THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY, MORNING, JULY 1, 1889. NUMBER 13.

A BRUTAL INDIAN LYNCHED.

Iowa Citizens Wreak Quick Vengeance on an Omaha Brave.

JUSTICE WITH THE BARK ON.

After Being Subdued With Brickbats Lo is Lifted Into the Beyond at the End of a Rope.

Hanged in the Court Yard.

BEDFORD, Ia., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A brutal-looking Indian tramp assaulted and outraged Mrs. Glassman, the wife of a well-to-do farmer living near Gravity yesterday afternoon. The Indian attacked the woman at her house, but she escaped and ran toward the field, where her husband was at work, screaming for help. The villain caught her and she fainted from fright. Her husband, who had heard her cries came to the rescue, but could not find her until the Indian had left her. Glassman attempted to kill the Indian with a shot gun, but the neighbars interfered and disarmed him. The farmers took the redskin to Bedford, where he pleaded guilty before a justice of the peace, and was locked in the county jail there. About 10 o'clock last night he gave his name as Olof and said he belonged to the tribe of the Omahas.

The town was full of people all day and there were many hints that the county would be saved the expense of a trial and much censure was heaped upon those who captured him for not

HANGING HIM ON THE SPOT.

Last night at about 12 o'clock a committee of men called on Sheriff Brown and demanded the keys to the jail. He positively refused to deliver them and after parleying with them for a few moments dressed and went to the jail, but the mob had preceded him and accomplished their work. They had organized at an old livery barn in the west part of the town and proceeded in a quiet orderly way to the jail and with a square piece of timber for a ram broke through the brick walls.

The prisoner showed fight but was soon disabled with brick bats. A rope was placed around his neck and

THE BODY DRAGGED TO A TREE

standing at the corner of the speaker's stand in the court yard where he was tried yesterday. At the word of command he was drawn up and left until taken down at 6 o'clock this morning by the coroner and an inquest held. The jury found that he came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. The course of the mob is generally approved and it is not likely any attempt will be made to punish them.

The Governorship Canvass.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The probability of Governor Larrabee being a candidate for re-election seems increasing. Certain events in the last two weeks have shaped in that direction, and it is not unlikely that his friends will make an effort to have him renominated. He will not be a candidate in the sense of making a fight for the nomination, but some of his closest friends say that he will have to be renominated, and they expect that the convention will be willing to take him up after balloting a few times for the other candidates. It is noted that while the governor has been reported many times as saying that he would not be a candidate for renomination, yet there has not appeared a single authorized interview announcing that he would refuse a renomination if it were offered him. It is believed also by many that the intention of the governor's closest friends is to have his candidacy for reelection as governor prepare the way for his election to the senate next winter to succeed Allison. They say that if re-elected as governor, the campaign will be fought on his platform of railway control. That would necessarily set the pace for the legislative trotters, and a legislature would be elected in harmony with his ideas, and the most natural thing for it to do, they say, would be to elect him to the senate, to continue there the work which he has done in Iowa. It is stated that the latest slate is to keep the governor in the back ground until the convention meets, then nominate him for governor, get the support of the Hutchison men by the assurance that he shall be lieutenant governor, and succeed to the governorship on the election of Larrabee as senator. There is good reason for believing that this will be the programme of the anti-monopoly forces this summer.

Out of Debt.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The state of Iowa is now practically out of debt. The call for the last outstanding warrants has expired, and interest on them has ceased. So that all who hold them will probably present them for payment at once, and the treasurer is prepared to meet them. The last call was for $95,000, and this was the last end of the floating indebtedness which two or three years ago reached nearly $1,000,000. The state's outstanding debt, in this instance, stood for value received, so that it was in every way an honorable debt. The state of Iowa has a good deal to show for this last debt. It has a new insane hospital at Clarinda, two new wings to the hospital at Mount Pleasant, an addition to the buildings at the hospital at Independence, new buildings at various state institutions and other repairs and improvements that speak for themselves. The debt was simply the alternative of supplying urgent state needs at once, or letting public interest suffer until the money would accumulate in the treasury to pay for them. It is not a case of wasteful and extravagant expenditures, or of dishonesty and bad management. It is simply a case of meeting wants by appropriations which had to be supplied to some extent by the state's promise to pay, rather than its cash in hand. But every citizen of Iowa feels glad that the state has now its elegant capitol completed and paid for, its score of state institutions, charitable, penal and industrial, comfortably provided for, and not a dollar of indebtedness charged up against it.

Prohibition Searchers.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Judge Ayers, of the district court, has given a decision which may have the effect of removing from active service two men who have been very active in enforcing prohibition in this county, and have become very much disliked by some who think their zeal has run away with their discretion. The test case was that against Justice Gaston. At the time of his alleged re-election as justice of the peace in 1888, no special notices of the vacancies to be filled were posted, as required by the code. The board of supervisors threw out his vote as irregular and illegal, but he claimed the right to hold till his successor was elected. Judge Ayres decides that he cannot. The case of Constable Hamilton, one of the prohibition "searchers," rests on the same ground, and he will probably be treated in the same way.

Iowa Knights of Pythias.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The uniform rank of the Iowa Knights of Pythias is taking on still more of a military character, by holding annual brigade encampments. This gives them an actual taste of camp life under military regulations, with all the fraternity features of their social organization. The encampment this year is to be at Oskaloosa, Augus 13. General Beeson, of Marshalltown, who commands the Iowa brigade, has issued orders to the captains of the uniform rank of the knights with reference to that occasion. He requests every division in the state to enter the encampment, if possible, with twenty-four knights and three officers. If this number cannot be secured, then he asks for sixteen knights and three officers. The encampment will be held on the fair grounds at Oskaloosa, and the citizens of that place have agreed to furnish tents for the visitors if the number coming can be known in time. General Beeson, in his general order, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election as brigade commander. During his term of office the uniform rank has grown to be a brigade of three regiments, thirty divisions and about 1,200 sir knights.

The River Lands Trouble.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Allison has decided to lend what assistance he can in settling the trouble over the Des Moines river lands. He goes to Washington to help Attorney General Stone in presenting a statement of the case to the United States attorney general. General Stone will probably present to-morrow some reasons which, in his judgment, would justify the government in beginning suits for forfeiture of titles to many of these lands. Attorney General Miller had requested General Stone to present such information on this point as he could obtain, and the latter has in consequence prepared a very thorough and elaborate brief. Ex-Congressman Holmes, of Boone, is also assisting General Stone. He lives in the vicinity of the contested lands and will represent some of the settlers.

Natural Gas.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The belief is growing that natural gas exists under a large part of the state of Iowa. So many discoveries of gas have been made that it seems evident that the chemical changes going on have formed a large amount of gas that only needs an exit to be seen. The finding of gas near Letts, in Louisa county, last week, confirms this theory, for that is a little outside the district where the most of the gas has been found heretofore. In this case, as in most of the cases, the gas was found when boring for water. The only trouble so far has been to find a pressure sufficient for practical use. The existence of gas under a large part of the state is thoroughly demonstrated.

Thinks It Was Accidental.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. Kennedy, of the state board of health, says that after careful examination of the burning of the house in which was the body of Johnson, he believes that the fire was accidental and not intentional. The attendant had been using a pan of chips and sulphur, which he burned as a disinfectant, and had lighted this as usual and had gone to the barn to cook dinner. When he returned the house was on fire, having caught from the chips, and he was unable to put it out. Dr. Kennedy thinks that the case was not smallpox, but he is quarantining everybody in the vicinity to be on the safe side.

Burned Out Seven Times

LEMARS, Ia., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Kale Garter, a blacksmith, whose house and barn are next to the Union hotel, suffered his seventh loss by fire this afternoon. It was started by some fellows who were drinking beer in the barn. One horse was burned. The house was saved. The loss is $400; no insurance. The Union house, the largest hotel here, was barely saved. It is built on the site of the old Revere house, which was fired six times, and finally burned down.

WYOMING'S OIL FIELDS.

Prospects Bright For a Rapid Development of the Country.

DALLAS, Wyo., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the Shoshone basin are situated the three and only oil wells in Wyoming to-day. While I have no doubt of grand results soon to be obtained from developments now in progress in the various fields, where fine prospects surely exist, capitalists seeking for profitable investment should first visit the Shoshone basin and see for themselves what practical development already proves, that this section is destined to be one of the greatest oil producing fields of the United States. While of late but very little has been said with direct reference to this field in the Popo Agie valleys, the silence may be attributed to the fact that much of the most desirable land is already held by strong companies that are only awaiting the completion of pipe lines for transporting the thousands of barrels of as fine lubricating oil as nature ever produced. As I write, at a distance of 300 yards can be heard the hammer and saw of the derrick builders, erecting that monument of the oil countries, for the Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado Oil and Mining company, who will be ready to start the drill in another week and ere long we shall see the oily liquid, forced by that mighty agent, natural gas, which is here in abundance, ascend high above the surface.

Let the railroads and pipe lines push forward and the tide of emigration will be great to the oil fields of Wyoming and dot her valleys with thrifty villages. It is said that several companies other than the one now on the ground are soon to commence drilling.

AMERICAN GOLD SHIPMENTS.

More Than $30,000,000 Exported Since January.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—European speculators are watching with deep concern the current of gold that every week passes out of the United States into Trans-Atlantic vaults. More than $30,000,000 in gold has been exported since the first of the year. For a time local operators boasted that the weekly shipment of gold was without appreciable effect on the stock list, but the distinct turn in the temper of the speculation that set in on Friday was evidently the result of what is rapidly becoming a significant drain on the supply of specie. In the opinion of certain English economists the continued export of gold from this country is partly the result of the monetary policy of the states on one hand and of Europe on the other. "If this view should turn out to be correct" adds the authority in hand, "It behooves every business man to carefully watch the further development of events in New York."

J. C. Brown, the statistician of the New York produce exchange, gives some carefully prepared estimates of the supply and distribution of wheat during the present cereal year, and concludes that the total reserves of old wheat on July 1 available for export will be about 2,000,000 bushels, aside from the 50,000,000 bushels that is usually considered as the permanent and unavailable reserve. In other words, the total reserves available July 1 promise to be about 52,000,000 bushels, against 75,000,000 bushels one year ago.

Carnegie Men on a Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—A strike at the great steel plant of Carnegie & Co., against the scale proposed by the firm was declared on at a meeting of the Amalgamated Workmen to-day. After the repairs are completed, if the men still persist in refusing to sign the scale, an attempt will be made to operate the plant with new workmen.

A Cloud Burst.

ELGIN, Ill., June 30.—A tremendous fall of rain in the nature of a cloud burst struck this city yesterday afternoon. The streets were flooded and the sewers overflowed. Lightning struck several houses. The damage in the city amounts to many thousand dollars.

A RIDICULOUS EXHIBIT.

Poor Showing of the United States at the Paris Exposition.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Paris exposition, particularly the exhibit made by the United States, has received scathing criticism from M. H. DeYoung, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

"The exposition as a whole," he said to a Herald reporter, "is, without doubt, the grandest thing of the kind the world has ever seen. It enables a person virtually to go around the world in a few days—that is, to see the inhabitants of nearly every country, their dress manners, houses, style of living, wares, manufactures, production, amusements, and nearly everything to be seen. The experience is extended to travel except the natural scenery and climate. But there is much criticism. In the first place, the manifest purpose of the French government thus far has been to make the exposition one of the French nation and its colonies. They absorb the great majority of space, enjoy exceptional privileges and accommodations. Other nations have had exhibits admitted merely in order to give the exposition the character of a world-made affair. Most of the prizes and diplomas are being awarded to France and its colonies. The purpose has evidently been to create the impression that France is far and away ahead of other nations. The United States exhibit is ridiculous for a country of its size, standing and resources. The fault lies with the government commissioners. Not one of them appeared at Paris two weeks before the exposition opened. Before that they had only two or three clerks there and were hoodwinked and played right and left by the Frenchmen. The United States has no building there at all. The Argentine Republic has a significant one and many nations not a tenth of the importance of the United States have fine buildings and creditable exhibits. The United States exhibit is in the main building and occupies only about two-thirds the space which Belgium has. Our government appropriated a quarter of a million dollars for its exhibit. I would not like to charge that any of the money has been dishonestly used, but am free to say that it has been very injudiciously expended. One of the first things the commissioners did was to rent a fine house for $60,000 and settle down in it with their families. A great deal of money has been eaten up in salaries. The commissioners say a great deal of money was spent in collecting a display of cereals. It would not do a country fair very great credit. A little glass case six feet long holds the whole of our wine exhibit. California alone wanted to appropriate $50,000 for the exhibit of wine and fruit productions, but, though I applied for space last January, I was refused. The States boast of having more miles of railroad than all the rest of the world, yet the exhibit in that line embraces one refrigerator car, the sawed-off end of a freight car and a little locomotive one can see over, shows home improvement, but it is a mere toy. France, England, Belgium and even Switzerland make railway rolling stock exhibits which are incomparably better than ours. Mexico and South American countries throw us far into the shade with their exhibits. The States exhibit is simply ridiculous.

JUSTICE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A Gambler Tried By Jury on Board the Etruria.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—An unparalleled incident disturbed the even equanimity of the Etruria on her last voyage across the Atlantic, and 600 passengers who landed from her at Liverpool to-day narrate an extraordinary experience. Among the cabin passengers were Mr. B., of New York, a fruit merchant of Spanish extraction, and Mr. E., an Egyptian, who represented himself as manager of a New York insurance office. Early in the voyage the couple became acquainted, and, at the suggestion of Mr. E., began a friendly rubber at whist. Before the game was over Mr. B. was some £15 poorer than when he sat down, but, to retrieve his losses, readily assented to the Egyptians further offer to play a small game of baccarrat. The Egyptian won hand over fist, and, despite the remonstrances of friends and disinterested spectators, the fruit merchant kept playing until he had lost every penny he had with him, a sum of about £100. He then accused Mr. E. of cheating and a row forthwith ensued. A duel not being practicable, it was suggested that a regular court, with an improvised judge, jury and counsel be convened and the matter arbitrated in that manner. A certain colonel of Springfield, Mass., was chosen judge, a well-known Chicago lawyer, who earned fame in connection with the anarchist trial, agreed to act as gratuitous counsel for the plaintiff, the fruit dealer. A prominent Philadelphia lawyer defended the Egyptian.

Before commencing the trial the judge insisted that the amount in dispute on both sides be put into the court, and, on the Egyptian demurring, was hissed and hooted out of the smoking room, but was eventually brought back by three specially appointed passengers. The jury was then formally appointed, the Egyptian challenging several, and the trial entered upon. From luncheon time until 11 o'clock at night the inquiry lasted, and then the jury retired to consider the case. After awhile they brought back their verdict, in which they found the charge of cheating not proven, and no money was due from either party to the other. Mr. E., however, was rigidly boycotted during the rest of the voyage, and left the vessel the moment she arrived at Queenstown.

HAYTIEN MATTERS.

Hippolyte Marching His Men on Port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer Ozana, from Hayti, arrived at the bar at 9:20 p. m. When she sailed from Gonaives Hippolyte was marching his men to Port-au-Prince, and expected to have 12,000 men before that city by July 6. The south has risen and sent to Hippolyte asking arms and ammunition, promising to march on Port-au-Prince in conjunction with Hippolyte's troops.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, June 30.—States Attorney Longenecker said to-day: "I doubt if everything will be in readiness for the Cronin trial before August, and the court takes its vacation during that month, but the vacation might be waived in order to lay by the case. At present I cannot state definitely when the trial will be held. All the indicted men will be tried together, of that I am convinced, notwithstanding that a fight will be made by the accused for separate trials."

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Showers, warmer southeasterly winds.

For Dakota—Fair, continued high temperature, followed Monday by more local storms and slightly cooler, southerly winds.

STEINBLOCK COMMITS SUICIDE

The Accused Murderer of the Leavitt Children Hangs Himself.

GRESHAM'S LATEST SENSATION.

The Dead Man Writes a Letter Asserting His Innocence—Doings of the Crete and Beatrice Chautauquas.

Suicided By Hanging.

GRESHAM, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A second horror shook Gresham and community this morning as the news was spread that Mr. Steinblock, the neighbor of Mrs. Leavitt, whom she said she suspicioned of murdering her children, had committed suicide last night by hanging himself. THE BEE representative went to the Steinblock farm this morning and from parties who reached the scene of the tragedy at 12 o'clock last night learned the following concerning the affair:

Steinblock's wife and their only child, a daughter of twelve years, were called to Seward yesterday as witnesses in the Leavitt murder investigation and were accompanied on the trip by Dedreik Dey, a young German of the neighborhood, while Mr. Steinblock remained at home alone. On their return home, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Dey and the girl took the horses into the barn. The little girl was the first to see her father's form suspended and exclaimed: "Look there!"

The young man soon discovered the cause of the girl's outcry, and proceeded to inform the neighbors and send a messenger to Utica. Deputy Sheriff Murphy and other parties arrived at 12 o'clock and cut the body down. The indications show that the deed must have been committed some time between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The rope was fastened by means of two large spikes that were driven into a crosspiece between the rafters, and the boards in the hay loft were pushed aside to allow him to fall through. He could not have dropped a distance of more than two or three feet, and his feet did not reach the ground by about eighteen inches. Near him was found a letter, written in a plain German hand. The following is the letter, translated:

Gerd Steinblock is innocent of the murder of the children. I have made a mistake in my oath, but I had nothing wrong in my thoughts. Lord be gracious to me. I have told my wife and daughter that they should tell the clean truth. A hundred times Mrs. Leavitt called me bad names, but I only a few times, but I do not know whether my wife and daughter know anything about this or not. I am innocent of the murder. I have not been out of the house all day, neither in the night. The Lord is my witness. I must die entirely innocent. Make diligent search for the perpetrator. The Lord will grant that it will be discovered. I do not want to be dragged around town any more. Again good-bye. I am innocent of the crime. My wife and daughter knows that as well as I, for I dared to tell the truth, but now it is too late, and therefore the crime is laid to me, but I am entirely innocent. My dear wife and daughter, the Lord will grant that we see each other again in eternity.

GERD STEINBLOCK."

The coroner arrived at about 10 o'clock this morning and began the inquest, but up to this hour no verdict has been reached.

Young Dey is a near neighbor of Mr. Steinblock, and this morning said that he had seemed very much worried. He knew that Mrs. Leavitt accused him of the murder, and somehow got the idea that he was censured by others. He was a very sensitive man, and when he first heard of the connection of his name with the murder, he said: "Now the children will all keep away from me and be afraid that I will cut their throats." While he was in Seward as a witness in the Leavitt murder case he heard some one read a newspaper account in which his name was mentioned, and he said: "What would my family say if they saw name in the papers connected with that murder."

He did not talk nor understand English well, and after testifying before the special grand jury at Seward he was afraid he had made some mistake that would tangle him up and lay the crime upon him.

A great throng of people have gone to the Steinblock place to-day, and the excitement is almost as intense as it has been at any time since the Leavitt murder took place.

The Sabbath at Crete.

CRETE, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A true Sabbath stillness and peace prevails upon the grounds to-day. The management are using great care this year, to have the day kept as it should be. As the heartiest supporters of the assembly are Christians, and as its aims are to advance Christian life and principles, it is right and fitting that the observance of the Sabbath be firmly enforced. The ticket office and all places of traffic and amusement are closed, and no newspapers are permitted to be sold. "Sunday Observance" was the subject discussed at the morning prayer meeting. The discussion was animated and was participated in by numbers of both sexes. A motion to request the management to dispense with a Sunday postoffice on the grounds was carried by a large majority. The negative also had a goodly showing, proving that many think it a sufficient sacrifice to do without their Sunday paper without also being deprived of their Sunday letters from home. The sermon at 10:30 was preached by Dr. Hays, the subject being "The Resurrection." During the opening exercises a solo, "Hear, Oh Father, Hear Us," was sung by Madam Carrington, who is well known as one of the finest sopranos in America. Dr. Hays' sermon was very fine, but was delivered under considerable difficulty. A sudden rain and thunder storm came up and the immense audience grew perceptibly uneasy. Overshoes and umbrellas were in great demand, especially the latter. Portions of the pavillion roof are not wholly waterproof, and playful little streams of water trickled down upon unsuspecting heads or splashed alarmingly near the hems of Sunday garments. The novel spectacle of a congregation of umbrellas was then presented, for all who possessed these indispensables spread them above their heads and continued listening to the sermon. Variety, as the proverb hath it, is the spice of life, and the novelty of listening to a sermon under an umbrella, together with the real worth of the sermon, caused people to forget and forgive the summer shower that was so quickly followed by sunshine. In his resurrection sermon Dr. Hays recounted the fulfillment of the previous announcements and prophecies concerning Christ; reviewed his arrest, trial and crucifixion, and dwelt at length on the proofs that when taken down from the cross Christ was really dead and not merely a swoon, as the infidels would have us believe. He emphasized the truth of the resurrection, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal for faith in the personal coming of the risen Christ.

The afternoon was well occupied by meetings of various societies. Mrs. Kennedy's Sunday school at 2 p. m. was largely attended, not only by the little folks, but by teachers anxious to learn the lady's excellent methods. At 5 o'clock the beautiful vesper services were held, and at 8 an immense audience, decidedly the largest of the session, gathered for the evening sermon. The opening exercises included a vocal solo, "Oh, Heavy Laden," by Mrs. Powell, and a cornet solo, "Nearer My God to Thee," by Miss Clark. Dr. Dunning, the speaker of the evening, took for his text the proverb, "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom." The doctor dwelt at length on the bible's definition of wisdom, showed how it can be obtained by all, and urged all to seek it. The earnestness and excellence of the sermon made a deep impression. It was Dr. Dunning's first sermon at the assembly. The principal events of to-morrow are Dr. Sprague's 10 o'clock lecture on "Shakspeare's Sword," and Dr. Hay's evening lecture on "Every Day Reasoning."

Saunders County Politics.

WAHOO, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Candidates for the more important offices of the county are being groomed for the race this fall. First and foremost in importance is the treasurer, who has the county funds, which aggregate $100,000, at his disposal as deposits. The republicans will, barring future trouble, renominate the present incumbent, George Buck, who is in no sense a politician, but a plain, capable, faithful official.

The democrats are casting about for an available candidate to run against Mr. Buck' and if the convention was held to-morrow, N. B. Berggren, a wealthy farmer, stock raiser and livery man, would be nominated. Mr. Berggren is of Swedish nationality, and it is possible would poll a good share of the Scandinavian vote, which is mostly republican, but the fact that only a few years ago he was an active republican and left the party because he could not get the office he now wants will work against him.

For register of deeds, the republicans are looking for the man who can beat Nels Rasengreen, the present democratic incumbent. There are several men who think themselves capable of performing this feat, among them J. C. Hamilton, a popular young man who served as deputy register for several years and is thoroughly capable. Next is F. J. Lepso, the present deputy treasurer. Mr. Lepso is of Bohemian birth and would be a strong candidate among his nationality, who are mostly democratic, and would make an efficient officer. Next is Dan Swanson, a politician from the south part of the county, who is noted for bolting the ticket.

For county clerk Horace Clark will be renominated without opposition by the republicans and the democrats have not yet found a man who wants to measure swords with Mr. Clark,, who is a capable official, popular and understands the workings of politics. He cannot be defeated.

For county superintendent, the republicans have a half a dozen candidates, any one of whom would make a strong race and a good superintendent. Among the most prominent candidates are W. A. Howes, a popular and well educated young man who has had several years experience in the public schools. D. E. Reese, principal of the Ashland school, is a candidate who will develop considerable strength if he makes an active fight for the nomination. He is competent and would make a good man for the place. W. D. Guttery, ex-principal of the Wahoo public schools, if he makes an active canvass will run some of the others a hard race for the plum. Prof. Guttery is thoroughly educated and has had large experience in school matters, and is well qualified for the position he seeks. A. J. Morris, principal of the Ceresco schools, is also a candidate for the superintendency and is making an active canvass for the nomination, Prof. Hill, of the Swedish Lutheran academy; W. C. Howie, one of the oldest teachers in the county, and O. T. McCormick, also have up lightning rods to catch the electric shock, should it come their way.

On the democratic side, Prof. R. H. Watson, principal of the Valparaiso schools, and W. E. Fairbanks, principal of the Weston schools, are the only ones who seem to want to start in the race for the superintendency.

For county commissioner, the republicans have J. C. Brownell, a young man from Morse Bluffs, who is a good business man and well qualified for the place. Also J. D. Raitt, of Prague, a farmer and good business man. M. S. Hill, ex-county commissioner, a wide awake, well-to-do farmer, who made a fine record when in office before; also R. H. Knapp, of Cedar Bluffs, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, is mentioned with favor.

On the democratic side M. C. Fisher, the present incumbent, and John Lemkuhl will try for the empty honor of representing Saunders county democracy in the race for commissioner.

For representative from the Twenty-seventh district to fill the vacancy occasioned by Hon. G. W. Shephard's removal to Fremont, T. L. Adams, of Mead, a retired farmer and one of the wheel-horses of republicanism in this county, is favorably mentioned.

For coroner and surveyor Dr. Ira G. Stone and W. W. Alt respectively will be renominated and elected without opposition.

The fight in this county this fall will be on the treasurer, register of deeds, county clerk and superintendent.

For county judge, Hon. O. C. Tarpenning, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly be renominated by the republicans, as he has had but one term. He is an excellent judge and possesses great political strength. The democrats have thus far no candidate for this office and probably will not have, as they have no one qualified for the place who will accept the empty honor of being a candidate.

Saunders county is republican by 500 majority, and if the campaign is properly managed every candidate on the ticket can be elected, but factional fights have for the last four years caused strife and lack of unity, and has resulted in dividing the spoils with the democrats. It has also been the policy of the democratic party to wait till after the republican convention before holding their own, and then put up men to run against the weakest men on the republican ticket, and put up men on the balance of their ticket to trade, thus concentrating all their efforts on a small part of their ticket, and often with success. By nominating competent and popular men the republicans can sweep the platter clean.

The Day at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The third day of the Beatrice Chautauqua started off pleasantly. There was a band concert and sacred music in the morning, followed by praise service and an address by Rev. George Winterbourne; at 11 a. m. a sermon by Rev. Chancellor Creighton. The afternoon was devoted by the assembly to Sabbath school discussion and missionary work. In the evening there was song service and a sermon by Rev. W. P. Aylesworth. There was a large attendance all day and evening. The day was made cool by two or three light showers. The attendance to-day was 4,000. To-morrow is temperance day. Prohibition council at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Peter Mameroff von Finklestein, of Jerusalem, Syria, lectures on the "Bedouins of Arabia," illustrated by oriental costumes. The evening will be devoted to temperance addresses, with Rev. G. W. Miller, of Kansas City, as the principal speaker. The Chautauqua management is highly elated over the success of the assembly thus far, the average daily attendance being 2,000. Prominent visitors are coming in from all directions.

Wahoo District Court Doings.

WAHOO, Neb., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—District court has been in session here since Monday, engaged in trying the case of McChlenagan against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad company for damage done plaintiff's farm in 1886, by ice and overflow of the Platte river, which plaintiff claims was caused by the railroad bridge at Valley stopping the ice. The amount sued for is $20,000. The case was tried a year ago and decided in favor of the railroad company, but the supreme court reversed the decision and remanded the case for a new trial. It will probably take till the middle of next week to dispose of the case.

The case of Dr. Pelton against Mayor Dickinson, for slander, tried in the district court two years ago, resulting in a verdict of $700 for Dr. Pelton, has just been affirmed by the supreme court, thus ending one of the most bitter legal controversies ever known in this county. The judgment and costs amount to about $2,000.

Last September three colts were stolen from James R. Case, of Stanton, Neb. A few days ago he found the colts had been sold to Mr. C. L. Morse, of Morse Bluffs, this county, and has just begun action here to replevin the colts. Mr. Morse proposes to hold the colts for their feed.

A Defective Statement.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the special that appeared in Sunday's BEE regarding the Nebraska City postoffice inspection there occurred several important typographical errors. Postmaster MacCuaig, instead of objecting to "reviewing" the work, was not in favor of receiving it, and the defective work did not extend to the whole building, but only to the inside finish, which has been pronounced very inferior. The building itself is without a flaw, and as good a federal building as ever was erected in the west.

Alma Improvements.

ALMA, Neb., June 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The city of Alma is making some substantial improvements this year. The Burn hotel, to cost about $15,000, is now well under way. When completed it will be the finest hotel in the valley. The Congregational church people are now considering bids to build an edifice to cost between $3,000 and $4,000. C. C. Hausburg, Esq., will build a fine residence to cost $5,000. Besides these a number of other buildings are in contemplation which will add largely to the wealth of the city.

Knights Pouring Into Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Knights of Pythias are beginning to arrive in the city for the encampment. A number of them came on the evening trains. The line and staff of the second regiment, Colonel James A. Brown commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Donnelly, Major C. H. Ware and Adjutant D. F. Carte, of Omaha, are in the city reviewing the camp grounds.

SITTING BULL'S MASH.

He Makes a Genuine Crush on a New Jersey Widow.

BISMARCK, Dak., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A sensation is reported from the Standing Rock Indian agency, the chief participants being Mrs. C. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., and Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief. Sitting Bull has many admirers, and among them numbers Mrs. Wilder. During Sitting Bull's recent illness she visited him at his camp, and when he recovered sufficiently to travel she made arrangements with him to convey her in his wagon from Standing Rock to the Rosebud agency. As it is against the rules for the Indians to leave their reservation without permission, a person to whom Mrs. Wilder told of her contract with Sitting Bull suggested that she had better see Agent McLaughlin. She acted upon the suggestion, and McLaughlin informed her that he could not permit Sitting Bull to go about from one reservation to another, and positively refused to have the wily old chief accompany her to Rosebud. No sooner had the agent refused than Mrs. Wilder flew into a rage and declared her intention to see her political friends in Washington and secure Major McLaughlin's removal. Those who came from Standing Rock state that she used the most scathing and abusive language to the major, and accused him of using the Indians as prisoners. So abusive and threatening was her language that the agent positively ordered her to leave the reservation. Mrs. Wilder is a widow and visiting the reservation. She is a great admirer of Sitting Bull, and it is gossip among people in the vicinity of the agency that she is actually in love with the cunning old warrior. Agent McLaughlin's position in the matter is unquestionably right, especially at this time, as Sitting Bull would surely prove a disturbing element at the lower agency during the conference of the commissioners on the question of opening the reservation.

A BITTER ATTACK ON THAYER.

Intemperate Utterances of the British-American Association.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—The executive committee of the British-American association recently issued a protest against the appointment of Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to the position of minister to Chili. A copy of the paper was sent to Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, which greatly incensed that official, and he wrote a most scathing reply to that organization. This body has now prepared a second protest against Egan's confirmation, and at the same time gave the Nebraska governor a sound rating.

"You, sir," says their manifesto, "belong to that wing of the republican party that has brought dishonor and discredit on its fair name by allying itself with the worst elements of the Irish democracy which has sunk so low as to beg the favor of such societies as the Clan-na-Gael, who a Chicago jury affirmed are 'not in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions,' and also of such Irishmen as your friend Egan, Alexander Sullivan and Beggs. The favor of such men is sought for by politicians of your kind."

The letter declares that the confirmation of Egan will alienate the British-American support from the republican party. The organization commands about 5,000 votes in Massachusetts.

STONED THE POLICE.

Irish Nationalists Dispersed and William O'Brien Arrested.

CORK, June 30.—The government's proclamation forbidding the holding of nationalist meetings was disregarded. Scattered meetings are being held at several places in the city and vicinity. The result was that William O'Brien and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged the people. Several persons were injured including Patrick O'Brien, M. P. The disorder continues.

O'Brien, in his speech at Clonakilty, denounced the government and landlords in strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met by a band which played "God Save Ireland." The crowd tried to rescue O'Brien and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person.

Quiet was restored this evening. Thirty-eight persons were treated at the infirmaries for wounds on the head. Patrick O'Brien is in a critical condition.

A FATAL FACTION FIGHT.

Knives and Revolvers Thin Out a Missouri Crowd.

GLASGOW, Mo., June 30.—A riot between two factions numbering about twenty persons occurred in the streets yesterday afternoon. The difficulty was the outgrowth of a local feud. John Patton saw Louis Watts on the street and commenced throwing stones at him, finally rushing at him with a knife. Watts drew a revolver and opened fire. A friend rushed in and the fight became general. Aaron Johnson and Louis Watts received mortal wounds and John Patton was shot dead. Six other persons were injured. The sheriff's forces finally quelled the riot, making a number of arrests.

Struck By a Train.

CHICAGO, June 30.—August Moltenhauer, a farmer living near Elmhurst, while driving home in a wagon with some friends from Maywood last night, tried to cross the Northwestern tracks ahead of a train. The wagon was struck and demolished. Mr. Moltenhauer and Mr. Libeau were killed, Hulda Raditz, aged eleven, fatally injured and two other children seriously hurt. No blame attaches to the railroad people.

Disastrous Fire in Germany.

BERLIN, June 30.—Thirty-six buildings with a large quantity of machinery burned at Luneburg to-day. The roof of St. Nicholas church was also destroyed; loss 12,000,000 marks.

CORPORAL TANNER'S POLICY.

To the Wounded Soldier Belongs the Pension.

NOT TO THE CLAIM AGENT.

A Colored Perquisite—Democratic Small Bore Economy—The Haytien Mission—News From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.

The flood of abuse which has met Commissioner Tanner at every turn, in the democratic newspapers recently, seems to have subsided to some extent within the past few days, and the administration of the pension bureau has been set aside as a topic of discussion for something else. In the meantime the policy of the pension office established by Mr. Tanner is being maintained in his absence exactly as it was when he was here. The commissioner began his duties upon the theory that the pension laws were enacted for the benefit of the men who fought for the union, and not for the benefit of the legal fraternity. With this idea in view he has simplified the issue of pensions to a considerable extent, and he has succeeded in getting rid of a great many cases which had been pending for years. This was done, too, without jeopordizing the interests of the government and with the maintenance of all the necessary safeguards around the public funds. A well known democratic attorney of this city, who has a great deal of business at the pension office, said this evening:

"I am disgusted with those who have been heaping abuse upon the head of Commissioner Tanner. He is one of the most faithful officers in the service of the government and treats everyone with the utmost courtesy and without reference to his politics. My practice brings me into close contact with many of the heads of departments of the government and I can say I have never found a more efficient man in one of those departments than the present commissioner of pensions. I know, too, that the work of the office is not only quickly performed, but that the best interests of the government are as well cared for as are the interests of the government creditors. The fact is that it has come to be considered the proper thing for every chief of a government department to defraud every person to whom the government is indebted. It is a fact that needs no proof that congress considers the men who suffered in limb or in health in defense of the union as creditors of the government. Mr. Tanner has just brought into the administration of the pension office the methods which he would use in the conduct of any legitimate private business. He has tried to aid the creditors while protecting the debtor from unjust claims. It is just as difficult to get a shaky claim through the pension office to-day as it would be to crowd a similar claim through any other department of the government. The difference is that the commissioner tries to unwind red tape instead of tying every claim up with additional spools."

A COLORED PERQUISITE.

Residents of the District of Columbia are anxiously awaiting the appointment of the two principal officers of the local service which remain to be named by the president. It is the general impression that these places will be filled this week. There is a growing belief that the principal one of the two, the recordership of deeds, will be given to a colored man. One reason why this office is looked upon as one of the perquisites of the colored race, is that the appointment of Frederick Douglass to that office by the republicans was followed by the appointment of Matthews to the same place by Cleveland. Upon the rejection of Matthews' nomination by the senate, on the ground of non-residence, Mr. Cleveland appointed another non-resident colored man in the person of Mr. Trotter, of Boston, who still holds the office. There have been a great many applications for this place from all sections of the country, but a resident of the district will doubtless be appointed, and if a colored man is appointed the chances are that it will be Prof. James M. Gregory, of the Howard university. This gentleman has all the necessary qualifications for the place and the general support of the colored republicans of the better class of the city of Washington. A story was started against him this week to the effect that he had applied for the same office during the administration of Mr. Cleveland and that he had sided with the democratic party during the last campaign. Prof. Gregory has proved conclusively that he did not apply for the place to Mr. Cleveland, and his loyalty to the republican party is assured by the fact that he has had in his possession a letter from Chairman Huston, of the republican committee in Indiana, acknowledging his offer to make speeches for General Harrison among the hoosiers. His friends think he is sure of the appointment.

SMALL BORE ECONOMY.

Usually at the beginning of a new fiscal year there are a great many additions to the lists of clerks and other employes of the government. This was particularly true four years ago when the republican outgoing officials asked congress to provide adequate increases in the clerical force of the various departments in order that the incoming democratic officials might not be hampered in the least. One of the appointment clerks said to-night that there will be a smaller per cent of increase in the number of clerks employed in the civil service to-morrow than there has been at any time before at the beginning of a new fiscal year, for the past twenty years. The reason is that although the estimates originally prepared for submission to congress last summer, provided for many increases, the estimates were changed before congress met and after the officials then in office found that the political character of the administration was to be changed. This was doubtless done for the purpose of hampering the work of the republican officials to as great a degree as possible and for the additional purpose of cutting down to the minimum the number of places which would be available for republican clerks. The scheme is a petty one, but it is within the direct line of statesmanship followed by many of the small bore economists on the democratic side of the political fence.

THE HAYTIEN MISSION.

Some surprise was expressed among the initiated that Secretary Blaine changed his plans at the last moment and recommended the appointment of Mr. Fred Douglass as minister to Hayti. It is known to a few that the secretary of state has been thinking for some time of appointing to this position a gentleman thoroughly trained in the school of diplomacy. This would, of necessity, have meant the appointment of a white man to the place. The reason of his departing from the usual custom in filling this particular mission, which has come to be regarded as belonging to the colored race, was due to the desire of the department to secure from an absolutely reliable and impartial source the true statement of the situation of affairs in the revolution ridden republic. Up to the present time all the information obtained has been secured through Minister Preston, whose judgment might naturally be warped in favor of the Legitime side of the story. It was believed by Secretary Blaine that any colored man who might be appointed, no matter how honest his desires might be, would be a less efficient judge of the true situation than some one whose training had been such as to give him a keener perception of affairs diplomatic. For this reason it was the desire of the state department that a white man should have the Haytien mission, for a time at least. The reason for Mr. Blaine's change of front can only be explained by the fact that he found it exceedingly difficult to find just the man wanted who would be willing to accept the mission.