

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A streak of lightning played a queer freak at Schuyler recently. Edward Zeleny was sitting on the porch on the east side of his house when the flash came, which tore a splinter two feet long from the bottom of the screen door, chipped a piece from the siding over the door, and split the ceiling over the porch.

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PROPER OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

The Grand Army Called Upon to Pay Fitting Tribute to the Honored Dead.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, LINCOLN, Neb.—General Orders No. 4.—Comrades: The department commander, in the discharge of the sacred duty imposed upon him by law and by custom, announces Memorial day, and in common with all other members of our order, wherever loyalty and patriotism prevail, and wherever circumstances will permit, calls upon every Grand Army man to unite in sacred observance of the day. It devolves upon the membership of our order to lead in this loving duty wherever practicable, and to cordially invite all old soldiers of the union army to unite with us in this solemn observance.

Let the patriotic women of all relief corps in the state, with their daughters, the wives of all union soldiers, and all loyal women have the recognition due to their position as auxiliaries to our posts and helpers in our glorious cause. And wherever camps of the Sons of Veterans exist let them especially be encouraged to join with us in the observance of the day. Not many years hence the patriotic duties of Memorial day will devolve upon them, and it is fitting that they should early become imbued with the spirit and possessed of a knowledge of the grand achievements of our fathers in saving a nation for them and for the generations to come.

Let the patriotic citizens of the republic be also invited to join with you. Let the school teachers and children be also invited, and especially encouraged to assist in honoring the memory of our loyal dead. Wherever possible, let the lessons of patriotic reverence, heroic devotion to the work of saving an imperiled nation, and the self-sacrificing heroism of the men whose loss today we mourn, be earnestly inculcated. Let the flags, appropriately draped, be carried by them as they shall join in our processions.

On this sacred day let all business be laid aside, and let us all recall with deepest reverence the heroic virtues and the lofty patriotism of our fallen comrades.

At the hour of high twelve—noon—wherever possible, let all bells be tolled for ten minutes, and let dirges be played by bands throughout the day.

On Sunday preceding Memorial day, let every post in a body attend some place of divine worship. Post chaplains will see that a record be kept of, and a report made to, the proper officer of such service.

On this same Sunday also the clergymen of the state, of all denominations, are most earnestly invited to deliver discourses appropriate to the occasion in memory of our loyal dead.

It is fitting on this centennial anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government by the inauguration of the immortal Washington, that attention be called to the patriotic services of the men through whom the grand work he created—a government of liberty regulated by law—was preserved. The ruthless hands of treason were not permitted to accomplish its overthrow. The grandest service we can now render to our country is to stimulate and encourage the observance of this day.

The patriotic army of the revolution, under the leadership of the immortal Washington, founded this glorious republic.

The patriotic army of the union in the late war, under the leadership of the immortal Lincoln, preserved it.

The heroes of the revolution have all passed away, and the record of their sacrifices live only in history. The republic they founded is their grand monument.

The heroes of the war for the preservation of the republic of the fathers are likewise rapidly passing over to join the ranks of those who have gone before. But the record of their splendid achievements, still fresh in the minds of the living, and now being written in imperishable history, is affectionately recalled today, and the mighty results of their work—a government redeemed and saved, free in fact as well as in name, shall be the still grander monument that shall herald their virtues through the ages yet to come.

How thick and fast the memories of the past crowd upon us to-day. You will remember the comrades with whom you "touched elbows," in the marches, the camps, the tent fires, and in all incidents of army life.

In imagination I see the mighty spectral hosts of our four hundred thousand patriotic dead approving, commending this work of ours, as they look down upon us from their "homes beyond the river," and in imagination I recall their patriotic devotion, their loving sacrifices, and their heroic deaths. I follow the paths of the loyal armies as they marched through revolted and disloyal states. I see many a weary soldier fall out and die by the way. Some are overtaken by the enemy and find their graves in the awful prison pens of the south. Others more fortunate were brought back to you pale and wan from disease—it may be crippled from ghastly wounds—and others still came to you in the black-capped coffins, and you lovingly bury them out of your sight. To-day in their peaceful graves, undisturbed by the thunders of cannon or the tumult of battle, your loving hands, moved by your loyal hearts, rather the tokens of your affection in the richest flowers of spring and "cover their graves," and your eyes grow dim with tears as you recall your love for your precious, sleeping dust.

Others still, mutilated beyond recognition, fill unknown and unmarked graves. Long ere this kindly nature has smiled, and in prolific generosity has performed the work of your loving hands to-day. Flowers of richest fragrance and loveliest tint, open their petals to kiss the morning light, upon these unknown graves, and the balmy winds of the south chant their requiem.

Comrades, let us cherish the highest regard for our patriot dead; let us strive to comprehend the greatness of the sacrifice they made to preserve for us and for our children the republic of the fathers. While we recall their patient sufferings and their sublime martyrdom in a holy and just cause, let it be remembered that all this was for you, for me, for the unborn generations of the future.

Let us become imbued with the same spirit of loyal consecration which animated them, and this grand republic of the fathers, sanctified and redeemed through the sacrifices of their sons,

"Shall not perish from the earth."

True men are still, and faithful to the last. Though overpowered by death, yet still in death unconquered. Holy be your memories! Blessed and glorious be your names! Be your better names.

By order of J. B. DAVIS, Department Commander. P. A. GATCHELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CORPSE OF DR. CROWIN FOUND.

Street Sweepers Discover the Remains in the Catch Basin of the Sewer.

Chicago dispatch: The body of Dr. Cronin was found this evening some distance north of the city in a sewer on Evanston avenue.

A bloody towel was wrapped about his head, but the body was stark naked. A Catholic emblem, which the doctor always wore next his skin, suspended about his neck, was untouched. On his head were a dozen cuts which had severed the scalp and indented the skull. It is the opinion of the police that Cronin was foully murdered.

Much excitement was shown at detective headquarters when all doubt as to the identity of the body was finally removed by definite messages from Lake View. It was evident from the expressions of the police that one of their first objects will be to have explained some expressions made by supposed friends of Cronin.

Lieutenant Elliott, chief of the detectives, will have these people at the inquest and demand an explanation, full and complete. The detectives claim they have been handicapped from the start by lack of assistance from those who claimed to know all concerning the doctor's disappearance.

"I will have this information now," said Lieutenant Elliott, or there will be a number of prompt arrests.

Wholly accidental circumstances brought the corpse to light. A gang of laborers who were cleaning the ditches along Evanston avenue, noticed near the corner of Evanston avenue and twenty-ninth street, a strong smell. One of the men pried off the cover of the catch basin at the corner, and discovered the corpse. It had apparently been hastily pitched into the basin, as the head was underneath, and the feet and legs in the opening. This basin is located nearly a mile from where the mysterious blood-stained trunk was found on the day after Cronin's disappearance.

It seems altogether remarkable that it was not sooner discovered, for the Lake View police started out to search all the catch basins in that suburb the day after the trunk was found. One of the searchers said to-night that they had missed the basin where the body was hid.

The body was immediately taken to the Lake View morgue, and within an hour a dozen of Cronin's friends were in the station. They were quite sure it was the body of the missing doctor, and their opinion was verified by T. T. Conklin, with whom Cronin lived, and also by others.

Dr. Cronin, who examined the body, said the blows on the head must have been inflicted by some sharp instrument.

There would seem to be no possibility of doubt as to the identification of the body. Among many others who expressed a positive opinion in regard to it, was the dentist who recently worked on Cronin's teeth, and also a man who for many years has been Cronin's tailor. It is thought that Cronin's body was carried in the mysterious blood-stained trunk. There was cotton found about the feet and under the chin of the corpse, of the same quality as that found in the trunk, and threads of cloth correspond in appearance with threads of the towel wrapped about Cronin's head. The body was much swelled and in an advanced state of decomposition owing to its long stay under water in the catch basin. The man Woodruff, or Black, who after arrest confessed to having helped carry off a trunk containing a corpse, which he claimed was that of a woman, from a barn in the city on the night of Cronin's disappearance was interviewed to-night in jail. He manifested no surprise when told of the discovery, but while talking freely about the matter, is careful not to go outside of the story he had originally told. He repeatedly said that if he had not been locked up in jail he could and would have cleared up the mystery before this time.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN HORRIFIED.

The Irish National League, ex-president of the Irish National League, was horror-stricken to-night, when told of the discovery of Dr. Cronin's body. He said he was at a loss to know what to say, further than that he was dumfounded, as he has believed all along that Dr. Cronin would turn up all right. He had no theories whatever to advance as to the probable cause of the doctor's murder. In referring to the statement made by some of Cronin's friends as to the latter's disappearance, that he (Sullivan) knew more about the matter than he cared to tell, Mr. Sullivan said he had treated that report with contempt at the time, and had nothing else for it now. He added that he will do everything in his power to help place the guilty persons where they belong.

In the Forum for June, Senator Edmunds discusses the decay of political morals indicated by the increasing purchase of voters. He estimates the amount of money spent during the last campaign at \$5,000,000, and in his criticism he spares no section of the country and neither party. Mr. William Elliot Griffin, author of "The Mikado's Empire," tells the leading features of the new constitution of Japan, under which, on February 11th, the government ceased to be an absolute and became a constitutional monarchy. Besides these articles about specific political subjects, there is an essay by W. S. Lilly, on "The Ethics of Politics," wherein the artificial political morality which seeks to set up a different standard of judgment for public and for private conduct is examined and condemned. Mr. Adolph Hamilton, of New York, a well-known writer on legal subjects, presents statistics to show the unnecessary cost of insurance by reason of what is practically a "trust" maintained by the great companies. The Rev. Dr. William Barry describes "The Moloch of Monopoly," finding cause to regard the present methods of the distribution of property as unjust, and predicting an industrial revolution. Other articles from able writers appear in the June number of the Forum. The Forum Publishing Co., 233 Fifth ave., N. Y. 50 cents.

ONE GUILTY AND THE OTHER NOT GUILTY.

A Verdict Finally Reached in the Celebrated Carter Divorce Case.

Chicago dispatch: The Carter case is over—for the present. Those who fervently hope it is over for good may not be disappointed, although the inevitable motion for a new trial is entered, and will be argued in due time. A verdict was reached at about 3:30 this morning, after over twelve hours of steady discussion and argument. At 9 o'clock, when Judge Jamieson appeared in his court room, a message was sent to the jury room to ask if a verdict had been reached. Mr. Hynes was the only one reached. Mrs. Carter's counsel present. When of Mrs. Carter's counsel present. When he left the county building the night before, he was quite confident that the result would be a disagreement. Of course, it was early evident that the charges against Carter by his wife were promptly disposed of. Ernest Carter and Mr. Loesch were present, and besides these interested persons, there were press representatives and a curious crowd. The answer to the question which had been sent to the jury room was promptly back: "We have agreed," and the twelve men were brought in. A look of most intense anxiety rested on the face of counsel and Ernest Carter. Mr. Hynes looked confident, but so did Mr. Loesch, so there was nothing to be learned from their faces. Foreman Stolbae handed a long envelope to Judge Jamieson who opened it and read its contents and passed it to the clerk, who read aloud as follows: "We, the jury, find defendant, Leslie Carter, not guilty. We, the jury, find cross-defendant, Caroline Louise Carter, guilty of adultery as charged in the cross-bill."

As the words rang out the two parties most interested of those present, changed countenance. Mr. Hynes' smile vanished and the gloom remained. Mr. Loesch's look of confidence, which had been the deepest satisfaction, disappeared. Mr. Hynes immediately demanded a poll of the jury, and each of the twelve was asked if the verdict as read was his verdict. Each one responded, "It is." A few brief words of congratulation were spoken by the court to the jury, and they were briefly congratulated and thanked on behalf of Leslie Carter, by Mr. Loesch, and dismissed.

Judge Jamieson quietly slipped out and vanished, and Ernest Carter jumped into a cab and drove rapidly to his residence, where his brother was awaiting the news. Mr. Hynes remained long enough to enter a motion for a new trial, and he, too, fled. Later in the morning Leslie Carter and his boy, who is now permanently in his father's care, went for a quiet afternoon at Mr. Mills' suburban residence. Mr. Walker started to spend the rest of the week at St. Clair Springs, Mich., while Mr. Loesch started on a brief trip to visit his parents at Buffalo.

Mr. Walker found time to say a few words in comment on the case: "The verdict is a perfectly just one," he said, "and it is what I expected." The result is an entire vindication of Leslie Carter, and a just rebuke to the infamous attack upon him. The verdict should speak in an unmistakable tone to the whole community of the extreme impropriety of married women running about with other men. "This verdict," continued Mr. Walker, "is a defeat of Wirt Dexter and his following." "I have watched the case closely from the first," said the eminent jurist, Judge Thomas Drummond, "and I consider the conduct of the case by Judge Jamieson to have been eminently free from prejudice or partiality. The record will be found to be singularly free from errors." Judge Jamieson has added to his already enviable reputation, by his conduct of the Carter case. He expressed the highest satisfaction at the statement of Judge Drummond's views. "Was it the verdict you expected?" "Yes, exactly. The jury, too, was as fine a jury as I ever saw in court."

It Affects 100,000 Cases.

Washington dispatch: An opinion of the United States supreme court in the case of the United States vs. John D. Hall, was, to-day, subject to earnest discussion among the officials of the general land office. One of the points at issue was that Hall had made oath before a notary public. The supreme court decided that where an oath is required by United States statute, that oath can be administered only by an officer of the United States. Hence, a notary public being a state officer, can administer oaths to United States state officials, except the statutes specifically state the oath may be made before such state official. This opinion, it is believed, seriously affects the status of more than a hundred thousand cases in the mineral division alone of the general land office. Deputy mineral surveyors have for several years, it is said, sworn to the correctness of their statements before notaries public. During the last four years a large number of cases under the general land laws have been received for patent at the general land office, where final proof was not made before the officer designated by law for the purpose. Where no other error was found they have been allowed to go to patent. This policy was first adopted by Secretary Vilas. The opinion of the supreme court has created alarm and a request for interpretation of section 2, 135 revised statutes, has been sent to Assistant Attorney General Shields, with particular reference to the supreme court decision and its effect upon pending cases in the general land office.

No Opposition Among the Indians.

Pierre (Dak.) special: Appropos to the late Standing Rock dispatch claiming that the Sioux Indians were opposed to the Sioux treaty at that agency, Agent Seman, well known in territorial politics, has just returned from Bismarck, where he recently had a personal interview with the post trader and Agent McLaughlin, of Standing Rock, in which they stated that no opposition whatever had developed among the Indians around the agency, to the present Sioux bill, and that it would easily be ratified upon the coming of the commission; further, that the Indians had never claimed or asked remuneration for ponies taken during the Custer raid, and no such dissatisfaction existed. He regarded the Standing Rock dispatch as sensational, and believed that no stock should be taken in such reports.

Elaborate preparations are making at Edward for observance of memorial day.

AN EDITOR BEFORE THE C.

O'Brien, Editor of "United Ireland," Testimony in the Parsons Case.

London dispatch: Gladstone at the session of the parliament to-day. On continuing cross examination O'Brien deposed that the constitution of the United Ireland, his paper, according to constitutional law, advocated nothing but peace to attain the end sought by parliamentary party. He said in an article which was published in United Ireland in which it was stated that Queen Victoria was only Ireland by her scarcely disguised hatred of Ireland, and ordinary salary. He also said that an article declaring that the prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ireland will be the public life. At this point O'Brien cried and vehemently said the truth. "Continuing," he said personally had used disrespectfully or offensively prince of Wales. No person, he said, ever suffered more than Irishmen, and none more by their protestations of loyalty to the people who opposed them, clear that England would not the aspirations of Ireland, and was any rational chance of attempt should be made to re-

O'Brien declared that the persons were more responsible for the dynamite party, either Finerty or Ford. He said these papers had been written would not have been collected use of the dynamite. The article concerning the queen and prince of Wales, he said, were justified in the present state of relations between England and Ireland. He said that the article was written when he made the speech in the House of Commons, and was exasperated by his own sense of common and spoke of the hatred displayed by the members against Irish members. He declared that if he ever had a right to rebel the people then had that right, if the chance of success. O'Brien printed in United Ireland the brutal argument that the English people numbered 30,000,000 and the Irish people numbered 4,000,000. English people were entitled to their rights.

Attorney General Walker from an article in United Ireland headed, "Allen, Larkin and Honored by Their Chicago," and asked the witness whether it was the Manchester murders. O'Brien replied, "Not men engaged in open warfare with policeman by accident."

Attorney general "Shooting in a way at Manchester was a war?" O'Brien replied, "Not men engaged in open warfare with policeman by accident."

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