

# THE CROPS IN NEBRASKA

Hot, Dry Weather Sends Along Corn to Maturity With a Rush.

## RAIN IN SOME SECTIONS.

Central Portion of the State Gets a Fair Share of Moisture, but Other Portions Suffer—Fall Plowing Well Under Way.

The past week, says the last Nebraska crop bulletin, has been hot and dry, with an excess of sunshine, and brisk southerly winds.

The average daily temperature excess varied from 5 degrees in the western counties to somewhat more than 7 degrees in the eastern. The daily maximum temperatures were above 90 degrees generally on the last three days of the week and in many southern counties were above 100 degrees.

The rainfall has been light and consisted of showers the first days of the week. In most of the southern and in a few central and northern counties the rainfall exceeded one-half of an inch and in small areas exceeded an inch. In a considerable portion of the state the rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch and in many places no measurable amount fell.

The cloudless days and high temperature of the past week have caused corn to advance toward maturity very rapidly. In the northern counties and in sections where the moisture was sufficient this has been exceedingly favorable for corn. In many sections the lack of moisture, combined with the high temperature, has caused corn to dry out and ripen too rapidly. This will cause much chaffy corn in the southeastern counties and will quite generally reduce the yield of corn in the southern counties.

Fall plowing has made good progress but the ground is getting too dry in some counties. A little rye has been sown. Pastures need rain. Report by counties:

### SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.

Hamilton—Thrashing out of shock in progress; good headway being made in plowing, but getting rather dry; too dry for corn.

Jefferson—Fall plowing is progressing nicely considering the dry weather; corn poor.

Johnson—Little change in condition of crops; tame grapes ripening and fair crop; apples light and poor quality; pastures dry.

Lancaster—Corn has made good progress; pastures getting short; cutting of wild grass for hay begun.

Nemaha—Hot and dry; corn and potatoes need rain badly.

Nuckolls—Corn has improved in condition; some potatoes scalding and rotting in the ground; pastures holding out well.

### NORTHEASTERN SECTION.

Antelope—Corn doing well and will make an average crop if it is not damaged by frost.

Dakota—Dry weather good for ripening corn; thrashing in progress.

Dixon—Stacking about finished; thrashing in progress; corn doing well; wild hay very good; fall plowing has commenced.

Dodge—Weather very favorable for corn and shock thrashing; fall plowing in progress, but it was a little dry the last of week.

Holt—Corn ripening very fast; hay on uplands about finished; pastures good; fall plowing commenced; ground in good condition.

Madison—Corn doing well; having well along; sugar beets looking fine; pastures need rain; grass is getting very short.

### CENTRAL SECTION.

Boone—Corn has advanced rapidly; having well advanced and crop good; second crop of alfalfa being cut.

Garfield—Good rain Wednesday helped corn, which was doing well.

Greely—Corn much improved, but about ten days late hay and pastures beginning to suffer drought.

Hall—Corn ripening nicely; small grain stacked or thrashed; much fall plowing being done; rain would be beneficial.

Howard—Thrashing and haying in progress; corn doing well in northern part of county and needs rain in southern.

Loup—Corn backward; ground very dry.

### SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

Adams—Thrashing out of shock about finished; plowing for fall wheat well advanced; corn late, but seems to be making fast.

Frontier—Corn promises fair crop; stacking and thrashing in progress; ground in fair condition for plowing.

Furnas—Heavy rain with some hail, on 17th caused some damage; corn generally doing well; fall plowing in progress.

Harlan—Second and third cuttings of alfalfa light; corn suffering much from hot, dry weather of last three days of week.

Hayes—Corn doing well; much hay being harvested.

Hitchcock—Corn needs rain badly; much hay being put up.

Kearney—Corn making good progress, commenced glazing; pastures improved; plowing about half done; thrashing continues.

### WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN.

Brown—Corn promises largest crop ever raised in county, but needs five weeks of favorable weather.

Cheyenne—Hay harvest about half through; corn doing well.

Keith—Weather very hot and dry; corn needs rain.

Keya Paha—Rain has greatly improved corn and potatoes; thrashing and haying hindered by frequent showers.

Logan—Too showery for haying; prospect of full crop of corn.

McPherson—Corn growing fast; some hail, but no damage.

Rock—Nice rains excellent for corn, but interfered with haying.

Scotts Bluff—Corn making fine growth and maturing rapidly.

The Kearney & Black Hills railway, sixty-five miles in length, was recently purchased by the Union Pacific for \$150,000.

## National Shriners Day.

One of the liveliest days of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition period in Omaha will be National Shriners' Day, September 14. Invitations have been sent to the 50,000 members of Shiner Temples in the United States and Canada and the local committee is expecting an attendance of upwards of 5,000.

The arrangements for the reception and entertainment of visiting parties are in the hands of a joint committee of Tangier Temple of Omaha and Sesostris Temple of Lincoln, Neb. This committee is working with great vigor, and will do all in its power to make the occasion a memorable one even in Shiner annals.

A reception will be given to the visitors on the evening of Tuesday, September 13, at which every one will have an opportunity to become acquainted. The following day will be spent entirely on the Exposition grounds. The managers of the Exposition have turned over the Auditorium to the Shriners for their exclusive use during the day, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon speeches of welcome will be distributed. After luncheon the Shriners from States which have state buildings on the grounds will give receptions to Shriners from other state in their respective buildings and zenzen bowls will be provided, by permission of the managers of the Exposition, in each of the buildings.

At 2 o'clock a concert will be given in the Auditorium and the remainder of the afternoon will be given up to visiting the Exposition buildings and inspecting exhibits. At 7 there will be a grand Shiner parade through the grounds, ending up at the Midway, where arrangements have been made for the Shriners to visit the various attractions in detachment. A brilliant display of fireworks will be given by the Exposition management at 9, the set pieces to be special Shiner designs. After the fireworks the remaining hours of the evening will be spent by the visitors on the Midway.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, September 15th, special trains on the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railways will carry the Shriners to the South Omaha. The Swift Packing Company has extended invitations to all Shriners to visit their packing houses and inspect the works. Dinner will be provided by Swifts to the entire party at 12 o'clock.

At 2, ceremonial session will be held at Boyd's opera house in Omaha, and immediately a special play for the ladies of the Shiner party only will be presented at the Creighton theater, which has been especially engaged by the Shriners for the afternoon.

At 6 o'clock, a buffet lunch will be given for the visiting Shriners at two of the leading hotels of the city, and at 7 there will be a big parade through the principal downtown streets. The parade will be under the direction of Mr. Benzaker, of the Streets of All Nations on the Midway, who has promised to bring out all his donkeys and camels, which will give it a more than usually Oriental character.

After the parade receptions will be held at three or four of the leading city hotels and at the quarters of the Trans-Mississippi Traveling Men's Club, which has been placed at the disposal of the Shriners during their stay at Omaha.

## Modern Woodmen at the Exposition.

Preparations have been well nigh completed by the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America for a great celebration on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds on Woodmen Day, Thursday, September 22. A joint committee of the Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs camps is assisting in the work of arranging the details and the event will undoubtedly be an epoch in the history of Woodcraft.

Among the features of the program for the day will be speechmaking, a parade, competitive drill and fireworks. In the forenoon exercises will be held in the auditorium. Addresses of welcome will be made by President Watson on behalf of the Exposition association and by Governor Silas A. Holcomb on behalf of the state of Nebraska. Director A. R. Talbot and Supreme Oracle Mrs. Watts of the Royal Neighbors will respond and Head Consul Northcutt will also make an address.

After the speechmaking there will be a grand parade of Foresters, followed by a competitive drill for which the head camp will offer attractive prizes.

In the evening there will be a brilliant display of fireworks. The set pieces will include fire portraits of Head Consul Northcutt and Head Clerk Hawes of the Modern Woodmen and Supreme Oracle Mrs. Watts of the Royal Neighbors. Emblems of both societies will also be shown in fire.

Neighbors of the Modern Woodmen and of the Royal Neighbors in all parts of the country are expected to take advantage in large numbers of the low railroad rates granted for Woodmen Day to visit what is conceded to be one of the grandest of the world's great expositions.

## Nebraska to the Front Again.

Over in the horticulture building Nebraska got to the front yesterday, says the Omaha Bee, and exhibited a variety of fruit not heretofore seen. Winter plums were put upon the tables for the first time and they proved a curiosity to many of the old fruit-growers, who had never heard of anything of that kind before. The plums are nearly as large as the Idaho plums and are of a deep purple. They are left on the trees until they drop off of their own accord. Even then they are almost as hard as rocks. After being picked up they are packed away in boxes and barrels and placed in storage. Late in the fall or early in the winter they become mellow and take on a flavor that is equal to that of ripe plums picked at this season of the year.

The winter plums have never gone upon the market in this section of the country and it is not likely that they will for some time, as they are very scarce. These plums were raised by Fred Behling, a farmer residing near Columbus, who secured them by experimenting with other varieties, and to his surprise he has secured a plum that will keep as well as a winter apple. He has no patent upon the experiment, still he is not telling anyone how he obtained the results that have rewarded his efforts.

Douglas county has brought out the first Concord grapes of the season.

## TROUBLE IN 20TH KANSAS.

Col. Funston May Bring Charges Against Little.

### AN OPEN RUPTURE BREAKS OUT

The Kansas Regiment's Second Officer Recommended Promotions to Governor Leedy—The Disunion Has Been Brewing Since Funston's Arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Because Lieutenant Colonel Little wrote to Governor Leedy recommending certain promotions in the Twentieth Kansas regiment he may be court-martialed for insubordination. It has long been known in the camp there was ill feeling between Colonel Funston and Lieutenant Colonel Little. Its growth has been watched with increasing interest from day to day and lately there have been many predictions of an open rupture. It came last night, Colonel Funston then made a discovery that made his blood boil. He has laid the matter before General Miller and there is every prospect that Colonel Little will have to answer to serious charges before a court martial.

Since last June, when Colonel Funston took command of the regiment, strained relations have existed between the colonel and his subordinate, who, before his arrival, had been in command.

Little knew nothing about the discipline or drilling of a regiment, and as a consequence his superior officer had a difficult task upon his arrival in bringing the Twentieth Kansas to good order. During the last two months quarrels have been frequent between the two, more particularly since the regiment's recent removal from Camp Merritt to the Presidio. At one time it was rumored that Little was to be requested to resign.

"No, this is not the first nor the second time Little and I have fallen out," said Colonel Funston. "We have not agreed upon any one thing since we have been together in the regiment. There is no use, however, of discussing our past relations. I am concerned only about the present difficulty."

"On the 17th of this month I sent recommendations for three appointments to my regiment to Governor Leedy. Second Lieutenant A. C. Alford I recommended for a first lieutenant, and Sergeant Major F. R. Dodge and Sergeant C. H. Ball for second lieutenancies. Colonel Little sent by that same mail, without informing me of his action, his recommendations for two other men for the first lieutenancies. No, I don't care to give their names; they were good men, too, and not responsible for Colonel Little's error. He agreed with me in recommending Sergeant Ball for the other appointment."

"I received the acknowledgment of my recommendations from Governor Leedy's secretary this afternoon. The governor was not in town, but his secretary wrote that the papers would be presented to his notice immediately upon their arrival. Little's recommendations must undoubtedly have reached him as soon as mine. They may prevail with the governor over mine. Little was the governor's private secretary when the war broke out and of course has a political pull, while I have none."

"If his recommendations do prevail and officers are put in here over my head, this regiment is going to witness all the changes of a tropical climate—but that isn't the story. It was only yesterday that I learned of Little's action, and you may imagine how I took the news. Unluckily, or perhaps, luckily, I could not find Colonel Little. I fancy something very unpleasant would have occurred in view of the frame of mind I was in then."

"Last night I asked him if my information as to his unwarrantable action was correct. He replied in the affirmative. I asked him if he thought that he had military precedent for a subordinate's sending in such recommendations. He replied 'No,' but considered that he had done perfectly right, nevertheless. Then I told him that his conduct was to the prejudice of military discipline and that I intended to place him under arrest for insubordination. He did not relish the idea."

"Little is president of the court-martial now sitting in the Thomas affair, and I did not wish to incur incense its workings and so did not carry out my threat. That is can be arrested and court-martialed for his offense I have good authority for believing, and I am still working on the matter."

"I have consulted with General Miller. He agrees with me that Colonel Little's action is a breach of military discipline and of military etiquette and an altogether outrageous proceeding in a subordinate officer. Now that I have had time to think the matter over I am not certain as to what my next move will be. Something decisive, however, must be done very soon. If Little's recommendations are acted upon favorably I hardly know what I should do. There certainly cannot be two colonels in a regiment and there never shall be two colonels in the Twentieth Kansas."

Colonel Funston appears to have the support of his brother officers, a group of whom surrounded him while he made the statement quoted. In all the quarrels between Funston and Little of the past two months it is said that the former has had the steady support of every officer.

Linen pants are always too long or too short; no man ever wears just the right length.

## SICK SOLDIERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Hospital Train From Chickamauga Brings 153 Men Home.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29.—A train, consisting of nine sleepers, arrived in this city to-day, having on board 153 members of the First, Second and Fifth Missouri volunteer regiments who have been laid up in the hospitals at Chickamauga Park for some time past, suffering from fevers and other camp ailments.

Twenty-one of the men belonged to the First regiment, whose home station is St. Louis. They got off here and went to their homes. Men from the other regiments whose cases were considered serious, were sent in ambulances to hospitals in the city. The remainder will continue on their way to their homes in different sections of the state to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The relief train which will take the sick soldiers of the Third and Fourth Missouri regiments in camp near Washington to St. Louis will, according to the understanding reached by Adjutant General Bell and the War department officials to-day, leave Washington for Middletown, Pa., early to-morrow morning.

## MADE HIM A VEGETARIAN.

An Attack of "Schlerostomapingueola" Cost a Chicagoan \$1,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Mr. P. R. Barnes, a lawyer, has become a vegetarian. It was a simple thing which changed his habits. It was "schlerostomapingueola." In the bill of damages which he filed in the supreme court yesterday Mr. Barnes says that he bought the thing at Foster & Scarritt's meat market. It looked like a square meal. Because it was concealed in a big roast of beef, Barnes and his family ate the beef. The next day all were sick.

"You've all got 'schlerostomapingueola,'" said the doctor after he had examined the patients.

"What's that?" gasped Mrs. Barnes.

"Well, it's an expensive disease," replied the medical man. In court Mr. Barnes said he paid \$1,000 in doctors' bills and drugs before he and his family recovered. He sues the butchers for damages to that amount.

## TWO KANSAS SOLDIERS DEAD.

The Twenty-First Regiment Has Already Lost Twelve Men.

CAMP HAMILTON, Ky., Aug. 29.—Joseph McBride and Elmer Payne, both of Company B, Twenty-first Kansas, died of typhoid fever yesterday, the former as Third division hospital and the latter at a private hospital in Chattanooga, where they were left when the regiment moved here. About seventy-five of the Twenty-first are still sick in Camp Thomas, some dangerously. This makes twelve deaths in the regiment, six of whom are from B, the Larned company.

## THE SOLACE IS OVERDUE.

Some Fears for the Safety of a Hospital Ship From Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the New York World from Boston says: The Red Cross hospital ship Solace, with sick and wounded sailors from Santiago, was due here Tuesday. No tidings have been received of her since she left the shores of Cuba, and grave fears have arisen concerning her safety. The Solace has on board a number of sick and convalescent sailors from Sampson's fleet who were to be taken to the naval hospital at Chelsea.

## A HOUSE FELL ON ITALIANS.

Eighteen Peasants Killed While Seeking Refuge From a Storm.

FREGIA, Italy, Aug. 29.—During a heavy thunder storm yesterday, twenty peasants sought shelter in an old house in the suburbs of the city. The building collapsed and eighteen were killed.

## The Soldiers Were Hungry, Not Sick.

CAMP WILGEE, Aug. 29.—When the Eighth Ohio was landed nearly 300 reported sick and were sent to the hospital, but it developed that 170 of the "sick" men were only suffering from hunger. When these men were fed they were able to leave the hospital. They repeated stories of hardships encountered coming up from Cuba and said it was almost impossible for their to get food.

## He Made Flags for the Government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—James J. Crimmins, master flagmaker of the Brooklyn navy yard, is dead. Since the war broke out Crimmins has worked day and night to turn out the great number of flags and ensigns required by the government for war purposes. Crimmins was 64 years old and had been in the United States navy for twenty-nine years.

## Yellow Fever Appears in Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 29.—Several cases of yellow fever have declared themselves, and strict sanitary measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The state authorities have adopted precautions against the importation of the fever into gulf ports within their jurisdiction.

## Trouble Over Bismarck's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Germania says the imperial government is examining Prince Bismarck's letters. It says the family of Prince Bismarck declare that they will not publish his memoirs and correspondence at all if any liberties are taken with the text.

## Berlin, Aug. 29.—A report is published in some of the papers that the Allgemeine Deutsche Credit Effekten Versicherungs bank has failed, with liabilities of several millions and no assets. The bankers, it is said, have disappeared.

## VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Chronology of the War From Its Inception to the Close.

1895.  
February 24—Insurrection breaks out in three of Cuba's six provinces.  
March 31—General Antonio Maceo proclaimed commander of the insurgent army.

April 14—Captain General Cajella displaced by Campos.

November 17—General Maceo, near Santa Clara, with 1,900 men defeats 2,800 Spanish troops.

1896.  
February 10—Weyler displaces Captain General Campos.

February 12—Eighteen thousand new Spanish troops sent into the field.

February 17—Weyler issues his reconcentrado proclamations.

March 1—The trocha is established.

April 11—Maceo crosses the trocha with 3,000 men and drives back the Spanish.

October 1—The rebellion up to this time has cost Spain 230 million dollars.

December 4—General Antonio Maceo killed by treachery.

December 16—General Ruiz Rivera succeeds Maceo.

1897.  
August 8—Premier Canovas of Spain assassinated.

October 2—Weyler recalled by the Sagasta Liberal ministry on pressure from the United States.

November 27—Decree from government at Madrid granting autonomy to Cuba.

1898.  
January 24—United States battleship Maine ordered to Havana on a peaceful mission.

February 10—De Lome, Spanish minister, recalled for unwarranted personalities reflecting on President McKinley.

February 15—The United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor and 266 lives lost.

February 17—United States board of inquiry on the loss of the Maine appointed.

March 9—Emergency bill, 50 million dollars, for United States coast defenses passed.

March 28—The president sends a message with the Maine report in congress.

April 9—General Fitzhugh Lee and other consuls leave Cuba.

April 11—The president sends a message to congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

April 15—War department orders regular troops to the coast.

April 16—The intervention resolutions passed by the Senate.

April 19—The House passes the intervention resolutions.

April 19—The president prepares an ultimatum to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba within three days.

April 20—The Cuban resolutions signed by the president.

April 20—Spanish minister, Polo y Bernabe, asks for his passports.

April 21—The United States minister, General Woodford, is given his passports in Madrid.

April 21—Spain's severance of diplomatic relations held to be a declaration of war.

April 22—North Atlantic squadron sails to blockade Cuban ports.

April 22—First shot fired, when the United States gunboat Nashville captured the Spanish coast trader Buena Ventura.

April 22—President's proclamation to all nations declaring the blockade of Cuba.

April 23—President's call issued for 125,000 volunteers.

Apr. 25—President's proclamation issues on Spanish vessels in United States ports.

April 27—Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay (having been ordered from Hong Kong by Great Britain in compliance with neutrality law) to meet the Spanish fleet at Philippine islands.

April 27—United States cruisers New York, Cincinnati and monitor Puritan silence the batteries at Manzanillas.

April 28—Spanish forts at Cabanas demolished by guns of the flagship New York.

May 1—Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo defeated and destroyed by United States squadron, Commander Dewey commanding.

May 2—Congress appropriated \$35,720,915 for the army of invasion.

May 2—Naval bill for thirty-five new war ships sent to the President for signature.

May 7—Commodore Dewey's report on battle of Manila received. Eleven Spanish war ships destroyed and no Americans killed.

May 7—The President in the name of American people congratulates Commodore Dewey.

May 9—Commodore Dewey is made rear admiral.

May 11—Ensign Bagley and four men on gun boat Winslow killed in engagement of Cardenas.

May 12—Admiral Sampson's fleet shells forts and land batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 17—United States establishes censorship on press dispatches.

May 18—A new Spanish cabinet is formed.

May 20—Secretary Long officially confirms report of Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

May 21—Charleston sails with first relief supplies for Admiral Dewey.

May 23—First relief expedition sails for Manila.

June 3—Hobson and his men sink the dismantled cutter Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

June 4—The Senate passed the war revenue bill.

June 4—Captain Gridley of "Olympic" died in Kobe, Japan, on his way home.

June 6—American marines land at Aguadores and Baquiri.

June 6—Second bombardment of the forts at Santiago.

June 6—Insurgents take outer city of Manila and 13,000 Spanish prisoners.

June 7—United States fleet bombards and destroys the fortifications at Cebu.

June 7—The Monterey sails from Monterey to Manila.

June 9—Fortifications at Guantanamo bay destroyed.

June 11—American marines land at Guantanamo.

June 12—First battle of Guantanamo. Four American marines killed.

June 13—General Shafter and army of 27,000 men sail from Tampa.

June 15—The second relief expedition sails for the Philippines.

June 23—General Shafter's army lands at Balaguir.

June 24—2,000 Spanish attack 1,900 American "Rough Riders" and regulars. Spanish repulsed American loss 16.

June 27—Commodore Watson's fleet ordered prepared for expedition to the coast of Spain.

June 27—Admiral Camara's fleet at Port Said refused coal by Egyptian government.

June 28—Third Manila expedition sails.

July 1—American troops move upon city of Santiago.

July 2—American troops capture Heights of San Juan and El Gauey, with great loss on both sides.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's entire fleet destroyed at Santiago by American fleet under Commodore Schley.

July 3—The Ladrone islands are taken.

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July 4—First relief expedition reaches Admiral Dewey at Manila.

July 5—Admiral Cervera and 1,300 Spanish sailors capture confirmed.

July 6—Captain Lazago of the Infanta Maria Teresa commits suicide and Admiral Villamil dies of his wounds.

July 7—Lieutenant Richmond Hobson and crew of collier Merrimac exchanged for Spanish prisoners.

July 8—Santiago given formal notice of twenty-four hours before bombardment.

July 9—Admiral Camara's fleet returns through the Suez canal to Spain.

July 9—Major General Miles leaves with reinforcements for Santiago.