the is open at the top, but the waterfall is leep under the roof of the cave. The walls of the cave are probably forty feet high.

The rock formation is not much to speak of, but the effect of the interior is dazzling. The walls of the cave being blue the water in the bottom reflecting the blue sky in return, throws the blue reflection against the blue walls, where it is caught by the bits of mica and re lected over and over again, until the effect produced is like a cave of amethyst. Gazing into it for a femoments produces a feeling of giddi-

A turn in the canon a few hundred feet further up brings to view a side of a mountain from the base to the top. At one glance can be seen the whole side of 8,000 feet, with the different stages of vegetation. At the bottom the cottonwoods and sycamores, a little higher the scrub oaks and cedars, and then the pines that reach to the peak. This mountain side is very steep, and it is doubtful if such another view exists in the world.

Luckiest Man in Maine

B. W. Harriman of Redfield used to drive a stage from Redfield depot to the seminary at Kent's Hill, about four miles over the hills, says the Maine Farmer. One blustering day of winter a package containing \$500 in \$50 bills was a part of his charge. In order to be particularly careful of the money he put it on the seat of the stage and then posted himself on it. weighed 200 pounds he considered the money tolerably safe, but in some way his weight broke the string and the sea of the package, and in a fatal instant when Harriman rose in his seat to whip his horses through a particularly stub born drift, a gust of north wind swept under him and blew the greenbacks far and wide over the snow.

Harriman saw them speeding over the snow with a feeling of dismay, but he happened to be near his own home, and at once called on his neighbors for help No one was more popular in town than this same B. W. Harriman, and the neighbors turned out as to a fire. careful searching of the fields over which the bills had blown all the money was found but \$50. The most diligent search failed to discover it and it was given up for lost.

But they did not count on Harriman's luck. The field where the bill was lost was about a quarter of a mile from Harriman's barn and one day the next summer Harriman happened to be standing in his barn door when a heavy wind sprang up, blowing directly from that field. His attention was attracted to a faded green object that acted like a lea and was coming dancing across the field Harriman watched it and saw it flutter directly toward him and finally sail into the barn door like a swallow. caught it and examined it. It was

#### ART OF GOOD HEALTH

Five Factors to Be Observed, Education Being the First.

Cassell's Magazine: There are five great factors concerned in the preservation of health. First and foremost must be placed education, using the word in its widest sense, to include physical development, moral training, and mental culture. Too little attention has hitherto been paid to education from the point of view of health, but recently the importance of hygiene has been more fully recognized. A right system of educaeager to occupy itself with some pursuit at all times and thus people are prevented from falling into idle habits, which not only waste time, but give the imagination opportunity to conjure up all sorts of fanciful disorders. We all know the hysterical, nervous, delicate girl, who is only so because she has neither work nor occupation. Educated girls who lead useful lives do not suffer from hysteries, nor do workingmen's wives in general, because both these classes have their time fully and profitably occupied. An interesting point worthy of notice is that the criminal class, taken as a whole, is uneducated; and it has been shown that a distinct relation exists between ill-health and crime. Hence the importance of the preservation of physical health for the preservation of moral health, and we thereby recognize that health itself has a distinct moral value.

The second factor in personal hygiene is the regulation of food and drink—the regulation not only of the quantity but also of the quality. This last point is often neglected, but it is important, especially so to children. A common mistake is to force children to take food which is distasteful to them. It must not, therefore, be inferred that children are to have whatever they like best; but when a child shows a great distaste for, say, mutton fat, the best way is to make the fat into suet pudding, which in all probability will be readily eaten. Violent prejudices which are conceived in early life, owing to the want of thought on the part of parents or guardians, often remain fixed, and cause trouble and annoyance in after life. The quantity of food we take ought to depend greatly on our work. A man when he is resting needs about half as much food as when he is engaged in laborious work. Thirdly, the functions of our different

organs require to be exercised and encouraged. It is not necessary to do more than mention the value of more cleanliness and care of the skin. A dirty skin means that more work is thrown upon delicate internal organs, especially the kidneys, and the working power of the whole body is thus lowered. in this connection the hygienic clothing of the body must be mentioned. Regularity of the action of the bowels must be secured; many dangerous illnesses arise from want of care in this respect. The importance also of a suitable amount of sound sleep cannot be exaggerated, for however important regular and sufficient exercise may be, ample time for rest and recuperation is equally important.

This brings us to the same point to be considered-exercise, the essential requirement of which is regularity. It s surprising to note how all our organs become accustomed to regular and habi-tual exercise and rest. Regularity in the time of going to bed conduces to sleep; regularity in meal times conducts to most efficient digestion, and regularity in the amount of exercise is attended with less fatigue and more benefit than exercise of varying amount taken irre-

Lastly, there is the question of occupation. Certain occupations are necessarily unhealthy; others are unhealthy on account of the badly ventilated rooms in which they are carried on. The delicacy of many shop girls is often rightly attributable to this cause, especially when the lungs are affected. Personal hygiene teaches the precaution which must be taken by those engaged in unhealthy occupations, the scrupulous cleanliness to be practiced by workers in lead, the outdoor life, which, as far as can be, must be adopted by those wno work in confined rooms and offices. It also teaches that want of occupation is also unhealthy and leads to premature

A POSTMASTER WHO TUMBLED Profited by the Fate of Those Who Had Gone Before.

It was in a far west village of about 500 people, says an exchange, and the postmaster was so bland and courteous when the mail came in that I felt it my duty to give him a few words of praise. "I hev to do it-hev to do it," he whispered in reply. "Come to the door with me. D'ye see them three graves over thar?"

"Them's my predecessors in officethree of 'em!' "Postmasters who have died, eh?"

"Postmasters who hev been killed, sir, wiped out right here because they didn't tumble to human natur' around a post-

"You must have a special brand of human nature in this town?" I queried. "Exactly, sir. Mebby you noticed old Bill Wheeler? He's never got a letter in his life and probably never will, but when he asks for mail I go over the whole grist and do it mighty careful, too. If I jest said: 'Nothin' for you, Bill,' he'd out with a gun and blaze away. Did ye take notice of that oneeyed feller, Jim Hastings? Of course know thar ain't no letter fur him, but I have to run 'em over and inquire about his health and keep him good natured. He shot the first postmaster here. P'rps you observed the little old woman with a bundle under her arm—John Dawson's wife? Her husband shot the second postmaster because he wouldn't open the office Sunday afternoon. "And what was the third one shot

for? "Got too high toned. Uncle Tom Wallace tried to git him out of bed at midnight to see if there was a letter fur him, but he bucked. Uncle Tom kinder nated to shoot, but felt that he orter do it fur an example."

"And do you get up nights?"
"I don't hev to. I leave the mail out here in a basket, keep a light burnin' and the door open, and if any one wants to paw the grist over he's at liberty to It's the same on Sundays, and guess the folks are pretty well satisfied with the way things is runnin'. Least wise I hain't been shot at in the four months I've had the place, and I take

that as a sign." The Mother Holds the Fort.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 15.—Sam Woodard and William Overton, who killed Sherman Russell Wednesday were not captured as first reported. They are supposed to be in the house of Mrs. Woodard, and officers are laying siege, but the mother holds the for with a Winchester.

Postponed the Fight.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The fight be tween Abbott and Andy Bowen ha-been postponed from August 17 to Sep