COURT OF SHOULDER STRAPS

It Sits With Dignity in Judgment on Colonel Fletcher.

THE GRAVITY OF THE COMPLAINT

Specifications Under the Charges—Enter of a Plea of Not Guilty By the Military Defendant, Etc., Etc.

The Court Martial.

Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m., at Fort Omaha, the court-martial appointed to determine whether Colonel C. A. Fletcher had transgressed the regulations of the army, met in the tree embowered school-room at the fort.

The assemblage was one to be respected.

Arranged about a long table, in the order of their rank, in full-dress uniforms, with aiguilettes looped over their breasts and the insignia of their rank emblazoned in the knots upon their shoulders, with Captain Charles Porter, of the Eighth infantry, presiding as judge advocate, were Colonel August V. Kautz, Eighth infantry; Colonel Matthew M. Blunt, Sixteenth infantry; Colonel Henry R. Mizner, Seventeenth infantry; Colonel Joseph G. Tilford, Ninth cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Offley, Seventeenth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel John S. Poland, Twenty-first infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred T. Smith, Eighth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Terrill, pay department; Major Dallas Bache, medical department; Major John W. Barriger, subsistence department; Major Albert Hartsuff, medical department; Major James F. Randlett, Ninth cavalry; Major Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth cavalry.

The accused, Colonel Fletcher, sat at the right of the judge advocate general, together with his counsel.

After the members of the court had taken their seats there was a most impressive stillness for a few minutes, broken only by the tread of the sentinel at the entrance.

Colonel Fletcher lost himself in the documents of accusation before him, the members of the court gazed pensively out of the windows, the reporters bent over their tablets and the orderlies looked longingly toward their company headquarters, where their comrades were lounging.

Finally, Captain Porter arose and called the court to order. The roster of the court was called and all members were found present.

The judge advocate then asked the accused if he objected to any member of the court-martial, and Colonel Fletcher answering "No," the oath was duly administered to the court.

The judge advocate then read the charges against Colonel Fletcher, which, in brief, are as follows:

FIRST CHARGE.

Conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman.

Specification 1. In publicly charging his wife with undue intimacy with Dr. Henderson, assistant post surgeon, while he was attending the family professionally.

Specification 2. In publicly charging his wife with committing adultery with Captain C. A. Dempsey.

Specification 3. In lying by denying the charge to Captain Dempsey.

Specification 4. In perjury by asserting before God that he had not circulated these reports.

Specification 5. That he called together the officers of his regiment and acknowledged that he had lied.

SECOND CHARGE.

That Colonel Fletcher, while commandant of the post, ran away from Surgeon Henderson through the back door of his domicile, thereby exposing himself to the ridicule of the officers and men of the regiment.

Specification 1. That while commandant of the post he allowed himself to be knocked down by Surgeon Henderson and did not exercise the dignity or his office by placing the said Henderson under arrest.

After the reading of these charges, Col. Fletcher was called upon to plead, and in an emphatic tone answered "not guilty" to each charge and specification.

The judge advocate then read a telegram he had received from Mrs. Col. MacFarland, in which the lady said that, owing to the illness of her son, she would be detained in Philadelphia until Friday and could not reach here until Sunday. He, therefore, asked an adjournment until Monday morning.

One of the officers from abroad suggested that when the adjournment was taken it should be to meet in the city, the court not relishing a ride of ten miles a day.

In answer to this one of the officers of the Second infantry, in behalf of all the officers of the fort, invited the members of the court from abroad to accept the hospitality of the officers of the post during their sojourn, and this was accepted.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning.

Army Notes.

The leave of absence granted Captain William H. Clapp, Sixteenth infantry, has been extended fourteen days.

Captain William V. Richards, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Douglas, has been ordered to report at department headquarters.

Lieutenant John F. McBlain, Ninth cavalry, Fort Niobrara, has been ordered to report to Major Guy V. Henry at the Bellevue rifle range for duty as range officer.

The following officers have been ordered to assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, Friday, August 2, to sit as a general court martial: Lieutenant Colonel William H. Penrose, Sixteenth infantry; Major John B. Parke, Sixteenth infantry; Captain David H. Kinzie, Fifth artillery; Captain Clayton Hale, Sixteenth infantry; Captain Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first infantry; Captain William V. Richards, Sixteenth infantry; Captain Theopilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth infantry; Captain Guy L. Edie, assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Samuel E. Allen, Fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Elias Chandler, Sixteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Walter W. Wright, Sixteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant William F. Hancock, Fifth artillery; Second Lieutenant Henry D. Styer, Twenty-first infantry; First Lieutenant Leven C. Allen, Sixteenth infantry, judge advocate.

Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

FIRST DAY'S SHOOT.

The Department Rifle Contest at Bellevue Yesterday.

Yesterday, the first of the day's preliminary practice in the rifle contest of the Department of the Platte, was ushered in with a genial temperature, but with lowering clouds. The ground was moist, the atmosphere somewhat hazy, but these peculiarities in no way discouraged the competitors. It may be said that in no competition since the practice was introduced into this department has there been more generous rivalry than was noticed yesterday in the shoot. Every marksman watches his neighbor and carefully notes the scores especially of those who stand between him and the prize.

At no previous competition, either, has there been so much determination displayed to attain to honorable distinction. So noticeable has been this feature that it is generally felt that, if the showing of the competitors be not greater than that of former years, it will be because of circumstances which can not be divined and which can not be overcome.

The competitors have come prepared to shoot in all kinds of weather. Some of them have made their best shots under almost torrid suns, while others have pierced the bull's eye under torrents of autumnal rain. Should the elements prove unpropitious, the contest will be continued uninterrupted, because one of the governing ideas of the originators of the idea is to accustom the soldiers to shoot under all the eccentricities of the elements. Because of atmospheric difficulties, however, the shoot of yesterday was not as agreeable as it might have been. It was characterized, however, by a closeness never before noticed. Sergeant Dietz, however, who won the first medal in the competition of last year, fails to appear. The Eighth infantry leads, three of its members having scores exceeding all the others.

Some, however, of the best shots will appear later, among whom are Lieutenant Geodin, Seventh infantry; Lieutenant Buck, Sixteenth infantry, and Lieutenant Muir, Seventeenth infantry. It is more than probable that some of these gentlemen will win places upon the department team.

The scores made yesterday by the twelve leading marksmen is as follows:

Albert Saladin, sergt., Co. G, 8th infy...	176
Charles Elwell, sergt., C, 2d infy.....	167
Constantine McCaffery, sergt A, 7th infy	166
John Carrie, private band, 17th infy.....	166
James Buchan, sergt E, 16th infy	165
Charles W. Simeon, sergt D, 17th infy ..	165
J. S. Chenowith, private, K, 21st infy....	165
Henry Hait, corpl., G, 7th infy.....	164
W. L. Pitcher, 1st lieut., G, 8th infy.....	164
F. L. Palmer, 2d lieut., G, 21st infy.....	163
William Morgan, sergt., D, 8th infy.....	163
James A. Ogle, sergt., K, 16th infy.....	163

The rifle range with the attraction of the practice now being carried on, is a delightful place to spend a day, and a number of ladies and gentlemen avail themselves of the opportunity to spend a day in the vicinity. They drive down over the Bellevue road or go by the B. & M. trains which leave Omaha at 9:35 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. The return trip may be made at 7:25 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

The programme for to-day is as follows: Morning, skirmish firings; afternoon, known distance firings, 200 and 300 yards.

To-morrow's programme is as follows: Morning, skirmish firings; afternoon, known distance firings, 200 and 300 yards.

WANT IOWA WAY TRAINS.

Some of the Advantages to be Derived From Eastern Roads.

S. P. Morse was at Kansas City Wednesday consulting Van Brunt & Howe, the architects of his proposed new store. He says their plans, which are now complete, represent a very fine structure. Ground will be broken at once, contracts let without further delay, and the work of construction pushed as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Frank N. Howe, junior member of the firm, came up with Mr. Morse, and will complete such preliminary arrangements as are to be made here.

Van Brunt & Howe drew the plans for the proposed union depot, and Mr. Howe declares that if the two railroad companies interested mean business and erect the edifice as outlined, it will cost them an immense amount of money, but it will be one of the finest structures of the kind on this continent. As an illustration, he mentioned two depots in Boston, those of the Boston & Providence and the Boston & Albany roads, which are considered the finest in the east and says this one, when completed, will greatly surpass in its arrangement, finish, beauty and convenience either of these.

He also states that the present old shed is exactly what they want, and will be so remodeled as to be an ornament. Mr. Howe is of the opinion that the Union Pacific and Burlington companies are sincere and will erect the depot of the city votes them what they ask, $150,000, with which to put up a viaduct. According to his description, no finer building for the purposes for which it is intended, costing from $700,000 to $1,000,000, can be planned, and there is no question about the showing it will make.

Mr. Morse added that he was very strongly in favor of voting the bonds if the Iowa roads would run their trains into the depot.

"What we want is the trade in Iowa that would come here if it had a chance, and the only way to get it is through local trains which the roads over there would give us if they could run trains across the river.

"The only reason why Omaha is not a better and larger town than Kansas City is because the latter has forty-two way trains every twenty-four hours running in and out from a distance of 100 miles in every direction, while we have two. Give us an advantage of that kind and in five years we will lay Kansas City away in the shade.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words, Hood's sarsaparilla won't do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

CARELESS WORK.

Where it May be Noted in Various Parts of the City.

The motor track running across the north side of Howard on Eleventh stands nearly a foot above the gutter, while further north the rails of one track lie a couple of inches above the pavement.

A similar piece of patch-work is to be found in the track of the street railway company laid on Sixteenth street north of Farnam.

In several other parts of the city, the laying of tracks across paved gutters has been done in such a bungling manner that pools of water are continually to be found in them.

These facts led a gentleman who has long protested against this carelessness to ask why the board of public works does not see that these improvements are properly made.

The crossing at Jackson and Howard street, however, is supposed to be but a temporary one. There, it is understood, the paving on the west side of the street will be torn up, the old gutter running cast obliterated and another made to divert the water south on Eleventh street, down the hill under the viaduct.

Cushman's Menthol inhaler, cures catarrh, headache, neuralgia, asthma, hay Fever. Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

It is Repudiated in the District Court by Judge Doane.

The case of Allen Bros. against Wm. S. Askwith, decided by Judge Doane, last Saturday, is attracting as much attention almost as though a million dollars were involved. Those interested have been given a wrong opinion of the result, and are very anxious about it.

In February, 1887, Askwith and Gottlieb Walthers entered into a grocery partnership. Six months later they dissolved, and Walthers retired. Subsequently, Askwith failed, and settled with his creditors at sixty cents on the dollar. Six months thereafter he commenced business again by opening a grocery on Saunders street. By paying cash for a time for his purchases he soon succeeded in re-establishing another line of credit among local merchants. To those who trusted him, Askwith represented that he owned a big farm near Madison, had goods worth $1,600, gilt-edged accounts to the amount of $1,300, and money besides.

Last November these creditors, Allen brothers among them, asked for a settlement, and Askwith refused to pay. They levied on his stock and such other goods as could be found, but discovered that he hadn't a dollar in the bank and had assigned the Madison farm to a brother-in-law. With Allen brothers' claim, as a test case the creditors brought suit before Judge Shields in the county court. On account of some legal technicality, Judge Shields dismissed the attachment. The plaintiffs then prepared a petition in error and went to the district court. There the trial consumed several days and was hotly contested. Walthers, J. E. Bates, Edgar Allen and others testified that Askwith's transactions had been tainted with fraud. Judge Doane overruled the decision of the lower court, but, through published statements to the effect that he had sustained the petition in error, the creditors formed an impression that they had again been defeated, and for three or four days deplored their fate. It is understood that Askwith's attorney is preparing papers and will carry the case to the supreme court.

Mrs. Lida Jane Carr has applied to the district court for a divorce from her husband, Frank P. Carr, on the ground that he has treated her so brutally, by beating and whipping as to greatly impair her health. She also asserts that he is an habitual drunkard.

Mrs. Carr is a pretty, patient little blonde. Her husband, Frank P. Corr, is a burly blacksmith with a record in the police court, where he has been brought at various times, once for beating his wife while on a drunken spree, on which occasion he was convicted and heavily fined. In a paper filed yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Carr says that she asked for a divorce in July of the present year, but her husband being a non-resident, personal notice could not be served upon him; so she petitions that service may be rendered upon him by publication.

Frank L. Woodward, defendant in the divorce case of Woodward vs Woodward, in which plaintiff's petition was filed June 20, filed a cross bill yesterday afternoon. He denies generally the allegations of his wife as to his habitually drunken condition; also as to failure to properly provide for her. Then, by way of clinching the argument, he accuses his wife of having unlawfully cohabitated with one Christ Noregard during the months of March and April, 1888, and continued as long as she dared, the neighbors finally threatening to prosecute her for adultery if she did not desist. Defendant further states that his child, Eddy Woodward, should be given to him to rear, as his mother is entirely unable and unfit to care for it. In conclusion, Woodward prays that the plaintiff's prayer be denied, that he, instead of his wife, be given the divorce and continued custody of the child.

Lauritz Hansen wants a divorce. He alleges that he met his wife, Augusta, and married her in Copenhagen, Denmark, in October, 1883. Plaintiff avers that since that event occurred he has been a veritable exemplification of the White Cross idea. His wife, he says, has not; but has at divers times and with divers persons unknown, between the dates of September 13, 1886, and March 12, 1887, committed adultery. She has wilfully deserted the plaintiff during the last two years and four months, and Lauritz wants relief.

Barbara Struckel begun a suit against the city yesterday to recover damages resulting from the bursting of a sewer on Thirty-second street, in Park Place, during one of the spring floods. The amount asked is $900.

J. H. Dole & Co., Chicago commission brokers, have brought suit against John Linderholm, of Omaha, to recover $1,330, which they allege is due them from the defendant as commissions on fictitious purchases and sales of grain, and interest on the same.

Saturday morning Judge Wakely will hand down decisions in the following cases: Eight, 379, Heller vs. Heller; eleven, 117, Daily vs. Kinsler, Wright vs. Latersen; eleven, 346, Moriarity vs. Harold; nine, 379, Ross vs. Cavannugh.

County Court.

The last will and testament of Ebenezer Dallow was probated. He leaves everything to his wife, Sophia Dallow. The deceased kept a saloon on the corner of Tenth and Chicago streets for a number of years.

Want to See the Books.

Some of the creditors of the Bank of Omaha have conceived an idea that Sheriff Coburn, as assignee, is not looking after their interests as well as he should and have made an application to Judge Shields for permission to examine the books of the concern. Gottlieb Zimmerman, H. Jacobson, William R. Drummond, M. J. Melia, and A. K. Pakoiney appear as representatives of the complaining depositors. They represent that Coburn refused to let them examine the books and believing there is good ground for suspicion that everything is not all right, ask the court to interfere.

Judge Snields entered an order to the effect that Mr. Coburn must show cause to him at 10 o'clock Saturday morning why the demand of these creditors should not be granted. The notice was served upon Sheriff Coburn by Coroner Drexel.

B. O. Gillett, of Purdy, Mo., says Swift's Specific cured him of eczema on his limbs and body. He took only two small bottles.

POSTOFFICE SITE APPRAISAL.

It is Commenced, But Continued for Another Month.

The appraisers appointed by the United States government to hear the demands of persons owning property in block 86, the site for the new postoffice, met at the United States court room shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The following were the appraisers: W. F. Bechel, chairman; Henry D. Estabrook, A. Rosewater, Richard Berlin, P. W. Berkhauser and J. E. Riley.

It was decided to take the oral testimony of the property owners. The first work done was to read the entire list of owners, lessees and tenants in the block named.

It was discovered that some of the notices on property owners had not been served. One of these was to Francis C. Cleveland, part owner of south one-fifth of block 8, and the others were to Niles R. Folsom, Benjamin Folsom, Louis Reed and Frances C. Cleveland, part owners of lots 2 and 7. It was decided to postpone appraisement on the property for thirty days.

After the reading of the list of owners Chirman Bechel called for the representative of the first one, the Union National bank, which owns the north three-quarters of lot 1. Captain Marsh came forward as its spokesman and said that the bank owned merely the ground on that spot and that it was purchased four years ago as a site for their bank. When asked to set a price on the property he refused to do so, saying that it was for the appraisers to do this themselves. He called their attention to the fact that in front of it a stone walk had been put down, Attorney Pritchett thought this affected the value of the property.

John Donahue, who rents the south one-fourth of lot 1, said that he had no lease on the property occupied by him. He merely rents from month to month.

Samuel C. Dickover, who rents the building on lot 5, said that he had been at an expense of $500 in fixing up the building and buying furniture, and seemed to think he had been damaged to that extent, as he rented the building with the understanding that he was to have it a year.

Something of a stir was created by Mr. Wetzel, who is renting a barber shop for $20 a month near the northeast corner of the block, asking for $1,000 damage to his business by having to move.

Yee Lee, who leases the shanty on the north half of the south two-fifth of lot 8, also wants $1,000; $750 of this is to pay for his lease and $250 to pay for the damage to his laundry business by having to move. Judge Hawes most urgently pressed Yee Lee's claims for damages.

Dennis Cunningham who owns twenty-four feet fronting on Sixteenth street, wants $25,000 for it, being $1,000 a foot and $1,000 for improvements.

Messrs. Wallace and Charlton represented the interests of the Presbyterian church fronting on Seventeenth street. The lot is 40 foot front and they asked $300 a foot for it, making $12,000; the building they estimated worth $8,000, making a total of $20,000.

Mr. Thompson, who runs a saloon in the Planters' house has a lease from January, 1888, to July, 1890, for which he asks $1,500, which he paid for it. He also asks for damages accruing to him by loss of his license through moving.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Omaha Butchers at Waterloo, Neb.

The special attractions at the Grand Retail butchers' picnic, at Waterloo, Neb., Sunday, July 28, will be a game of base ball between the wholesale and retail butchers. The former nine will be composed of the men from each of the following firms: Armour - Cudahy Co., G. H. Hammond and Swift & Sons. The battery will be E. Weich pitcher, and C. Weich catcher. The retail will be composed of the best material among the retail butchers.

The two men who will compete in the slaughtering match are Mr. Reznichek, of Omaha, and J. Scanlan, of Council Bluffs.

Both men are well skilled, and the contest will be one for blood and boodle. The man who can dress his steer in the best shape and shortest time will receive $20, and the loser will receive $10. There will be many other attractions, and a pleasant day is expected.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

A Saloon Conundrum.

The case against William Van Orman, who keeps a saloon on Cut-Off Island, has been postponed by Judge Berka pending the settlement of a nice question raised in the defense of the case. The defendant admits that he has sold liquor on Sunday and also that he sells without any license from the city, but claims that the saloon is located on ground that is public domain and not under the jurisdiction of the city courts, although it is within the three mile limit. The prosecuting attorney claims that the ownership of the land has nothing to do with the city's right to regulate the saloons located thereon.

THE REWARD IS DEMANDED.

South Sioux City's Coal Discoverers Have Put in a Bill.

THREE MEN SEEK A BONANZA.

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings—Aqua Pura, Says the Chemist—An Important Reform—Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 25.

Section 2, chapter 58, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, provide that when it shall be made apparent to the governor by affidavit of the owner or owners, that a vein of coal not less than twenty-six inches in depth, of sufficient capacity to pay to mine, and within paying distance of the surface, has been discovered and reported upon by a suitable person appointed to examine the same, the report being satisfactory to the governor, he shall direct the auditor of state to draw a warrant, to be paid out of the general fund, for the sum of $4,000, which shall be paid to the owner or owners having furnished proof that they are possessed of such described coal mine.

For the first time since the passage of the law cited, the reward is claimed by William B. Coffin, I. T. Farnsby and J. H. Campbell, of South Sioux City, and under date of July 23 they write the secretary of state as follows:

Dear Sir:—We write to inform you that while sinking a well under contract with the school board of South Sioux City, we discovered a coal vein which we claim entitles us to the reward designated by the statutes, when we may have complied with attending legal requirements.

The deposit is sixty feet below various stratas of Missouri river formation and various stratas of sand, clay and hardpan or slate. The description of the deposit as per actual measurement is two and ten-twelfths feet of what appears to be a good quality of red ash coal, two inches of what is known as horse block (mining parlance), three inches of hard sand rock and two and seven-twelfths feet of coal similar to the first strata. Please inform us whether or not we have a valid claim for the reward, notwithstanding future operations that may be made by parties owning land adjacent to the school land where we made the discovery.

The secretary of state announces that he will refer the matter to the governor, as he has nothing to do with passing upon or authorizing the payment of the reward.

Reform Blanks.

The board of public lands and buildings has sent to the various state institutions a series of blanks that may very properly be denominated reform blanks. These blanks provide for the listing of the property belonging to the state, goods purchased of whatever kind, such as eatables, clothing, fuel and machinery. It is intended that the superintendents of the different institutions shall use these blanks for quarterly reports, so that a computation can be made in a moment's time as to the property in hand, goods used and worn out; in short, this expense in every department from month to month and quarter to quarter. The board is of the opinion that these reports will have a tendency to cause greater care of the state's property on the part of the managers and lessen general expenses as well.

Public Lands and Buildings Board.

An important meeting of the board of public lands and buildings closed to-day. Resume of business transacted as follows:

Dr. Stone, superintendent of the hospital for the incurable insane, at Hastings, was instructed to prepare for the immediate reception of at least thirty patients.

Dr. E. A. Kelley, superintendent of the Norfolk asylum, was granted leave of absence until some time in August.

C. W. Mosher, lessee of the convict labor, was instructed to make certain repairs at penitentiary, complained of by Warden Hopkins, without unnecessary delay.

Fred W. Gray's bid to furnish inside blinds, knocked down, for the deaf and dumb institute, Omaha, for $1,175, was rejected, and that of Miller & Gunderson to furnish, hang and complete the blinds for $1,496.16 was accepted. Prof. Gillespie was authorized to make the contract. He was also authorized to put in eight new bath tubs at an expense of $110. John Groat's bid for for putting down the stone pavement at 25 cents per square foot, providing the professor could not get it done cheaper.

Prof. Parmatee, of the Nebraska City institute for the blind, was authorized to employ Miss Jessie Sinclair as a teacher. He was also authorized to make various improvements on the building and grounds, including furniture, typewriters, electric fire alarm and a call bell system.

Perfect Drinking Water.

The water at the Norfolk insane asylum, which eats up iron, clogs the boilers and bids fair to destroy the plant, has been subjected to chemical analysis by the Jewell Pure Water company at Chicago, and every gallon in grains contains silica, 1.0253; iron, .0059; alumnia, traci; soluim chloride, 1.1354; sodium and potassium sulphate, 3.4346; calcium sulphate, 1.8401; calcium carbonate, 6.8078; magnesium carbonate, 2.7934; which makes the total solids by calculation 17.0425. The report further shows a trace of ammonia and albumenoid ammonia .02 parts per million. The examining chemist, I. B. Weiss, D. D., codicils his report by the observation that "it is a perfect drinking water in its natural state and it would be imposing upon nature to tamper with it." For boiler and laundry use, however, the analysis shows that the water is very hard and full of a scale forming matter. The water will therefore be treated chemically for the latter purpose, for it is claimed that it can be purified by filter before it enters the boilers and the water dilemma there bids fair to be easily settled. The board of public lands and buildings orders the experiment to be made at once.

Who Put Le Caron "Up to It?"

The Hon. R. F. Trevellick, author of the preamble of the Knights of Labor, has been in our city over two weeks, as is well known. One day he was sitting in the public hall of the Capital hotel, in company with W. Blake and J. H. Craddock, both of this city. After some conversation Craddock got up and telephoned over to Michael Corcoran, of the First National bank, asking him to come over to the Capital hotel. Corcoran went over at once and all four went up to Mr. Trevellick's room.

In the course of a long and earnest conversation Mr. Trevellick gave the information to his three brother Knights of Labor that, some months ago, when he was traveling in the east, Le Caron, the British spy, got onto the train, introduced himself to Mr. Trevellick, traveled 200 miles with him and all the time was trying to prejudice Mr. Trevellick against Michael Corcoran, of Lincoln. At this time Trevellick did not know Corcoran, but he was too experienced and too just a man to be influenced by the snake Le Caron.

When Mr. Trevellick heard a full explanation from Mr. Corcoran and the others present, he said: "Your case is now in the proper hands."

Mr. Trevellick afterward repeated his statement in the presence of Lawrence A. Sillick, of this city.

Garber's Report Adopted.

The state board of transportation met to-day to consider the report of Secretary Garber on the Sutherland-Manning cases, heard at Tekamah several weeks ago, the report of which, signed by the reporting secretary's conferees, appeared June 26. Present, Laws, Leese, Hill, Benton and Steen. The board of secretaries, consisting of Messrs. Garber, Gilkeson and Gilchrist, were also present. The board got down to business without the usual war of words, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. "Old Acrimony" had been buried. The report of the secretaries on the cases cited was taken up, and it took no time to adopt it so far as it related to the recommendation for a reduction of the freight rates on coal. Every member of the board voted aye, and it was ordered that the roads be instructed to reduce the rates on coal as per the schedule of reduction recommended in the secretaries' report, and within the time required by law. The order of the board as it relates to reductions of freight rates is as follows: On a 50, 100, 200, 300 and 400-mile haul, 43, 40, 44, 45 and 55 per cent respectively. That is, the rate for a 50-mile haul per ton was $1.40; a 100-mile haul $2; a 200-mile haul $3.30; a 300-mile haul $4.20, and a 400-mile haul $5.20. Applying the per cents of schedule reduction as ordered and the rates of reduction per ton are 80 cents, $1.20, $1.80, $2.30 and $2.70 respectively. Switching charges were knocked out on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and also on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroads; in short, the board ratified the report of the secretaries on live stock shipments and the necessary order made to the roads, providing the recommendation has not already been complied with, and the secretaries were instructed to visit Omaha to see. The board then proceeded to pass upon the case of Lancaster county against the Burlington. This related to putting in crossings on the road at public highways, and, especially at the crossing on A street. The report of the secretaries was endorsed and the word with the order goes to the road that the crossing must be put in as per the prayer of the complainant.

Notarial Appointments.

The governor to-day appointed the following Nebraskans notaries public: F. B. Buckner, Olax, Custer county; Lilla B. Seavey, Omaha, Douglas county; L. D. Spaulding, Omaha, Douglas county; J. P. Meredith, South Sioux City, Dakota county; L. S. Trefren, Mullen, Harker county; G. L. Whitham, Norfolk, Madison county; John Blaine, Cowles, Webster county.

City News and Notes.

Superintendent Kelly, of the Norfolk asylum for the insane, reports thirty incurable patients for the Hastings asylum, fifteen of whom are males and fifteen females.

The case of Charles Aldrich vs. Laura G. Lewis et al, on error from the district court of Fillmore county, was filed for trial in the supreme court to-day.

Charles Lane, of Omaha, general stock agent of the Union Pacific, was among the prominent Nebraskans in Lincoln to-day.

J. P. Mallon, sheriff of Dodge county, committed John Raymond to the pen to-day to serve a term of three years for grand larceny.

A party of railroad officials registered at the Capital hotel to-day. Among the number were C. H. Knapp, first assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago; K. C. Morehouse, first assistant general freight agent of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; T. S. Rattle, commercial agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago; E. T. Horne, superintendent of the South Platte division of the Fremont & Elkhorn, Fremont, and R. R. Ritchie, general freight agent of the Northwestern, Omaha. The party enjoyed the luxury of a special car, and is out to renew and make commercial acquaintances.

Sheriff Coburn, of Omaha, committed six convicts to the Hotel Hopkins to-day, viz: Walter Edwards, eight years for assault with intent to kill; John Thompson, five years for burglary; Henry H. Nolan, eight years for assault with intent to kill; Frank Stone, one year for burglary, but gained clemency on the plea of guilty; Scott Gillham, two years for larceny from person, and Hans C. Hansen, one year for removing mortgaged property.

Mrs. Marguerite Powers sued the city to-day for $5,000 damages and $200 expenses for care and attendance. She alleges injuries sustained by a fall through a hole in the sidewalk on Twelfth street between O and P streets.

Sheridan Graves answered to the charge of ravishing Cora Twombley, a fourteen-year-old girl, before Judge Stewart to-day and James Sharp and Della Berry will answer to the charge of enticing her to a life of shame.

James Barry brought suit against his daughter and her husband to-day to recover possession of two promissory notes, one for $2,000 and the other for $870. He turned them over to them when mentally unfit to transact business.

Ella and Charles Gordon are defendants. Gordon is the party that charged Louie Meyer with profiting at the expense of Barry and his heirs a while back. Mr. Meyer thinks that the murder will out now.

A Great Bear Killer.

Tom Wilson, of Asheville, N., C., has slain 357 bears in the mountains of that region.

A FATHER'S CRUELTY.

Leads a Daughter to Leave Him Forever.

F. Shannon came to Omaha from Glenwood, Ia., Wednesday night, to look for his seventeen-year-old daughter, Lona Shannon, who left her home tom weeks ago and came to this city. Shannon feared she had fallen into disreputable company, and asked the police to assist him in his search for her. The young girl was found visiting with an estimable family named Burchard at 1420 North Seventeenth street. She accompanied a policeman to the office of Chief Seavey, where she met her father, and told the chief her story.

She is a very handsome and intelligent girl, and made a statement that impressed the chief with her truthfulness. She said that her father had always made her work out since she was old enough to do it. Two weeks ago she went with some other girls on a visit to the country, and when she returned her father drove her out of the house and told her never to return. She went to Malvern, Ia., and stayed two days with friends and then went to Council Bluffs. She had some money and went to a room in a house kept by Mrs. Stevenson, intending to stay there until she could find a place to work. Before she had been at the place a day she discovered that Mrs. Stevenson was a disreputable woman, who wanted her to lead a life of shame. She refused and left the place and staid a few days with a family named Martin. On Saturday she came to Omaha and has since been stopping with her friends on North Seventeenth street. She has secured a place to work and refused to return with her father.

Chief Seavey, upon hearing the girl's story, became convinced of her good character and intentions and refused to interfere with her plans. He allowed the girl to return to her friends and the father went home alone.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madam Modjeska appeared at Boyd's opera house last night as Rosalind, in that most delightful of Shakespeare's comedies, "As You Like It." Considering the heat and the threatening weather, there was an extra good audience, and the company gave a better performance than might reasonably have been expected. But it would be difficult for Modjeska in such a character and play to do otherwise. No star of the stage can portray the beauties of Rosalind so effectively, so forcibly and so charmingly as she does. With every word she conveys in action its fullest meaning; with every sentiment expressed, the passions and emotions one can easily imagine possess an innocent, sympathetic young woman under such circumstances as the immortal bard placed this creature, she leave an illustrated impression that carries with it a conviction of superior power and extraordinary talent. In the scenes with Orlando her work bore the unmistakable imprint of a great artist, and more than delighted the audience. Modjeska's splendid figure is peculiarly well adapted to doublet and hose, and in the garb of a prince she acted with more ease and freedom than is usually the case with women who attempt to play the part. At the end of the first act she received a curtain call and was presented with a magnificent bouquet of flowers.

The support was most admirable. John A. Lane, Lawrence Hanley, Owen Fawcett and Eleanor Tyndale, who took, respectively, the characters of Jacques, Orlando, Touchstone and Celia, deserve special mention. They were all very clever. Mr. Lane's delivery of that remarkable soliloquy, "All the world's a stage," etc., has never been heard to better advantage on the Omaha stage, and Mr. Hanley's Orlando was a splendid bit of acting all the way through.

To-night Modjeska will appear as Mary Stuart in the famous tragedy of that name.

Jim's Tally-Hos.

Jim Stephenson has sent his famous tally-ho coaches to the wagon shop where both are to be repainted with a beautiful emerald tint, and then transparent varnish, thus making them even prettier than they were before. They will be ready for the great trip to the Yellowstone park, which will be made from this city, leaving on the 8th of next month.

The coach formerly known as the "T. J. Potter," has been rechristened and will henceforth be known as the "T. L. Kimball." As such it will find many old friends on its new journey.

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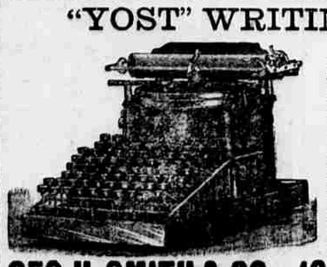

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