

# IN MEMORY OF LOGAN

ILLINOIS HONORS ONE OF ITS HEROES.

Unveiling of an imposing monument on the Lake Front—George R. Peck delivers the oration of the day—Grand Military Display—Confederates in the line.

**The Soldier and Statesman.**  
CHICAGO, July 23.—Crowds began assembling along Michigan avenue early this morning to witness the unveiling of the statue of the late John A. Logan, general and statesman. Reviewing stands lined the broad thoroughfare facing the monument and window space was at a premium. As 1 o'clock, the hour set for the unveiling, drew near, the crowd was numbered by tens of thousands, but police precautions were timely and the crowds good natured.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the reviewing stand at the monument began filling with distinguished personages. Seats were provided for 5,000. Governor Tanner and suite of Illinois, Governor Schofield and suite of Wisconsin, Governor Mount and suite of Indiana, Governor Atkinson and suite of West Virginia and Governor Holcomb and staff of Nebraska were among the first to enter, following immediately after the presentation committee. Secretary of War Alger and judges of the supreme and circuit courts came next, escorted by Chairman W. H. Harper of the executive committee and George R. Peck, the orator of the day. Sculptor St. Gaudens followed. The Logan family—Mrs. John A. Logan, Major and Mrs. William F. Tucker, Captain and Mrs. John A. Logan, were almost the last to enter the stand.

The boom of cannon on board the revenue cutters Gresham, Fessenden and Calumet, anchored in the bay, announced the hour of 1. Then the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards arose and in an eloquent prayer opened the ceremonies.

Judge Henry W. Blodgett, chairman of the presentation committee, on behalf of the commissioners, then presented the monument to the state.

Amidst the rattle of artillery John A. Logan III, the 5-year-old grandson, tugged at the silken cord, the veils fell from the statue and the thousands applauded. Again the artillery salute rent the air as the United States band struck up the "Battle Scenes of the War."

Governor John R. Tanner in a short speech accepted the monument on behalf of the state.

## GEORGE R. PECK'S ORATION.

George R. Peck, formerly of Kansas, was then introduced as the orator of the day. He said that anniversaries were harmonies, and that observing them people set history to music. He pointed out on the day of the battle of Atlanta none looked forward to this day, and added: "But time has a magician's wand and when it has transformed real things into dreams touches the dreams and straightway they are real again."

The speaker asserted that soldiers in battle did not consciously arrange dramatic situations, and that when John A. Logan summoned destiny and rode, sabred and spurred, along those bleeding lines, beautiful in the deep sense that made the heroic always beautiful, he little thought of the banners that waved for him to-day.

As illustrative of Logan's patriotism, Mr. Peck recounted that "when Logan had fought the battle of Atlanta, and saved the day that was lost, when he had shown the consummate qualities of a great leader, he thought, and he had a right to think, he might keep what he had won—the command of an army that loved him. For less than that Napoleon made men marshals of the empire and bade them be the companions of Davout, Ney and Massena. But it was not to be. The Army of the Tennessee was given to another, and Logan went back to his corps, making no sign."

"This hour," declared the orator, "is dedicated to Logan as a soldier. He won it from the calendar and made it his own. But in the midst of all its pageantry, we must not forget that he was a statesman in the most trying times of all our history. He loved Illinois, and Illinois loved him. He, more than any other, created the Grand Army of the Republic; that organization which makes us remember what we are prone to forget. It was he who gave us the sweet observance of Memorial day, only a poet could have thought it; only a poet could have made it come true. It is, above all others, our best loved holiday, our festival of memory, love and beauty."

The oration was as follows: "Here we make a sacred place. Here we consecrate a name already consecrated in our bravest annals. We give the statue to the world, in the presence of the wife he loved and honored, and whom we love and honor. His children and his children's children are here to learn how great a name they bear. He is not our alone; but yet we claim him. In coming years the throngs that crowd the avenue will see a silent figure, always on duty. They will know, and all the world will know, that it is Logan— Illinois has kept her trust."

## THE MILITARY PARADE.

The program was completed shortly after 3 o'clock. The parade and review followed. The troops, falling in line in Twelfth street at the command of the grand marshal, General Brooke of the department of Missouri, marched north on Michigan avenue past the reviewing stand. Over 30,000 men were in line, headed by a squad of police on foot.

The survivors of General Logan's old regiment, the Thirty-first Illinois volunteers, led the van, bearing the old regimental flag, tattered and torn

by 300 confederate bullets. Then came the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R., with bared heads in honor of their first and idolized commander-in-chief.

With the veterans marched 200 ex-Confederates. The appearance of the veterans of the gray was a touching tribute to the man they met in battle on the bloody field of Atlanta.

Behind the southerners marched, with easy swing, 2,500 regulars, the largest number seen together in the west since the civil war. Every branch of the service was represented, including eight troops of cavalry.

The governors of states with their staffs followed, and then came the Illinois National guard, 7,000 strong, under Governor Tanner as commander-in-chief. Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias followed to the number of 1,500. The rear was brought up by 1,200 Chicago mail carriers and 3,200 uniformed detachments of various civic societies not bearing arms. The parade was over two hours in passing the reviewing stand.

The pageant on land was supplemented by the finest marine display ever seen on Lake Michigan.

## GIRLS STIR UP A MUTINY.

### Missouri Maidens in State Industrial Home Wage Thrilling War.

CHILICOTHE, Mo., July 23.—The State Industrial Home for girls in this city was the scene of rebellion and a general attempt to escape yesterday afternoon. A incorrigible girl named Freye, sent here from St. Joseph, was the leader, and a smart one she proved to be.

The girls at the time were in Madame duCasse cottage, and were ordered by the governess to march to the school room, as is the daily custom. Thirteen of them refused to march, and defied the officers of the institution with chairs and whatever weapons they could lay hands on. Officer Walter Robinson and Gardener Joe Smith were called in. They made a brave attempt to restore order, but they soon became unpopular. They were beaten and bruised in the general fight that was going on. At this juncture two stalwart policemen, who had been telephoned for, appeared. Then a general stampede occurred. The girls jumped out of the windows and attempted to escape, but they were speedily made prisoners.

The real cause of the trouble is said to have been whisky furnished by workmen making repairs.

## Colorado Miners Suspicious.

DENVER, COL., July 23.—Colorado seems to be the only part of the country where there is no sign of excitement over the reported rich findings of the Klondyke district in Alaska. Advice from Cripple Creek, Leadville and Aspen, the leading camps of the state, are unanimous in the verdict that miners will wait for more reliable information before venturing into the northern region on the verge of a winter. They are inclined to suspect the boom is the work of the transportation companies, in league with the commercial concerns that have control of the provisions supply, and will not go in before next year.

## The Work of Tramps.

LARNED, Kan., July 23.—Tramps set fire to a train of box cars that were standing on a sidetrack at Larned, a small station twenty miles west of here on the Jettmore extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, yesterday afternoon. Before the fire could be extinguished a large grain elevator and two box cars were burned. After setting the fire the tramps mounted some horses that were in a pasture and rode rapidly away. The loss is \$5,000.

## Sedalia Bank Inquiry Proposed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Cooney of the Sedalia district has introduced a resolution in the House looking to an investigation of the affairs of the receivership of the First National bank of Sedalia, Mo. It is his belief that had the comptroller of the currency been more vigilant in the discharge of his duties, the assets of the bank could not have been stolen by its officers.

## Idleness Makes Convicts Insane.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The commission appointed to look into the sanity of a number of convicts in the Kings county penitentiary pronounced seven of them insane. The new convict labor law causes much idleness among the prisoners and apparently breeds physical and mental disorder.

## No Foreign Books Allowed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—At a meeting of the American Turf congress here yesterday it was ordered that after August 1 there shall be no foreign books on any track. If one be run, all horses, jockeys, owners, trainers and officials participating in such violation shall be declared outlawed.

## Chaplaincy for Bernard Kelly.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is understood at Kansas headquarters here that Messrs. Baker, Broderick, Curtis and Leland have endorsed Rev. Bernard Kelly, at Independence, Kan., for appointment as chaplain in the army.

## He Saved Virginia Harms.

NEW YORK, July 23.—John Raynor, one of the life saving crew at Lawrence, L. I., has cashed a check for \$300 drawn on the account of E. H. Sothorn, the actor, for saving his wife (Virginia Harms) from drowning.

## A Venerable Priest at Rest.

TROY, N. Y., July 23.—Father Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died today. He was born in the province of North Brabant, Holland, March 27, 1806, and was ordained at that time in 1825.

## 'Healer' Shrader at Nevada, Mo.

NEVADA, Mo., July 23.—Shrader, the alleged "divine healer," arrived here this morning from Parsons, Kan. He will remain here until tomorrow evening. A number of people are visiting him to be cured.

## THE EXPOSITION.

### Architecture of the International Show to Be Held in Omaha in 1898.

The general scheme of the architecture of the Exposition is the creation of the architects-in-chief. Unlike other American exposition architecture, elaborate color effects will characterize it. Briefly stated, the buildings and colonnades will present the aspect of a Pompeian rather than that of a white city. The arena the architects have chosen for a display of the highest artistic effect will be pitched in the great rectangle known as "Kountze tract," which is 550 feet wide and half a mile long. It lies between Sherman avenue and Twenty-fourth street. On the South line Twentieth street enters this tract midway, and here will be erected the arch of states, the main entrance to the grounds. A lagoon extends the entire length of the rectangle. At the west end will stand the government building, flanked by imposing colonnades. The lagoon at this end will be a trefoil or three-lobed lake, fully 200 feet across. The colonnades on either side converge toward the west, creating thus a false perspective greatly enhancing the effect of distance. The greater buildings of the exposition will be situated on either side of the lagoon running east to Sherman avenue. Midway on the north side the administration arch, for which a contract has been let, will be constructed. At the east end will be a grand staircase, forming a magnificent architectural finish to the ensemble of the picture, rising to a viaduct spanning Sherman avenue. The viaduct leads over into the amusement section, which will be devoted largely to concessionaries.

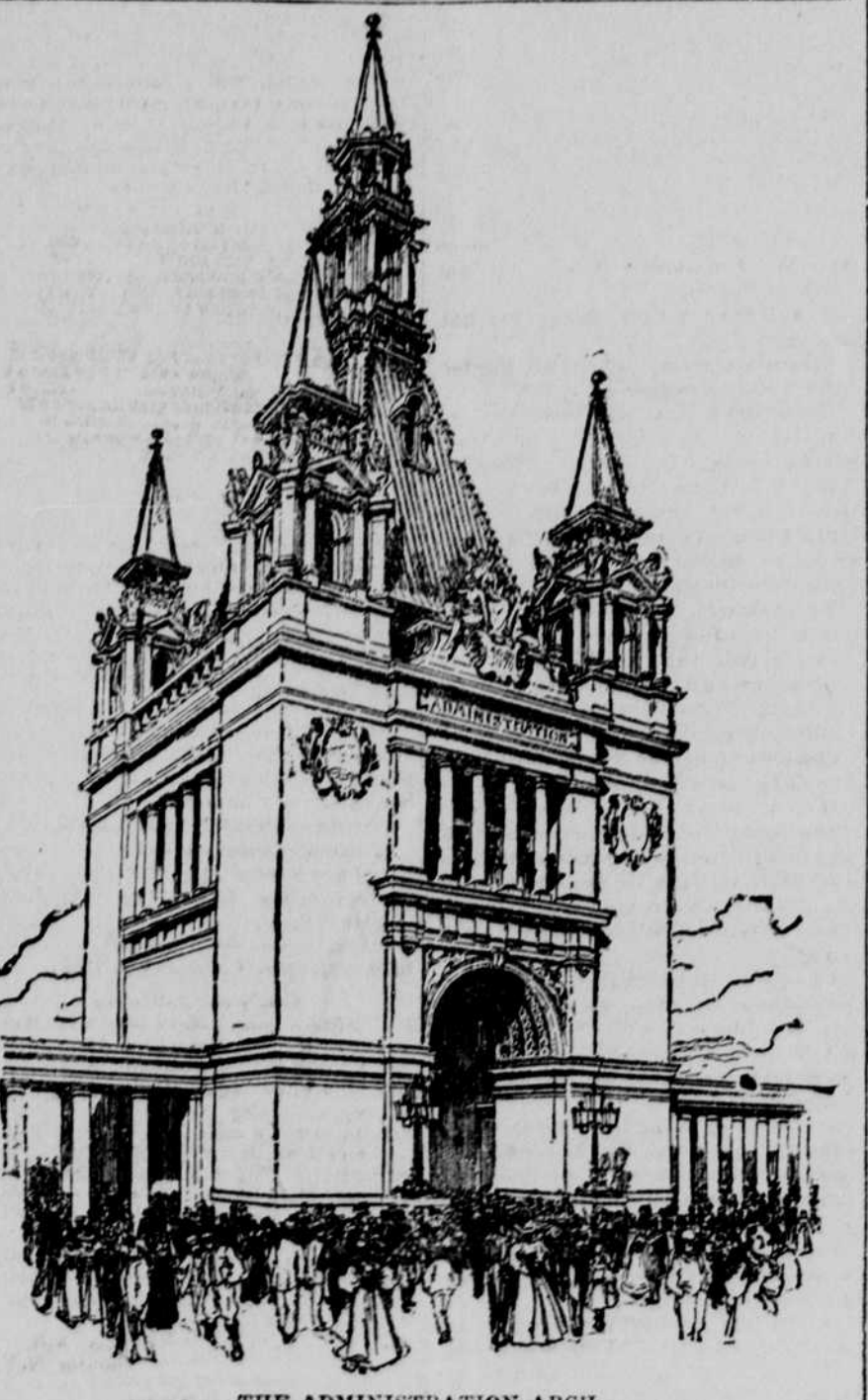
having a fall of about ten feet. This arrangement will give the landscape architect ample opportunity for producing pleasing effects, and the architect believes the approach will be an attractive feature to visitors. It will be necessary to dispose of over 1,000,000 gallons of water each day in order to keep the water in the lagoons in good condition, and it is thought that the waterfall will accomplish this result, while adding a pleasing feature to the grounds.

### A New Explosive.

A Bridgeport inventor says he has discovered an explosive which will blow an invading army into cats' meat as soon as it is dropped among them. He has gone to Cuba to try it upon General Campos and his peninsular myrmidons, and if news from that island were not so habitually untrustworthy it would now be awaited with increased interest. So many destructive agents of warfare are reported in this period that if all their claims were realized war would become impossible, and another mode of settling international and international difficulties would have to be devised. But many of them thunder in the index, exploding with more smoke than carnage, and effecting no revolutionary change in military methods. The Bridgeport fulminant may be in this category, but its pretensions remain to be tested.

### A Cruel Remark.

Sam Johnson—Don't you fool wld me! Don't make me mad. Don't stir me up, nigger. You ought know dat when I onet begins I a wild beast. Mrs. Johnson—Huh! dat's so you nebber stops.



THE ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

The managers have determined upon the construction of the following list of buildings:

- Administration building.
- Agricultural building.
- Mines and mining building.
- Manufactures and liberal arts building.
- Machinery and electricity building.
- Auditorium.
- Transportation building.
- Dairy and apiary building.
- Railway terminal building.
- Live stock buildings and pavillion.
- Poultry building.

The total cost of these buildings is estimated at \$550,000 and the total cost of preparing the grounds at \$500,000. Work will begin just as soon as preliminary plans can be made and contracts let.

It has been decided that the buildings shall be given the tint of old marble, and the staff turned out of the factories will be colored to produce this effect. These "slabs" will be on an immense scale and many of them will be works of art in themselves. Intricate carving and classic sculpture will be imitated to a nicety and the artistic effect produced by the finished buildings will be such as could only be found otherwise in the most beautiful buildings of the old master. Statuary of heroic size will surround some of the main buildings and these will all be done in staff. The imposing columns of the long colonnades and of the beautiful portico facing the main court will be constructed of the same material. The handsome bas-relief sculpture adorning the pediments of the main buildings will be modeled of staff and the lions couchant and rampant surveying the main court from their lofty pedestals will be poured out of a huge pot and not won from the bowels of mother earth by the hand of the sculptor.

The railroad terminal building will be situated at the base of the bluff defining the east edge of the section of the exposition grounds devoted to concessionaries. Two broad stairways follow a zigging line up the face of the bluff. These stairways will be about forty feet apart and the space between them will be converted into a waterfall. The distance from the level of the railroad tracks to the top of the bluff is thirty-three feet and this distance will be divided into three waterfalls, each

There Was No Danger.  
It was midnight. Massive clouds obscured the moon and stars, and the silent, deserted streets of New York city presented a dismal appearance as the occasional gas jets flickered in the gloom. Two bold burglars had entered the Bank of Good Hope and were ransacking its vaults, when they suddenly ceased.

"Hush!" said one. "I hear footsteps on the street; wait here till I get a peep."

He crept to a shaded window and peered into the darkness. He saw two figures approach; but as soon as he could discern who they were he stepped back discreetly and whispered:

"We're safe, Bill; 'tis no one but the police."

The Cowboy's Lasso.  
The cowboy's lasso is made by cutting a rawhide into thin strips and half tanning them with the hair. These strips are then stretched over a black and braided into a rope, the strands being pulled very tight. The lasso is then buried in sand for a week or two, and absorbs moisture from the ground, which makes it soft and pliable. When taken out of the ground it is stretched out, and the hair is sand-papered off. It is then grafted with mutton tallow and properly soaked, when it is ready for use.

Her Hearsaying.  
"John," exclaimed the nervous woman, "do you think there is a burglar in the house?"

"Certainly not. Why, I haven't heard a sound all night."

"That's just what alarms me. Any burglar who wasn't foolish would keep perfectly quiet so as not to excite our suspicion. Indeed, John, I do wish you would get up and look through the house."

### Opinions Change.

When a man gets old enough to know himself thoroughly he begins to entertain cynical opinions of the whole human race.—Indianapolis Journal.

## IRRIGATION BENEFITS.

### A. G. Wolfenbarger Tells of Farms and Orchards Near the Platte.

A. G. Wolfenbarger, president of the Nebraska irrigation association, returned to Lincoln from an extended trip through the irrigation districts of Dawson and Lincoln counties. Accompanied by Secretary H. O. Smith of the Farmers' and Merchants' canal he visited scores of irrigated farms, orchards and alfalfa ranches in Dawson county in company with George H. Lawrence, superintendent of the suburban irrigation district in Lincoln county. He traversed the canal of the last named district from North Platte to the head of the North Platte river, a distance of about twenty miles. Mr. Wolfenbarger said to a Lincoln Journal representative:

"Had the most credible citizen of our state given me an exaggerated description of what I have seen as the result of practical irrigation during the past four days, I would have been disposed to discount the story by at least 100 per cent. I saw large fields of corn under irrigation in North Platte valley, already so far advanced that part of it is in tassel and is over six feet in height. I saw magnificent young orchards with three, four and six-year-old trees, and among the thousands of trees that have been set out in the past two years and to which water has been applied for irrigation, I did not miss a dozen trees or see five dead ones on my entire trip. I saw a field of wheat that had been skillfully irrigated by an experienced rancher, and the yield per acre will not fall far short of sixty bushels of the most finely finished grain. Scores of alfalfa meadows are to be seen full of haycocks representing the second crop already harvested, and in several cases there will be two or more cuttings this year."

"There is a very sensible disposition in both Lincoln and Dawson counties to engage in orcharding and small fruit raising under irrigation. The acreage this year under water shows a great increase over any former season."

"In conversation with President W. L. Park and Secretary E. F. Seeberger of the Nebraska irrigation fair association, I learned that notwithstanding the stringency of the times, and the difficulty of holding the first irrigation fair in the history of the United States, the association succeeded in paying all its bills from its receipts and subscriptions, with the exception of something between \$300 and \$400 in premiums. The shortage was occasioned by the necessary outlay for buildings, which had to be constructed entire. Had there been no expense except that growing out of the fair itself, every dollar would have been paid and a balance left in the treasury. This is a remarkable showing for the western section of our state. It fairly indicates the hopeful enthusiasm in the newly adopted scientific method of crop culture commonly called irrigation. On my return through the unirrigated counties I noticed particularly the condition of the corn and other grains. All the crops are looking excellent, but the comparison between irrigated and non-irrigated fields is so marked as to be noticeable from the train at a distance of half a mile. It may be stated with safe conservatism that irrigation increases the yield of every acre to which it is properly applied from 40 to 100 per cent. This has been verified by practical tests in Dawson, Lincoln and Scott's Bluff counties by probably not less than 300 intelligent, practical and successful irrigation farmers."

### Jury Tastes the Strychnine.

Ponca dispatch: The testimony in the Goodmanson murder trial thus far does not in any way differ from that given at the April term of court when the defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment. During yesterday's proceedings Prof. Hayes of Rush medical college explained the taste and amount of strychnine necessary to cause death, and after stating that the analysis of the stomach and liver of Mrs. Goodmanson revealed nearly three fourths of a grain of strychnine, more than enough to be fatal, stated that to most persons it was very bitter. By request of the prosecution he put in a four ounce glass one grain of strychnine, which he had brought with him from Chicago by request, and stated that a teaspoonful was harmless, less, the jury and some of the attorneys sampled it. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity today and the ground is being fought over stubbornly. A few new witnesses are here for the prosecution, and while the defense is putting forth every effort, yet it has only even chances, to say the least.

### Affects All Nebraska Railroads.

A complaint has been filed with the secretaries of the state board of transportation which charges every railroad company in the state with charging unjust rates for freight, and asking that the board make an order compelling the defendant companies to reduce their local rates. The complainant is T. H. Tibbles, who sets up that he is a farmer and citizen of Cuming county, and that the defendant companies, all of whom are named in the caption, are common carriers and as such are engaged in the business of transporting passengers and property in this state, and as such common carriers they are subject to the control of the state board of transportation.

### Guilty One Not Yet Found.

Every tramp in the northwest upon whom the authorities could lay hands, says a Sioux City dispatch, has been arrested in the hope that the outrageous 9-year-old Nellie Anderson may be among them. The child has been confronted with over 100 suspects, none of whom have proved to be the man wanted.

### More Fattorage for Nebraska.

Nebraska will receive at least one minor consulate in the division of the federal patronage, says a Washington dispatch. John Jenkins of Omaha is the Nebraska last elected for a foreign position. He has been decided upon for the consulship at San Salvador, capital of the smallest of the Central American republics. The office pays \$7,000 a year, and is included among those for which special examinations are held for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness of the applicant.

The Columbus council pays \$1,000 for each day the streets.

## Visitors to Lincoln Park in Chicago.

Will be delighted with the souvenir book of this beautiful spot now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It is a magnificent publication of 96 pages full of overflowing with delicious half-tone pictures of one of Creation's most charming places of resort for citizens of the Great Republic.

No stranger visiting Chicago should be without a copy of the "Souvenir of Lincoln Park." It can only be procured by enclosing twenty-five (25) cents, in coin or postage stamps, to Geo. H. Headford, general passenger agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

## England Has Unwelcome Immigrants.

Lord Lyon Playfair recently stated in the House of Lords that since 1891 200,000 pauper aliens, 17,000 of whom were Russians and Poles had landed in Great Britain, against an immigration to America of 179,392.

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This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

## Thro' Yellowstone Park on a Bicycle.

Among the zealous, waterfalls, lakes and terraces of Yellowstone Park is where every true wheelman should spend his '97 holiday. Most delightful outing imaginable. Less expensive than a week at a fashionable summer resort. Good roads—built by the government. Elegant hotels. Fine fishing. Splendid air.

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