

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 46 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily published in the state.

Subscription rates: One Year, with premium, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$6.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

The commission system has become so common that commissioners are now as numerous as colons. The woods are full of 'em.

It has been decided that it is a violation of law to preach on the common in Boston, but we suppose it is no offense if the ministers talk on the square.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND proposes to take a rest. If he succeeds in finding a retreat where the office-seeker cannot discover him he will indeed be a lucky man.

The office-seekers object to Mr. Cleveland taking a vacation. The office-holders, however, hope that his vacation will last all summer. They want a rest as well as the president.

The coming contest in Ohio will, it is said, be a barrel campaign. St. John has recently been in that state, and it is suspected that his visit was for the purpose of sizing up the barrel.

It is intimated by the friends of Mr. Roch that had he been a democrat his Dolphin would have been accepted long ago. It is not natural that the democrats want nothing to do with a republican craft.

GOVERNOR BUNN, of Idaho, has made room for a democrat by resigning. His career in Idaho has been brief and not very brilliant. About the only thing that he has done by going from Philadelphia to Idaho is to acquire the title of governor.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON, assayer of the mint at Helena, Montana, has been entirely exonerated by the solicitor of the treasury from the charges recently made against him. The evidence was carefully examined and in no particular did it sustain any of the charges.

THE New York World has succeeded in raising \$100,000 for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty. This is another evidence of what an enterprising and influential journal can accomplish. The World is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit for what it has done.

THE statement is made that Sam Jones, the revivalist, made 400 converts in Waco, Texas, in one week, and that he was paid \$1.50 apiece for them by the city council. Mr. Jones has an immense field before him in Texas, and he ought to make a fortune there in a single season.

THE Indians are breaking loose everywhere, and we shall not be surprised to see even the cigar-slung on the war-path. Fortunately for Omaha, however, Fort Omaha is only three miles distant, and is connected with military headquarters by telephone.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, the newly appointed United States commissioner of railroads, has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. As those duties consist principally in making an annual tour of pleasure and observation in a palatial private car over the Pacific route, we venture to say that the aged soldier will appreciate the kind consideration of President Cleveland in giving him so soft a berth.

We are going to have telegraph competition in Omaha in a few weeks, the city council at its last meeting having granted a permit to the Pacific Telegraph company to erect its poles and string its wires within the city. If the competition takes as lively a turn in Omaha as it did last week at Red Bank, New Jersey, the soda-fountain will play an important part in the war. At Red Bank one of the competing telegraph companies sent messages to New York for fifteen cents and threw in a glass of soda-water. Perhaps the lager-beer vendors of Omaha would like to stand in with the telegraph company that adopts this method of securing business.

A WRITER in the New York Commercial Advertiser states that the sum of \$100,000,000 is annually paid in this country for fire losses. He points out that this loss is equivalent to destruction yearly of one-third of the wheat crop of the United States, or one-third of the value of the cotton production, while, last year, it exceeded by \$15,000,000 the total value of gold, silver, lead and copper yielded by the mines of the country. In other words, it is estimated that the property annually burned up throughout the United States equals about one-sixth of the profits on all our industries during the same period. This great destruction of national wealth is attributed in the main to the carelessness and recklessness of our people, the statistics showing that only 30 per cent of the losses are to be charged to incendiaries.

MR. ADAMS IN DENVER.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams has caused a cordial to spring up between himself and the people of Colorado. In the first place he deliberately intimated, in language that was both plain and bold, that railroading in Colorado, as far as the Union Pacific is concerned, is an unprofitable business, and that the Union Pacific "would be very much better off if the Colorado lines could be cut off—swallowed by an earthquake, or otherwise lost." This was no slight shock within itself to the average Coloradoan, but when Mr. Adams asserted that the best resources of Colorado were neglected in the insane search for gold and silver, he caused a violent vibration of indignation from center to circumference of the silver state.

"If the people would turn their attention to these industries and let gold and silver go to the devil," said Mr. Adams, "they would be better off." When he suggested, in this emphatic manner, that the people better abandon the gold and silver mines and dig for coal and paving stone he struck the most sensitive chord of the Colorado system, and that, too, at a time when the most enterprising men of Denver were discussing the project of getting up a grand silver pageant or spectacular exposition, by way of an advertisement of Colorado's greatest industry and as "a living protest against the demonization of silver." Mr. Adams is evidently a sandstone man. He holds that Colorado possesses better paving stone than any other state, and we can understand why he is so enthusiastic for the adoption of sandstone as a paving material. There is more sandstone in Colorado than any other material, except sand, and if a demand could be created for it the Union Pacific quarries might be made to give the company's lines in that state sufficient business to put them on a paying basis. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Adams' observations is that the people of Denver ought to get up a sandstone pageant instead of a spectacular silver show. However, Mr. Adams' appeal in behalf of sandstone has already had a chilling effect upon the silver enthusiasts. The Denver Tribune-Republican now opposes the proposed silver pageant, and says that "Denver must cultivate continuity," whatever that may mean. Incidentally, we are led to remark that Mr. Adams is now no doubt surprised that the Union Pacific has in times past done so much for Denver and Colorado and so little for Omaha and Nebraska. It is to be hoped that in the future the Union Pacific, under Mr. Adams' discreet management, will adopt a more liberal policy toward this city and state. This hope is based upon his positive statements to a Denver reporter that the Union Pacific had no intention whatever—past, present, or future—of moving its shops and headquarters from Omaha to Denver. This puts at rest forever the rumor of removal, which is periodically started and set abait by the Denver boomers. Mr. Adams in concluding his remarkably bold interview threatened to have the reporter shot full of holes if he was not reported correctly. The reporter evidently thought the factious Mr. Adams was in earnest, and he accordingly made no mistakes in reporting what he said. The wonder is that Mr. Adams escaped from Denver with his scalp. His audacity perhaps saved him. It certainly won the admiration of the Denver Tribune, which says:

The Boston friends of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will doubtless be shocked to learn with what facility he falls into the ways of the wild west, and there will surely be a commotion in the staid old town of Quincy when it becomes known there that Mr. Adams, with the sang froid of a desperado, threatened to shoot a Tribune-Republican reporter "full of holes" if the latter should misrepresent him in reporting an interview. Mr. Adams is reported to be something of a caddy. He may be, in the chilly and effete east; but in Colorado he is as warm as the sun and as free as the ambient air of our Italian climate. Mr. Adams will make friends in the west by his off-hand manner. It is especially pleasing to westerners to see an eastern man catch on to the vernacular of the Rockies; and we must say that there is not a professional or business man in Denver who could have told a reporter that he would "shoot him full of holes" with more truly western grace and abandon than Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. did it.

THE SIDEWALK ORDINANCE. A great many people in this city seem to labor under the impression that property-owners cannot be compelled to lay down new sidewalks or improve old ones without some further legislation by the city council. This is a great mistake, as anyone will see by consulting ordinance No. 553. This ordinance regulates the construction, widening and repairing of sidewalks, and provides for the levy of taxes to pay for the same. It covers every material point. According to this ordinance, which was passed October 34, 1882, the construction of all sidewalks, as well as the widening or repairing of the same, shall be under the direction and supervision of the board of public works, and under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the ordinance as the board may from time to time adopt. Sidewalks shall be laid to such permanent or temporary grade as the board shall direct. The materials, if walks are required to be laid to a temporary grade, shall be pine or oak plank, but if ordered to be laid to an established grade they shall be of such material as the board shall designate. All sidewalks must be uniform as to line and grade in front of each block, whether laid to permanent or temporary grade, and all walks shall incline from the line of the lot outward at the rate of one-third of an inch to the foot. Any sidewalk constructed in any other manner than as required by this ordinance shall be deemed a nuisance, and a fine is provided for every

such nuisance if permitted to remain. Furthermore, it is the duty of the board of public works to cause such nuisance to be abated. Power is given to the city council to require by resolution the construction, widening or repair of a sidewalk, and it is the duty of the board of public works to see that the property owners have this work done in accordance with the plans and specifications, and if the property owners do not comply with the published order within fifteen days, the board shall direct the city sidewalk contractor to lay the required walks, the expense of which must be charged against the property and paid for by a tax levy. This is the substance of the sidewalk ordinance now in force, and we cannot see that anything more explicit is needed. The whole matter is virtually placed in the hands of the board of public works. It has all the power necessary, and if it would only exercise its power fully and impartially, we would soon have a uniform system of sidewalks on our business streets, all of which have a permanent grade, and therefore require to have durable material for sidewalks. If the property owners do not lay down proper walks, the board has the power to do it for them. On Farnam street new walks of durable material are being properly laid to a considerable extent, but the old walks are permitted to remain in their present position, thus making bad breaks and stumbling places where the new and old walks unite. It is the duty of the board to immediately cause the old walks, that are otherwise unobjectionable, to be raised or lowered to the same grade with the new ones, so that the walk would be on the same line the whole length of a block. Notwithstanding the powers bestowed upon it by this ordinance, the board permits certain walks to remain at their old width, instead of being extended to the curb line, while certain other walks have been widened by the owners upon the order of the board. This partiality is something we cannot quiet understand, as public officials are supposed to be impartial in the performance of their duties. It would perhaps be advisable for the members of the board of public works to read this sidewalk ordinance, and post themselves thoroughly as to their duties. After having done this, it is to be hoped that they will do their duty promptly and impartially.

COL. JOHN GIBBON, who has been promoted to be brigadier-general to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Augur, has been a life-long soldier, and has made for himself a gallant record. Graduating from the West Point military academy in 1847, he was in September of that year assigned to regular duty as second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he had attained the rank of captain, and in May, 1862, he became a brigadier-general in the volunteer service. In the summer of 1864 he rose to the rank of major-general, and in March, 1865 he was brevetted major-general in the regular army. Upon his return to the regular service he was made colonel of the Thirtieth infantry, and in 1869 he was transferred to the Seventh infantry, of which regiment he has ever since been in command. Since the close of the war he has been stationed most of the time on the frontier, and has done some hard campaigning and fighting against the Indians, adding fame to his reputation as a soldier and fighter. His promotion to the brigadier-general has been faithfully earned, and his many friends in the department of the Platte will take pleasure in congratulating him.

SOME officials are altogether too free and handy in the use of the revolver. Such appears to be the case with the marshal of Papillion, who fatally wounded a tramp for not halting at his command. The tramp was with four others, all of whom were suspected of having committed a trivial larceny. His companions were arrested, examined and discharged, there being no evidence against them, and in all probability the wounded tramp was as innocent as they were. How any officer can be justified in killing a man who is merely suspected of a petty offense, even if he does start to run away, is something that we have yet to learn. If we are not mistaken, an officer before making arrest has to have a warrant, although this rule is not always followed, owing to various reasons. It is true that the dying man is "only a tramp," but even tramps are human beings, and are not to be shot down like dogs.

THE fact that the last Pennsylvania legislature passed a law requiring licenses to be taken out for marriages has attracted a great deal of attention and caused much favorable comment at the hands of those newspapers whose editors labor under the impression that such a law is a new thing. The fact is, that Nebraska has had such a law ever since she became a state, and we suppose other states have similar laws. Pennsylvania, therefore, is not entitled to any credit for originating the marriage license law, which it ought to have adopted long ago.

THE introduction of horse-cars upon Broadway drove the stage-line equipments into the auction rooms. Eight hundred horses, three hundred stages, and five hundred sets of harness are now being sold at auction in that city. Valuing the horses at \$75 each, the stages at the low figure of \$300, and the harness at \$20 per set, the total value of this property foots up \$1,000,000, but it is safe to say that it will not bring anywhere near its value.

Base Ball. Chicago, Ill., July 9.—Chicago, 8; Providence, 5. Detroit, Mich., July 9.—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2. St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—St. Louis, 17; Cincinnati, 0. July 9.—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, Ky., July 8.—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1.

A Shooting Match. The shooting match for \$50 a side, Wednesday afternoon between H. B. Kennedy and Ed Leeder, resulted in a victory for Kennedy, the total of each man's score being as follows: Kennedy..... 36 Leeder..... 28

The shooting took place at Athletic park in the presence of a hundred or more interested spectators. Ed Leeder's black birds were sprung from a trap at 100 yards distance. As Mr. Leeder desires satisfaction another match is being arranged.

Had grammar." Gen. Logan's grammar does not interfere with his common sense nor did it prevent him from making a gallant record as a loyal and brave soldier. His grammar compares favorably at times with that of the editor of the Omaha Herald.

THE Des Moines Leader has been temporarily suppressed by the sheriff, financial embarrassment being the cause. The proprietor, however, assures the public that the publication of the Leader will be resumed in a few days. There must be something radically wrong when a democratic paper is compelled to suspend just as the democrats are about getting their hands on the spalls.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last Sunday. He has lived long and prospered. May he continue to do so in the wish of the advertising columns, which he has so liberally patronized. Printers ink has done wonders for Mr. Barnum, and we have no hesitancy in recommending it for general use.

IF the Hartford Courant is to be relied upon, Yale college will be opened next fall as usual. This statement has been necessitated by the fact that Harvard's victory in the recent annual boat race led the public to believe that Yale college would go to the dry-docks for an indefinite period for repairs.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND is a strong advocate of silk culture as it affords one more avenue of self-support to women. We venture to say that most women will continue to cultivate silk over a dry-goods counter, and let the silk-worm take care of themselves.

WHITE HOUSE MANNERS. What Miss Cleveland Wears and How the President Looks at Receptions.

Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Press. Miss Cleveland has a thoughtful, refined face, not at all handsome, and not at all ugly. She is decidedly aflow, and looks as if she might be about 48 or 49 years old. She came here with short hair, rather gray, and slightly wavyed all over her head. Her womanly looks diverged from the short hair, but it was not unbecoming to her, and did not give her an absolutely aggressive "woman lecturer" look. If she was so soon going to succumb to popular opinion on the subject of short hair for women, it is a pity she didn't "pin on" her "coils and puffs" before she came here, for so marked a change here would have caused comment in private life, and in her case it has made no end of talk. The women who have laughed and sneered at her for wearing short hair now do the same thing because she has followed the fashion. Poor woman! She looks anxious and worried, and the sooner she learns to follow her brother's example and "gang her ain gait," the sooner she will be happy.

Her dresses are not remarkable in any way; she has quite a pretty figure and a night look better than she does in a day. She wears some short hair, but it is not too dressy, and she stands over her dress-maker when her clothes are fitted. She appears like a woman who has given her attention to better and higher matters than clothes; but, then, clothes are one of the minor matters that a woman in her position must attend to herself or must have some one else attend to. Her manners are perfectly courteous, but not cordial; she has no society manner of any kind, and it is quite easy to see that, although she means to do her duty as mistress of the White House, it is simply duty to her and no more; that she is really very much bored and very tired; that she receives guests every day because she must, and that she is a very thankful woman when her hour is finished.

The president comes down stairs after 1 o'clock on the day when Miss Cleveland receives, unless he is too busy. He stands in front of the folding doors in the east room, and shakes hands rapidly with all those who wish to have that honor. To use the society phrase, Mr. Cleveland is a very "common-looking" man. His best friends, his most ardent supporters admit, what is certainly true, that when one first looks into the president's face, one sees just a coarse face. But there is a great deal more there. No person, no matter how prejudiced, can help seeing in his face and figure a calm, powerful repose, and full of dignity of the most simple and impressive sort. He looks like a man against whom any circumstances, any people, any powers could be brought, and who would stand without moving him a hair's breadth from the position he had originally taken for himself. One feels instinctively that there is a man who is president of the United States in truth, and who is going to follow out his own convictions for the world turns upside down because of them. Some people say Miss Cleveland has much influence over him, but people who would talk with him do not believe it; and one woman goes so far as to say: "Fool! Influence the president? I don't believe that if the most enchanting angel of the female persuasion in heaven itself should fall at its feet with wings spread out she would have any more impression upon him than the rest of us do; and goodness knows that isn't much." His manners are perfectly courteous. He has a pleasant voice, shakes hands cordially, says a few pleasant words if he has time, and makes it quite evident to every one when their turn is over, and in a perfectly simple, courteous way.

A Shooting Match. The shooting match for \$50 a side, Wednesday afternoon between H. B. Kennedy and Ed Leeder, resulted in a victory for Kennedy, the total of each man's score being as follows: Kennedy..... 36 Leeder..... 28

The shooting took place at Athletic park in the presence of a hundred or more interested spectators. Ed Leeder's black birds were sprung from a trap at 100 yards distance. As Mr. Leeder desires satisfaction another match is being arranged.

Base Ball. Chicago, Ill., July 9.—Chicago, 8; Providence, 5. Detroit, Mich., July 9.—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2. St. Louis, Mo., July 9.—St. Louis, 17; Cincinnati, 0. July 9.—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, Ky., July 8.—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1.

THE Omaha Herald, following in the wake of other democratic journals, continues to find fault with Gen. Logan's

AN ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

His Greatness as a Benefactor and Statesman Reviewed.

McClulloch's Travesty on Truth—Political Reminiscences (Past and Present).

WRITER FOR THE BEE. Hugh McClulloch, late secretary of the treasury, recently published a letter in the New York Tribune giving his views and his estimate of Abraham Lincoln. In that communication he withholds from Lincoln a high position as a lawyer, a statesman or an orator. I am quoting from his opinion from recollection, not being able to put my hand on the letter at this time.

A part of the letter appeared in the Bee a few days ago, but not the part to which I refer. In the writer's humble judgment Mr. McClulloch falls far short of a proper estimate of Mr. Lincoln's real merits, in the characters mentioned. He seems to have very little appreciation of Lincoln's greatness. To have filled the sphere which the latter filled, to have accomplished what he accomplished must create the conviction that he did give evidence of the possession of many of the elements of greatness. That he ranked high as a lawyer cannot be disputed. The man who, being a lawyer by profession, could maintain that debate with Stephen A. Douglas, as Lincoln maintained it, could develop such extraordinary reasoning powers as he developed, could not be otherwise than

A LAWYER OF THE FIRST CLASS. Mr. Douglas was one of the greatest debaters of that period, but Lincoln was more than his match. It is not intended to convey the impression that, because a man is an able debater, he is therefore a great lawyer, but, having a thorough knowledge of law, a wonderful amount of practical common sense, and possessing extraordinary powers of argument and reasoning, the conclusion must be that Lincoln would stand in the front rank of his profession, and there is where he did stand as a lawyer.

As a statesman, none but a small mind can deny him greatness, and the common judgment of mankind has enrolled him on the list of great statesmen. Probably no ruler in history had to pass through more trying crisis than did Lincoln, and no one ever passed through it more successfully. In every emergency that arose, he

no man ever read and understood the character of the American people better than he did. He so managed them, and so shaped public sentiment, as to lead them to believe that they were leading him, whereas, he was all the time leading them, and bringing them up to sustaining measures he wanted to carry forward. In these respects he substantiated the claim to be admitted to the circle of the first statesmen of the world.

A few months back, certain men, believed to be competent and impartial, were selected as judges to pass upon these questions: Who are the three greatest benefactors in our history and country; the three greatest generals; and the three greatest orators? The judges were David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Prof. Yeamans, of Kentucky, A. J. Meid, of New York, and one or two others, names now forgotten.

THEIR DECISIONS. The greatest benefactors were Washington, Lincoln and Hamilton; the greatest statesmen were Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln; the greatest soldiers were Washington, Grant and Lee; the greatest orators were Webster, Clay and Corwin. It is thus seen that, in their judgment, Mr. Lincoln ranks among the greatest statesmen and benefactors that our country has ever produced. Their judgment is quite as conclusive as that of Mr. McClulloch.

It may be remarked incidentally, that Gen. Grant's estimate of Lee differs from that of the committee. The writer has heard Grant say more than once, that he would much prefer to meet Gen. Lee as commander of an opposing army which he was going to fight than Gen. Joe Johnston. Johnston certainly proved himself to be a general of the first rank, though all through the war he was under the ban of Jeff Davis, while Lee was in high official favor.

It is evident that Hugh McClulloch had very little in sympathy with Abraham Lincoln or that he greatly misjudged him. When William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who succeeded Chase as secretary of the treasury, resigned that office, Lincoln promoted McClulloch to that position. As a great reader of human nature as Lincoln was, he sometimes made mistakes, though rarely, in the selection of men; and this selection of McClulloch was one of them, as subsequent events very soon proved. Not long after Andrew Johnson had become established in the presidency, he Johnson, most grossly and treacherously betrayed the republican party. He set about

CREATING A NEW PARTY, of which he was to be the head, and undertook to establish "my policy," as he called it. It was one of the worst, one of the meanest betrayals, one of the basest acts of treachery ever recorded in the history of political parties. In this course of treason and treachery, McClulloch followed Johnson, and sustained him right through it all, and acted with the democratic party. McClulloch followed the office he held; he followed the patronage and spoils, just as others did, for the same purpose. McClulloch has never since been known as a republican, and yet

from the purities of democracy and made him secretary of the treasury. I suppose to embarrass the canvass of Blaine and to emphasize his indifference to the success of the republican party, because he was not nominated for the presidency and Blaine was.

Henry Ward Beecher, or some other fellow, has many a time delivered a lecture on "Shams." Now, here is a sham for Henry W. to add to his list, if he is the one who has made shame a study, and the subject of some of his lectures; if he is not the man, he can make this the subject of one.

The announcement that Capt. Beecher, a son of Henry Ward Beecher, was an applicant for the collectorship of customs at some point on the Oregon coast, was quickly followed by the laconic and emphatic announcement that Henry W. would not write to the president favoring the appointment, and had forbidden any member of his family doing so. Pretty autocratic for the Brooklyn preacher, for his family are all of age; the man's

HELD FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Wylie D. Clegg Placed on Trial—Legal Notes.

The case of Wylie D. Clegg, accused of embezzlement, last October, of \$1,800 from the Union Pacific railroad company, was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.

Gen. Cowin and Judge Savage appear as attorneys for the defense. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove that Clegg did not take the money, and hence is not guilty of embezzlement. Failing to successfully set up this plea, it is believed that an attempt will be made to prove that Clegg is insane and hence irresponsible for any acts that he may have committed in his official position. One curious circumstance which will probably be called up in this connection is that of an attempt made by Clegg to substitute himself as defendant for another man who was arraigned in police court a year or so ago for a assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that as the prisoner was about to be remanded to jail Clegg, who was present, spoke up and said, "Judge, let me go to jail in place of that man; I can afford to do it better than he can." The outcome of the case will be awaited with considerable interest.

CIVIL CASES. The case of Hermann vs. the B. & O. Railroad company engaged Judge W. C. Weston yesterday. The case was taken up for trial in Judge Neville's court yesterday. The defendant was a clerk in the auditor's office up to the time of his arrest, and was occupying a trusted position. It is claimed that when his accounts came to be looked over, they were found short about \$1,800.