THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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POOR BARON DE SEILLIERS.

Details of the Horrible Treatment to Which He Was Subjected.

HOW HE FOOLED HIS KEEPERS.

The Shrewd Scheme by Which They Were Induced to Sign His Diary —Injected With Brain Destroying Drugs.

Tried to Drive Him Mad.

NEW YORK, August 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald gives much space to the details of the incarceration of Baron de Seilliere in d'Fairet's private asylum in Rue de Charot Paris, and the plot for his rescue. The facts have been obtained from the baron. From the first day of his incarceration the baron kept a carefully prepared and curious diary in which down to the day of his deliverance there occurred but a single hiatus, which is accounted for by one of the most startling incidents of his confinement. This diary contains much that was merely set down to deceive his keepers and to enable him to obtain from them their signature to each day's chapter in attestation of the fact that it was really written in the asylum and on the date specified. His practice was to read to these men passages conceived in the wildest and most incoherent style that it is possible to imagine. Before he had half way finished, firmly believing that he was at least partially demented and concluding that the rest was like the portions to which they had listened, they interrupted him and signed at once at the bottom of the page without waiting to hear the rest. The really valuable parts of the journal, which were always placed either at the close or midway of the day's entry, were thus effectually concealed or rather dissimulated. When he was first placed in the asylum the baron was placed in a straight jacket and hypodermic injections were given to him at once. Frequently he was laid upon his face to admit of an injection of drugs and still bears the marks of repeated tortures of this kind. The effect was soon manifest in a pronounced confusion of ideas and an incoherence of expression which were not unlike the common symptoms of mental aberration. It appears that some of the sanest ideas which he had and which he expressed were calculated to produce quite opposite impression upon minds predisposed to believe him demented. One of those was a fixed determination to regard himself as no longer a French citizen. To everybody with whom he came in contact during his confinement from the beginning to the end he said:

"I am an American. I shall appeal to the protection of the legation of my country." The baron thoroughly believes that if his whereabouts could have been absolutely concealed from his friends he would have been deliberately murdered in the asylum, and it was this feeling that made him persist in taking no food which the keepers did not taste before.

The hiatus in his diary is due to an incident which followed his transfer to a room on the lower floor of the asylum. All the windows and doors of this room were tightly closed and the chimney was closed with masonry, so that no air could escape from the room. Here the Baron was again placed in a straight jacket and injections of drugs were renewed. He became aware one night that a strong pungent gas was finding its way into his chamber. It evidently proceeded through an aperture in the floor of the chimney from a retort or reservoir placed below. Dr. Seilliere was powerless to do anything to arrest the noxious inflow, and in a very short time all sense of his surroundings began to abandon him. The forced inhalations were continued for a week, and during four or five days he was wholly unconscious. At times a slight sensibility would return to him, however, then it would seem that he was lying on a couch almost naked and wholly rigid like one from whom life had departed. He daily heard the harsh but muffled voices of his keepers, and could faintly understand what they said. He vaguely learned that they regarded him as dead, and they were discussing the propriety of appropriating certain valuables which had remained with him. He cannot say exactly how long this strange condition lasted. He only knows that he regained the use of his faculties very suddenly, and that he felt for some time afterwards as if his limbs were paralyzed. Whatever was the object of throwing him into such a state may perhaps forever remain a mystery. Soon after this he was strongly held in his chair by three keepers and an acrid liquid was poured down his throat. Telling them that he knew it was useless to resist, and that he would finish drinking the dose voluntarily, he contrived to let a few drops fall on the linen of his night shirt. The texture was burned through in a number of places and was discolored as if by rust. The remains of the garment the baron brought away with him and he proposes to submit them to a chemical analysis in this country. Whatever may have been the immediate object of the atrocious treatment which he received at this time it was suddenly suspended and the baron's naturally powerful constitution then enabled him to regain very quickly a tolerable degree of health. The elaborate plot of his friends to secure his release would have been successful had not the baron declared when he first learned of it that he would only consent to be released by legal means. The young Prince de Talleyrand, Commander Ullman formerly of the Hungarian cavalry, the well known musician, Eugene Diaz, a son of the celebrated painter and the composer of the opera "La Couyre Du Rio De Thul," and Davoud, the distinguished sculptor, a member of the committee of the Salon, were among the most prominent conspirators, who numbered eight in all, and they kept up their watch over him from the time they discovered his whereabouts, to the day of his deliverance.

CHINA'S BIG BANK.

The Project Secures the Sanction of the Emperor.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—M. Mitkiemitz, with two special Chinese envoys, started for Washington to-day, having secured an imperial decree sanctioning the formation of the banking syndicate prayed. It now only awaits ratification in America. The immediate capital of the proposed bank will be 50,000,0 taels, the management having power to increase the sum. A dozen of the principal American banks will advance the money. Li Hung Chang will be chairman, with a joint American and Chinese management. The first work to be undertaken will be a railway between Pekin and Tien Tsin and Canton.

Powder Blows up Antis.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Special from Fort Worth, Texas, says: By the accidental explosion of a keg of powder last night, three boys were fatally and several others seriously burned. They, with a number of men, were engaged in celebrating the victory over the prohibitionists.

MORE FACILITIES NEEDED.

The K. C., St. J. & C. B. to Build a Double Track.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The business of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railway between St. Joe and Kansas City in the last few years has doubled several times until at present the track facilities are not sufficient to accommodate the traffic. There are over thirty freight and passenger trains run over this road daily, and when the B. & M. commence running their cannon ball and other trains over the Rulo bridge and through this city to Kansas City over the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs line, it will be almost impossible to facilitate the business with a single track, and negotiations have been commenced for the construction of a double track between St. Joe and Kansas City. It is probable an arrangement will be made with the Hannibal & St. Joseph folks to use their track for south-bound trains, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs for north-bound trains of both companies, and the track from Winthrop junction to Kansas City will be laid. The work will be pushed rapidly when commenced, as the necessity for such improvements are greatly in demand. The Rulo bridge will be completed and trains will be running over it by the 15th of September, and so no time is to be lost. General Manager Merrill has been to Chicago to lay before the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy management the necessity of a double track, and to secure their permission to have it built.

SANDWICH ISLAND AFFAIRS.

The People Already Distrust the New Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—The steamer Zealandia, from Honolulu, arrived to-day bringing advices up to July 30. Nothing of a startling nature has occurred since the signing of the constitution by the king and the departure of Ex-Premier Gibson for the United States. Interest now centers in the coming election for member of the house of nobles and house of representatives. The meeting of natives on the 25th of July for the purpose of nominating candidates was not entirely harmonious, and some distrust of the new constitution was evinced. One speaker said there was little goodness but much to condemn in the new constitution. Its aim, he said, "is to make a Hawaiian republic. They are doing it little by little. We who cherish our king ought not to allow this, and should elect candidates who will remove this oppression."

Queen Karoilani arrived in Honolulu July 26 and was given a royal welcome.

KLEHM GAVE IT AWAY.

He Prevents the Boodle Jury From Being Packed.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The local papers tomorrow will print a long story regarding the attempt made to pack the jury in the recent boodle trial. It goes to show that information in the matter was given to States Attorney Grinnell by Commissioner Klehm, who secured a promise from Grinnell that the latter would use his influence in the direction of mitigating Klehm's punishment. After that Klehm attended all meetings of the defendants and was a close observer of everything done and said. He and the states attorney met every night and Grinnell received notice of every plan of the defense, so much so in fact that no rebuttal evidence could be offered. In other words, witnesses for the state were produced who testified on every point to be brought forward by the defense and the latter were compelled to simply deny. During the examination of talesmen for the jury there was kept a system of correspondence between Klehm and Grinnell by means of imperceptible signs by which the latter was able to detect whether the person being examined was a "safe" man or not. Klehm's pleading guilty was a surprise to everybody and the action was caused by his belief that the promise of Grinnell would avail him nothing if the jury were to adjudge him guilty.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following is the weather crop bulletin of the signal office for the week ending August 6:

During the week ending August 6 the weather has been warmer than usual throughout the agricultural districts east of the Rocky mountains. In the cotton regions and at stations on the immediate Atlantic and Gulf coasts about the normal temperature has prevailed. In the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the southern portion of the lake region, Pennsylvania and New York, the daily average temperature was about five degrees above normal. The drought continues in the states of the north Ohio valley, but there has been an increase of rain during the past week throughout the cotton and tobacco regions and in the interior of New York and Pennsylvania. There was also an excess during the week in the Missouri valley, and numerous showers occurred in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and near lake Superior. During the past four weeks a large seasonal deficiency of rain falling in Illinois, Iowa and southern Wisconsin and Michigan, has been increased. The drought in this section has been decidedly injurious to growing crops. Numerous showers occured in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, northwest Missouri and northern Kansas, improving the condition of growing crops in these sections. But the drought continues in the corn states east of the Mississippi, resulting in serious injury to all growing crops.

Kansas Crops All Right.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The reports of injury to the crops and of drouth in northern Kansas are greatly exaggerated. There has been no injury to crops in this section. The small grain was saved in splendid condition during the dry weather in July. The acreage of oats was large and the yield unprecedented, being from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. There was a good rain here in July when the corn was silking, which assured a large crop, and the splendid rain on Wednesday and Thursday last has insured a good yield. You may set down this section of Kansas and Nebraska for the largest and best crop of corn ever grown.

Killed For Two Cents.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 7.—A bloody cutting affray occurred in the state penitentiary here at 6 o'clock this evening. William Ferguson and Green Foster, convicts, were playing cards in one of the corridors when Ferguson assertsed that Foster owed him two cents and a half on the last bet. Foster denied this and a quarrel ensued. Foster went and got a long knife, came back, and without a word plunged it into Ferguson's neck. The blow severed the larynx and jugular vein and Ferguson fell dead.

Assassinated His Father.

FULTON, Mo., August 7.—Coroner Epperson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Herson Smith, who was assassinated four miles south of town Friday. The evidence developed before the coroner pointed to Smith's son, Mentor, as the murderer. When the boy was put on the witness stand he admitted doing the shooting, and says he was persuaded to do so by his sister.

Frost in Western New York.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., August 7.—There was a white frost in this section this morning and the thermometer registered about 40°.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Local rains and cooler weather, variable winds shifting to northerly.

For Iowa: Fair weather followed by local rains, cooler in western portion, warmer, followed by cooler weather in eastern portion; southerly winds becoming variable.

The Fifth Avenue "Scabbed."

NEW YORK, August 7.—The central labor union held a stormy session this afternoon. On motion of the building trades section it was resolved to withdraw all cooks, waiters and other union people from the Fifth avenue hotel on account of the strike among the painters there.

STEPHEN ALEXANDER DORAN

How He Met His Death at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

HIS VERY REMARKABLE CAREER.

A Man of Some Ability Who Wasted His Talents—Well Known in Omaha—An Interesting Sketch.

How Doran Died.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—"I notice" said a gentleman who formerly lived in Tennesee, "that the dispatches from Fort Smith, Arkansas, state that a celebrated gambler named Doran had been recently wounded in a row there, and that his recovery was doubtful. This man Doran has a history. His full name is Stephen Alexander Doran. He was born in Kentucky, and was about twenty-three years of age when the war broke out. He served as a private in Morgan's command early in the war, and afterwards commanded a company of cavalry. He was an ideal calvalryman. After the war he went into business at Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained for a few years, and at last, through the fault of his partner, he failed. His creditors had him arrested under the Georgia debtors law, and the sheriff started to take him to jail. On the way to prison they stepped in a drug store and went into the back room for some soda water. Doran locked the door, drew a six-shooter from his back pocket and forced his captors to throw up their hands. He then took a pair of hand cuffs from them and fastened them together, walked out and left them there. From Atlanta he proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where he fell among bad associates and into bad habits. Two Georgia officers went to Memphis and attempted to get a requisition for him from the governor of Tennessee. Failing in this, they started about concocting a scheme to kidnap him. He heard of it and at once consulted a lawyer, the Hon. Casey Young, who advised him that the officers had no authority to take him back. He then notified them that if they made any attempt to capture him he would kill both, and advised them to leave town. They left. Subsequently he got into a difficulty with Colonel Francis E. Whitfield, a wealthy resident of Memphis, about a trifling matter, the result of which was that Doran put a card in the Memphis Avalanche, denouncing Colonel Whitfield and his son, Captain Edwin Whitfield, a highly respected and courageous young man. The following morning young Whitfield accompanied by a friend went to Doran's room and knocked at the door. Doran was still in bed and supposing it to be a servant arose and opened the door. On discovering Whitfield and his friend, he comprehended the situation at once and opened the door wide enough to admit Whitfield and instantly closed it before he could be followed by his friend. Whitfield had a pistol in his hand and Doran sprang for his which was under his pillow.

SEVEN OR EIGHT SHOTS

were fired in rapid succession. When the door was burst open by the police, Whitfield was found dead, shot through the heart and hit in two or three other places. Doran was unharmed. Whitfield had large and influential family connections and stood high in public estimation, while Doran was a stranger and his associations were such as to give him little social standing or influence. There was great excitement and talk of lynching Doran, but he met the danger coolly: giving notice that if the sheriff would furnish him with arms he would undertake to repulse any assault that might be made on the jail. He remained in prison without an effort to get bail for some two or three weeks. When he went promptly to trial before the criminal court of Memphis, and was defended by the Hon. Casey Young and George Gantt, and was prosecuted with great vigor by Edwin M. Yerger and J. F. Sale, then two of the most distinguished criminal lawyers in Tennessee. After an exciting trial of twenty-seven days, interspersed with many dramatic incidents, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats, the plea of self-defense relied upon having been fully made out. As Doran left the court room after his acquittal and was walking down the street beside his counsel, Casey Young, Rayner Whitfield, a younger brother of Edwin, took post in a drug store across the street and levelled a double barrel shot gun upon him but was prevented from firing it for the moment by reason of Mr. Young being between him and Doran. Before he could get an unobstructed shot a police officer had seized his gun. Doran, undisturbed by this, continued down the street with Mr. Young until he had reached the steps leading to Young's office where he encountered Colonel Eugene Whitfield, another brother of Edwin, who, the moment he saw Doran coming drew a pistol. Before he could present it Doran had

A COLT'S REVOLVER

levelled directly in his face. Mr. Young again stepped between the contestants and directed Doran to go on into his office. After these incidents Doran's counsel advised him to leave the city at once, as if he remained he would either be killed by Whitfield's brother or be compelled to kill them. This he refused to do, declaring his purpose to remain, and if forced to do it fight the entire Whitfield family, either singly or collectively. Finally, however, he was prevailed upon to leave and some months later he went to Texas.

"Soon after his arrival there he became involved in another tragic affair. Two policemen entered his room and attempted to arrest a sick friend who was stopping with him. Doran, finding they had no warrant, ordered them to leave the room. A fight ensued at close quarters with six-shooters, at the end of which the two policemen were both dead, while Doran was again untouched. For this he was arrested and remained in jail for nearly a year, but upon trial was again acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Some months after this he became involved in a desperate street fight in Shreveport, La., with a noted gambler and desperado of that locality. In this encounter Doran shot his antagonist through the head, killing him instantly, while as usual three shots fired by the other failed to touch him. He was again tried and acquitted.

"Subsequent to this he had made his appearance at Malvern, Arkansas, a town situated on the Iron Mountain railroad. Here it was said he was the leader of two or three gamblers and adventurers who were plying their vocation to the injury of the town. They were accordingly, in Arkansas style, notified to leave. This Doran refused to do and defied the legal authorities of the town as well as the citizens. Finally a mob gathered to expel him and his friends, by force if necessary. But Doran, arming himself with a double-barrelled shot gun and a brace of six-shooters, defied his assailants. Finding they were unable to cope with him, the authorities of Malvern requested Governor Garland to send a military force to their assistance, and it was not until a company of state troops had left Little Rock for the scene of action that Doran took his departure.

"About two years ago he came to Hot Springs, and shortly after became involved in

A FEUD WITH FRANK FLYNN,

a noted gambler of that place, growing out of this singular state of facts: Flynn was a professional gambler, but among most the respectable of his class. He was a man of known courage and determination, and was greatly admired by his friends. He had accumulated a considerable amount of property and was among the most spirited and enterprising citizens of Hot Springs. He served more than one term in the city council. He was a man, however, of imperious temper and domineering will and for a long time monopolized the gambling operations of the town, either under his own management or through friends. Finally he became dissatisfied with one Jim Lane, the keeper and manager of one of the many gambling houses of the town. He notified Lane that he must quit business. Lane failing to comply with this demand, Flynn walked into his house one day and threw all the gambling apparatus into the street, kicked Lane out after them, and informed him that he should never open his gambling house again. Lane, being himself afraid of Flynn, sought out Doran, who was then in New Orleans, and took him into partnership, with the understanding that Doran should go to Hot Springs and re-open business. This Doran at once did; whereupon Flynn notified him that he must close up or fight it out with him the first time they met. Doran accepted the latter alternative, and upon meeting Flynn upon the street at once opened fire on him, which Flynn promptly returned. Both of them were men of steady nerve and unerring shots, but after firing some fifteen times altogether, Flynn took refuge in a barber shop, and to the surprise of everybody neither one of them seemed to have been hit. But it afterwards appeared that Flynn had to fire with his left hand, owing to a recent injury to his right. His aim was therefore not so certain as usual. Doran insisted that he had hit Flynn with more than one of his shots; that he had seen balls strike his clothes and he was bewildered that Flynn did not fall. Later it was learned that Doran's aim was true and that three of his shots did strike Flynn but he was encased in steel armor and the balls did not penetrate though he suffered greatly for a number of days from the concussion. Both Doran and Flynn had a number of followers and open war was at once declared between the factions. Flynn was confined to his room for some days after his encounter with Doran. But as soon as he recovered he gathered round him some ten or twelve followers, among them two of his brothers, and made ready for active hostilities. Doran called together his friends and held them in readiness for the conflict, which he knew was inevitable.

"Each party kept under cover for some days, seeking by stealth or strategy some advantage. Finally Doran was informed that Flynn and his party were about to leave one of their places of resort, in carriages, to reach the home of Flynn in the southern part of the town. So when the four carriages containing Flynn and his friends had reached the center of the town, Doran and his followers sallied out from an adjoining court and opened fire on them with Winchester rifles. The carriages were riddled with bullets, the driver of one was killed and another wounded. The moment the firing began Flynn followed by his two brothers and the remainder of his escort, sprang from the carriages and began to return the fire. The fusilade lasted some five or ten minutes. The result was that three or four of Flynn's followers, including the carriage driver and one of his brothers, were killed and

FLYNN HIMSELF WAS WOUNDED.

This latter created great indignation among the people of the town of Hot Springs and they finally organized in sufficient force to drive all the parties from the place. Flynn went to Omaha and then to Chicago where he still resides, and Doran went to Fort Smith, and was afterwards employed by the United States marshal in that district to assist in arresting a number of desperate characters in the Indian Territory. This duty, it is said, he performed with his usual vigor and nerve, killing two or three of the desperadoes and arresting the remainder and turning them over to the civil authorities of Fort Smith. Then came his last difficulty with the gambler Fagg in which, it appears, the latter accomplished by stealth and cowardice what so many brave men had failed in before. That is the wounding, perhaps mortally, of Doran. It seems that the parties had a quarrel in Fagg's gambling house, and the latter, not liking the undertaking of attacking Doran while he was looking at him, waited until he had left the house and was standing on the street. Fagg approached from behind and fired at his head. But Doran, turning at the moment, the shot took effect in his face and he at once fell. Even then his native courage did not fail him in this emergency. He drew his pistol and continued firing at Fagg until the latter had fled out of range. Both Doran and Frank Flynn, his most noted antagonist, possess many commendable traits of character. Both are said to be honest and upright outside their calling, sincere in their friendship, of generous nature and neither was ever accused of fear."

TO STAY AT HOME.

Kansas Veterans Can't Afford to Attend the National Encampment.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A Topeka special to a St. Joe paper says that the refusal of the Western Passenger association to grant the rate requested by the transportation committee of the Grand Army to the national encampment at St. Louis has had a bad effect upon Kansas enthusiasm, so far as the St. Louis meeting is concerned. Under similar circumstances few states can boast of more liberal veterans and more enthusiasm among her old soldiers than Kansas. At every meeting of the national encampment the Kansas delegation has been the most prominent and carried of the most honors. The Kansas veterans have always turned out by the thousand, and with military bands and flambeau clubs have outranked most the other states. The refusal of the railroad rate asked has created a great deal of indifference. The refusal is followed by another in reference to flambeau clubs, military bands, etc. The letter is as as follows.

T. J. Anderson, Esq., Secretary, Topeka: Dear Sir—In reply to your recent letter to Mr. H. C. Townsend, which has been referred to this office, I would state that the entire matter of passenger transportation to the G. A. R. national encampment at St. Louis has been carefully considered by the roads in this association and the very favorable rate of one fare for the round trip applies to all alike, and no lower rate can be made in favor of bands, drum corps, etc., accompanying bodies of the G. A. R. any more than for members of the G. A. R. themselves, for whom the rate was especially made. Yours truly, JOHN N. ABBOTT.

A leading member of the G. A. R. said today that it was folly for Kansas to endeavor to be represented at St. Louis under these circumstances. At best the attendance under the present difficulties would be very small and the report would then go abroad that Kansas was completely burned out and that the soldiers did not have enough to attend the encampment. "It would be far better," said he, "for Kansas to withdraw altogether from the national encampment and remain at home this year, or hold a state reunion. The railroads would probably give a one cent rate to Topeka and a good state reunion might be held at the capital."

Funeral of Josie Meyer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The remains of Miss Josie Meyer, daughter of John B. and Mary Meyer, who died yesterday morning in Omaha after an illness of a month, arrived in St. Joseph at 3 o'clock and the funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of the deceased's parents North Main street. The deceased was twenty-four years of age. She was born and raised in St. Joseph, and had lived here until about two years ago, when she went to Omaha.

Eloped With the Minister.

JAMESVILLE, Minn., August 7.—Great excitement has been caused here by the elopement of Rev. Dr. Seymour, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Fannie J. Henry, wife of the editor of the Argus. The lady has for years been the organist and a leading member of the church. She leaves a husband and two children, while Seymour deserts a wife and three children.

Millbrook, Kan., Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Additional advices from Millbrook, Kan., which was struck by a cyclone Thursday evening, are to the effect that the place was practically demolished, seventy-nine buildings, including hotels, school houses, churches, stores and residences being wholly or nearly destroyed. The losses foot up $68,000. People are in great distress and a committee has been appointed to solicit aid.

Engineer Loring Resigns.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Engineer-in-chief Charles Loring has resigned as head of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department, and Chief Engineer George W. Melville has been appointed by the president in his place.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION.

Iowa's Museum at the State Capitol Growing in Interest and Size.

CONTRACT LABOR STATISTICS.

The Commissioner Preparing a Statement to Present to the Legislature—Iowans to Attend the Constitutional Centennial.

Enlarging the Display.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—The new state house, already famous for the beauty of its architecture and the richness of its furnishings, is getting to be quite a resort for travelers. Its frescoes, particularly in the supreme court chamber, are worthy of the careful study which they constantly receive. The library is quite an attraction for lovers of books, and especially to those who are interested in autographs. The Aldrich collection of autographs and engravings is growing in value and interest every day. It now includes specimens of the handwriting of the Americans who have most distinguished themselves in politics, letters, arms, science, invention and other departments of life, together with engravings of many of the notables. This collection is an object of much interest to all visitors. But there is another collection in the state house which is going to divide public interest with it. This is the collection prepared by the State Horticultural society and occupies a room by itself. The nucleus of this exhibit was gathered together by the society to represent the woods and fruits of Iowa at the centennial in 1876. There are about 300 varieties in the fruit collection and they are not limited as originally intended to the products of Iowa. After the Philadelphia exposition the exhibit was sent to the World's Fair at Paris, and since then many additions have been made. There is now in the collection some very interesting models of Japanese fruit and quite a group of models of California citrons fruits. Even more interesting is the collection of native and foreign woods. There is no wax work about them, but they are genuine articles collected with much care, and prepared with much skill. The visitor's eye is first attracted to a group of woods from Venezuela, cut in all geometrical forms, cubes, octagons, parallelopipedons, etc., and in their various shapes and colors they are very pretty. Other portions of South America, Australia, Texas and California contribute to the collection, which, with the very complete specimens of Iowa woods, number about 500 varieties. Some of the tropical woods are as unique as they are rare. Among them is prickly ash of Texas, a section of which, with its jagged edges, resembles a cross-cut saw; also the cabbage polen, about eighteen inches in diameter, with its bark covered with fibrous herbs which are made by the natives into ropes. There are also specimens of petrified woods taken from Mexican mines, which are very interesting. The third department of the collection is devoted to seeds, nuts and fibers from South America. There are cocoanut shells with beautifully carved designs upon them, also a complete exhibit of India rubber in its various forms, from the milk as it exudes from the tree, to the hardened mass stamped and ready for shipment. Cases for the various exhibits are now being prepared and when completed, this museum of the Horticultural society will be one of the most interesting rooms in the capitol.

CONTRACT LABOR STATISTICS.

The last senate resolution requested the commissioner of labor statistics to make inquiry into the system of contract labor as pursued in different prisons and penal institutions throughout the country. He has done so and is collecting a fine array of statistics on the subject. He finds that there are at work in the different prisons and reform schools 48,686 males and 3,808 females. Of this number there are under the direct contract method of employment 15,519, under lease 9,014, under the piece price system 3,418, on public account 15,404, in prison duties 9,852. He expects to be able to show the different states as well as the lines of industry pursued. There has been a small amount of contract labor at the Fort Madison penitentiary in this state, and some agitation against it on the part of labor organizations. Probably there will be an effort made next winter to have such convict contract labor abolished. One thing that will work in that direction is the fact that the decrease in the number of inmates in the penitentiary is making it difficult for the contractors to find men enough to do the work.

IOWA WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Much interest is beginning to be felt throughout Iowa in the approaching centennial celebration of the framing of the constitution. Hon. John A. Kasson, of this city, is the president of the commission and is discharging its duties with great efficiency. It does not take an Iowan long to detect in the smooth, polished and elegant lines of the commission's address to the people of the United States the hand of this eminent orator and statesman. Governor Larabee, with his full staff, will attend the celebration, and he has invited as his escort of honor, the Dubuque Greys, the crack military company of the state. The Greys have voted to go forty strong, and they will make a splendid appearance and reflect credit upon the state.

GRATIFYING SCHOOL SHOWING.

Iowa has always taken great pride in its public schools, and it has more occasion than ever for congratulation since the gratifying report of the state superintendent. Only the advance sheets of this report have been made public, but from them it is learned that there has been a splendid growth in the past two years, and the schools are on a better basis than ever before. Since the last biennial report there has been an increase in the number of schools in the state of 820, making the total number at present 14,829. The total number of school children now enrolled is 638,156, and the number of teachers 24,675. In addition to these there are 18,777 pupils in private schools.

The general management of the Iowa schools seems to be an attractive position from the number of candidates for state superiniendent that are now actively at work. Superintendent Akers, who has proved a very popular and efficient official during three terms, has withdrawn as a candidate for a fourth. The field is pretty well divided, Prof. Grumbling, of Mt. Pleasant, being possibly in the lead. There is another candidate from the southeastern part of the state in Prof. Eldridge of Louisa county, who has many friends. In the southwestern part of the state there is Prof. Gurney of Page county. In the northwestern there is Prof. Wernil of Plymouth county, and to round out the half dozen, Prof. Fellows, one of the deposed professors from the State University, has shied his castor into the ring. He is a late comer, but his friends think he can make the contest lively, notwithstanding Fellows and his backers insist that he was deposed from the university because of his prohibition proclivities, and so they are endeavoring to make sympathy for him by this plea. They will have the help of many church members and prohibitionists who don't know the facts of the case. He will hardly be nominated, but his candidacy will hurt Akers to some extent, as Akers voted with the regents to depose Fellows, and the latter wants to be "vindicated."

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The contest over the nomination for supreme judge is the only other contest that republicans will have. The incumbent, Judge Adams, whose term expires, is a candidate for renomination. He is a good man and an able jurist, but a fight is being made upon him on the ground that he is too much in sympathy with the railroad side of public questions effecting these corporations. The charge is made by some against the court as a whole, and he being the first judge to come up for nomination, has to take the first attack. His friends, however, insist that he has done no more than treat the railroads fairly, but he is no doubt handicapped by the fight against him. The other candidates for judge are all from the northern part of the state. Judge Lewis, of Sioux City, Judge Miracle, of Webster City, both of the district bench, and Senator Robinson, of Storm lake, are all good men, good candidates, and possessed of almost equal strength. Unless they can agree among themselves as to who shall have the vote of northwestern Iowa, some outside party has a good chance to slip in and capture the prize.

AN ARTESIAN WELL BOOM.

The long protracted drought has dried so many wells and small streams, that the people of Iowa are beginning to look to artesian wells for relief. In fact there is quite a boom for this kind of water supply. A large number of wells are being bored now, and in some places, the public sentiment is so strong that city councils have appropriated money for boring. In other places citizens have clubbed together to meet the expense. It is estimated that more than a hundred new artisian wells are being bored this summer throughout the state. The drouth has made this step a necessity. Farmers in this county have had to drive their stock two miles to water, and by the time they had returned over the hot dusty roads, they were about as thirsty as before they started. Investigation shows that the greater part of the state is underlaid with flowing veins of water, many of these can be reached at a depth of fifty or sixty feet. In some instances it is necessary to go two or three times as deep. But there is a wonderful amount of interest awakened on the subject, and the people are seeking all the information they can to help them in their work. The artesian well is going to prove the salvation of Iowa in dry seasons like this, and the people are just beginning to appreciate its value.

RIOTING IRISHMEN.

Orangemen and Nationalists Indulge in a Lively Scrap.

BELFAST, August 7.—A party of nationalists, members of the Order of Foresters, went to Port Rush to-day on two special trains. They were met at Port Rush station by a crowd of Orangemen and a sharp fight ensued, bottles and stones being used as missiles. All of the decent inhabitants and English and American tourists who happened to be in town, took refuge in houses. The disturbance was finally quelled by the police. While returning to Belfast the nationalists were stoned all along the line by Orangemen, who had been informed of the riot at Port Rush. Nearly all the windows of the trains were broken. The nationalists replied with bottles and pistols. A youth who was standing on the bridge at Balleymoney station when the train crossed was shot and died. A Presbyterian minister and a youth were wounded at Balleymoney. When the trains arrived at Belfast there was further trouble, but the police soon restored order.

Earthquake in Cyprus.

LONDON, August 7.—A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout the island of Cyprus to-day.

Resignations Not Accepted.

ROME, August 7.—It is officially announced that the king will not accept the resignation of the ministry.

Enterprise at Crete.

CRETE, Neb., August 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Crete, Milford & Western railroad company are just commencing to grade across the assembly grounds. They will run across the east side so as to take but little of the grounds, at the same time to touch that portion where the depot will be built, to accommodate all who come to the assembly grounds. This will be a great addition and accommodation, as people hereafter will be landed upon the main part of the grounds, within easy access of the pavillion. The hotel will be started some time in the month of September, and will be of good size, probably costing between $10,000 and $15,000.

Arrangements are being made to beautify the grounds by setting out trees this fall, and trimming out in places where they are too thick.

Mr. Becker has completed the excavation for his new two-story brick block. It will be built on East Main street, and will cost about $5,000. Crete needs a good many such buildings. Every room is now occupied and brings good rents, and there are no places for those who desire to come in and engage in business enterprises.

H. Code has commenced the erection of a new residence upon the hill.

Mr. Snively has his new two-story residence in Daugherty's addition in Crete well under way, and hopes to be able to move into it some time during the month of September.

The Catholic people have raised the money and will commence in a few days to build a building for a school here. It will cost about $7,000.

It is said C. J. Bowlby, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, will erect a $10,000 house upon his block, commanding the entire view of the city of Crete.

The Missouri Pacific graders are at work in town, and will have the grading to the Saline county line done within the next two weeks. When the Missouri Pacific runs into Crete she will put on metropolitan airs.

Madison County Politics.

NORFOLK, Neb., August 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Madison county republican convention has been called to meet at Battle Creek August 20 to select delegates to the state and judicial conventions only. The county nominations will be made at a later meeting. The chief contest at the coming convention, although it has not yet appeared on the surface, will be between two candidates for the district judgeship, Judge Isaac Powers, who was appointed by the governor and who has made an excellent record, and W. V. Allen, of Madison—both of whom desire the delegation from this county.

Phelps County Boom.

HOLDREGE, Neb., August 7—[Special to the BEE.]—Harvest is about over. Good crops, and saved in splendid order. The city booms continually and new comers who have been all over looking up locations pronounce Phelps county the garden spot. Real estate men are kept busy and property continues to change hands at high figures. Several new firms are preparing to open business at an early date. Mr. J. N. Clark, of the First National bank, begins the erection of a fine residence in West Holdrege this week. M. C. Bradiy, of the Citizen office, is at building in West Holdrege, and this part of the city is acknowledged to be the most desirable for residences.

H. M. Norris Missing.

AINSWORTH, Neb., August 7.—[Special to the BEE.]—Henry M. Norris left his home near this place Wednesday morning, August 3, and has not been heard from since. As his actions appeared strange to people on the train, his wife is very anxious and afraid he is sick and delirious, and would be very thankful for any information concerning him. He is about five feet nine inches tall and was dressed in working clothes, dark coat and pants, checked shirt and no vest, black stiff hat.

Riverton Votes Water Bonds.

RIVERTON, Neb., August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The water bonds carried almost unanimously in the election held yesterday, there being only four votes against the proposed improvement.

Murderer Maxwell's Respite.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The respite granted Maxwell by the United States supreme court has caused much indignation among law-abiding people. It was held that the prisoner had a fair trial and was convicted of a most heinous offense. The case was passed upon by the highest state court and the judgment of the lower court confirmed. Now, upon the plea that constitutional points are involved, the attorneys are lucky enough to secure a writ of error from o member of the United States supreme court. Maxwell feels very much improved at present. An attorney of distinction said last evening that the carrying of the case to the federal supreme court would simply carry him a little longer and that there is no possibility of really picking a flaw in the case.

Mackay Refuses to Talk.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Among the arrivals from Europe to-day are Mr. McLane, minister to France, and John W. Mackay. The latter being interviewed refused to say whether it was true that he bought James Gordon Bennett's share in the Commercial Cable company or whether he made an agreement with Jay Gould which would again make the cable rate forty cents a word.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET

Sudden Recovery From the Depression Results From Fairchild's Announcement.

MONEY UNCERTAINTY REMOVED.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Matter Also Exercises Considerable Influence on the Market—Foreign Exchanges Weak.

Among the Bulls and Bears.

NEW YORK, August 7.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The week was remarkable for the sudden recovery from the uncertainty and depression which had so long prevailed in financial circles. This change was due to the official announcement from Secretary Fairchild that he would prepay, with 2 per cent rebate, interest on the public debt maturing during the remainder of the year, and also of 4½ per cent bonds on Wednesday of each week. The effect of this was to immediately allay the long existing fears about the future of the money market, and a revival of confidence followed that was felt in a very decided manner on the stock exchange. There was a general scampering among the bears on the share list to cover, and operators with bullish inclinations took hold more freely than for a long time past. A number of investors entered the market, paid for their purchases and took their stock away from the street, and London bought from day to day. The result of all this was an advance on the usually active shares ranging up to 6¼ points, and with few exceptions everything on the list participated in the improvement. The events of the week developed the fact that the short interest was much larger than was formerly believed, and each day brought forth a fresh batch of covering orders, which, of course, imparted a repeated stimulus to the upward movement. The collapse of the San Francisco wheat deal gave rise to unfavorable rumors which brought about a temporary reaction, as did also unfounded stories derogatory to the credit of the firm holding Ives' bonds. The efforts making to place the latter with a syndicate, also to change the management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, contributed to the good feeling late in the week, when the highest prices were generally attained and the bullish sentiment ran high. The first offerings of bonds to the government is appointed to take place on Wednesday next and some anxiety is manifested as to how freely bondholders will avail themselves of the government's proposition, and also as to what the secretary deems a fair price for bonds. Either or both will exercise an influence on the stock market and hence the operations of the treasury will be watched with the same interest that attended them in the by-gone days of gold sales and bond purchases.

There was a good deal of irregularity in the movements of railroad bon