HOW RELIEF FUNDS ARE USED

There is Apparently Room for Improvement in Methods.

TALK WITH A RED WILLOW COUNTY FARMER

A Few Unworthy People Get the Benefits That the Real Sufferers Miss-The Fault of the System.

A. M. Barton of Indianola, in a recent interview with a Bee representative, offered a suggestion for the adoption of a better method of distributing supplies to the destitute settlers, which is worthy of general attention. Mr. Barton is a member of the farmers' alli-

ance and a man of much cultivation.
"It is true," he said, "that a great man, residents of these western counties are desti-tute as a result of last summer's drouth, Many of them need food and fuel, and many more will need seed and feed in the spring. But in this case, as in that of Johnstown and other disasters, some people who do not need aid are getting too much of it, and some that need it most get none of it." "Could you name any such instances!" he

Yes, a good many of both kinds, but it would be unfair to judge the whole subject by such cases. I will mention, as an extreme case to illustrate the point, that of one man whom I know to have received aid regularly. as often as twice a week, since supplies hav been sent here. He has been among the most rampant claimants for assistance. A quiet investigation demonstrated that he is the owner of 1,000 acres of land, free of incumbrance, 300 hogs, and seventy-five head of cattle. He also has \$700 out at interest. He lives in the same neighborhood with people who are pinched for foed and a fire, but are diffident about Now, mind you, this is no reflection upon wealthy people, nor should it lead any body to believe that there is not much real destitution, but it shows how the relief fund sometimes miscarries.

"Is there no rementy for it!"
"Not under the present system of distributing supplies. It is practically impossifor justices of the peace, who now have charge of the matter, to exercise a rigid scrutiny in handling supplies, or even to refuse aid when they know it is not needed. They feel that cannot afford to make enemies, and e of them feel that they cannot afford to neglect a good opportunity to make friends at the public expense. I have heard of one justice of the peace in a western county who ha gone to well-to-do farmers and urged them t step up and get their share, remarking that he was willing to do them a good turn and that they would have plenty of chances to return the compliment."
"How can this difficulty be remedied!"

"Only by taking the matter out of the personal, political or commercial interest in deciding who is worthy and who is not. think it would be a good plan to appoint fou men to handle the matters in each county Let them divide districts, each taking a sec tion where he is not acquainted and car therefore have no personal interest. The best men we have would be willing to do this public service for very small pay. Many would do it for nothing. Let them personally investigate every case and let their decision be final. They could thus nake the most of the funds available and the strong would no longer trample upon the weak. It would be no longer necessary to act on any man's word. The persons charged with the responsibility would investigate each case for themselves. They could also render a full statement of the amount of see and feed required in the spring. I believe this method would save the state thousands of dollars and secure aid for the people who. though needing it most, are least likely to

get it."
Mr. Barton said further that he knew of several residents of his section who could induce friends in the east to forward supplies, but had declined to do it because they thought it would be wasted. If a system in which they had confidence should be adopted the supplies could be somewhat increased

THE HOSPITAL PLUMBING.

wo Reports on the Subject Presented to the Commissioners.

There were only three members of the county board present at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but a great mass of routine business was handled. Corrigan and Van Camp were the ab-

To state the plain facts in the case, the meeting was a good deal of a farce. Mr.

sentees.

Berlin claimed, early in the session, that the chairman had sat down on him so hard that he would "like to see 'em do any more business that day." Mr. Berlin stuck to the stand he had took, with the most important result of keeping the county employes out of their money for a week longer. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting disclosed that they did not contain the lengthy preamble and set of resolutions

introduced at the last meeting by Mr. Berlin relative to T. A. Megeath, register of deeds being in arrears and calling upon the county attorney for answers to certain questions relative therete. Mr. Berlin entered a very emphatic protest to the resolutions not hav-ing been included in the minutes. Owing to the absence of Messrs Corrigan and Van Camp, Chairman O'Keeffe withheld putting the vote as to the approval of the minutes until such time as these absentees should be

There were two bids for the county advertising, being from The Bee and World-Her-ald. Both were referred to the committee on finance.

Bids for supplies for the county poor were received from Frank E. Cutler, T. Sullivan, J. Riordan, Meyer & Raapke, Paxton & Gallagher, Cerlin & Johnson, W. H. Boyd and P. J. Quealey, Referred to the committee on charity. tee on charity. Bids for drugs and other supplies was re-ceived from H. J. Penfold and referred.

various applications for minor matters were A number of claims of a routine order were

Other bids for small matters were referred

A claim of Dr. Peabody for \$20 for making a postmortem examination was rejected. Several requests regarding indigent per

sons were referred.

Calvin Goodwin was made constable of Waterloo pricinct, and G. Sessman road supervisor of said district.

Two reports were in from the committee on

construction relative to the S. I. Pope mat er. One of them read as follows: Mr. Chairman—Your committee to whom was referred the bill of extras, as follows, of S. I. Pope & Co. relative to steam heating in

hospital building, viz:
Amount of bill for \$ 375.00
Amount of bill for 598.16
Amount of bill for 432.00
Amount of bill for 652.00
Amount of bill for 652.00 Amount of bill for..... Amount of bill for..... \$2,352,16 Total \$2,352.16 We beg to recommend that the amount of

An item of \$72
An item of 45
An item of 5

said bills as above be rejected except as to items as follows:

allowed and paid by warrant drawn on the hospital fund.

George E. Timme, P. J. Corrigan, R. O'KEEFFE. Committee on construction.

The other report was signed by Mr. Berlin alone and was as follows:
"Mr. Chairman: Your committee to whom

was referred the bills of S. I. Pope & Co. account of steam heating contract, relative to the new county hospital building, beg leave the new county no spiral balling, begieve to recommend that inasmuch as the contractors, S. I. Pope & Co., have failed (according to report of experts) to comply with the terms and conditions of plans, specifications and contract applying to said work, and that as yet no test having been made to prove that a degree of heat in said building can be maintained at 10 degrees when the outside temperature is 20 degrees below zero, that this board decline any further payments to said contractors on account of this work until the plans

specifications and contract have been fully compiled with, and also the necessary heating test made."
Both reports were laid over until the next meeting of the board.

A SWITCHMAN INJURED. Charles Frus Loses a Leg in the B. &

M. Yards. Charles Frus, a switchman, was run over last night about 9:30 by an engine in the B.

& M. yards, and his left leg was cut off be-

tween the ankle and the knee.

Mr. Frus was engaged at the time of the accident in uncoupling the hose from an enengine that stood on a side track, when the engine attached to the Kansas City express came backing down on the main track. By some means the switch was thrown the wrong way and the Kansas City express train ran in on the track where Frus was working. He was not ex-pecting the train to come in on that track and the engine struck him and threw him across the track. The wheels under the ten-der passed over the prostrate man's leg, and nen the engine was brought to a full stop. Frus was taken at once to St. Joseph's no pital, where surgeons amputated the leg. Frus is a married man and lives at 1808 South Eighth street, where his wife and children

received the sad news soon after the painful LET HIM DOWN EASY.

So Says an Ex-Employe in the Plumb-

ing Inspector's Office. Another republican has been spotted in the plumbing department of the city, and will walk. The democratic caucus of the council, at its meeting the other day, decided that only democrats need apply, and since that time Major Dennis, the plumbing inspector, has been busy swinging the official axe. Henry Dunn was the first man whose head fell, and scarcely had the executioner recovered before he sought another victim. This time it is Chris Boyer, who has faithfully served the city for years. Yesterday Boyer, in speaking of his decapitation, said: "When the Dennis investigation was going

on it was understood that I was to remain if I would not testify against the old man. I did not, but as soon as the testimony closed he at once began finding fault with my work, until once began finding fault with my work, until
yesterday, when he served notice that my
services would not be required after the first
of the month. Now that I am not
under any obligations to Mr. Dennis,
I want to say that that investigation
was a case of the neatest whitewashing that I ever witnessed. They proved the major guilty of the misappropriation of funds, but there the matter dropped. If it had been any one else, that committee would have urged a resignation and insisted upon a prose

"I want to tell you that half of the major's crookedness never became public. The committee simply looked over the books and aken the records of his office and conducted a thorough investigation they would have found things that would have opened their eves, but I guess they were not after this, for they let the old man down pretty easy.

BROWNELL HALL.

Completion of the First Term of the School Year.

The first term of the school year at Brownell hall was completed yesterday. Examinations were held and the young ladies are ready to enter upon the second term's

This has been the most successful term in the history of Brownell hall. Notwithstand e hard times in western Nebraska, prevented a number of young ladies from attending school, the at-tendance at present from Nebraska is greater than ever before. The grade of work done during the term was exceptionally good. The health of the young ladies in chool has been excellent, and the interest taken in almost every department of study has been constant and energetic.

Dr. Doherty has made a proposition to the rustees which contemplates the finishing up of the south wing of the building. This is made necessary by the crowded condition of the hall. In the music department, particularly, there has been remarkable growth. The institution now has thirteen pianos in constant use. The entire three pianos in constant use. tire time of three instructors in music is required, and yet some of the resident pu-pils have been turned away because the eachers had not time to hear them.

Much new apparatus has been added to the chemical and physical departments. The gymnasium is now one of the most complete in the west, and the apparatus is of the best and most approved inventions known among physical directors.
There are at present 132 young ladies in the school. They come from the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Dakota and Wyoming. The senior or graduating

class will have seven members this year. Secretary Windom's Funeral. The following telegram was received by

Collector Alexander yesterday evening: Washington, D. C., Jan. 31 .- To the sur-Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—To the surveyor of customs, Omaha, Neb., officers of the customs, assistant treasurers of the United States and all other officers of the treasury department: Notice is hereby given that the funeral of the Hon. William Windom, late secretary of the treasury, will take place at 12 o'cleck noon on Monday, February 2, 1891, in the city of Washington. All buildings and offices under your control will be ings and offices under your control will be closed throughout that day, so far as is con-sistent with the transaction of necessary public business, and absolutely on and after the hour mentioned. On all public buildings throughout the United States and all vessels and steamers under the control of this de-partment the national flag will be displayed A. S. NETTLETON. at haif-mast.

The License Board.

At a meeting of the license poard yesterday afternoon the petitions of John Didam, Henry Hornberger, August Schultz and Chris Grotmach for a rehearing of their application for saloon licenses were granted. Some of the cases were heard again and de cided. The following licenses were granted; John Didam, at 2811 Walnut street; August Schultz, 123 North Eleventh street; Chris Grotmach, 1124 Capitol avenue. Schultz was granted a license upon condition that he remove the wine rooms from his place of busi-Heary Hornberger's case will be heard at

the next meeting, which will be Monday at

Treu Bund Dance. North Omaha lodge No. 51, Independent Order of the Treu Bund, gave its third annual ball at Germania hall last night. The party was largely attended and an enjoyable time was had. This order, which is of a benevolent nature, was organized in Omaha three years ago with a membership of thirty-Since then lodges have been instituted in most of the cities of Nebraska and Iowa. The annual dues are \$14, which pays a death loss of \$700 and a sick penefit of \$5 per week. Only Germans between the ages of twenty and forty years are eligible to membership.

Brave John L. Again.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 81 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- John L. Sullivan's last fight was with the members of his own company near Harvard, on his way to Freeport, last night. He insulted one of the women of the troupe, thrushed the man who protested, and took possession of the train. When the train stopped he drove all the passengers and trainmen from the depot platform. Traveling Passenger Agent Gibson of Madison finall coaxed him into a private car and took him t Rockford to sober up.

A Busy Day at the Customs House. Yesterday was one of the busy days at the

customs house. When the McKinley bill passed congress it was provided that liquors could remain in bonded warehouses until Feb. 1, after which they were to be taken out, or the owners pay an additional tax of 50 cents per gallon. As yesterday was the last day, there was a great rush among liquor dealers to get, their stock out of bond. The receipts of the office on liquor tax alone amounted something over \$1,500.

General Mitre Surprised.

London, Jan. 31 .- Special Cablegram t THE BEE. |- A funny story is reported from Paris. General Mitre of the Argentine Republic proposes to return home next month

with a view, it is understood, of being elected president. The general was surprised a day or two ago by a visit from his landlord, who requested him to intercede with President Balmaceda of Chili and with President Balmaceda of Chili and ask him to take General Mitre's quarters upon his arrival in the French capital which the landlord assumed would be at no distant date. General Mitre not being acquainted with Balmaceda could not comply with the request which, however, was not so absurd, Paris being a favorite refuge of the South American ex-presidents as well as of the decreased Franches. posed European sovereigns.

SEEKING PROMOTION.

Ten Thousand Children Taking the

Semi-Annual School Examination. While politicians are anxious concerning he action of the state legislature, and men of business worried about the volume of trade, a more numerous class of the Omaha public during the last ten days has felt as great anxiety over quite a different matter.

For somewhat more than a week the thousands of children in the public schools have been busy and anxious concerning the outcome of the mid-year examination, and not a few of the fathers and mothers have been deeply interested in the same matter. A visit to the office of the superintendent enables one to gather an idea of the manner in which these examinations are conducted It is known to teachers and pupils that the examination is held the last week of January, and the course of study, which is printed, so that each teacher may have a copy, outlines with considerable minuteness the ground to be covered. All examinations other than this and the onheld in June are conducted entirely by the principals and teachers, and none of them are coked upon as so fermidable. As the superintendent makes all the arrangements for these two, providing the questions and passing judgment on the result, making promotions or forbidding them, as in his opinion the various cases may demand, their great importance is recognized.

A week before the examinations begin the teachers prepare on a blank furnished by the superintendent an estimate of the pupils' readiness for for promotion and file the same with the principals. The basis of this estimate is the success of the pupils in their pre-vious daily work. The following instructions are printed on every one of these estimate "Teachers will please to note the following

directions: "1. In making this est.mate teachers will please to arrange the names of all pupils be-longing to the several classes separately in two divisions: First, the names of all who are recommended for advancement. Second all who are not recommended, writing above the first recommended and above the second not recommended. Arrange the names of each class in the order of excel

"2. Note also the names of any who have gone over the work of either class two or more times, and whether punctual and at-

Careful directions are also sent to all the principals concerning the details of the examinations, so that the time shall in every case be the same, and that the examination may be honest and the markings just and uniform. Superintendent James considers the char acter of the questions a matter of so muci importance that he prepares them all himself. He looks upon this as one of the most import ant duties he has to perform, as a single list of injudicious questions would work great injustice to a large number of pupils.

The examinations began about ten days ago, the reading, writing and music being completed a week ago. Last Monday forenon came the drawing; Tuesday, spelling and United States history; Wednesday, geography; Thursday, language and grammar, and Friday, arithmetic. In all cases where eviewing the papers requires much time th pupils are excused in the afternoon to giv opportunity for careful marking.

After the manuscripts have been read the esults are tabulated and entered carefully or he estimate sheets already mentioned. Yes terday the principals met the superintenden and fixed the standard for promotion and de cided which pupils should be advanced. doing this the pupil whose previous daily work has secured the teacher's "recommenda tion" is allowed, if he needs it, 15 or 20 per cent in every study in addi-tion to what he obtained by his answers. In the lower grades more than this is allowed sometimes, as few young children are able to do themselves justice m a written examina-tion, and the superintendent believes the teacher's estimate is much the best criterion grade no examination is attempted, the nent of the teacher alone deciding the ques

tion of promotion. This week the principals will consult with their teachers about every pupil where an in-justice may have been done and oring all these cases to the superintendent, where each one will be considered as a special case As there is usually a large number of these cases this must be a work of great difficulty but Mr. James insists this careful review should always be allowed the children, so that, if possible, in no case shall injustice be done. He states that this matter is attended to with so much care that complaints are rarely made as to the conditions finally reached, and he seriously doubts if a case has ever been neg ected so as to result in an injustice to a single hild. The superintendent claims that some times pupils are advanced too fast for their own good, and that it is never best for them to go forward so rapidly that the work will

vorry them.
In these examinations usually about 80 pe cent of the pupils are successful, those fail ing being those who have been absent or in-attentive, or perhaps some to whom learning does not come easy. Pupils of fair ability whose attendance is regular are usually abic to do the work with ease.

Collector Atexander's Agility.

Collector Alexander frequently encounters lifficulties, but it isn't often that they bother him much. When the news of Secretary Windom's death appeared in THE BEE, th ollector ordered both flags on the cusstom house at half mast as a tribute of respect to the department's chief official. An examination of the flag pole revealed the fact that the rope had broken loose and caught at the of the staff. He called upon the telephone company for a lineman, and expected to have the flags displayed before night. No one came, however, and yesterday morning he called again. Much to his surprise, the answer came back that none of the men cared to risk themselves upon the h pole. The Western Union had no man at liberty, and as the emergency demanded prompt measures, the collector believed he could do the act himself. He remembered his youthful agility in climbing masts of ves sels being rigged at Yankee ports, and re-called the countiess expeditions into tall chestnuts after crows' nests and squirrels, and having convinced himself that the trick was an easy one, he borrowed a pair of climbers, went up to the roof and o He had gotten within six feet of the top when the long unused muscles began to weaken. Winding the rope around an arm he began to descend for a rest. Landing safely at last upon the roof, he held a council of wa with Major Lindsay, the lanitor, and decided to take a lunch before making a sec-ond attempt. In the meantime Captain Dimmock of the Pacific telegraph company offered the services of an expert, who would be on hand at 5 o'clock.
'If he does not come,' remarked the nervy collector, "I shall go up to the top next time, for the flag must float before 60'clock, though the beavens fall. As the flag did not fiv at the hour above

mentioned it is presumed that the heavens fell, or at least those in the vicinity of the Unity Guild Musicale. The following is the programme at the

Unity Guild musicale in Hugnes' hall next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Judge Shields entered a judgment of \$297 yesterday for plaintiff in the case of George F. Trueman vs. Chicago lumber company.

THE PHOEBE CHAPWAN'S FATE.

Supposed Disastrous Termination of Elder Cudney's Missionary Venture.

WRECKAGE OF THE VESSEL FOUND.

Sketch of the People to Whom the

Nebraska Missionary Was to Teach the Religion of Christ.

The telegraphic information last week from Tabiti announcing the finding of wreckage, supposed to have been pieces of the schooner Phæbe Chapman, in which Elder Cudney, the Nebraska missionary, sailed from Honolulu in July, 1889, awakens renewed interest in the mission which took Elder Cudney on his journey to the island of Pitcairne.

The people of that small island in the Pa cific ocean had been induced by a man named Foy, of the Seventh Day Adventist faith, to espeuse that particular religious belief, but as Fov was not a preacher and had to leave Pitcairne on business which interfered with any further teaching of the Pitcairnites on his part, the Seventh Day Adventist conference held in San Francisco in 1888 decided to send a missionary to the Island to Instruct the people in the doctrines of the Adventist's

Elder Cudney was chosen as the man to go and he sailed from San Francisco in June. 1889. At Honolulu he met a gentleman who was considerably interested in the Adventist taith and was a sea-faring man. They de-cided to purchase a small ship and take a few natives with them to Pitcairne. They bought the Phoebe Chapman and set sail for the island in July. That is almost the last definite information that has ever been learned of Elder Cudney's fate. A few days after Phabe Chapman left Honolulu a terrific storm swept the Pacific in that latitude and an incoming vessel which reached Honolulu with her masts and rigging swept away reported that Phorbe Chapman had been met justa few hours before the storm broke upon them and must have been caught in the midst of a furious sea. It was the opinion of the officers aboard this vessel that came into Honolulu that the Phoebe Chapman could never have withstood the tempest that must have over-

taken her.
After waiting almost a year for further tidings the Adventists decided to fit out another vessel and make a search for the Phoebe Chapman and Elder Cudney. Last October a vessel called the Pitcairne, sailed out of San Francisco with eleven Adventists on board going to search the Pacific islands for the missing missionary. That ship has not yet reported and her success in finding the Phoebe Chapman is not known in this coun-

The island of Pitcairne has a remarkable history. For centuries it was supposed to be absolutely barren and uninhabitable. In 1790 absolutely barren and uninhabitable. In 1739 a British vessel called "The Bounty' was sailing in the Pacific and a mutiny arose among the sailors. The captain and officers were overpowered. They were placed in the life beats and cast affect upon the open sea.

The mutineers took possession of "The Bounty" and after dodging about from port to port, keeping out of the way of British menoficar they decided to take up a resimen-of-war, they decided to take up a resi-dence on the rock bound island of Pitcairne.

They induced some native women and a few men of Honolulu to accompany them and they were soon in possession of the island. There is no harbor about Pitcairne and the mutineers saw that they must dispose of the ship to escape capture so they took all the furniture and provision out of The Bounty and then burned her to the water's surface. The hulk sank near the rocky shore where it was afterwards found divers. This colony of British sailors and natives of Honolulu soon sank into a terrible state of depravity. They

fought among themselves and nearly all the men of the Malay race were killed Among the Britishers, there was one man named Smith who changed his name to Adams, probably to escape possible capture. He was a man of superior intellect and at once became the leader. He saw that something must be done to correct the morals of the colony or diseases and seditions would certainly exterminate them in a One day ing through the plunder taken from "The Bounty" he found a pible and a Church of England prayer book. He de-cided, if possible, to Christianize the colony and bending all his energies to the task, he not only converted all the people on the island, but he taught the children to read, The colony became prosperous, and when, in 1804, a British vessel called at the island, the people were found to be remarkably virtous and religious. Some of them were induced to go to Honolulu on board the British vessel out they became so thoroughly disgusted with the depravity and wickedness of the natives there that they all went back to their rock bound home in the midst of the Pacific The island is but about three miles wide

by four long and at present there are but 150 people inhabiting it. They are passionately fond of music and are very intelligent and pious.

Elder Cudney lived in Lincoln for some years before starting for Pitcairne. He also lived and labored in Omaha, During the fall of 1884 he conducted a camp meeting for several weeks at the Douglas county fair His wife and two children are at present at the home of her parents in Ver-

MULVANY'S GREAT PICTURE. 'Custer's Last Rally" Now on Exhibition in the Bee Building.

John Mulvany's famous historical painting, 'Custer's Last Rally," has been placed on exhibition in one of the rooms on the ground floor of Tue Bee building on the Seventeenth street side. The picture is distinctly American, and the most terribly Indian massacre known to history is delineated with a vigor and energy and correctness of minute detail

that is simply appelling. The story will never grow old-how Custer and his comrades fought on that awful and bloody day. Men who had been musing tor years on the Indian question had their warm blood stirred and came to an opinion on that subject. A most vallant leader and his band subject. A most valiant leader and his band had laid down their precious lives, while men in congress and elsewhere were theorizing as to the value of moral sussion to men with guns in their hands; and the "untimely taking off" of these servants of the nation—these men whom we loved and who were part of our home life as well-roused the nation a nothing had done before to the wretched and senseless modes in which the Indian question had been met.

Only from the sole survivor of the com mand, a half-breed Upsaroka scout, and from the beasts of the Indians who were the victors, is it known that Custer attacked the Indians on June 25, 1876; that he met unex-pectedly with furious resistance, and, sur-rounded by overwhelming numbers, company after company, officers, men and horses, were slaughtered in the positions assigned them, till at last, with thirty-eight officers and men out of 350, Custer fought his way to the top of a little knoll and died with all that

were with him, fighting gloriously. The painting graphically portrays the man-nur of fighting on the frontier. It is the custom of frontiersmen as well as of the United States soldiers, when in a desperate situation and brought to bay by Indians, to shoot their horses and make breastworks of their bodies, if cornered where the nature of the ground on the plains affords no other cover. This typical fact has been selzed upon with power and made a bold fact in the composition.

The canvas is 11x20 feet. General Custer is, of course, the central figure. The men behind him are lying behind the bodies of the horses in a semi-circle, firing rapidly at the swarms of Indians who are charging furiously down upon them from the rear. Custer and others face the spectator, having turned to fire at the foes attacking from that side. An indescribable, terrible swirl and storm and battle of resistless motion fascinates and euchans the spectator, while the wonderful coolness, the keen courage and the magnifi-cent defiance of those men all doomed to death, jet exacting the last possible drop of the blood price for blood from their foes, wrings the heart and stirs the soul like a

mighty voice.

It is not the heroism of a race that is exhibited there. It is the combined heroism of races, and the grandeur of man, for the artist shows the arch types of Celt and Teuton, Saxon and Gaul, all fused and inwrought

with the life that has made them above all American.

On Custer's left is the kneeling figure of a cavalry officer, Captain Cook, and these two faces are strong and life-like portraits. The captain's head is bound with a blood stained handkerchief, his hat lies upon the ground, and his buckskin overcoat is thrown open, showing his uniform, his brow is drawn, but the eyes are steady in their fixed attention, and the navy revolver in his hand means

death to some approaching savage.

Those who would study the detail of this work, which requires and invites the closest scrutiny, should go and see the idealization of the typical figures in the foreground; the courage of Custer at bay; the glorious sullen ness of the soldier of the line; the bray spirit that animated every one of the two score men in a different phase, and gives intelligence to the very brutes that are neighing their desperation in car-nage. They will find that the painter has been true to his story; and yet, while confin-ing himself to historical and material accuracy, has put gentus in to breath life into the truth. They may not like the horses, but they were the horses of that battle. Not the mincing and slim thorough breds, but the tireless and nother excess because

tireless and noble cavalry horses,
"Thin-maned, thick-tailed, broad buttock,
tender hide." The barbaric surroundings of the west have given Mr. Mulvany's work a picture sque heroism. He has given his country its first great characteristic painting. As Walt Whitman says: "There is nothing like it in the books, nothing in Homer, nothing in Shakespeare; more grand and sublime than either; all native, ail our own, all a fact.' is a work that deserves national adoption.

OTTWAY G. BAKER'S CRIME.

It is Recalled by a Land Suit in Judge Wakeley's Court. The second legal execution that occurred

Omaha is recalled by a suit now pending n Judge Wakeley's court. The execution was that of Ottway G. Baker, who killed Woolsey D. Higgins for the purpose of robbery. The murder was committed on the night of December 21, 1866, in the grocery store of Will R. King, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Farnam

treets. Higgins was bookkeeper and Baker porter f the establishment, and they slept together in the store. Higgins had received \$1,500 in urrency after banking hours and placed it in the safe, the key of which he carried. Baker, who was aware of this deposit of money, got out of bed and with an ax instantly killed his sleeping companion with two well directed

Securing the keys of the safe he easily obtained possession of the money, which he placed in a tin can and hid under the sidewalk in the immediate vicinity. to the store he set fire to the building, and when the fiames had gained considerable headway he fired a shot into his arm m order to support a statement he intended to make to the effect that the store had been burglarized and fired by some unknown party, who had shot him.

Throwing the pistel away, he ran out and

yelled "Fire! murder! thieves!" The fire was extinguished and the butchered body of Higgins found. Suspicion pointed at once to Baker, whose story was not believed. He was arrested, tried and convicted. Hon. G. W. Doane and Hon, John I. Redick conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was de-fended by Col. Savage, Ben Sheiks, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Parks, The supreme courtoverraled the motion for

a new trial and affirmed the sentence of death. Seeing that there was no longer any hope Baker made a full confession, not only of his crime but of setting fire to the block of frame buildings, the site of which is now covered by the Central block on the south side of Farnam street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. He was hanged February 14, 1868, about a quarter of a mile west of the high school grounds, in the presence of about eight thousand people. The case above referred to as now pending

in court was instituted by Samuel Price, an abstracter in the office of a local abstract company. Ed Sehaar, another abstructer, discovered that an undivided half of a block in West Omaha had been sold for taxes. It was also ascertained that the title to the property previous to the sale rested in Mrs. property previous to the sale rested in Mrs.
Higgins, the mother of the young man murdered by Baker. The files of the local papers of nearly a quarter of a century ago were consulted, and the address of the old hady learned in that manner. She was corresponded with and induced for a nominal consideration to quit claim her interest in the property. Price was then promised a quarter in the un-Price was then promised a quarter in the divided half in case he brought suit to pel the owners under the tax title to offer the property for redemption. This is the case as now before the court.

Price, however, has disappeared from the ne, although case No. 1024 occupies wonted place on the court docket. It developes that shortly before his departure Price disposed of his prospective equity for a small sum to a young man named Smith of Boston.

Price when last heard from was in New York, and was preparing to leave for South America or Australia, and it is believed that he has already quitted these shores.

THE SOLDIER WINS.

Cl se of the Six-Day Bicycle Race at the Coliseum.

Fully three thousand people witnessed the close of the six-day bicycle race at the Coli seum last night, and a most enthusiastic throng it was. The pace was a hot one from the start, enlivened at frequent intervals by determined spurts, now by one rider, now by another, but it was evident from the outset that all were there for busi-ness and firmly resolved to end the chase no worse off than they began the evening's struggle. The indomitable little Martin strove heroically to recover the lap Reading had robbed him of, but all efforts were futile and the Deaver man clung to his heels like the Old Man of the Sea to the neck of the hapless Sinbad. The crowd cheered and yelled themselves hoarse, but all their encouragement was wasted upon the desert air—their favorites were capable of holding their own and nothing more. Having reached the 300 mile post Ashinger, the Oklahoma cyclone, climbed off his steel steed and retired off his steel steed and retired, hot, perspiring and disgusted, to the seclusion of his tent. This left Realing, Martin and Gerwing to finish, which they did in the order mentioned. The final spur was a grand one, little Martin reeling off the laps like a bird on the wing, but it was too late, and seeing that he could not come in any better than second he eased up a bit and Reading dashed ahead and stayed there to the finish. Both of the local men beat Gerwing several lengths across the scratch, and amidst deaf ening applause the thrilling chase reached its The world's record was beaten by all three of the men by four miles and over, as Miles, Laps

the following score attests: Reading......308 Martin.....Gerwing..... Ashinger......300 BEE to both Reading and Gerwing, and Jack Prince as well, and the knowing ones affirm that he knows what he is about, all the time, from start to finish.

Consul Perrigo.

President Dunn of New York telegraphed A. H. Perrigo last evening that he had been appointed chief consul for the League of American Wheelmen. The Athaeneum Opening.

The opening of Prof. Hawley's atheneum last night attracted a big crowd and a rich and varied programe was satisfactorily ren-

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Mrs. B. J. Rees, wife of one

A Mysterious Disappearance.

of the most prominent citizens of Kirkville, mysteriously disappeared about noon Friday. Neighbors were notified last night and search ing parties spent the entire night looking in all direction, with fruitless results. The theory is that she has committed suicide because of domestic trouble.

A Rare Jewell.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Jan. 31.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. - Ike Jewell, the youthful lover of Mrs. Louisa English, is missing, and so are Mrs. English's horses and carriage. Jewell is thirty-five years old and Mrs. English is seventy-five, and as she that hog cholera is spreading with the were gold and \$154.461 slives.

is suffering from a stroke of paralysis she Was removed to a hospital yesterday. Her grandchildren in New York have eeded in getting a conservator appointed succeeded in getting a conducting a saloon, lke Jewell has been conducting a saloon, which Mrs. English is supposed to have paid which Mrs. English is supposed to have upon Several attachments were placed upon the saloon yesterday. Jewell had no diffi-culty in securing credit, as he was expected to marry Mrs. English and inherit her \$75,000. It is learned that Jewell has a wife and two children living on Long Island-

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

He is to be Brought to Justice For His Numerous Crimes. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—[Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |- Wilson Howard, a notorious desperado and outlaw, was placed in jail here tonight. He was one of the principats in the notorious feud that for eight years has existed between the Turners, Baileys and Howards in Harlan county Ky., and according to the statement of John S. Bailey, a brother of two of his victims. Howard is sponsible for the lives of six members of the Bailey family, three members of the Turner family and a dozen or more of the distant relatives of Bailey. Howard will be held in custody here for several be held in custody here for several months and will then be taken to Maries county, Missouri, there to be tried on the charge of murdering Thomas McNichols, a deaf mute, on April 27, 1889. Howard was located by John S. Bailey in the penitentiary in California, where he was serving an eight-year term robbing a stage near San Que The governor granted a pardon and in charge of Michael Imboden, an agent of the state, Sheriff Hoyt McKeever of Maries county and John S. Bailey of Harlan, Ky., Howard was brought here. Mr. Bailey was seen to-night and said that, as nearly all the offices in Harlan county were in possession of the Howards, justice will not be meted out to Howard there, and therefore, it was decided to have him tried in Missouri.

Sir Arthur Sultivan's New Opera. LONDON, Jan. 31.-Sir Arthur Sullivan's grand opera, "Ivanhoe," was produced to night at Carte's new opera house. The prince and princess of Wales and the duke and duchess of Edinburgh were present. It was a superb performance, and the artistic mise-en-scene was never equalled on any London stage except the Lyceum. The libretto, which was written by Sturgis, follows the plot of the novel very closely. Nothing that Sir Ar thur Sullivan has written before approaches "Ivanhoe" in imaginative power and breadth of individuality and style. The piece is an undoubted success.

May Settle the Woole Controversy. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.-James G. Swat of Port Townsend has obtained the affidavits of numerous scalers that fur scals are born all along the coast and the pups can swim as oon as bern. If this is proven it is believed it will change the whole Behring sea contro versy. It is claimed now that fur breed only on the Pribytor islands and the species will be exterminated if hunters are not excluded from Behring sea. Swan offers to prove his statements before a ongressional committee. Fur seals, he says ow. The Indians are killing them by hun

Another Massacre in the Carolines. CHICAGO, Jan., 31.-A special from San Francisco says: Advices from Singapore report another massacre of Spanish troops md residents in the Caroline islands. The natives without warning fell upon Spanish garrison, killing ninety soldiers and The Spaniards eventually the natives into a jungle after hard lighting. The native loss was very heavy. The Spanish commander was so mortified over his surprise and losses that he suicided.

Parnell Receives Ovations. Dustin, Jan. 31.—Parnell received a perect ovation today at every stop the train made on the route to Ennis, where he is to speak tomorrow. At each place he delivered brief speeches to the crowds, expressing his

belief that the present split in the Irish party will be productive of good results. Heavy Rains in Mississippi. New ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—Dispatches from San Antonio and other points in Miss issippi report severe storms, accompanied in some cases by hail and high winds. At Can-

ton, Miss., the storm was the worst in twenty years. The town is inundated. Immigration Figures. New York, Jan. 31 .- The sub-congressiona sommittee has learned that since last April 2,000 Scandinavians and over thirty thousand Hebrews have landed here. Of the latter the most came from Russia and 60 per cent

SONS OF VETERANS.

They Donate Funds Toward the Re-

lief of Western > ufferers. The Division council of the Sons of Veterans met last night at Custer post hall on Fifteenth street and discussed several matters of interest to the order. Nearly all the posts in the division were represented by delegates, and deep interest was manifested. A resolution was passed which will do-nate to the relief fund for west-ern sufferers 25 per cent of the 8500 now in the treasury. The resolution calls upon all the posts to appoint special relief committees to look after the wants of westorn sufferers

The question of locating the encampment to be held next June was discussed at length. There were propositions submitted from Geneva, Tobias and Plattsmouth. A lively contest ensued and when the deciding vote was called for, Geneva captured the encamp-

A very pleasing feature of the gathering was a surprise for Colonel Moses P in the nature of a presentation. Camp No. 1 of Omaha and No. 72 of South Omaha pre-sented Colonel O'Brien with a hundsome solid silver badge in the form of a doubl cross, appropriately inscribed. colonel's badge, and Captain Hart of Camp No. 72 made the presentation speech. Colonel O'Brien responded very gracefully, not withstanding the fact that he was completely surprised.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Standing room only" was conspicuously displayed last evening at the Boyd, the attraction warranting this state of affairs being Joseph Murphy and "Kerry Gow."

It is really surprising what a hold this drama has upon the people, and from the looks of last night's audience it bids fair to remain popular for the next dozen years to come; certainly it will always remain the chief feature of Murphy's repertory. The cast was excellent, Miss Belle Melville playing Nora in a manner that left little to be desired. O'Kane Hilles was the sunve, pol-

ished vilian, Valentine Hay, Mr. H. N. Wilson gave a very finished performance of Patrick Drew, while Miss Ella Baker as the Boy Billie, a jockey par excellence, was in it from start to finish. Approved the Plan.

of the New York Freeman's Journal, lady manager-at-large of the Columbian world's fair, received a telegram today from Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- Miss Ellen A. Ford

managers, stating that the directors had ap-proved the plan to erect a woman's building and allowed \$200,000 for the purpose. Silver Address. Washington, Jan. 31.—The national executive silver committee today issued an address to congress and the people urging the

Arrested for Embezziement.

ing strenuously that it pass the house.

free and unlimited coinage of silver, refer-ing to the bill passed by the senate and urg-

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31,-James A. King of a well known firm of ice dealers was arrested today charged with embezzlement. It is asserted that he embezzled money loaned the

Hog Cholera Spreading in Kansas. ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 31.—Reports from McPherson, Marion and Saline counties say

greatest severity known in years. Hundreds of animals are dying daily, the damp weather aggravating the disease.

Confir mations.

WASHINGTON, January 31 .- The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Charles Heywood, to be colonel commander of the marine corps; J. B. Lindsay, register of the land office at McCook, Neb.

BREVITLES.

The Theosophical society meets every Sun day afternoon at 4 o'clock in room 205 Sheels

Phil Kearney post, Woman's Relief Corps, 115, will give a social ball at Foft Omaha next Thursday evening, February 5, All posts and corps of Grand Army of the Re-public are contially invited.

The Literary society connected with the business department of the Omaha commercial college held their regular weekly meeting last evening, and a musical and literary programme was rendered. The usual debate was omitted.

Rev. H. L. House has resigned the pasto rate of the Beth Eden Baptist church, to take effect May 15. It is the cause of great regret by the church and congregation, as he has proven himself a faithful preacher and leader of his people.

Maggie Mitchell will appear at Boyd's opera house on Monday, Tuesday and Wednes-day, February 9, 10, and 11, in repertoire as follows: Monday, "Funchon:" Tuesday, "Lorle;" Wednesday matinee, "Little Bare-foot;" Wednesday night, "Ray." Miss Mitchell has almost an entire new company this season

Saint Timothy Mission, Eleventh and Nicholas. - Sunday school and service, \$130 p. Mcholas.—Sanday school and service, 2330 p.
m. No evening service. Sewing classes
Saturday 2:30 p. m. Phonograph entertainment, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. This is a generons offer on the part of Mr. E. A. Benson, and
should bring the friends to see the mission.
The missionary is badly in need of funds to
pay for stoves and house rent. The thanks
of Mr. Reedy and family for contributions for
their mission are tendered to the friends of their mission are tendered to the friends of the work. As the missionary has had no salary pledged to him for his own support, no must continue to appeal to those who desire to see that the "poor have the gospet preached to them." Kind words and prompt remittance will enhance the good results of labors already performed.

WHEEL NOTES.

Urlau returned yesterday after a three onth's trin in the north west. The Omaba wheel club rode to East Omaba

nd Council Bluffs last Sunday. Matthews still leads in the Omaha wheel club pool tournament with 72 per cent to his credit. P. A. Miles of the Chicago cycling club, cor-

respondent for the Referee, was a visitor at

the club last week Nebraska has again reached the one hundred limit in league membership. Local friends of the L. A. W. are becoming somewhat anxious on account of delay in ap-pointing division officers, and all interested can readily see that if Nebraska is to become sportant is the untional organization in the iture, something must be done, and done uickly. With dissatisfaction in California, ctive antagonism in Colorado and disciples secession in Nebrask, it does not require a very keen insight to discover the tendency of western wheelmen and the cause for it all. The powers that be should apply the remedy without delay.

No Chinese Allowed. There is a case on trial before the inited States court in Los Angeles of seculiar significance, says the Ventura Free Press.

The point raised is upon the following acts. Several years ago a man named Stewart granted certain land in Ventura county to Gandolfo, coupled with a covenant that the land should never be eased to Chinese. Gandolfo sold the land to Hartman, and the same covenant was in the conveyance Hartman, however, broke the covenant, and when Gandelfo brought suit to en join him he raises a demurrer to such a proceeding and deries that such a covenant could be made to run with the land, as is the legal phrase. He maintains that the agreement Stewart and Gandelfo was all right so far as they were concerned, but that hat agreement did not attach to the and and hold as against him when he bought it. The property in question is the property adjoining A. Gandelfo's store in Ventura and the result of the case is looked upon with considerable in-

terest.

R mitted His Own Fine. "Speaking of being fined for contempt," said a lawyer to a group of his profession, who were swapping yarus in Salt Lake, according to the Tribune, *reminds me of a friend of mine in Kentucky named Epperson. We were practicing in the same town, and one day Epperson made a remark that displeased his henor and he fined him a sawbuck for contempt. The rule was down there that if a fine was paid before the end of the session, all right. Epperson did not pay any attention to the matter for three or four days, and the court evidently forgot it, One day during motions his honor had occasion to retire for a moment, and asked Epperson to take his place on the beach. He did so and the judge vacated, Hardly had the judge left the beach when Epperson remarked: remit the fine imposed on Mr. Epperson a few days ago.' The clerk remitted it, and after adjournment the old man re-

marked that that was one on him."

A Boy's Tramp. A dishwasher on duty in an all night restaurant was a forlorn German lad of thirteen, says the Chevenne Sun. He had walked from Deadwood to this city and was in a badly crippled condition. He could speak only his native tongue and was a total stranger here. The boy landed in Chicago from the fatherland in November. He had an uncle in that city, but was unable to find a relative. During the search he stopped at a lodging house and was robbed of \$215. With \$2 the landlord overlooked, the boy secured, through an employment agency, transportation to Deadwood. Work on the job he was slated for closed down the he reached the Black Hills releasing an army of men without funds. The boy started walking and made Cheyenne on foot. After one night in the restaurant he was taken in hand by German citizens and is now under a physician's

The Species of Corn. A species of corn especially adapted

to Kansas is being distributed by the United States experimental grass station in that state. It is called Jerusalem corn and the plant grows to the height of about three feet and resembles broom corn or sorghum. The grain is white and answers every purpose which is served by Indian corn. It makes sweeter and better bread, and is deicious when boiled after the manner of oatmeal. In wet weather it runs to stalks and grows six feet high without any grain to speak of. It produces best when the season is dry, and after the plant gets a start it is said to be absoimpervious to the influence of utely drouth and hot winds,

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, Jan. 31 - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The weekly bank statement shows

the following changes:	
Reserve, decrease	146,65
Loans, Increase	4, 131,70
Specie, increase	106.00
Legal tenders, increase	
Deposits, increase	
Circulation decrease	
The banks now hold \$23,943,125 in	
requirements of the 25 percent rule	
requirements of the 25 per centrale Exports of specie at the por	t of Nev
York for the past week aggregate	\$ 711, 196, 11
silver and \$58,507 in gold. The impo	rts for the
past week aggregated \$194,995, of w	