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IN HIS OWN MIND AND KEEPING

Collector Seeberger's Reason For Discharging George A. Webster.

VAGUE AND UNSATISFACTORY.

The Civil Service Commission Files an Opinion Sustaining Webster, and Ably Setting Forth the Sprint of the Law.

Edgerton Dissents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The civil service commission has submitted to the president a report of its investigation of the complaint made by George A. Webster against Anthony F. Seeberger, collector of the port of Chicago. The opinion says the complaint of Webster is in substance that he was compelled to resign his place in the appraisers office of the Chicago customs district, not because he was inefficient, undutiful, insubordinate or dishonest, or for any other good cause, but because he was a republican and the collector desired to put a democrat in his place. In his letter of complaint, Webster says that after receiving notice that his resignation was demanded he was informed by the collector in an interview that no complaint had been urged against his official conduct and ability but that, owing to great pressure, there was necessity that vacancies should be made, and that the collector said: "You must remember our party has been out of power twenty-five years and you should be thankful for having been allowed to remain two years under a democratic administration." Webster, the opinion continues, was compelled to resign. Collector Seeberger says that his request for Webster's resignation had been made for reasons amply strong and that he had acted in strict conformity with the civil service law, as he understood it. In his testimony before the commission Seeburger denied having said anything to Webster that could be construed into a declaration that the request for his résignation was prompted by political reasons. "The reasons for his removal," said Seeburger, "were in my own mind and keeping," and these he refused to state. The opinion observes that while Seeburger states emphatically that he did not say to Webster that his resignation had been demanded for political reasons, he did not inform him that such were not his reasons. In this connection attention is called to the fact that Webster was not given the benefit of the law, which requires heads of executive departments, in making a reduction of force, to retain those persons who may be equally qualified, who have been honorably discharged soldiers or sailors. Webster, says the opinion, is an honorably discharged wounded soldier; he passed the civil service examination with an average of 90.5 per cent; after his appointment he was promoted for faithful and efficient service, and his competency the collector does not deny. That Webster was an offensive partisan is not shown by the testimony. In the affidavits made by him he swears he was never a politician and had never attended a caucus or a convention as a delegate. He adds: "I have, however, strong, honest political views, which I have always held, in a quiet and gentlemanly way." Strong political views, says the opinion, Webster had a right to entertain, and during the time he held a public place it was his right to give, at proper times, strong expression to those views. The opinion is not to be tolerated that because a man occupies a place in the classified civil service he must therefore surrendes his right to take an interest in the politic of the country. No good citizen will do so, and no degree of activity in an effort to advance the interests of the party opposed to the administration should, provided his partisan activity in no way interferes with his public duties, render insecure, in the service of the government, the position of any person who does not occupy a place, the discharge of the duties of which affects public policies. The opinion suggests that if the rule which obtains in the treasury department, requiring a reason to be given for every dismissal or forced resignation, were observed in the administration of the affairs of all branches of the executive civil service, there would be no difficulty in arriving at a speedy conclusion upon complaints of the kind under consideration, but while appointing officers have a right to retain within their own minds and keeping reasons for removals made by them, they may abuse their power with shameful impunity and remain unchanged. The opinion maintains that there is no cause why reasons should not be given for removals, as the appointing officer neither owns the office occupied by him, nor the offices occupied by the persons under supervision. He is not an employer of his subordinates. He is not a master. He is a servant of the people and certainly no good reasons can be given why, in serving the people, he should be permitted to hold "in his own mind and keeping" his reasons for doing any act in the performance of which the people have an interest. Concerning the right of the commission to make investigations of the kind conducted by Commissioners Edgerton and Lyman at Chicago, against the right of which Commissioner Edgerton makes objection, the opinion says that such investigations result in the good of the service, in correction of wrong methods and sometimes in the disclosure of evasions and violations of both law and the rules. In conclusion the commission expresses its dissent from Commissioner Edgerton's censure of civil service reform leagues and associations and particularly of the civil service reform league of Chicago and says its observation has discovered no purpose of any of them to antagonize the administration or to in any way embarrass it in the enforcement of the civil service law and rules. On the contrary, all such leagues and associations have shown a most earnest desire to support the commission in the discharge of its duties.

Commissioner Edgerton, in his report to the commission, states that he was opposed to the investigation because, in his opinion, the charges which had been made were not of that definite character which could give the commission any legal right to act upon the complaint. When Seeberger, in reply to the Webster complaint, denied the charges made against him, and claimed that he requested the resignation for reasons amply strong, and that he acted in conformity with the civil service law, he distinctly denied that the request for the resignation was prompted for political reasons. With this answer, says Commissioner Edgerton, the investigation should have stopped, as the charges were insufficient and were indicted by the league for the purpose of making a political partisan attack upon the present administration. Webster was not removed; he resigned, and thereby abandoned all legal claim to his position. In these cases of removal from office the purpose of the complaint is to fasten upon a democratic administration some charge of violation of the law, violations which are rarely, if ever sought for during a republican administration, as whatever it might do would be called a faithful observance of the law. Commissioner Edgerton, in conclusion, says that in his opinion Collector Seeberger has not been guilty of any violations of any of the rules or of any of the provisions of the civil service act.

China to Be Civilized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Chinese ambassadors who came to this country to look into the American system of nationa banks and to collect the necessary data to enable the Chinese government to improve its postal system, arrived in Washington this evening in company with Count Mitkiewicz, who has secured the concession for railroads, telephones and a national bank from the empire. The mandarins were met at the station by several members of the Chinese legation and were at once driven to the residence of the minister. Mitkiewicz found his wife awaiting his arrival, and leaving the party he proceeded to his home, in the house lately occupied by Secretary Manning. It seems that the "confessions" from which so much is expected are not yet perfected. The envoys bear dispatches from the Chinese government to Mr. Chang yen Hoon, the minister, and it is understood that these dispatches instruct him to inquire carefully into the responsibility of the men who are said to be behind Mitkiewicz. If satisfied that the Americans mean to do all they agree and are not trying to launch a wild cat speculation at the expense of the Chinese the minister is instructed to ratify the concession and the contract will be complete. A great deal of surprise has been expressed over the announcement that Mitkiewicz has succeeded in securing from the Pekin government what so many capitalists have failed in securing. The history of the consession is interesting. Something more than a year ago there was organized near this city what was known as the Turnbull Telephone company. Count Mitkiewicz was the leading spirit in this enterprise. It was intended to introduce the Turnbull telephone in this country, but Mitkiewicz soon discovered that any such attempt would lead to litigation with the Bell company and the attempt was abandoned. Then he suggested foreign concessions. The foreign field was looked over and it was decided that China offered the best field. Then it became necessary to get the Chinese government interested in the invention through its representative here. An office was rented in the Arlington hotel and operations began. A connection was secured between New York and Washington and the legation was induced to test the merits of the machine. A test was made. At this end of the wire the minister himself held the receiver. At the other end, in New York, the Chinese consul stood at the transmitter. Everything worked admirably and the minister was delighted. He said that it would give him pleasure to recommend to his government that a concession be granted. Letters were at once sent to China, numerous expensive dinners were given to the Chinese embassy, and at last it was suggested that it might facilitate the matter if two of the attaches of the legation were sent to China in company with the representatives of the telephone company. Then came the difficulty. There was no money with which to pay the preliminary expenses. It was necessary to interest some capitalist. Somehow Mezekewicz learned that Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was anxious to gain a foothold in China. The company communicated with Mr. Barker and the result was that this gentleman agreed that if he could be satisfied that the Chinese wanted to grant a telephone concession he would advance the money to pay the expenses. Barker came to Washington and held a colsultation with the Chinese minister, the result of which was that he was fully satisfied that there was an excellent chance for investment. He told Count Mitkiewicz that he wanted concessions which would give him the right to build railroads in the empire as well as to construct telephone and telegraph lines. He thought the count was the right man for the work and arrangements were made for the trip to China. Five months ago the party sailed for the Flowery Kingdom. Besides Mitkiewicz and the two attaches of the Chinese legation there were a number of telephone experts and the necessary men to construct a line. In less than three months Mitkiewicz has been enabled to convince the Chinese government that Mr. Barker, and he can build up the banking, postal telegraph and telephone system of the country and he has secured the concessions for himself and his patron which a syndicate of New York capitalists tried in vain to get three years ago. He found that the Chinese government was exceedingly anxious to secure railroads for the transportation of troops and it was doubtless because of this that he met with such prompt success. Count Mitkiewicz has had a great many ups and downs. If the concessions are confirmed as they are likely to be he will be a wealthy man. The concessions contemplate the investment of $50,000,000 of American capital in the various enterprises.

THE CROPS.

More Benefit From Late Rains Than at First Supposed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: The reports of our correspondents indicate that in several of the corn states the corn crop has been more benefited by the late rains than was supposed possible. Only Missouri, Indiana and Dakota report a lower percentage of condition than last week.

The reports by states on percentage of condition of corn crop, as compared with an average crop, are as follows:

Seventeen Illinois counties report an average of 55.5; nine Indiana counties, 5.55; nineteen Iowa counties, 74.4; seven Kansas counties, 61.4; eight Kentucky counties, 67; eight Minnesota counties, 91.8; six Nebraska counties, 83; thirteen Missouri counties 66.6; sixteen Ohio counties, 70.1; and twelve Dakota counties, 100.

The average yield of winter and spring wheat, and oats as shown by threshing, is reported as follows: Illinois: Winter wheat, 17 bushels per acre; oats, 29 bushels. Indiana: Winter wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 30½ bushels.

Iowa—Winter wheat, 18 bushels; spring wheat, 13½ bushels; oats, 36 bushels.

Kansas—Winter wheat, 10¼ bushels; oats, 25¾ bushels.

Kentucky—Winter wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 22 1-6 bushels.

Minnesota—Spring wheat, 13 bushels; oats, 35 bushels.

Two counties report a failure of the spring wheat crop.

Missouri—Winter wheat, 19 bushels; oats, 31 bushels.

Nebraska—Spring wheat, 14 bushels; winter wheat, 22½ bushels; oats 32 bushels.

Ohio—Winter wheat, 14 bushels; oats 33 bushels.

Dakota—Spring wheat, 14¼ bushels; oats, 30 bushels.

Pastures continue to show improvement. Live stock is reported from many localities healthy, but in poor condition on account of short pastures during July and August. Apples and potatoes will be about half a crop. Wells and streams in most localities are still low and require copious rains to put them in condition for supplying stock with water during the coming winter.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following is a synopsis of the weather crop bulletin for the week ending September 30: Temperature—The weather has been colder than usual in the lake region, the Ohio valley and southern and Atlantic states. In the corn region west of the Mississippi river the temperature has been normal or slightly above. The daily average of temperature from January 1 differs less than one degree from normal in all districts excepting Missouri, Central Dakota and western portions of Nebraska and Kansas, where it varies from one to two above normal. The deficiency in rainfall for the season continues large in the lower Mississippi and portions of Illinois and Iowa, exceeding ten inches. Over 100 per cent of the usual amount of rainfall fell in the past month from eastern Texas northward to the Missouri valley, in the northern portion of Illinois and southern portion of Wisconsin.

An Australian Forger Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—July 9 last John H. Stairenghi arrived in this city by steamer from Australia. July 18 the British consul here received a cablegram from Melbourne requesting the arrest of Stairenghi if he was still in San Francisco for forgeries aggregating $75,000 on the Union bank of Melbourne. The matter was reported by the consul to the police and Stairenghi, who was here under an assumed name, was located by the detectives and has been shadowed ever since. By yesterday's steamer the necessary papers arrived and Stairenghi is now in custody. It seems that Stairenghi is a member of the firm of George Synett & Co., wool brokers at Grelong Victoria, Australia. Stairenghi was manager of the firm, which is rated high in business circles. This standing enabled him to make over drafts in the firm's name at the Union bank to the extent of about £12,000. He is also alleged to have negotiated forged notes on other firms to the amount of £3,000. Losses in speculation led to the forgeries.

A MEAN AND COWARDLY THING

The London News on the Leaguers' Meeting at Clare.

TYRANNY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Colonel Turner's Action an Outrage on the Right of the People to Criticise the Recent Proclamation.

The Meeting at Clare.

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LONDON, Sept. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This morning the governmental papers claim that the Clare meetings were fiascos. The Daily News says: "It is to the good sense of the Irish people and their leaders that the credit of the comparatively peaceful issue of to-day is due. Not that they altogether abandoned their meetings. They divided with Colonel Turner the honors of the day. Both parties did their duty, and both may claim to be the victors. One set of persons are defeated and rendered ridiculous, and they are the authors of the proclamation. Knowing that the platform on the Hill Balycoree was in the hands of the military the leaders did attempt to hold their meeting there but marched with a procession and bands in another direction a quarter of a mile from Ennis. They held their meeting in a field, passed a resolution containing a dignified protest against the government proclamation of the gathering, took intended Balycoree resolution as read and succeeded in firing off several spirited speeches, including one from Mr. P. Stanhope before Colonel Turner arrived to carry out the government behests. Even then they carried on their meeting till the ultimatum had been received from that officer, till of his period of grace fully five minutes had elapsed and till he had actually begun the clearance of the crowd. There was naturally much noise and excitement, and apparently some stone throwing, but the organized portion of the assemblage seems to have behaved with great wisdom and patience. Having made their protest, the men marched back to town apparently as good order, resuming their meeting for a little while on way. Finally the people were addressed from the hotel window and the county demonstration completed to the satisfaction of the men of Clare. Later in the evening there seems to have been some slight local disturbances, not unattended with what we hope will prove to have been a trifling injury to the public and police but as soon as the constables were withdrawn peace was restored.

"There was nothing in the character of either the meeting held or the meeting contemplated to justify the risk the government ran. Of course the objects of the meeting could not be made palatable to the government. Indeed, the four resolutions on the programme were probably as distasteful to them as any resolutions could possibly be, but then the purpose of a political meeting is not generally to praise the policy or to approve of an administration. Men usually meet to disouss politics when strongly moved by some grievance against the administration for which they seek a remedy and in that case the government is expected to prepare for and to endure some hard knocks, and that is the constitutional custom of this country. With the ministry are all the advantages of authority and power. With the people they govern ought to remain the right of appeal against their policy, first to parliament through their representatives, next to the public opinion out of doors. These are their recognized means of defense against misgovernment. To interfere with them is like disarming your opponent while continuing the fight and such disarming is cowardly and mean. It could only be justified in the case of the most aggravated danger to the public peace. No such danger could honestly be pleaded in this case. The government, therefore, has done a mean and cowardly thing."

Ten Thousand Leaguers Meet.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Ten thousand persons assembled at Ennis to-day to attend the meeting of the Irish National league. The police last night took possession of the hill of Ballycoree, where it was intended to hold the meeting. At 2 o'clock a procession, enlivened by twelve bands of music, and including Messrs. Timothy Sullivan, Dillon, Cox, Sheehy, William O'Brien and Philip Stanhope, all members of the house of commons, and several priests, moved toward Ballycoree hill, the approaches to which were guarded by soldiers and police. The procession, finding further progress barred, halted in the field, and Messrs. Sullivan, Stanhope and O'Brien made speeches from their carriages. A troop of hussars headed by Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate, rode up to where the procession had halted and ordered the meeting to disperse within five mnutes. Mr. Stanhope handed Colonel Turner a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting, claiming home rule, declaring adherence to Parnell, thanking the liberal party, pledging resistance to the proclamation of the league and denouncing land grabbing. Stanhope declared the proceedings of the meeting were legal, and that if a collision occurred he would hold Colonel Turner responsible. Turner replied that he was bound to execute his orders. The procession returned to Ennis and O'Brien addressed the crowd in O'Connell's square. The soldiers and police again appearing the procession passed on to a hotel, which the leaders entered, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

GERMAN WAR VETERANS.

Six Thousand of Them in Line in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Six thousand German warriors marched in procession through the streets of Chicago to-day to the camp ground of the North American kriegerbund. The colors of Deutchland brightenedevery participant in the day's reunion and festivities. It was the fourth anniversary of German-born American citizens who had shouldered arms for the sake of their fatherland. Representatives from almost all the larger cities in the United States were in line, and the hearty cheers which greeted them as they marched, made them a very proud and happy set of men. As the gayly uniformed veterans passed north on Clay street the Sharpshooters park, keeping step to "DieWacght am Rhein," and other airs, they presented a grand spectacle. All along the route private residences and business houses were hung with wreaths and mottoes and German colors. At the park the day was given up to a volksfest, an affair corresponding to an American picnic. The only event of a formal character was late in the day when Mr. William Vocke, of Chicago, delivered the festival address. He contrasted the Germans and French, enlogized the German soldiers and urged his hearers to be as loyal to the United States as they had been to Germany. The sentiment was cheered to the echo.

Twenty-four Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The ship Falls of Bruar, of Glasgow, bound from Hamburg to Calcutta with a cargo of salt, foundered off Yarmouth, the cargo having shifted. Five of the crew were rescued and twenty-four were drowned, mostly Germans and Swedes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the Grand Opera House—Other Entertainments.

Anyone who has not been in the Exposition building for three weeks, would be astonished to witness the wonderful transformation wrought there by the genius of architecture in that short time. The interior has been transformed into a magnificent theatre, to be known as the Grand opera house, the largest west of Philadelphia, eclipsing both the Grand and Haverley's, at Chicago, so long rivals for that honor. It posesses features which are unknown even to those structures, and which commend it warmly to the appreciation of all amusement goers.

The first of these is its roominess and well-disposed plan. The incline of the floor is such that an excellent view of the stage may be had from all parts of the house. The seats are iron chairs, richly and comfortably upholstered with patent hinge seats, hat-racks and feet-rests. In the aisles a new feature has been introduced. These are twice as wide at the door as they are near the orchestra, increasing in width as they near the exit. The advantage of this is apparent to every person who has suffered the inconvenience of crowding in aisles of uniform width. There are sixteen boxes and those in front near the stage are after the approved style in all new metropolitan theatres. There are four exits on the ground floor, with two more opening from the stage into the exposition hall. All these exits, as also those from the gallery, are wide enough to enable the largest audience to leave the building in a very short space of time, and with them a panic would be comparatively barren of dangerous consequences.

The stage is the second largest in the United States, being excelled only by that of the Boston theater, it being 56x120 feet. It is flanked by dressing rooms which are supplied with all the newest improvements. The opening of the proscenium arch is forty-six feet and is next in size to that of the Academy of Music in New York. The seating capacity is 2,886, 1,500 of which is on the ground floor. The decoration of the interior has not yet been finished, but in other respects the house will be in readiness for the opening to-night. It will be under the management of L. M. Crawford and be worked in connection with that gentleman's circuit of Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka and Wichita.

The house to-night will witness the first production in this city of "Ruddygore," Sullivan's latest success, introducing the Broderick opera company comprising among others, Mr. Broderick, Miss Mull, Miss Ada Somers and Mrs. Mabella Baker. All of these people are well known here, especially Mrs. Baker, whose excellent contralto voice made her many warm friends in this city.

MINSTRELSY AT BOYD'S TO-NIGHT.

McIntyre & Heath's minstrels who are to be at Boyd's opera house to-night is one of the best organizations on the road. They played in Des Moines Saturday night to the capacity of the theatre. The press is unanimous in its praise of the performance. The first part is excellent, the songs taking and the jokes entirely new. McIntyre & Heath's engagement is for three nights.

PEOPLES.

Halliday's colored Georgia minstrels have opened an engagement at this theater, and will play throughout the week, giving an entertaining programme. They appeared last night to a large audience.

PINAFORE AT THE REUNION.

A short distance south of the reunion grounds a large boat with masts and sails and fluttering pennants has been built, and on this every night this week the familiar "Pinafore" will be sung by a company from the Grand opera house in Chicago. Mr. W. O. Sanders, of this city, who made a hit in the character of Sir Joseph several years ago, will assume the same part in this performance, and Mr. Tilla, the tenor, who has been stopping in the city for several weeks, will appear as Ralph. The company is a strong one and the chorus will make its entrance up the side of the vessel and sail across the lake before doing so, as they are supposed to do in the opera.

The production of the opera on the water in this manner has been accomplished in but three places in this country. Here it will be an appreciated novelty. An ampitheatre has been erected on the shore for the accommodation of spectators.

W. C. COUP AT EXPOSITION HALL.

Mr. Coup has always proved himself an innovator in the show business. In his new venture, the Equescurriculum, he has brought forth something new, unique and most entertaining. Besides the trained horses, whose wonderful training elicits admiration, the performers are all high salaried people, who are complete masters of their art. A mammoth stage has been erected for the appearance of this novel exhibition at Exposition hall, where they will exhibit every night this week, except Friday, when Cappa's band and the New York firemen will occupy the place.

Go West.

New York Herald.

Mr. James Paxton closes an article on "Farming as a Profession for Young Men" as follows:

If any young fellow should ask me Shall I be a farmer? I should have to reply by asking him another question: Are you man enough?

There are in the United States about four million farmers. They are not all getting rich by any means, for bonanzas are not to be had for the asking, but they are all getting a living. They are a tough-bodied hard-working and hard-headed set of men, and compare well in all respects with any other class in the country.

It is one of the anomalies of our civilization that young men will flock to the cities, live in a second rate boarding-house and end a long career just as poor as they began it, when it is possible to get a good sized farm for about nothing, live in the open air, eat well, sleep well and be free from dyspepsia and rheumatism. A big city is to most young men about what a candle is to a moth—just as attractive and just as fatal. They are willing to take their chance at success, knowing that it is nine to one against them, and they are unwilling to take their chance with a western farm, knowing that it is nine to one in their favor.

A very large number of our German immigrants and a smaller number of Irishmen start for the West within twenty-four hours after reaching New York. In the course of a few years they have cleared ground enough for their crops, have their houses and outbuildings, their cattle, their sense of independence and a penny or two for a rainy day.

The best thing in this country is its large are of public land, and one of the best characteristics of the government is its generosity in giving this land for the honest settler to make a home on. If to the four million farmers another million could be added from the ranks of the wage earners we should discover an easier solution of the labor problem, and the young men who might adopt farming as a profession would find in their new life a health, contentment and happiness which the cruel competitions of city life will never yield.

TO BE OPENED THIS MORNING

The Great Omaha Fair and Exhibition With Its Multiplied Attractions.

MANUFACTURE AND PRODUCE.

Pleasure and Profit Blended in the Big Show Which Has Brought All the World to Omaha.

The Fair.

Horses, hogs and kine are being induced to attend the Omaha Fair in quantities hitherto unexpected. The amount of stock to be passed upon, is indicated by the entries and the stock received is immense. Deputy Secretary Gibbs is busy at night as well as during the day, in entering the names of the various animals, the names of their owners and other details. He will have aid during the fair. The Omaha Carpet company got their work in in great shape yesterday in art hall. It is under the charge of Fred Saunders, who is artistically placing splendid specimens of Wilton's Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and all the other varieties known to those who patronize underwear when spread over a floor for general use. Miss Emma Hageboom has a silk pillow which will attract attention and emulation. There is also embroidery in silk by Mrs. B. W. Smith, sample of crochet by Mrs. Kate Rothery, and a string of charm buttons of amazing length by Rosa Heron.

On the east end of the art building is the display from the state industrial school. This is unique and practical. There are all kinds of clothing, foot and head wear, knitting, crocheting and pegging, sewing heavy clothes and light wear of the most flimsy character, but all showing the perfection to which art has been reduced. In this department confectionery and candy are being presented, also paintings, etchings, hairwork, etc. There are also select musical instruments of different sorts, also oaken carved mantels and all articles of vertu, which are the coveted tid-bits of a virtuoso.

At the stables the incoming of animals and their quality has never been equalled in this part of the country. The tracks on the various roads in the city are clogged with cars laden with various kinds of cattle and the pens are being crowded with them. J. W. Dean, of Marysville, Mo., has in place eighteen fine short horns, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers; also one superb steer. He has also eleven Berkshire hogs of the finest grade. F. Bellows, of the same place, has a splendid pair of bulls under one year of age, also four head of Poland China hogs. E. E. Carver, of Gilford, Mo., has twenty-five head of Poland China hogs of various ages.

P. H. Butler brought in yesterday nine chariot horses from Topeka, Kan. They will be exhibited on the streets of the city and will take part in the races on the grounds. J. W. Cahill, of Lenox, Ia., has his high bred trotting stock on the ground. He has Mollie, Topsy, Millie, Mintie, Julia, Jesey, Pilot, Tiger Mambrano, Tiger Sheridan, Morgan Hiatoga and Scott's Hiatoga, jr. They are all of excellent breed and will show good mettle during the coming week. W. W. VanZandt, of Shenandoah, enters Maud Marston, a six-year old sorrel mare that boasts Vengeance as her sire and Exchange by Nero as her dam; also Lady Gralie, a five-year-old, sired by Vengeance, the dam is Lady Jack by Jack Gamble. The Lady is trained by W. J. Staples and ridden by Davy Stall.

Many horses are being placed in their positions on the grounds and cattle as well. Isaac Hollister, of Tabor, Ia., has a three-year-old Jersey bull and a one-year-old bull, a Jersey. George B. French has ten Jerseys, equally divided as to sex, and of various ages. The Inter-State Galloway company, of Kansas City, Mo., has thirteen head of Galloways, bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Henry Michaels is the manager of the company. John Beattie yesterday brought in a Jersey bull a year old named Grover. He has a great future. L. Miller, of Maryville, Mo., has eleven head of short horn bulls, heifers, etc., in stalls. James Barrett, of Omaha, has twelve head of Jerseys; various eyes, sexes and shades.

The saucy, fat, sleepy hogs are giving the inside of their pens a habitable appearance. W. E. Spicer has nine head of young and old Berkshire swine. John X. Griffith, of Shenandoah, Ia., has three beautiful, bristling, Poland Chinas. Charles H. Chandler, of Platte county, Neb., has an exemplary Jersey Red boar, of twenty-six months growth, which weighs 500 pounds.

L. E. Shattouck, of Stanberry, Mo., has thirty-five American Merino sheep, in their pens, of varsous ages and sexes; everyone has won a prize. G. W. Rose, of Mt. Pleasant, Mo., has twenty-three Spanish Merinos. C. H. Ballinger, of Plum Creek, Neb., forty-one Cotswolds, Oxfords and Shropshire Downs of graded ages and mixed sexes. John X. Griffith, of Shenandoah, Ia., has twenty-five Southdown, Leicester and other breeds. Sheep are coming in in large numbers, hogs and cattle also. The speed stall are almost filled and the empty space is all taken.

In Floral hall Howard county is vieing with Washington county in the magnificence of the agricultural display. Corn, melons, cabbages, radishes with a three-inch space from outside to antipodes, in diameter, sweet corn, parsley, asparagus, Gentian weed—a startling exhibit, but it shows the strength of the soil when applied to any root, carrots, twenty-eight varieties of potatoes, squashes, corn on the stalk, kale, etc., etc. They—that is, the management—have a petrified skull and the rock from which it was taken from the quarry, sixteen feet below the surface. Wheat, oats, broom corn, some about fifteen feet high, sorghum, samples of wood such as catalpa, cherry, butternut, birch, chestnut and other fibres are on exhibition, all under the supervision of A. S. Tresher & Co., of Grand Island. They have also samples of "goobers" peanuts, which will thrive in Nebraska soil and climate.

From Wayne, this state, there is a fine display. Cabbages, mangel wurtzel, flax, wheat, potatoes, flour, celery, roots, cereals and everything representative of thrift, good soil, fine climate and judicious selection of seeds, all are there. Washington county's display is formidable and defies competition. Two turnips to the bushel are common things in that display. N. Mergen of the Concord fruit farm, has the maiden blush apple, Concord grape and numerous other specimens of pomology. Mrs. James has tomatoes, beets, onions, carrots, etc. Clans Jacobs has rhubarb, early Irish potatoes, millet seed and kindred matters. Many others are represented through their exhibits, and many more are coming in. To-day will see the finishing touches put to everything on the ground.

Flags are waving over the green towers on the grand stand, and every staff on the place braces itself to hold a flapping flag. The roads are good to the grounds. Flowers, foliage, fruit, music, cattle, horses, machinery, all is conducive to a successful week. The street cars, so the company says, will run to the ground to-day. God's sun will enliven the scene, and no western city ever offered as tempting a scene as that which Omaha presents to-day and will during the week at its fair, and no attraction ever had a larger or more intelligent audience than that which will witness this show.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD.

Arrival Yesterday of the Grand Army Commander.

General Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. arrived yesterday morning at 9:20 o'clock, and was met by a detachment of Custer post, by which he was escorted to the Millard hotel where a reception was tendered him. All day long a constant stream of visitors poured in upon him. Many an owner of a sleeveless arm, for miles around, trod the carpeted corridors of the Millard yesterday, in search of the comrade who had left his own strong arm, shattered by rebel bullets, as a proof of patriotism on the field of Gettysburg. Despite the lateness of the hour, the general granted the representative of the BEE a cordial greeting, and introduced him to his old comrades in arms, Senator Manderson, formerly colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio infantry; R. M. Strong, colonel of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, who lost his leg on the field of the second Fair Oaks; H. C. Russell, a private in the Second Iowa infantry, and W. E. Powell, general emigration agent of the Milwaukee road. The conversation was reminiscent of old camp life, and was interrupted every five minutes by the entrance of some battle scarred veteran, between whom and the general the meeting was often affecting.

"You don't remember me general," said one man hobbling on a crutch, "but I'm one of the company of your old three months' men that presented you with a sword when we were mustered out,"

"Remember you!" cried the general mentioning the man's name while cordially shaking his hand, "I recall every man of the old three months' company, and the sword you gave me brightens with time because burnished with the memories of the men that gave it and the times that occasioned its present."

The two talked of old camp life with moist eyes. Such emotional interviews occurred a half dozen times during the evening.

The memorable days, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, were talked over and Gettysburg was fought again. From the memories of the war the conversation drifted to the condition of the Grand Army.

"It was never better," said General Fairchild. "Our last quarter's report shows an increase of over 12,000."

"Politically speaking, what is the republican outlook?"

"Politically speaking," said the commander,

"I have nothing to say. You tell me and I'll tell you. I am out of politics and my mission in my position is a love's labor. The war has left upon my mind forgiveness not resentment, but at the same time a memory of its traditions, its sufferings, its defeats and its victories which I shall ever endeavor to perpetuate."

When asked flatly whether or not he would march under a Cleveland banner the General remarked, "I have nothing to say," and smiled wearily as though to deprecate chestnuts in general, the reporter's question in particular and at the same time to say, "Wait and see."

DEATH BY SUICIDE.

Walter C. Cutting Ends His Life By Taking Poison.

Will C. Cutting, living at 1015 Pierce street, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from a dose of laudanum administered by his own hand. The unfortunate man is a resident of Vinton, Ia., where he has a wife and two children living. He left his family about the latter part of May to take a job of breaking on the U. P. railway. He was unfortunate enough to lose this position, and got a job at working on the Omaha streets.

He was unable to meet the continual demands of his wife for money, and he grew despondent. In her last letter to him she plainly intimated that if he did not send her more money she intended to make some herself by leading a life of shame. He received this letter on Saturday afternoon, and a few minutes later he asked Mrs. Wicks, the lady with whom he boarded, for a butcher knife, giving as an excuse for this strange request, that he wished to pare his finger nails. She had no butcher knife, but handed him her scissors, a pair blunt at the tips. A few minutes later he returned the scissors, went to the nearest drug store, and returning laid down on the sofa. This was about 5 o'clock. He lay there until about nine, when it was discovered that something was wrong with him and a physician was summoned. The doctor applied a stomach pump and discovered that the man had taken laudanum. Cutting was removed to the county jail, and the city physician did all in his power to save the poor unfortunate, but despite the best skill and attention he expired at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About 4:30 a coroner's jury was empaneled who returned a verdict of death by taking laudanum while laboring under a temporary aberation of the mind. His body was removed to the morgue at Drexel & Maul's, to await the coming of his wife and parents, who reside in Vinton, Ia.

Cutting was a rather attractive looking young man of about twenty-eight, but of late has been singularly unfortunate in losing positions, and has, besides, been addicted to the use of strong drink, which probably was the cause of his misfortunes.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. J. T. Jewell, en route from Washington, D. C., to join her husband in Japan, dined at the Paxton yesterday.

D. L. Holmes and Fred M. Smith, South Omaha; B. E. Fenner, Calhoun; A. D. White, St. Edward (Neb.); H. M. Walker, Atkinson; Frank Linsley, Fremont; J. R. Haislip, Deadwood, and H. P. Sheldon, New York, are at the Arcade.

Dr. Galbraith, president of the Nebraska State Railroad Surgeons' society, leaves for Lincoln to-morrow to attend the annual session of that body. The meeting will last two days and will be devoted to addresses and discussions on surgery and its appliances.

General Lucius Fairchild, General D. Wallace, U. S. army; George H. Broderick's opera company, Colonel Daniel Wheeler, St. Louis; T. S. Hammond, Kansas City; E. H. Adams, Chicago; Colonel C. H. Townsend, Louisville and Colonel McKibben are registered at the Millard.

The railroad companies, to save trouble and expense of two sets of tickets, have attached to each excursion ticket, a coupon, admitting the bearer to the Omaha fair and exposition, for which fifty cents additional is charged. Those who do not desire this, will so state to their local station agent who will tear the coupon off.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

Omaha Administers a Drubbing to the Hastings Aggregation.

THE SCORE STANDS 16 TO 6.

Kansas City Defeats the Wichita Club—Death of the Trotter "Lucky B," at Sheepshead Bay—Sports.

A Poor Game.

There was an immense crowd at the park yesterday afternoon to witness the Omahas annihilate the Hastings. Outside of the Omahas' batting and base running there was nothing of a brilliant or interesting nature about the contest. The Hastings team played like a lot of corn-huskers. They could neither bat, field or run bases, and were beaten by a score of 16 to 6. The same clubs play this afternoon and Tuesday, and then come the Denvers.

The score:

OMAHA.	POS.	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	BS.	PO.	A.	E.
Walsh	ss	6	2	2	3	3	4	3	2
Messitt	2b	6	4	2	4	2	2	2	0
Dwyer	1b	6	3	3	4	1	13	0	0
Fusselbach	3b	6	1	1	4	0	0	3	0
Bader	lf	5	3	3	4	3	3	0	0
Bandle	rf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Genins	cf	5	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Krehmeyer	c	5	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Bartson	p	5	1	1	1	1	0	5	0
Totals		49	16	14	23	10	27	15	2

HASTINGS.	POS.	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	BS.	PO.	A.	E.
Curtis	cf	5	2	2	3	1	2	0	0
Welsh	2b	5	0	3	6	0	0	5	3
Whitehead	3b	5	0	1	2	0	1	3	1
Reising	1b	5	0	1	1	0	13	0	1
Reynolds	c	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Peoples	ss	4	0	2	2	0	4	3	3
Lauman	rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Welsh	lf	4	3	3	3	0	1	0	1
Wehrle	p	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Totals		41	6	13	18	1	27	15	10

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Omaha	3	1	1	4	0	3	2	2	0	—16
Hastings	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	—6

SUMMARY:

Runs earned—Omaha 4, Hastings 5.

Two-base hits—Walsh, Dwyer, Bader, Genins, Welsh.

Three-base hits—Messitt, Welsh.

Home runs—Fusselbach.

Left on bases—Omaha 7, Hastings 9.

Struck out—By Bartson 3, Nicholson 1.

Bases on balls—By Bartson 1, Nicholson 2.

Hit by pitcher—Bartson 1, Nicholson 1.

Passed balls—Reynolds 2.

Bases stolen—Omaha 10, Hastings 1.

Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

Umpire—