## OLD TECUMSEH'S TEMERITY

Plunges Into Print On Unwarranted Journalistic-Domestic Liberties.

THE FRY MATTER EXPLAINED.

Sherman Submits the Letters Which Gave Rise to the Accusation That He Attempted to Belittle the Fame of Grant.

The Sherman-Fry Controversy. New York, Feb. 28.—The North American Review for March contains a letter from General Sherman to Colonel Scott, which was the basis of the controversy with General Fry. preceded by an address which was intended to be delivered before the Loyal Legion at Cincinnati, but General Sherman says that the sudden and unexpected death of General W. S. Hancock the evening previous changed the whole character of the pro-

The following is a copy of the letter in question: To my Comrades and Friends-Whilst I scekre tirement and peace, the newspapers take great liberties with me, as with everybody else. They have published that my family will soon leave St. Louis because we are discontented, each paper assigning its own separate reason. There is no secret about it. All my family convertions and all who have my family connections and all who have a right to be consulted understand the case perfectly. Ever since the failure of the Harright to be consulted understand the case perfectly. Ever since the failure of the Harrison Wire company, at St. Louis, which involved my son-in-law, Captain Fitch, and which has resulted in the removal of his family to Pittsburg, we have been disturbed. Three of my children and seven grandchildren are now away from my home, and there remains to us only three. Of these three, the youngest son, 19 years old, on whom the family must soon depend, will graduate at St. Louis university in June, 1886, and wants to go to Yale college, and I want him to receive the best possible education. His going to New Haven in September will probably result in the few of us left going to New York to be near him. I will, nowever, retain all the property I possess in St. Louis, not much, to be sure, but all I have to leave my family when I am laid in Bellefontaine cemetery. I am perfectly content fontaine cemetery. I am perfectly content with my neighbors and friends of St. Louis, to whom I am very much attached, and who

with my neighbors and friends of St. Louis, to whom I am very much attached, and who have done all they possibly can to make our stay with them agreeable.

The Fry matter is equally simple when viewed aright. Last summer, after General Grant's funeral, which I attended while traveling between New York, St. Louis, Minnetonka and Chicago, I was collecting material for the tribute of respect, which I, as president, was requested to make to the memory of General Grant, our first commander, before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at our meeting in Chicago, September 9 and 10. This address was universally noted and copied in all the journals of the day and was the result of that correspondence. The special quotation of General Fry in the December number of The North American Review was not made from that public address, but from one of two private letters of inquiry addressed to Colonel Robert N. Scott, who had been on General Halleck's staff, and is now in charge of the war records at Washington, of whom all army officers make frequent inquiries for scraps of information. Colonel Scott is a personal friend, whom I have known since boylood, and his father before him, in San Francisco, and I wrote to him with the same confidence I would to my own brother about family matters. I keep no copies of such letters, and write mine hastily, carelessly, and it was write mine hastily, carelessly, and it was only January 20, two months after, that I obtained from Colonel Scott a copy of the correspondence from which Fry had made his detached quotation. This correspondence presents the whole story better than I can state it answ.

As soon as General Fry's article appeared, General Grant's friends called my attention to it, and my letter book or memory retaining to it, and my letter book or memory retaining no expression of online so positive as that used. I maturally requested the editor to ascertain from General Fry the source of his quotation, that I might explain or ascertain who revealed my private letters. General Fry's answer was evasive, calling on General Sherman to deny the words and the "sentiment" before he would substantiate his statement. Largin called on, him and appealed. ment. I again called on him and appealed to the war department, all without success, to the war department, all without success, generally explaining to correspondents that I thought it impossible I could have used that particular form of expression, and believed General Fry had a malicious motive. I received, too late, notice by a roundabout way from a gentleman in Cincinnati that Fry was cunningly laying a trap to catch me, and it was not until January that Colonel Scott himself first revealed to me the actual source of this mischevious paragraph, detached and used as a text for a sermon. It was as clear a forgery as was ever agraph, detached and used as a text for a sermon. It was as clear a forgery as was ever perpetrated. Taking my letter to Colonel Scott in its integrity, though manifestly never meant for publication, I contend it is eminently consistent with my constant friendship for General Grant from Shiloh to the day we described his ramains in the the day we deposited his remains in the

the day we deposited his remains in the tomb at Riverside.

The date, September 6, 1885, is prior to the publication of Grant's Memours, in which, on page 305, he positively records that his position at Corinth, June, 1882, had become "so unbearable" that he had resolved to go to the rear and was dissuaded by Geheral Sherman, or, quoting his own words: "I then obtained permission to leave the department, but General Sherman happened to call upon me as I was starting and urged me so strongly not to think of going that I concluded to remain." General Sherman, in his Memoirs, 1885, states the same fact, with the further addition that he learned of General Grant's purpose to go back to St. Louis from General Halleck himself, and rode to General Grant's camp for the very purpose of dissuading him

pose to go back to St. Louis from General Halleck himself, and rode to General Grant's camp for the very purpose of dissuading him from committing this fatal mistake. Now, it is a matter of notoriety that from February to July, 1862, General Grant was under a cloud, hounded by newspapers and by a chique of officers of whom Fry was one, until, as he himself says, his position became "unbearable." And during all that time General Sherman was his steadfast friend, and discovered in him those pure, unselfish, manly qualities which afterward yielded such precious fruits to our country and mankind. Can it then be wondered at after twenty-four years that General Sherman should be little surprised that the habitual libeler of General Grant (see his published volume, The Army under Buell) should attempt to assume the character of Grant's panegyrist at his expense? There is not a member of the supreme court, of congress, or any lawyer who will consent to the publication of his manuscript, without the privilege of revising the proofs, and, moreover, Provost Marshal General Fry knows that in a trial by courtmartial of the humblest private soldler, the testimony of each witness is subject to "revision" before becoming a part of the record. Yet, he obtains from a confiding friend a private letter and publishes it to the world, gar led, and makes it the text for a sermon to General Sherman, and when politely asked for the source of his quotation he answers coolly: "Better let the case rest where it is," If he thinks he has achieved a cheap newspaper victory over General Sherman he is welcome. The man who got off with my overcoat may keep it, for I have got a new one.

Now, my friends, I want to direct your at-

man he is welcome. The man who got off with my overcoat may keep it, for I have got a new one.

Now, my friends, I want to direct your attention to what there is in this case—"much ado about nothing." At the date of that letter, September 6, there was to be a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago, September 9 and 10, 1885. General Sherman was at Lake Minnetonka and, being summoned by the family of General Grant at his death, July 23, 1885, went to Mount McGregor, remained till his body was entombed. August 8, 1885, compelled to travel from New York to St. Louis, to Lake Minnetonka, to Chicago and St. Louis, and back again to Chicago for the army meeting. He was forced to collect material for his address on the wing." That address was the result of this correspondence, and it has been universally copied and was in the hands of General Fry when he composed his paper for the North American Review, December, 1885, Utterly ignoring this public address, which was the conclusion I had reached from correspondence and from personal knowledge, General Fry segregates a single paragraph from one of many private letters of inquiry of which he became possessed wyongfully, and now wants to prove to the World that General Sherman fled, actually resorting to police methods of reproducing photograph copies of the paragraph in a letter which he could well have understood General Sherman had forgotten, and which, in the aggregate was most eulogistic of General Grant. Any lawyer or logician reading the whole of this correspondence, not the garried extracts, will see that on the 6th of September, 1885, my mind was working out anti-

later before my comrades and friends, all of them ardent friends of Gen. Grant to con-trast Grant of Donelson, February, 1802, and Grant of Appointtox and the dead hero of 1885, an interval of twenty-three long event-ful years.

As to General Halleck, I had in him the As to General Halleck, I had in him the most unbounded confidence in 1862. He was the best informed scholar of military art in America, McClellan not excepted. I knew him tamillarly at West Point for three years; salled with him around Cape Horn in 1846 on board the Lexington, was associated with him in California for four years of the Mexican war, and knew him for another six years when he was a member of the law firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park, But war can war, and knew him for another six years when he was a member of the law firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park. But war is a terrible test. Halleck did not stand this test, whereas Grant did. Halleck was a theoretical soldier; Grant was a practical soldier. In February, 1882, General Halleck's fame and power were transcedental and that of Grant was hardly recognized, whereas, in 1894, Halleck had dwindled into a mere chief of staff, and General Grant had gained such renown that he was able to dictate his own terms to the president and secretary of war. We are now told that the road to fame and public favor in America is strewn with the carcasses of men who wrote letters. This is true, and it is equally true that you can not

true, and it is equally true that you can not pick up a handful of soil that does not con-tain phospate which once was a part of the embodiment of an importal soul. Nevertheembodiment of an immortal soul. Neverthe-less, must we in our short sojourn on earth deny ourselves the pleasure of social inter-course and correspondence? Must we ab-stain from all communication with family and friends because some one may impru-dently or mallciously reveal our secret thoughts? Even among the twelve disciples one proved false while eleven remained true and spread the gospel of peace to all the world. Does the enlightened press of Amer-ica claim that no honorable man can serve ica claim that no honorable man can serve the government? Is this to be the result of our free government? These are questions our free government? These are questions which we can leave to our successors in the "next war." I remember only too well that in the last war, in the midst of gloom and tribulation, I derived from the public press but little enceuragement, but from such men as S. S. L. L. 'Hommidiu. Charles Anderson, Silas F. Miller of Cincinnati, James E. Yeatman, the Rev. W. G. Eliot and Henry Turner of St. Louis, my heart was warmed and my arm strengthened in the good cause for which we fought. Therefore am I willing to be adjudged imprudent by confiding in personal friends rather than to the public press, which must more or less trim its sails to the surface breezes. Now I give the whole correspondence, without

trim its sails to the surface breezes. Now I give the whole correspondence, without abridgement, and I invite special attention to the letter of September 6, 1885, from which General Fry made his extracts:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1886,—General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear General—You and I have made a "mess of it." You by writing a letter to me of great historic interest and forgetting it, and I by using the letter for the information of my friends. On the 30th of August last you wrote to me for certain information, to be used in a speech about Allen, Halleck and be used in a speech about Allen, Halleck and Grant. I replied September 4, calling your attention to record evidence on the subject and commenting on it. On September 6 you rejoined, writing, among other things, as follows: "Now, as to Halleck and Grant, I had the highest possible opinion of Halleck's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting Grant's ability. Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson. Smith was a strong, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to him in person at Fort Henry."

I sent both your letters to my friend, General Fry, who is deeply interested in the history of Grant and Halleck, is very friendly to both, and who had as I know investigated. to both, and who had, as I knew, investigated the very question you have asked. Fry was struck by your Grant-Smith conjuncture and desired it to illustrate one of the points in his "Acquaintance with Grant." As that conjuncture was neither esoteric nor hurtful, I, without hesitation, assented to such use of the little dramming it was a parking of the it, little dreaming it was a package of un-labeled dynamite. Since the publication of your Morrison letter. Fry feels it incumbent upon him to prove that he has not misquoted upon him to prove that he has not misquoted you. I recognize that necessity, but desire that his vindication be accomplished at a minimum of annoyance to you. I enclose copies of your letters of August 30 and Sentember 6, 1885, my letter of Sentember 4, 1885, and Fry's letter to me on the 24th inst.

Yours sincerely.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1885.—Dear Scott:—I am here en route for Mansfield, Ohio, where we have a family reunion. Thence I go to 3t. Louis preparatory to coming again

where we have a family reunion. Thence I go to St. Louis, preparatory to coming again to Chicago for the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, September 9 and 10. At that meeting I will be compelled to speak somewhat of General Grant, but will try to limit myself to his connection with the Army of the Tennessee of pection with the Army of the Tennessee, of which he was the first commander. I am somewhat familiar with the early events of 1862, but there is one point of which you must

may personal knowledge. When General Halleck reached Corinth he was compelled by superior orders from Washington to send the army of the Cumberland under General Buell back toward Chattanoga, and the remaining forces were distributed defensively along were obstributed defensively along the Charlesson & Memphis, Gan Delinal Force of Statistics of Memphis repeal of the district of Memphis repeal of the district of Memphis repeal of the district of Memphis and Then, when Halleck was himself own successor and tised on General Robert Allen, chief quartermaster at St. Louis, and offered him the command. I knew this fact at the time from Halleck himself, also from Allen, and that Allen declined. Have you any personal knowledge on this point? or in Halleck's letter books or telegrams, do you find specific orders or inquiries? Allen is still living in London, but is too far away for me to ask him. Can you fortify my memory in this particular? I will be at 912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, from Saturday, September 5 to Tuesday, September 8, and will be personally obliged if you will answer. Will great respect, always your friend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1885, "General Sherman, U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.—My Dear General: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received. By slip you date it September 30. Grant's geographic command from February 17 to October 16, 1802, was the district west of Tonnessee, but as early as April 21 that year he began in orders, etc., to style his mobilized forces the Army of the Tennessee (see official rebellion record, vol. X, part 2, pages 116, 184, 184, and specially note part 4 of order on page 144; also see Halleck to Grant, May 12, on page 189, Ibid. On June 10, 1802, Grant, Buell and Pope were ordered to resume command of the his because of the destrict of the Mississippi. (See In R. vol. X, part 2, pages 116, and page 189, Ibid.) On June 10, 1802, Grant, Buell and Pope were ordered to resume command of the ference of the month; because of the destrict of the mississippi was ever appointed, t

HE BOUNCED THE LAWYERS.

part 3). Now, if one year of the war' takes twenty years to record, how long will four years take? Eighty years. I contend, and have contended with European officers of world-wide fame, that the military profession of America was not responsible for the loose, preliminary operations of 1853, and that it was not till after both Gettysburg and Vicksburg that the war professionally began. Then our men had learned in the dearest school of earth the single lesson of war. Then we had brigades, divisions and corps which we could handle professionally, and it was then that we, as professionally, and it was then that we, as professional soldiers, could rightly be held to a just responsibility. This is the point I shall endeavor to make in my memoirs, but never reflecting on you personally or officially. I hold the republican party responsible. Instead of appropriating \$5,000 for war records the annual appropriation should have been \$1,000,000 in 1866, \$2,000,000 in 1867, and after, so that by 1870 the work should have been done. The Germans were less than six years in their official records. Now, as to Halleck and Grant, I had the highest possible opinion of Halleck's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting Grant's ability. Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson, Smith was a stronz, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to hir in-person at Fort Henry. Ed Crowell's Testimony Causes Much Merris ment inthe Court.

TRIBUTES TO JUDGE MITCHELL

The Committee Appointed by the Lancaster County Bar on Their Way to Attend he Funeral -BriefMention.

IFROM THE BEE'SLINCOLN BUREAU.! The proceedings of the Cole-Miller ease Saturnay were devoid of interest until noon, when Et. Crowell of Omaha, was put on the sand by the defense Mr. Crowell testifict that at the time of the alleged sale by Loyal L. Smith to Haiman Lowy in June last he was a deputy sheriff, and in his official capacity had charge of the stock as agent of the attaching creditors when the appraisement was made. During the time he was in the store behad a number of conversations with Mr. Lowy concerning the purchase of the stock, which tended to confirm the testmony given by preceding witnesses on the same subject One day, said Mr. Crowell, while the appraisement was being made, Mr. Lowy came to me as stool near the safe in the back part of the store and complained about the manner in which the appraisers were doing their work. "These men," he said, "are making the figures too high. I wish you (Crowell) would see them, and get them to let up. I wil make it all right with you when the jobl is done." After identifying some transcripts Mr. Crowell was handed over to Mr. Thurston far cross-examination, when the fun began.

Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson. Smith was a strong, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to him in-person at Fort Henry, I saw him again at Savannah, on his steamboat, the Tigress, I believe. He threatened to arrest me if I did not prevent Colonel Tom Worthington coming to bore him. I saw him after he skinned his leg in stepping into a yawl-boat, and I believe as well as I believe that three years ago I lived in Washington, that General Smith reported to General Halleck that by reason of this mere accident he could not mount a horse, and that was the real reason that General Grant, then left behind at Fort Henry, was ordered forward to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing to resume his command. General Smith's adjutant general, T. J. Newsham, is still living over in Edwardsville, Ill., and he insists that after the general's death he carefully prepared a full copy of the letters and telegrams which were sent to Mrs. O. F. Smith. These will turn up. The same or similar facts are reported by Badeau on page 108, vol. I, and I believe he possessed a letter of General Robert Allen, from which he quotes at length. I a meertain that Halleck told me as much, and that Allen did also. Halleck and Grant are now dead, but Allen lives in London, has prepared much for publication, but his last letter to me, within a year, intimates that he will not publish more, but his MSS, will remain and the truth will come out. I believe the fact as firmly as I believe that Mr. Lincoln made his executive order of July 11, 1862, assigning General Halleck to the

exact truth than we seem.

great respect, your friend,
W. T. Sherman.

Then follow letters from Sherman to Gen-eral Morrison, Fry to Colonel Scott and Sher-man to Scott, heretofore published.

THREE TRAGEDIES OF A PIND.

ealous Husbands Kill Their Wives

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Gottlieb Lentz.

German, cut his wife's throat with a razor

this evening and then shot himself with a re-

volver, both dying instantly. The tragedy

was the result of jealousy on the part of the

husband. The couple were married thirty

years and raised a family of three girls and two boys. Lentz drank heavily, and

when under the influence of liquor became

say her husband had no cause for his jeal-

Faithless Wife and Both Dead.

St. PAUL, Feb. 28.—Theodore P. Rich, of

New York state, arrived in St. Paul yester-

day and learned that his wife, Fannie, was living with one A. S. Gale. He sought an interview with her at the Astoria house, which resulted in Rich shooting his wife dead and then committing suicide by shoot-

dead and then committing suicide by shooting.

St. Paul, Feb. 28.—Much interest is manifested here in the murder of Mrs. Fanny Smith Rich by her husband, Theodore Rich of Coblesville (N. Y.), last night. Investigation discloses the fact that Rich and his wife and her paramour, Dr. Gale, are all people of note at home. The murdered woman's uncle, a brother of the late Henry Smith of Albany, wires he will come on and take charge of the remains, now in the morgue, Gale and Mrs. Rich had been to Dakota arranging for a divorce just preceding the tragedy.

Similar in Some Respects.

CLEVELAND Feb. 28.—Frank Burgel, the man who shot his wife, Cyntha Burgel, at

man who shot his wife, Cyntha Burgel, at Massillon last night, committed suicide after leaving home. The police scoured the town in search and sent numerous telegrams to other cities giving a description of the supposed fugitive. About 7 o'clock this morning the body was found lying in the road lifty rods from his own house. His throat had been cut from ear to car, and by his side lay a knife with which the deed was committed. Mrs. Burgel is still alive. The only witness to the shooting was a domestic, who refuses to say anything about the causes which led to the trouble. It is supposed, however, that Burgel and wife quarrelled about money matters.

French Labor Troubles.

DECAZEVILLE, Feb. 28 .- All the miners in

Aveyron district, numbering 25,000, threaten to join the strike of the workmen here. The prefect of the department has telegraphed to M. Sarrien, minister of the interior, for rein-

PURE

CREAM

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orcements of troops.

ousy.

but contrary to usual custom treated

and Then Themselves.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Thurston. 'that at the time Mr. Lowy spoke to you about the appointment Mr. Cole and I were both presetn,"

Answer-"No sir, Mr. Lowy and I were alone, when the conversation to which I refer took place." Question-"There were more or less

fact as firmly as I believe that Mr. Lincoln made his executive order of July 11, 1862, assigning General Halleck to the command of all the land force as general-in-chiet. I believe that Lincoln was justified in this act by the then condition of affairs, and he (Halleck) having no one willing and competent in his judgment to command the three armies of Buell, Pope and Grant, made the best disposition he could of affairs at the west and most properly obeyed the positive order of President Lincoln to go east. Grant, therefore, was called back to Corinth by virtue of his commission, not by selection, and simply resumed comawyers about the store all the time the appraisement was going on, wasn't back to Corinth by virtue of his commission-, not by selection, and simply resumed command of all troops left in the district of Tennessee. On the 23d of June, 1862, I myself was with General Grant en route from Corinth to Memphis, ninety-six miles, and had a long talk with him. He was ordered there and made the ride by land without escort other than his orderlies and clerks. He was ordered back to Corinth July 11, by way of Columbus, because Halleck was ordered to Washington, the motive for which was the condition of affairs with McClellan in Virginia. From the 21st of February, 1862, till July 11, 1862, five long, bitter months, Grant was under a cloud, but these tested and strengthened the qualities which were in him which produced such fruits. I don't blame Lincoln or Halleck, Buell or anybody, but I do believe we now, after twenty years, should know more of the exact truth than we seem to possess. With there? -"Yes, sir, until I ran them out." "Then you drove some lawyers out e store. What was that for?" of the store.

A.—"For interfering with the work and making nuisances of themselves." Q.—"Whom did you eject?"
A.—"Mr. Montgomery for one. The appraisers said he was obstructing them,

and I bounced him out." By this time every one in the court room, Judge Dundy included, was roaring with laughter, and casting sharp glances at Montgomery, whose face gave evidence that he heard Mr. Crowell's answer, though he appeared to be wholly engrossed in a legal paper which Billy Morris had been unsuccessfully trying to have injected into the case. At the conclusion of Crowell's cross-examination which was very brief after the incident described, court was adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TRIBUTES TO JUDGE MITCHELL. Massrs, Mason, Deweese, Ryan, Cornish and Sawyer, the committee appointed to represent the Lancaster ounty bar at the funeral of Judge Mitchell, started for Sidney, Iowa, the place of burial, yesterday morning, bearwith them two magnificent floral tributes. with them two magnificent floral tributes. One, from the har association, pictured Justice, standing on the band of immortelles, bearing in her hand the typ ical scale, while at her feet was a sword worked in carnations, emblematical of the deceased's army rank. The other tribute was from the officers of the court, and represented an open book lying on a bank of flowers. A convertible flowing bank of flowers. A copy of the following resolutions adopted by the bar Saturday afternoon was forwarded to the bereaved

The Lancaster county bar, assembled for the purpose of taking action com-memorative of the high character and services of Hon. James L. Mitchell, deceased, would ask leave to have spread upon the records of this court the follow-

very abusive to his wife. To-day he came home drunk, but contrary to usual custom treated his wife very kindly and after remaining in the house a short time again went out. During his absence a young man rang the door bell and inquired for one of the daughters, but she not being at home he left. Sentz returned immediately and it is supposed he saw the young men depart. There were no witnesses to the horrible tragedy, but from appearances a terrible struggle must have taken place. Lentz had evidently slipped behind his wife, and drawing her head back had slashed the razor across her throat. Mrs. Lentz, covered with blood, ran out the back door, then through an alley way to the street, where she entered a saloon and fell to the floor dead, and at the same time two pistol shots were fired in the direction of the Lentz house. The police entered the house and found Lentz dead on the floor with a shot through the neck and a revolver by his side. He had tried to end his life by hanging, but was unsuccessful. The neighbors speak very highly of Mrs. Lentz, and say her husband had no cause for his jeal-That they have heard with deep sorrow the announcement of his untimely and sudden death, and they cannot regard it otherwise than as a personal bereave-

That as a citizen of this great nation he was true and patriotic, evidenced and emphasized beyond question by the fact that he risked his life in battle for its defense and maintenance.

That as a man his character was pure and lofty, meeting the responsibilities of life with courage, performing his duties with fidelity and capacity, with all per-meated with benevolence towards and

charity for all mankind.

That as a member of the legal profession he sedulously cared for its honor and was therein conscientious and faithful; spurning success through trickery or de-ception; helpful to those in trouble and distress rather than seeking to make himself the repository of their property with. out adequate consideration, thus setting to the members of the profession a most worthy example, and one of which there

is at this time great necessity.

That as a judge of this court, he was patient and anxious to fully hear and understand the causes brought before him, and then decided them according to his own high standard of justice, thus endearing himself to all and growing in their confidence and esteem. To the family and children of the de-

ceased, now in the hour of grief, we ten-der the fullest measure of heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and remind them that while they mourn him as a husband and father, we too mourn him as an honorable member of our profession and an honest and righteous judge, and that the commonwealth in his death has lost a noble citizen, the republic a brave defender and morality and religion a pillar

of support and detense.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that copies be furnished the daily press for publication.

BRIEF MENTION.

The officers who went to Waverly to arrest Wettenkamp and Mayne, the prize ighters, returned loaded with facts about the 'mill,' but without any prisoners, the principals having skipped town. It was ascertained that the light, which lasted fully half an hour, was wit-nessed by a Waverly constable, a justice of the peace and a district court juror, and that about \$100 was wagered on the

The January pay roll for B. & M. employes living in Lincoln footed up \$50,-The creditors of E. W. Beghtol have chosen Sam McClay as assignee, and instructed him to leave Mr. Beghtol in charge of the stock, feeling confident that he can handle it better than a man

strange in the business.
The local Trades Assembly have elected the following officers to serve until July 1: President, Henry Schaal of the printers' union: vice president, Harry Stine of the cigarmakers' union; secretary, G. Crab-bock of the carpenters' union; financial secretary, N. Bayley of the piasterers, union; T. Eaton of the Knights of Labor. Hon. Patrick Egan is said to be consult-ing his lawyers about suing the Capital City Courier for slander in printing that

Mamie Regnier, Georgia Taylor, May Thompson, Myrtle Mann and Clarkie Page participated.

John A. Vandenburg, Friend; E. Messenger, Elkhorn; T. B. Parker, Dorchester; W. H. Keckley, York; A. P. Stewart, C. P. Sellers and I. G. Chapin, Seward; H. M. Wilcox, Wymore; J. S. Taylor, Waverly; Charles Magoon and Jeff Glass, Omaha.

TACKLED CHICAGO. Sam Jones Makes His First Assault

on the Wicked City. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-Sain Jones' four weeks revival season opened here at the tabernacle erected for Moody's use. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the church was filled before the time the services began, fully 3,000 persons being present. The revivalist's appearance and manner was such as to put him on a good footing with the congregation from on a good footing with the congregation from the start. He prefaced his sermon by a plan for free and easy good fellowship, and his own attitude was that of a man in his own home talking to a friend. The sermon was an earnest one, preached from the text. "Let your light so shine, etc.", and appeared to impress the audience deeply.

THE FIRE RECORD.

An Interior Town of Pennsylvania Severely Scorched. PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.-A Homestead, Alle theny county (Pa.) special says: A fire broke out here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning which destroyed six buildings and damaged several others. The flames were first noticed in Rattigan's saloon. An alarm was sounded. but the building being frame, the fire was be youd control before the fire department, aryond control before the fire department at-rived. The flames soon spread to the saloon of Richard Holt, adjoining, and then to Bowers' tinshop, Brown's bakery, Atwood's hardware store and the office of A. W. Idle-mer, agent for several Pittsburg newspapers, destroying them all. The total loss is \$14,400 on which there was an insurance of \$9,100. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At Port Perry, Ont. PORT PERRY, Ont., Feb. 28.—A fire to-day destroyed the stores occupied by Jame Boxall, stoves and tinware; W. F. Parish, hardware, and J. H. Brown, general store, Less \$3,000; partially insured.

The Pennsylvania's Relief Fund. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Considerable surprise was occasioned among the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad company by posting the following notice at all the principal offices of the company:

The feature of the relief fund requiring employes entering the service of the compan to accept its provisions having been foun objectionable, notice is now given that no one at present in, or on entering, its service will be obliged to become a member. The Pennsylvania Railroad company will contribute to the relief department the full amount of contributions for February and March due from employes who have made applicat on for membership, which otherwise licat on for membership, which otherwise have been deducted from their February pay. Under the provisions of this notice, no de-luctions will be made from employes for February. Charles E. Pugh. February.

Fighting for Their Offspring. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28,-James H. Reld has for some years lived unhappily with his wife in this city. About two months ago he dis appeared under a financial cloud, going, it is appeared under a financial cloud, going, it is said, to Minneapolis. Yesterday he visited the home of his father-in-law, Colonel Withers, on Walnut hill, where his wife and 4-year-old daughter Hazel lives. No one was at home but the child and grandmother, and Heid stizing his daughter, put her in a carriage that was waiting outside and was driven rapidly away. Mrs. Reid has commenced proceedings of habeas corpus to recover the child and will apply for a divorce.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 28,—A meeting of the union division of the Order of Railway Conductors took place here. C. S. Wheaton of Chicago, grand chief conductor was in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of instructing the members in the work of the order, and comparing notes on matters of interest. Wheaton says the order was founded on the anti-strike plan in the belief that railway conductors can't afford to have trains stopped without first having a conference with the railway managers and fair arbitration.

Workmen's Meeting Day. LONDON, Feb. 28.-A number of meetings of unemployed workingmen were held in London to-day. Owing to the cold weather the attendance was meagre. At Manchester 10,000 workmen assembled, but in the absence of orators they dispersed early, after indulging in various forms of rough amusement.

A Victim of Niagara. SUSPENSION BIIIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 28.-A man, 35 or 40 years old, came here from Buffalo this afternoon, took a carriage to the rapids and thence to the falls, where he went on the ice-bound base of American fall. He fellor jumped over and was lost. He was of medium size, sandy whiskers, and wore a silk hat and frock coat. He looked like a German.

Salisbury Settled It With Greece. PARIS, Feb. 28,-The Journal des Debats says Lord Salisbury drew up the convention with the Porte for the cession of Crete to England on the payment of £3,000,000 and a guarantee that Greece would be prevented from taking aggressive measures against Turkey. Gladstone, the Journal adds, hesitates to confirm the convention.

Our Ex-Brigadier Minister. Constantinoplæ, Feb. 28.—Mr. Winston, new United States minister to Persia, and Mr. Chierband, of the New York Times, have arrived here enroute to Teheran.

Sofia Won't Sign It. Sofia, Feb. 28.—Servia refuses to accept the treaty of peace drafted by Bulgaria. The treaty has, therefore, not been signed.

TELEGRAPH NOTES. Bismarck is suffering from an attack of ciatica, and is unable to receive any callers

Emperor William gave an audience to the Catholic bishop of Fulda, it is believed on the subject of the May laws. Wind fifty-six miles an hour and thermometer 7 below was the weather record in New York City Saturday.

An estimated decrease of \$2,500,000 in the public debt during February. Pension payments amounted to \$11,000,000.

The Emperor William is confined to hi room, suffering from a contasion of the lef hip. The injury is not regarded as serious.

A schooner, supposed to be the Sylvester, of Gloucester, is wrecked at Richmond island. It is believed her crew were saved.

Ben Blanchard, the Indian land warrant swindler, has been tried and acquitted on the charge of obtaining a signature to a note under false pretenses. der false pretenses. Secretary Lamar has requested the attorney

general to institute suits against parties timber trespass upon lands reserved school purposes in Washington territory. A serious accident on the Northern rail way at Thorn Hill (Canada) Saturday night resulted in the death of the news agent, and twenty persons were more or less injured. It is reported that the judiciary committee of the senate voted to report adversely upon the nomination of Zaebariah Montgomery of California, as United States district attorney

California, as United States district attorney for the interior department.

The committee appointed by the upper and lower house of the Prussian landtag on the bill for Germanizing the Polish provinces will report in favor of the government proposals with slight amendments.

The entire stable of race horses belonging the Plance of which was cold at Banacar's

to Pierre Lorillard was sold at Bancoca's stock farm, Jobstown, Saturday. The largest price received was \$29,000, paid by Dwyer Brothers for the 3-year-old hily, Dewdrop. Saturday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Patrick Mackey, Magnolia street, Brooklyn. The flames spread to Mackey's dwelling, the Lutheran cemetery and the Cypress Hill Railroad company's stable. The loss will be over \$100,000.

Hon. Patrick Egan is said to be consulting his lawyers about suing the Capital City Courier for slander in printing that picture yesterday morning.

The Irving society gave a public entertainment at the High School Saturday night, in which the Misses Bessie Mendenhall, Edna Heaton, Jennie Erb.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Catholic fair at Crete last week etted \$700. A considerable quantity of wheat was

sown in Fierce county last week. Dakota City is organizing a company to build a telephone line to Sioux City. North Platte is making up a purse to secure the erection of a flour mill there. Tekamah has raised \$1,000 of the \$3,000 bonus required to secure a can

A squad of Union Pacific surveyors are ning factory. to be running a line from Kearney to Holdrege

Mr. John Kyner, father of James H. ner of this city, died in Norfolk, last week, aged 66. The pile bridge at Nebraska City has been taken down to give the ice "an un-

obstructed channel. The Wisner Times has pulled up stakes and moved to Beemer, one of the young towns of the Elkhorn Valley.

George Bett, a Columbus youth, has been strapped into the reform school for stealing \$50. He got six years. Auburn has decided to incorporate as

a city of the second class, the glory of which will cost her \$2,430 a year. The May Brothers of Fremont have decided to double the capacity of their store by building an addition 40x100. Johnstown, Brown county, wants all the world to know that there is a largesized opening there for a shoemaker.

Burglars raided the hardware store of F. J. Hoerger in Sutton, and carried off cutlery and shooting irons valued at \$150. York is experiencing a little direct pressure on the subject of Holly water-works. A complete plant can be had for

The Elkhorn Valley railroad paid \$2,200 to Mrs. Oxtoby of North Bend in full settlement for injuries sustained by er in a railroad accident September last.

The residence of Mr. L. Bird near Mt. Pleasant, Cass county, was burned to the ground one night fast week, causing a oss of \$1,500. The family had a narrow escape from cremation.

The eligible belies of Fremont who or-

ganized some months ago to ferret out the true character and conduct of young men paying them court, have been photographed by an eastern pictorial paper. "The prettiest" is getting there.

The plat of the proposed extension of the Omaha & Bepublican Valley railroad has been received at the North Platte land office. The road will leave the main line of the Union Pacific at O'Fal-

lons and run northwest into Wyoming. Three hundred residents of Neligh, Oakdale and Burnett turned out last Saturday, and succeeded in rounding up five wolves. When the poor, hungry beasts saw the mob bearing down upon them, they threw up their tails and surrendered without a growl.

The farmers of Richardson county have organized a society for the purpose of holding a market day in Falls City one Saturday in each month. The society has been given the freedom of the city. The idea is a good one. It dispenses with the middleman to a large extent, and will doubtless prove profitable to all if properly managed.

The coul craze in Wheeler county has entirely collapsed, leaving only a number of prospect holes and claim stakes as monuments to local vanity and cupidity. On any pleasant day claim holders can be seen kicking themselves over the prairie because they did not have sense enough to sell out when the craze was at its height. The country was undoubtedly salted, but no one can' tell who did the pickling.

metropolitan proportions, is shown by the fact that the city is now "overrun with thieves, thugs and deadbeats." A 15-year-old boy was held up the other night and robbed of 15 cents. Five thugs tackled James Wirtz Thursday night and demanded his pocketbook. Jim threw out his dukes in pugilistic style and scat-tered the highwaymen. Another hold up was attempted the same night, but it was equally profitless. One of the robbers was run down by a policeman.

The sporting editor of the Fremont Herald decides a wager involving some fine points of courting law. An Arlington masher bet a box of eigars that he would take a certain young lady to a dance in Fremont. He succeeded in making half the distance when the horse ran away and ditched himself and lady love. They were not injured, however, and the lady was helped into a buggy with another lady and gentleman going to town, while the young man rode the horse. The question who won the bet was settled by the s. e. aforesaid deciding that the masher won half a box and his opponent half a box, the winnings to be left with the referee for further deliberation. Smoke? While Dakota can boast of a number

of tenderfoot women farmers, Nebraska can "point with pride" to one at least can "point with pride" to one at least who has "grown up with the country." She manages a farm in Washington county, raises and cares for her own cat-tle, horses and hogs; plants, cribs and markets the corn and grain; drives her loaded team to market in all kinds of weather, and enjoys that rosy health which activity and contentment brings. She is an expert housekeeper as well as farmer, has teeth like pearls and cheeks that bloom in all seasons, and we violate no confidence when we declare she would make "a jewel of a wife." Names and localities are withheld to prevent an exodus of bachelors from neighboring

Iowa Items. A \$16,000 opera house is going up in

Dunlap will spend \$1,000 in advertising the town this year. Col. T. B. Kaufman of Belmont has re ceived a back pension of \$3,500.

The registry lists show that there are 3.049 persons of voting age in Sioux City. The postoffice at Fairfield was bur glarized and \$200 taken, Tuesday night Vincent Wright of Fairbanks, Buch annu county, collided with a mule's heel

and died instantly.

Frank Hibbard of Tracr is confronted with a charge of bigamy, two wives being the chief witnesses. The report is circulating in Creston that the "Q" intends to build a \$75,000

hotel there this summer.

A Clarion girl thinks she is an angel.

She caught sight of her ears in the mirror and mistook them for wings.

Sanborn has twenty-one citizens whose combined weight is 4,750 pounds, the heaviest man weighing 256 pounds. John McCrady dropped dead on the streets of Cherokee on Tuesday night. Heart disease supposed to be the cause.

Some of the citizens of Woodbine are

raising a fund for the purpose of boring a hole 2,000 feet deep to see what they can find. Bert D'Armit of Storm Lake, a cadet at West Point, in a recent examination stood next to the head. There were

ninety cadets examined and thirteen failed to pass. James McKeon, son of a farmer near Summitville, has been missing for over a week. The search for him has been with-out result. It is feared he met with an accident, as he was very fond of hunting.

Independence claims to have a larger number of societies, church, secret, in-surance, social, musical and literary, than any city of its size in the state. Hardly a night passes that some one of them does not give an entertainment of some kind. There are thirty-one societies, and this winter the people have patronized some sixty different entertainments for their benefit.

## ELKS ENTER THEIR ELYSIUM

The Elegant Lodge Room of the Order Fitly Dedicated Last Night

A Social Session of Unusual Brilliance and an Evening of Delight for Both Members and Invited Guests.

The recently organized lodge of Elks formally opened and dedicated their odge room last evening with the customary ceremonies, followed by a social session. The lodge room is located in the opera house building, and its appearance last night was a great surprise to the members of the order. It had been most elegantly and tastefully furnished throughout, and as the members noted the various useful and ornamental objects in the room their delight found expression in words. The floor is covered with elegant Brussels carpet, and the furniture is of the best and latest patterns. Settees have been furnished for the comfort of the been furnished for the comfort of the members, and all of the necessary re-quirements for a lodge are provided. Pictures adorn the walls, but the most striking ornament is a magnificent elk's head, costing \$150, which was presented to the lodge. A grand piano is also mcluded in the furnishings.
At 8:30 o'clock the routine work of the

lodge was taken up, which lasted two hours and included the initiation of several new members.

eral new members.

The lodge proper then adjourned for a social session, at which a number of invited guests were present. Among them were Lewis Harrison, John and Robert Gourlay, Mr. Upshear and several other members of the Harrison & Gourlay troupe, which appears at the Boyd tonight. Judge Hull was the presiding offer of the occasion and right royally officer of the occasion, and right royally did he till the position, his gental and happy manner being one of the prime causes of the enjoyment of the evening. Messrs. Harrison and Gourlay also did their share towards entertaining those present, rendering some of their best songs and recitations, and doing several specialties, both single and double.

A surprise also awaited the assembly when William Downing was announced in the solo "A Thousand Fathoms Deep." His rendition of the song was simply magnificent, his voice being clear, strong and perfectly under control. He was loudly applauded, and responded to the encore with another selection equally well rendered. When he concluded Mr. Harrison expressed his delight with the tharrison expressed his delight with the singing of Mr. Downing, and declared that his voice was fully equal to that of Myron Whitney, although it needs some cultivation. This praise is very flattering to the young man, who is only 19 years old and a resident of Openha.

A number of other guests and members of the lodge favored the assembly with specialties, which included both vocal specialties, which included both vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments were then served and a general good social time followed. Mr. W. C. Gregory, as police, wore a star of the first magnitude, and as he marched members to the presiding officer to answer to charges for various offenses, he presented the appearance of "one of the finest." The manner in which Judge Hull arraigned the offenders, and his solemn and dignified mode of imposing the pundant and dignified mode of imposing the pun-ishment called forth plaudits of praise, and was a token which proved conclusivoly that he was the right man in the

right place.

Before adjourning for the night resolutions were passed thanking Messrs.
Harrison and Gourlay and others who added so much to the pleasure of the first social session of the Omaha Lodge



## OF SWEET GUMAND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a Stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegup producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membranes in group and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing muchinghous principle in the multim plant of the old flets, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMENTY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLER the finest known remedy for Coughs, Crup, Whooping-cough and consumption; and so palactable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your Gruchs for it. Price 25c, and \$1.00.

WALTER 2. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Gu.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## The March CENTURY CONTAINS

SHILOH REVIEWED,

By General D. C. Buell. An important contribution to the discussion begun by General Grant's "Shiloh" in the CENTURY WAR SERIES. The author takes issue with Generals Grant and Sherman on some important points and supports his position by a fac-simile of a camp-map given him by the latter on the evening of the first day, and a careful and elab-orate revision of the map of the battle-field. Portraits and other illustrations

THE MINISTER'S CHARGE, The second installment of Mr. Howell's new novel, which will continue through the year. "Opens delightfully."—Chiric. "Every promise of great interest." - Joen NAL OF COMMERCE.

OTHER PICTION Includes the second part of Mr. Stock-ton's novelette, "A Borrowed Month"; a complete story entitled "John Toner's Experiment"; and chapters of Mrs. Foote's Western novel.

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