

LAST HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Remains of Captain Emmet Crawford
Laid in the Tomb

WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Hastings's Packing-House Democrats
to Oppose the Confirmation of the
New Postmaster—A Lunatic
Attempts Suicide.

A Hero's Obscures.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—The most elaborate funeral display ever seen in Nebraska marked the transfer to the grave to-day of the remains of the gallant Captain Emmet Crawford, United States army. The services were under the direction of Robert Morris Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., escorted by Mount Hebron Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, under command of Eminent Commander C. B. Finch and visiting sir knights. The casket was transferred at noon from the residence of Mr. Z. T. Crawford to the Model rink, where it was placed upon a beautiful catafalque draped in mourning and wrapped in an American flag, surmounted by a large bald headed eagle bearing in front a portrait of the deceased officer seated in blarney. Nearly 2,000 persons packed the inside of the building, and more than twice as many more were gathered outside. Grand Master M. B. Reese conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Past Grand Master Hastings. The scriptural lesson was read by Rev. Mr. McConnell, a prayer made by Rev. Haskin, and brief and eloquent remarks by Rev. J. D. Kerr.

Exquisite floral offerings covered the casket, the most notable one being from the National Guard of Colorado, one from Mr. Adolph Solomon, of Bowle, Arizona; others from men in Omaha, Lincoln and Cheyenne. Beautiful vocal music was rendered by a choir of ladies.

Leaving the rink the procession moved slowly to the cemetery in this following order: Marshal, Kearney cornet band, officiating clergyman, hearse, drawn by six coal-black horses, escort of Knight Templars, with eight pall-bearers, from Mount Hebron, as many from Cheyenne commandery, cavalry horse, fully equipped and caparisoned, bearing sabre and spurred boots pendent from the saddle, a regular detachment consisting of the Fourth United States Infantry, a firing party of the same regiment, commanded by Captains Von Herman, Lovering and McQuiston, from Fort Omaha, the family of the deceased in carriages, Captains Bourke and Morton, Third cavalry United States Army, Captain Monahan and Lieutenants Robertson and Palmer, United States Army, marched as members of Cheyenne commandery, Colonel Guy V. Henry, inspector general; Captain Mc Cauley, Lieutenant Boamer, of the headquarters of the department of the Plateau; Lieutenant Dudley, United States Army; staff of the governor of Nebraska, consisting of Adjutant General Baird, Inspector General Jones, Colonel Hoffman; Hon. J. M. McMahon, Grand Army of the Republic, council, firemen, children of the reform school in uniform, citizens in carriages, on horseback and afoot. Every vehicle within a radius of twenty miles was in requisition.

Railroad trains from Cheyenne, Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Denver, bringing an other points were heavily laden with delegations in uniform or plain dress. The weather at first was threatening, but the clouds soon cleared away, and the sun shone brightly. Ladies turned out by hundreds, all anxious to pay a last tribute to the heroic soldier whose noble life, no less than that of our countrymen, was sacrificed for the cause of freedom. The usual Masonic ceremonies were concluded at the grave in a manner at once solemn and impressive. The military detachment next fired three volleys with wonderful precision. The bugles sounded the taps, and all that was mortal of Captain Crawford was left beneath the soil of the state he loved so well.

Visitors spoke in terms of the warmest commendation of the efforts made to insure the success of this great demonstration. The decorations in the rink were chaste and ornamental, and made without regard to cost. All the arrangements were carefully made and successfully carried out.

The people of Kearney and vicinity have not forgotten that during the troublous days of 1854, when grasshoppers destroyed the crops of the feeble settlements along the Platte river, Lieutenant Emmet Crawford nearly wore himself out carrying government relief to the sufferers. Neither have they forgotten that in every contest with the Sioux, Cheyennes and other hostile Indians, who in those days menaced the property of our growing state, Crawford was foremost among the gallant soldiers to whom was intrusted the task of our defense.

The following telegram was received from Major commanding, Philadelphia, of which Captain Crawford was member:

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—C. B. Finch, Eminence Commander, Knight Templars, Kearney, Nebraska: Mary's tenderest memories will cling around the place where you sleep. His life was the embodiment of the valiant knight of the temple. As the grave closes over his remains let Mary command you to remember, and say for us all: 'Farewell, our brother.'

CHARLES E. MEYER, Recorder."

War in the Camp.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—There is war in the democratic camp in Hastings, and all on account of the appointment of J. G. Evans to the postmastership. Evans is a "slougher-house" democrat, and the packing-house wing of the party here are feeling pretty sore over his appointment. There were four candidates for the position: H. J. Anderson, S. Siemian, D. R. Brown and Mr. Evans. All but Mr. Evans were warm adherents of Dr. Miller. Now that the packing-house democrats have been defeated in the appointment, they propose to defeat the confirmation, and that end Hon. R. A. Baily and R. Thompson, the latter the editor of the Democrat in this city, will bend all their energies. They assure Mr. Evans of their warm personal friendship, but claim that he is not the choice of the majority of the democrats of the city. Aside from the few politicians who are at the head of the Miller faction, the appointment of Mr. Evans gives universal satisfaction. He is a popular and a successful business man and everyone confidently believes that he will make an efficient and accommodating postmaster.

It is rumored that in the event of his confirmation, Mr. Evans will tender the position of deputy postmaster to Mrs. L. D. Dent. This estimable lady is the widow of L. D. Dent, one of the prominent democratic politicians of Nebraska. Mr. Dent was a warm supporter of Mr. Evans' candidacy and the appointment of his wife as deputy would cause to be a graceful act on the part of Mr. Dent.

Heads of the Camp.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 11.—The Columbus Savings Bank Loan and Trust company filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office yesterday. The capital stock is \$100,000. A. Anderson, J. P. Becker, George Schutte, Jonas Welsh, John W. Early, W. A. McAllister, C. H. Sheldon, O. T. Roen and Robert Ully, well-known capitalists of this city, are the incorporators.

Killed by the Cars.

BLAIR, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—Yesterday afternoon a tampered Jack Patten fell from a freight train on which he was stealing a ride, at Mills' station, and was horribly crushed from the hips down. He was picked up by the train men and brought to this place where he died at 8 o'clock last night. His people live in Cincinnati.

Hastings's School Children.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 11.—The census of children of school age in the city of Hastings has been completed, and the total number of children is 1,648; 769 boys and 579 girls. This is an increase over 185 of about 500. The school children in 185 was about 1,100.

The Transcontinental Rate War.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The transcontinental lines have again to extend the ruling rates to California points. They announce the rate is extended until Tuesday, but probably they are extending the rates until Saturday next.

"That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

police judge elected last Tuesday, on the understanding that his term of office will not expire for a year. The case is to be submitted to the supreme court for a decision, and until the decision is rendered the present incumbent proposes to retain his position.

Field For Infanticide.

AYOCA, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—The preliminary examination in the case of the State vs. Ella Butts, charged with the murder of her child, was held before Justice Robert Malone. The first witness on the part of the state was Morris Butts, brother of Charles Butts, aged about 75 years, who testified he had been living with his brother about 40 years. He first discovered the child's body, near the stable, the hogs shaking it about. He called to the hired man, Hobbs, to come down and keep the hogs away until he could go to the house and tell the family. His brother Charles and wife, and a Mrs. Butts and Mrs. Nemmister, then came down and saw it. Witness then took the body and placed it in a box and put it in the granary, and next day buried it. His brother and wife said they would notify the doctor at Ayoca.

Charles Hobbs, the next witness, employed by Charles Butts, corroborated Morris Butts in regard to finding the body. He heard no remarks made by the family, but the mother of Ella told him he need not say anything about it; that they would bury it according to their religion. And give notice to the doctor. Knowing that he was going to Ayoca, they took pains that day to go to town by far or by anyone to notify the authorities that they had found a human body on their premises. He learned, on Thursday morning, that nothing had been done by the Butts family, and he then made it known to the authorities.

Mrs. Charles Butts, the third witness, told a carefully prepared story, to which each member of the family adhered. The first she knew of the baby being found was when her brother-in-law wanted them to go down and see what he had found.

Hiram Butts, brother of Ella, testified substantially that he knew nothing about the finding of the body, and seemed to care very little about the matter.

Mrs. Butts, sister of accused, testified to about the same thing.

Mrs. Nemmister, a German woman, admitted that she sometimes acted as midwife, but knew nothing about the child until the finding of the dead body. She could not remember whether she was there Tuesday or Wednesday before the child was found. Went down to see it; and saw that the legs and arms were beaten off by the hogs. Ella was in bed when she got there that day.

Doctor Packard testified that in his opinion the baby was found dead, within two or three days, given birth to a child, and that it was his opinion that the child had been born alive.

The result of the examination on yesterday was that Ella Butts was held for trial on the charge of murder in the second degree.

Court at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—The district court has adjourned until the 20th inst., when Judge Pound will officiate for the remaining few days. The cases that have so far been taken up and disposed of have not been of any public importance, except it may be, the state case against Hosketh, Anderson and Simpson, who got one year's sentence in the penitentiary on pleading guilty to the charge of breaking into an old colored lady's house a few weeks since. The sentence is a light one, but it is to be hoped will have the desired effect.

When the case of William Hawke vs Sadie Hawke was called the plaintiff's attorney asked that it might be dismissed, but this motion was strenuously opposed by counsel for the defendant, who asked that the costs and attorney's fee of the defendant be paid before said case was dismissed, and his honor sustained the motion, and now the plaintiff will have to come down with a little cash or else the cause will remain in its place on the docket. This action on the part of the plaintiff can only be attributed to the fact that he has no good cause for his ground of action, and which fact the mass of the public have always believed.

The case of Ann Rathbone vs Nebraska City, in which she claimed \$5,000 damages for a broken arm, caused by slipping on the ice while walking on the pavement in front of the "Minni" saloon, one day a year ago last winter, was up before a jury during this term of court, a verdict being brought in of \$1,200 in favor of plaintiff, much to the surprise of all who heard the case. It is hardly necessary to say that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, the transcript for the same having already been ordered.

It is strange that such a cause as this did not call for a more extended discussion. The court adjourned at 12 o'clock, and the session was adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Both men advanced from their corners, with a determination to do or die. Smith, in the first round, forced Broady to a short-arm blow on the head and neck, which the latter met with an occasional round-arm blow. Once or twice the men clinched, and before a break away was forced by the referee, Smith was heavily uppercut by his opponent. Towards the close of the round, the San Francisco darkey dropped to avoid punishment and went to the floor, but was quickly up again by the former. Broady staggering across the ring, Broady's blows were confined mostly to body work, and none of them did any particular harm. Smith was evidently determined to force the fighting, and the round ended with the chances in his favor.

SECOND ROUND.

At exactly 11 o'clock by the time-keepers watch, the two men were called. They retired to their corners for a moment, and when the corner called "fight," promptly faced each other. The round opened with both men sparing cautiously for an opening. A still larger number of would-be spectators had received the wrong "tip," and were flying on a wild goose chase around the county, vainly endeavoring to find the place where the fight was to come off. Those who were fortunate enough to secure admission witnessed a fight, of which slugging rather than science, was the ruling feature.

The ring was pitched in a room about fifty feet square. The regulation ropes could not be adjusted, and so rough pine boards and benches served as a substitute to protect the crowd.

Several well-known sporting characters were chosen to act as referee, time-keeper, judges and seconds.

At ten minutes to 11 o'clock, the two principals entered the ring, Smith, the Omaha man, was attired in white tights and white stockings. He weighed 165 pounds, and showed good muscular form. In his fighting he displayed grit, activity, determination, which qualities, however, were wanting in Broady, from San Francisco, who wore blue tights. He weighs four pounds less than his antagonist, but was an inch or two taller, and a trifle more muscular. Small buckskin gloves covered the knuckles of both men, in compliance with the provisions of the law.

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