TO ETERNITY BY LIGHTNING,

Four New York Murderers Electrocated at Sing Sing Prison.

THEIR DEATH ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.

Ball Player Slocum the First to Occupy the Fatal Chair, Foilowed by Smiler, Wood and Jugiro, the Jap.

Sixo Sixo, N. Y., July 7 .- James Slocum, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Schihuva Jugiro were sent to their doom at the prison here today by means of electricity. The approximate time of the turning on of the current in each case was: Slocum, 4:40; Smiler, 5:10; Wood, 5:30%; Jugico, 6:05.

The prisoners had received some intimation beforehand that the executions were to take place this moraing and they were promared for them. They went to the execution imber bravely and met their fates without a struggle. They offered no resistance, but they rather assisted the keepers when they were bound to the chair.

The testing apparatus showed a satisfactory strength of current and the electrician advised the warden of this fact. The warden went to one of the great iron doors, at which stood one of the assistants whom he had appointed under warrant of law, and it was opened to permit him to pass through. He was gone only a couple of minutes. In that time he had notified Head Keeper Connaughton, who was in the condemned cell room, that the chair was ready for the first of the condemned men. The death warrant was not read to the condemned men in the cell, as was done in the case of Kemmler. The warden said he did not know anything

the law compelling him to read the death warrant. As a precautionary measure he would read it, but not at the time of the execution-some time before if possible. It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell if possible, and so the exit from the cell room was made as quiet as possible. The warden and be head keeper walked ahead, then the conlemned man between the two priests-Father Creedon and Father Lynen-and then the two guards. When the Iron door had been closed behind the party Slocum stood silent and stolid. He showed no depth of interest in the ceremony in which he was to be a participant. The warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say, and he did volunteer anything. The prisoner walked quietly to the chair and sat down.

Through all these preliminaries the witnesses stood at a respectful distance, their eyes fixed on the prisoner. The warden had clothed Slocum in a new suit of cheap black bagonet cloth, trousers of a dark pattern, a white shirt, turn down collar and black cra-

Description of the Death - Apparatus. As the prisoner seated himself in the chair and leaned back the warten's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arms heavy straps, which were securely fastened to the back of the chair. Then about his wrists and over his limbs hey drew another stran, which they buckled closely, so that no straining under the influence of the current of electricity could throw the body into ugly contortions or move at from the positson in which the two electrodes pressed against it and formed the circuit through which the

current from the dynamos would be playing. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair. In all of these preparations the Minesses showed a great interest. Warden Durston, particularly, as the first who had superintended an electrocution, watched every movement of the warden's assistants with interest. Dr. McDonald superintended the adjustment of all the straps. Warden Brown told the correspondent two days before that he would leave all the arrangements in the hands of the scientists present. The last straps to be put in place were the new ones across the face. They were belts rather than straps. One was drawn across the beard of the prisoner and partly over his month, but not so far as to prevent speech. The other was fastened over his eyes and pressed down over his nose. When the straps were all in place the figure "4" above his head was loosened and brought down so that the electrode fastened to the end of it at the base of a coil spring hung in front of his forehead. When the sponge in the electrode was adjusted, the figure "4" was clamped in place and the electrode was fastened in position by a strap passing about the head. Then the second electrode was put in place. It was very like the first-a convex brass band with a sponge stitched to the under side. The right leg of the prisoner's trousers had been solit up the side so that the electrode could be bound to the calf of the leg. It was fastened in place. The wire representing the negative pole was attached to it at the back by a small thumb-screw of brass. This wire run down through the floor and into the executioner's closet, to the wall of which it was fastened. The wire from the figure hung from a covered rod extending over the top of the closet and hanging above the prisoner's head.

The prisoner made no sound during these preparations, but went through them stolidly, giving the deputy wardens such assistance as he could by placing his arms and legs in the desired positions as they were indicated. Dr. McDonald, who was in full charge of the scientific features of the electrocutions, stood directly behind the chair as the preparations were completed. One of the attendant doctors took a can of salt water in his hands. It was a long necked can with a handle on the side, such as is used by engineers for oiling. With it he wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The preparations consumed only two or three minutes When everything was in place Dr. Daniels and Dr. Southwick looked over the straps, While the doctors were looking over the straps Warden Brown stood aside, a mere onlooker. The law required him to be present, but he regretted the necessity and only carried out the letter of the law by hardly more than lending his presence to the occa

Lightning Injected into Slocum.

As the doctors finished their quick inspec tion of the straps they nedded to Dr. McDon ald. It was he who, in concert with Dr. Spitzka, had agreed upon the time which the current should pass through Kemmler's body. He stood just behind the chair, a sten watch in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other. The handkerchief fell from his hand and fluttered to the ground. A few fogt away stood the electrician with his hand the switchboard. The falling of the hand kerchief was the signal for the throwing of the switch to throw the whole current into the circuit passing through the execution chamber. The turning of this current was the signal for the unknown executioner (believed to be a con-

vict) within the closet. He stood with his UNANIMOUS ON MANY THINGS. right hand on this bar awaiting the signal.

Almost simultaneously with the turning of
the current into the execution closet the current into the execution closet—hardly a second intervened—the executioner shifted the switch. In an instant the body in the chair stiffened againt the straps, perfectly road. Every muscle was firmly set as though making some awful effort to escape from the mands that held it so tight as if made of springs of tempered steel. The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges precised deep into the yielding fiesh of the face and gripped the clothing tightly. The expression of the into the yielding flesh of the face and gripped the clothing tightis. The expression of the face was lost under prossi hands drawn across the eyes, nose and chin, but the part exposed to view showed a purply. The spectators drew about the chair, standing on rubber mats for safety, and the physicians compared notes on the phenomena presented. Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on the stop waten in his hands and watched it tick off minus fractions of seconds. When it marked twenty suched he no ided to Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. It had been

switch waiting for the signal. It had been decided that to wait for the executioner in ac closet to respond to a signal would mean loss of time which would make the dura-ion of the current uncertain and destroy some of the scientific value of the experi-ment. So the electrical apparatus had been so constructed that when the current was turned on the chair circuit it could be thrown out of both the chair and the executioner's closet by the operation of Electrician Davis' lever, so that when Dr. McDonald nodded to the electrician he threw the switch bar cross the poard and the current ceased to

ow through the apparatus of death.

The effect on the body of Slocum was al-The effect on the body of Slorum was almost instantaneous. From a position of great muscular activity it suddenly subsided into a hollow-chested collapse. Instead of straining against the straps it hung against the milmp and unsteady. A moment of uncertainty followed. Would the dead man appear to revive as Kemmler had done? Would his chest heave and his lips give a sound of breathing. The experiest at Auburn sound of breathing! The experts at Auburn had said that the current turned on Kemmler was too weak; that it had been turned off too soon. Through this body a steady current of 1,600 volts—twice the strength of the rent of 1,600 volts—twice the strength of the average current that passed through Kemmter's body—had been running. It had been on for twenty seconds, five seconds longer than the current in the Kemmier case. Would the man move or would be give the sickening suggestions of returning life that had horrified the spectators at Auburn!

The seconds passed slowly—how many of them is not known—but in a minute's space there are between the lies of the railid.

there came between the lips of the pallid face hanging in the death harness a rush of air which whistled between the half clenched teeth and ended in a half sigh, half groan. Only once did the legs seem to con-tract. As quickly as Dr. McDonald could raise his hand to give the signal the elec-trician throw the switch, the electric current. trician threw the switch, the electric current rushed through the death coil and the body in the chair stiffened again against the straps. The time of the contact was not made public

Dr. McDonald has the record of it. The stop watch did not regulate the length of the contact this time. The same unhappy event that brought the Kenmler execution to a close made 4 sudden end of Slocum's experience in the death chair. The skin and flesh of the leg and almost immediately afterward the skin of the forehead began to smoke. Dr. McDonald again signaled the electrican to turn the switch, the current was withdrawn and instantly the body col-lapsed again. This time there was no re-sponse from the muscles.

sponse from the muscles.

The figure hung silent and motionless in the straps. There was no doubt that Slocum was dead. The electrician had signalled the engineer and the dynamo had stopped and the whirring sound that had sounded so clearly to the watching ears of the watchers without through the silent morning air had

died away.

The warden's assistants stepped forward and loosened the electrodes. One by one the straps which confied the body to the chair were unbuckled. Unlike those of Kemmler, Slocum's remains were so limp that they readd have slipped from the chair. hat they could have slipped from the chair as the last strap was unfastened had not the attendants held them in place.
From the chair Slocum's remains were

carried to an adjoining apartment, where they were laid out on one of the long tables

for the autopsy.
While the body was being removed the witnesses discussed earnestly the similarity which this execution bore to the Kennuler case, a similarity which seemed to relieve the first electrocation of the odium of bungling failure from which it had suffered minds of many since its details were subushed to the world. Very little time vas spent in making preparations for the next execution.

Salvation Smiler Gets a Shock.

The next man chosen was Smiler, the Salvation Army bigamist who murdered one of his wives. To summon Smiler the warden all the condemned men's cells iron screens had been drawn so that none of them summoned. The warden passed around the screen which shut in Jugiro's cell and then he came to Smiler. He came out, supported by Rev. Mr. Edgerton on one side and Rev. Mr. Law on the other. He betrayed no fear as he faced the curious eyes of the witnesses in the execution chamber and looked for the first time upon the death chair. Like his predecessor—Slocum—he stepped forward without summons and seated himself, placing ing for the attendants to bind him. He did not offer to make any final speech. Unlike Kemmler, none of the four men made any

final remarks. The attendants busied themselves with the straps again. Smiler sat calmly looking ahead until the bandage was drawn across his eyes. Again the straps and buckles were inspected and again approved. Again the white hundkerchief fell, the electrician hrew the switch and in a moment more the straps tightened under the straining of the aut muscles as the electricity shot through

the body. The contact in this case, as in the others, (with perhaps some almost inappreciable voriation) was twenty seconds. 'The curren The current measured some tifteen hundred volts. At the end of twenty seconds the current was turned off, but only for a minute. The chest f the man in the chair began to heave and he current was turned on once more, until, as n the case of Slocum, it burned the flesh. Then it was shut off again and after a delay which showed that there was no chance of a revival the body was unstrapped and taken rom the chair to the autopsy room

Wood Meets Death Bravely. Wood was the third to be executed. He came willingly, accompanied by the two with substantially the same results. The first contacts in Wood's case, as in the others, did not seem to be final, and it needed a second, and was continued until the fiesh was singed, satisfying the physicians that he

In Kemmier's case the burning of the body was ascribed in part to the fact that the sponges at the electrodes were not well wetted. In all four cases today the sponges were wetted instantly and still the body was burned. The reason for this result will have to be sought elsewhere.

Jugico Makes no Trouble. The fourth man to meet death was the Japanese Jugiro. It had been expected that if any of the prisoners made resistance to being placed in the chair it would be he. The brute nature which broke out in violence many times during the course of his confinement might have been expected to make a suprement offert, the last to the said to have upreme effort at the last to thwart the law annoy and injure its administrators, but e long term of his confinement had bowed Jugiro into tame submission. When the warden and the keepers came to him in his cell he was seated on the floor. He sprang up as though he met the summons pladily and he surveyed his guards quietly. He was dressed like the others in a black coat and vest, dark tro-ers, white collar and black ties. He took piace in the chair quietly, suffered the at-tendants to bind him without protest and stolldly awaited the shock. It came to him as to the others and with like results. The first contact did not destroy all appearance of life and the second burned the flesh.

Autopsy on the Bodies. The autopsy on the bodies was commenced

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Consensus of Opinion from the Republican State Central Committee.

OMAHA AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

No Hurry to Nominate-State Board of Transportation Should Take Hold and Regulate Railroad Rates.

A few days ago THE BEE directed letters to members of the republican state central committee asking expressions upon several propositions. Each member was asked if he favored Omaha as a place for holding the next national convention of the republican party; if he favored a late state convention this year; if he favored the proposition to vote a resolution at the meeting of the state central committee this evening at Lincoln requesting the state board of transportation to order a reduction of railroad freight rates to meet the popular demand made by all classes

The responses to these queries form a very interesting batch of political reading.

The importance of the meeting of the state central committee this evening is conceded by everybody. They may by their action make thousands of votes for the republican party this fall or they may take such action as will lose to the party a great many votes. From the tenor of the following letters there are grounds for the belief that the state central committee is awake to the exigencies of the political situation in Nebraska:

Chairman John C. Watson-I am in favor of a late convention; and Omaha is my choice for the national republican convention and also for state convention. I have not sufficiently considered the matter as to instruct ing the state board of transportation ques

Walt M. Seery-I am in favor of Omaha for holding the national republican conven-tion, both in 1892 and every four years there-after. I am in favor also of a late convention "as best caiculated to insure good crops, high prices and republican victory." In many localities independent republicans are becoming dissatisfied with the management of the people's party and report numerous "returns." The committee will probably discuss the rate problem thoroughly and I am in favor of such action as will increase the vote of the republican ticket this fall.

G. J. Carpenter-I am inclined to think that every effort should be made to secure the national republican convention at Omaba. I'd stime that the republican party and, in fact, all other parties recognized the country lying west of the Missouri river. In conversation with eastern parties I learn that they do not seem to think or believe that one half of the United States lies west of Omaha, and that fully one-tourth of the population is west of the same place. We think that holding the convention there would do a good deal toward bringing the so-called independents back into the fold. This state sen-atorial district has not felt the independent movement as some others, having elected the straight republican tleket with the exception of congressmen. Perhaps no member of the central committee is as much interested in the freight rates as I am. Being engaged in a business which requires the handling of over one hundred and fifty loads of stock each year upon which the very highest freight rates are levied, I am always in favor of a reasonable freight rate, but I believe the railways should live as well as other branches of business, and have found, by long business experience, that the profreight rates as the consumer. Freight rates cut down two-thirds would be about the best thing that could happen, and I do not think that the farmers would get any increased price for their products until the low rates crought on an increase of consumption, which might possibly take place provided the state central committee should ask the railways to grant the state of Nebraska what they grant other states east of us where the same vol ume of business is done. I am and always have been in favor of short political fights, and therefore am inclined to favor a late

J. C. Burch-I will peel my coat, and vest too, if necessary, to secure the national convention at Omaha. If the state-board of transportation will agree to make a reason able reduction in freight charges, I would be heartily in favor of asking them by resolution to do so. Should they do this, the party

would yet get the credit for it.
S. S. Skinner—As to the matter of railroad rates, I am personally in favor of a reaso able reduction on the plan of live and let live and I know of no reason why I should not

favor Omaha as the place for nolding the national convention.

E. A. Gilbert—Of course I am personally and officially in favor of holding the national republican convention in Omaha. I haven any misgivings as to Omaha taking care o the great gathering. I am satisfied that her capacity and hospitality are both adequate to the occasion. The republicans of the district I represent on the committee have always favored railroad regulation, and I feet I would be untrue to then if I did not favor any reasonable party policy having that end in view. I think it is likely that many deserters from the party ranks can even yet be reclaimed by a reason-able and fair adjustment of the railroad controversy. I do not desire to anticipate the action of the committee or to ventilate my own views on the subject in advance, but it seems to me that whether we can repair our party losses or not, the party stands pledged to a reduction of rates, and it cannot be an unreasonable thing to request the board of transportation to redeem the pledges of

the platform on which they were elected. My own opinion, based in part upon the judg-men of several republicans with whom I have consulted, is in favor of a late conven-L. B. Cary-I am decidedly in favor of the move to bring the national republican convention to Omaha. There is a growing opposition to a third party move among the alliance people of this county. I think a state ticket composed of men nominated by the people would command their hearty support judge this from the feeling on county af airs. The state central committee will consider the advisability of requesting the state board of transportation to take action on the question of a reduction in freight rates While this matter does not particularly lie within the province of the central committee

if the state board delays getting a move o itself without a request, most decided; the request should be made. No fai man considers the onslaugh against the railroads the past winter as the best thing for the people, but a rea-sonable reduction on a number of leading articles could and should be made, and this without injustice to the railroads. The west is deeply interested in the rates on heavy articles, such as salt, coal, lumber and live stock. A reduction in the rates on these would be greatly appreciated by the western farmer. A wholesale reduction on the thou-sand and one articles as aimed at in the Newberry bill is of no practical benefit to the farmer, and would in the aggregate greatly

cripple the roads. eripple the roads.

H. H. Bartling—I am in favor of the national convention of the republican party being held at Omana. Some, in fact, most of the old time Otoe county republicans, will return to the party providing the latter lets. prohibition or such nonsease alone. To request the board of transportation to reduce rates by resolution at the state central com mittee ineeting. I would advise not to men-tion it at that time. As to state convention, hold it late and let the candidates make their

speeches short and binding.

L. T. Shanner—I favor the move to secure for Omaha the national convention next year Many of the old republicans are ready to re turn to the fold in Holt county. I think the proposition relating to the regulation of rates by the heard should meet with the hearty approval of all true republicans and, I nope, can be successfully carried turough and acted upon favorably by the board. The republican party must do something to encour-

age this sentiment. As a rule I favor late conventions, and so far as I understand the situation I think a late convention best this

year.

Orlando Tefft—I am always in favor of Nebraska, and believe if Offinia should secure the convention, she would take good care of her visitors. The farmers' alliance made the great mistake of listening to, and made the great mistake of listening to, and choosing for their leaders, men who foisted upon them schemes which the sober judgment of the masses will surely repullate, Consequently, I think, the vote this fall will show a falling off instead of an increase. I am sure of this should the questions be discussed before the people. My views in regard to the state board of transportation, I will give the central committee if I am will give the central committee if I am there, as I expect to be. I am inclined now not to favor a late convention. Believing, as I do, that the republican party is the party which has done more for the people of this country than any other party has done for any country, and believing that its principles and its candidates will be such as will stand

any amount of lire, I say "cry havee and let slip the dogs of war."

G. L. Day—I would like to see the national republican convention held in Omaha and I believe it would please a large portion of the policye it would please a large portion of the republicans in this part of the state. I do not think the independent party will poll as large a vote this fall as it did last fall. There is no great falling off in its number, however. The transportation question is bound to figure largely in the campaign this fall and it strikes me that such a resolution as you mention would make the party votes, especially if the board of transportation would take such action. would take such action.

W. R. Morse—1 am most certainly in favor

of holding the republican national convention in Omaha and think every republican in the state should help to secure it. In this local-ity there is not much change politically from last year, but I think a goodly number of republicans who acted with the independents party will plant itself on a proper platform, I should favor the state board taking hold of railroad rates, reducing them when necessary. I am in favor of an early convention. sary. I am in favor of an early convention.
J. L. Trobee—I say yes to the first proposition and am enthusiastic in it. Omaha deserves it. I believe it would be a good thing to do from all the light I have now on the subject, to have the rates reduced. By all seans have a late convention.

T. C. Callaban—I am very much in favor of olding the national republican convention in Omaha in '92. I do not consider it as an Omaha matter alone. It is impossible to benefit Omaha without the whole state rebenefit Omaha without the whole state re-ceiving a corresponding benefit. Every citizen of the state, regardless of party, should do all in his pover to help bring the convention to Omaha. I am and always have been, very much in favor of just and reasonable rates of freight in this state, and am reliably informed that the state board of transportation are now preparing a new rate on lumber, coal, sait, hogs, cattle and grain, which will be ready if a tew days, that will meet with the suggestions referred that will meet with the suggestions referred that will meet with the suggestions referred to by your coming central committee. I am in favor of a late convention. Would it not be well to bring the question of the national convention up before the state central com-mittee and form a basis upon which all can unite and work together for the convention in 1892.

in 1892? C. D. Marr—As to the question of holding the next national republican convention in Omaha, I would certainly favor such a proposition if the people of Omaha think they can take care of such a crowd. If they are satisfied on this point, then they should have the hearty co-operation of every republican in the state. Last fall the alliance party in Dodge county polled abouts ix hundred votes. Since that time quite a number, of new organizations have been perfected, and while some of the republicans who voted with the alliance have signified their intention to come back to their signified their intention to come back to their old love, yet in my opinion the alliance is stronger in this county than it was last November. I am in favor of a reasonable reduction of the present freight rates, and would be in favor of the spublican state central committee urging by way of a resolution the state board of transportation to take tion, the state board of transportation to take tion toward this end. The convention should be held about September 1, though I don't think it makes much difference in the

P. J. Hall-I am heartily in favor of holding the next national republican convention in Omnha. The reform boom in Saunders ounty is controlled by the old greenbackers and the prohibitionists and numbers of re-publicans are tired of being led by such a crowd, when it was genuiue reform they were after, not to put some political dead beat in office. I am in favor of reasonable freights and also favorable to a late state con-John H. Butler I am in favor of getting

mal republican convention for I am satisfied that most of the republicans who left the party last year did it on account of prohibition, and now that question is set-

tled will resume their places in the party I am in favor of the passage of a resolution asking the state board of transportation to reduce freight rates even if it is necessary to call a special session of the legislature to enact such laws as will protect our pro-I am in favor of an early convention-state,

county and city, THE COMMITTEE. John C. Watson, Nebraska City. Walter M. Seely, Bennett City, William F. Bechel, Omaha. Brad D. Slaughter, Fullerton. -J. R. Wilhite, Falls City.

1-J. R. Willis, Tecamsel. 2-A. J. Wright, Tecamsel. 3-H. H. Bartley, Nobraska City, 4-O. Tofft, Avoca. P. J. Hall, Memphis. 6-William Coburn, John H. Butler,

Omaha. 7—S. S. Skinner, Takamah. 8—W. H. Needham, Coleridge, 10-C. D. Mar, Fremont, 11—James Brittain, Wayne. 13—L. T. Shanner, O'Neill

14-M. B. Malloy, Long Pine. -Jacob Horn, Broken Bow. 16 J. T. Mallalieu, Kearney,

18—W. R. Morse, Clarks. 19-A. J. Evans, David City, -Ed R. Sizer, Lincoln; J. E. Hans,

Chency. 21—J. C. Burch, Wymore. 22—T. C. Callihan, Friend T. C. Calliban, Friend 23 G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury, 24 E. A. Gilbert, York. D. A. Scoville, Aurora. George L. Day, Superior 28-J. A. Piper, Alma. 29-J. L. Trobee, Elwood.

30-L. B. Carey, Sidney,

GOVERNOR TRAVER'S VIEWS.

He is Watching the Rate Question-No Extra Session Needed.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 7 .- (Special to Tur BEE.]-The following letter was received by Governor Thayer:

Governor Thayer:

To His Excellency, John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska, Lincoin, Neb. Dear Sir: Please take notice that Franklin county farmers all inner, representing 550 member, at its regular session heid at Macon June 20, 1801, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Helieving that the state of Nebraska badiy needs laws to regulate freight rates on a nir and equitable Pasis, that the producer may realize some of the profits of his production, and believing that the Newberry bill which was missed by our legislature and vetoed by the alten governor, James E. Boyd, would afford the needed relief: therefore the li

tred, That we earnesly request Gov Resolved, That we earnestly request Governor Theyer to convene the senate and house of representatives in a special session at the arrivest possible moment to repass the said sewberry bill or a bill similar that will give be people of Nebraska, the agedet relief in reight rates, and that it is well into effect effore shipment of the present growing crops. Yours for equality and justice.

11. MEBRAY, President Franklin, Neb.

JOHN DUDER, Secretary, Campbell, Neb The governor replied as follows: Lincoln, Neb., July 7, 1801.—H. Murray, Esp., Prisident Farmers' Alliance, Frank-in, Neb.—Dear Sir. Your fivor enclosing a copy of resolutions, passed by the farmers illance of Franklin county requesting me to sonvene the legislature in special session to ake action in regard to lower freight rates was duly reconved.

In reply I have to state that I have given

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

STUMPED BY THE QUESTIONS.

Liveringhouse at a L ss for Replies Concerning Some Prices Paid.

FANCY FIGURES ON STATE SUPPLIES.

Difference Made by One Night in the Value of Goods Purchased-What Wood Preservative is Worth.

Lincoln, Neb., July 7 .- [Special to Tun Bug.]- At 2 p. m. today the story of the unfaithful steward concerning his steward-hip was continued before the board of public lands and buildings. Only two witnesses were examined-Captain Liveringhouse and Mr. E. W. Bexten.

Liveringhouse was the first on the stand. He appeared decidedly careworn and had the air of a man who had been passing through some great calamity. He has been losing flesh and must be at least twenty pounds lighter than he was before the investigation began. Dr. Test was present and also exhibited symptoms of physical degeneracy.

Secretary of State Allen opened the ordeal by asking Liveringhouse why on the last day of September, 1890, he bought a large quantity of tobacco for 40 cents per pound when on the following day the contract was let for 20. Why at the same time he bought three cases of chocolate for 34 cents, when the next day the contract was let for 10. Why he had bought baking powder for 40 cents, when next day it was contracted for at 20. Starch for 8 cents when next day it was ontracted for at 2.

Liveringhouse colored up, and after talking long time declared that he was afraid that the local grocers would run short and he could not get those supplies, and conse-quently he laid in a good quantity of them, so that the inmates of the institution would not suffer.

He continued: "I did not vary from the instructions of the poard and superintendent in purchasing the various articles. Where no contract was made, I went according to instructions. There was no merchant in Hastings that I tried to stand in with, or from whom I got a dollar. Mr. Hurst's store was centrally located and we made it a sort of headquarters for that reason. But he was given no preference over any other mer-Attorney General Hastings asked why 25

actorney General Hastings asked way 25 cents a gallon was paid in July for molasses, and on October 5, 70 cents a gallon, and during that period two barrels were purchased at the latter price!

Liveringhouse could not say exactly.

"Then you would think something was wrong!" asked the general.
"I should think so," was the reply.
"Was there \$1.50 change in the cost of cases of succotash between July and Octo-

oer?' was asked. Again Liveringhouse did not know. His Memory Not Good.

Secretary of State Allen asked: "Did you ever receive a barrel of New Orleans molasses from Mr. Kipp?"
"I would not attempt to answer from memory," said Liveringhouse, "I believe that silver drip was purchased."
He was asked by Darnell if he had bought some things at the lowest price of the market.

some things at the lowest price of the market attimes when they were not needed, simply to save the state money. Liveringhouse could not reply until this question was put in two or three different forms by his attorney and then he replied:

"The superintendent gave me instructions to any in a good stock of these goods and did not designate what quantity I should buy. I think I followed my own discretion in the He was asked by Darnell as to his insulting Mrs. Vanderpool. He replied that he treated her just the same as the other em-

ployes and said: "I never made any improper profosals to my knowledge. I never con-ducted myself toward her or any other female employe in a manner unbecoming a He was asked concerning the matter of

receiving \$165 interest on the cashing of checks for employes' wages. He replied: "The bank charged less per cent for the cashing of checks than had been arranged at first. This money was returned to me. and I gave it back to the employes whose checks were cashed. I have received no interest, either directly or indirectly, from the employes." Darnell then sought to show that Liveringouse had been doing work for Mr. Beatty,

and in reply to Darnell's question the stew-"I did, in addition to my regular duties, the work of overseer of the farm and book keeper the greater part of the year It cost the state about \$75 per month for penses for Mr. Beatty and his wife at the asylum, and I was doing his work during

Inly and August." July and August."

I'he persons present could not see what
pertinence this had to the subject but Livernghouse was allowed to proceed, The board intrusted me to "The board intrusted me to make out youchers for Mr. Beatty for July and August. He draw pay for the same time as clerk of the land commissioner's office. I went

through the records and saw that this was the case. Wages and Horse Trades.

Attorney General Hastings vawned, Land Commissioner Humphrey looked disgusted, Treasurer Hill smiled and Secretary of State illen suddenly ejaculated: "In the duplicate vouchers here drawn by you it appears that Mrs. M. H. Sparkham drew \$62 from October 1 to January 1, three months. Where was she then?"

"I don't know," was the reply.
"When did she leave!" "I think that it was on the 28th day of

"But here it appears on the record that on March 2, you drew \$93,32 for her." "That money was due her, and I found that much money in the old deficiency fund, so I paid her." "Did you not tell us the other day that only one horse was kept for Mr. Hurst at the

"Didn't he ever have two horses there?"

asylumi" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes, he had two ponies one month."
"Yes! That's all." Land Commissioner Humphrey then asked Liveringhouse where he purchased the \$275 team of horses. John E. Adams made the purchases for mo

at Oxford," was the reply. "He purchased them from a farmer whose name I have for Adams paid \$250 for the horses. paid him \$275 for the horses. The \$25 was or his trouble and expense." Edward W. Bexten, a well known drug-

gist of Hastings, was then put on the witness stand. His appearance seemed to cause to nofouse considerable tropidation. He to fied that on May 6 he was employed by Johnson, the superintendent appointed by Governor Boyd, to take an invoice of the drugs at the Hastings asylum. Dr ected to this, and the witness and Mr. Haverly did not get to work until 40 clock in the evening of that day. He testified further;

Bidding on Drugs.

"I wrote to Mr. Benton in March of last year concerning estimates. He turned the letter over to the secretary of state. I re-ceived a ceply and wished to put in a bid for drugs. But Liveringhouse tost me that there was but one drug store in Hastings that could furnish drugs for the asylum. This was in March. I still wished, however, to have a chance at the buts and relied on the persons in charge at the asylum to inform me when I should put in my bid. I received no-tice on Mon'say, March s. It was then too late to put in a bid.

"According to the formulas in the various drug journals wood preservative is com osed of cornstarch, Japan dryer and linseed al. It can be manufactured for about 7 cents a gallon, I invoiced the barrel preservative at the asylum for \$128.50 because Captain Liveringhouse said it was gallons. The value of the component parts of Japan dryor are: Linseed oil, 54 cents per gallon, Japan dryor 65 cents per gallon. Starch is very cheap. I could furnish a good brand of wood preservative for about \$1.25 per gallon and make a good profit. When making the invoice I put down the prices, of course, which had been paid.

"The draggists of Hastings are not satisfied with the way the estimates have been awarded."

awarded.

awarded. Durnell attempted to shake Bexten's testi-mory, but railed signally. Adjournment was taken for one week when the expert account-act will probably report. · espite All Obstacles.

A prominent citizen of Omnha remarked this evening, in speaking of the investiga-tion of the management of the Husbings asylum that he thought that the board of public lands and buildings was entitled to a great deal of credit for the energetic manuer in which it had conducted the investigation. Said he: "The fact is the board has had a Said he; "The fact is the board has had a great deal to contend with in this case of which the people in general are not aware. Not only has it been seriously inconvenienced by reason that there were no funds at its disposal from which to pay the expenses of such an investigation, but every conceivable obstruction has been thrown in its way that could impede its progress or defeat a full and

fair investigation of the officers of that insti-

"Consider for a moment what an undue "Consider for a moment what an under advantage was given to Liveringhouse and Test by reason of Governor Thayer's failure or refusal to suspend them pending the in-vestigation as requested by the board. Here they have been in full possession of all books, youchers, checks and other records of the in stitution that would throw any light upon their peculations during all the time that this investigation has been in progress. They have had easy advantage in preventing and adering the board in obtaining full and free access to the records of the management and, judging from the numerous efforts the board has been compelled to make to even obtain a portion of the documents, neither Test or Liveringhouse have been slow in im-proving the advantage afforded."

TO CORNER THE CROP.

An Alliance Scheme to Force Higher Prices for Cereals.

Curcago, July 7 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | The farmers' alliance is about to undertake the experiment of organizing the farmers of the country upon a scheme of compelling the payment of corner prices for the 1891 wheat crop. An official manifesto has been prepared with great secreey and will be placed in the hands of every member of the farmers' alliance, calling upon him to withhold a part or all of his wheat and inducing his friends and neighbors to do the same until such a time as the necessities of consumers at home and abroad will force the payment of prices satisfactory to producers. The various farmers' organizations have a total membership of nearly six million, and all of them are expected to fall in line with the alliance and to induce others

of the societies to do the same. The circular is practically of the relative force of an order from Gompers and Powderly for a general labor strike, the farmers being drifted up to an appreciation of the over whelming advantages of co-operation. The circular is lengthy and sets forth with claborate statistical detail the fact that the farm-ers of America have been skinned out of \$300,0.0,000 in three years through the machinations of the short sellers. That Europe has the shortest wheat and rye crop of the country, and that conditions are providential for a twist. The farmers are directed to resolve that a minimum price of \$1.35 in New York is moderate and conserva-ative, and that they pledge themselves not to market their wheat at lower prices and then only sparingly and under the direction of state committees constituted for the purpose of keeping posted as to supply and

Strong reasons are urged for the belief that this policy will soon elevate prices to the de-sired limit. The move is likened to a strike with the difference that the working men lose money every day the strike lasts while the farmer makes money, and that the out-come is always doubtful with the workingwhile in this instance with the firmer

t is certain.

In the body of the circular is a letter from Prof. J. R. Dodge, government statistician, estimating the crop of 4891 at 75,000,000 to 100 000 000 bushels under the absurd 600 000 000 busher bear estimate, with a possibility of 125,000,000 bushels less. This is Dodge's first estimate of the crop. The circular i ensational in its significance inflammatory

almost. SENSATIONAL TRAIN WRECK. How a Brave Engineer Died to Save Passengers.

CHICAGO, July 7 .- A sensational train wreck is being investigated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Paul road. The wreck occurred near Lansing, Ia., July 4, and has, up to this time, escaped publication. A prisoner was today taken into custody at Lansing and the officials are on the track of his three confederates.

The McGregor passenger train, bound for LaCrosse, Wis., with several cars beavity oaded with passengers, when near Lansing, struck an obstruction placed upon the rail and the engine was buried the bank into the Mississippi river. tunately the cars remained on the track Engineer Charles Todd giving up his life to save the passengers. The fireman jumped and saved himself. The engineer reversed the lever and opened the sand valve so that the cars might stay on the rails. His first question when rescued from the rums of the engine, badly scalded and writhing in agony, was if any passengers had been hurt, receiving the negative answer from the passengers who crowded about him Todd sm as he looked around and said, "well, this glorious Fourth we are baving. I am afraid we had too many fireworks." Todd died shortly afterwards. The culprits are said to be farmers.

One Arrest Made.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 7,-Chief of Police Byrnes returned this evening from Lansing, bringing with him a lad twelve yearls old, who, it is said, has confessed that he tied a nut to the rails on Saturday which caused the wreck that day near Lansing in which Engineer Todd lost his life. Four other farmer boys are said to have been present at the time, but the lad under arrest is believed to have done the work alone. The police here are very reticent and the above facts were gleaned from railroad men.

Swarms of Grasshoppers. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 7 .- Portions of Cheyenne county are overrun by grasshoppers. A strip of country ten miles wide and

extending in a southeasterly direction is completely nid from view by the insects. They settle on the railroad tracks and impede trains. As yet they have done no damage to crops or grass, as they are too young. By the time they are able to fly they will be well out of Wyoming into Kansas. Nurderous Spaniard Killed.

Sax Jose, Calac, July 7 .- Manuel Solo, a Spaniard, this morning while searching with a revolver for his wife, who had left him owing to a previous murderous assault upon her, shot and killed a neighbor named Smith,

who had warned the woman to flee. Solo then defled the police, but the latter followed him into his house and killed him after a number of shots on both sides, Father and Son Killed. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 7, - J. H. Phillipston and son were milled by a passenger train

while crossing the tracks of the Hig Four

road this afternoon at Newportill, just across

National Editorial Association. COLUMBIA, Mo., July 7 .- It has been doolded that the next meeting of the national

OM HA'S FELERAL BUILDING.

Plans for the Structure Ready to Be Submitted to the Secretaries.

MONTHS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE DRAFTS.

Routine Preparations Will Coasame the Present Season-Recent Army Transfers and Changes of Interest.

WASHINGTON BUILD OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTHEATH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.

As last the rough draft of the plans for the new Omaha federal building have been prepared sufficiently to warrant their submission to the three secretaries who must approve them before they can be finished by the supervising architect. The gentlemen whose consent is required are Secretary Foster, Secretary Noble and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The papers were sent to the latter official today but owing to the fact that he is absent from the city at present t will probably be some time before they are approved and returned to the treasury

lepartment. It was expected that they would have been ent last week but Major Lowe, the civil entincer of the architects office said this aftertoon that they had been kept back at the last noment to change some of the details of the arrangement for the room in which the postoffice will be installed. It will require several months, he asserted, to complete the werking drawings and it is not likely that any work whatever will be done upon the building during the present season.

LATE ARMY ORDERS. The following are late orders relating to the army: The leave of absence granted the army: The leave of absence granted Captain James M. J. Sanno, Seventh infentry, is extended one month. Leave of absence sor one month and twelve days, to take effect on for about July 16, 1891, is granted Lieutenant Colonel G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster, Quartermaster General Almon N. Rockwell, quartermaster; in addition to his present duties will take charge of the office and duties of Lieutenant Colonel Sawtelle during the absence of the olonel Sawtelle during the absence of the

Colonel Sawtelle during the absence of the latter on leave.

The leave of absence on surgeons' certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant John S. Grisard, Thirteenth infantry, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability. Brigadier General August V. Krantz baying heep assigned to the command Crantz, having been assigned to the command of the department of the Columbia, head-quarters at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is, oy direction of the acting secretary of war, nereby relieved from the board to consider and econymend a magazine system for rifles and econymend a magazine system for rifles and erroines upon which he was detailed. By direction of the secretary of war and under the provisious of the act of congress approved October 1, 1893, the following assignments to regiments of officers recently

promoted are ordered:

Cavalry-Lieutenant Colonel Henry E.

Noyes (promoted from major Fourth cavalry)
to the Fifth cavalry to date from July 1, 1891,
vice Biddie promoted. He will report by
letter to the commanding general, department of the Missouri, for assignment to a romoted are ordered: ment of the Missouri, for assignment to a station and will join the station to which he may be assigned. Major Almond B. Wells (promoted from captain, Eighth cavairy) to Fourth cavairy to date from July 1, 1891, vice Noyes promoted. Captain George L. Scott (promoted from first lieutenant, Sixth cavairy) to the Sixth cavairy, Troop M, to date from July 1, 1891, vice Perrine retired. He will join his proper station. Captain Henry F. Kendail (promoted from first lieutenant, Eighth cavairy) to the Eighth cavairy, Eighth cavairy) to the Eighth cavairy, Proop A, to date from July 1, 1891, vice Vells promoted. He will join his proper

First Lieutenant Gonzales S. Bingham promoted from second lieutenant Ninth awalry) to the Sixth cavalry, troop D, to late from July 1, 1891, vice Scott, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Ninth cavdry until further orders. First Lieutenant William D. McAnney promoted from second lieutenant Ninth cavary) to the Eighth cavalry, troop L, to date from July I, 1891, vice Lester, retired. He

will join his proper station.

First Lieutenant Richard Paddock (pro-noted from second lieutenant Sixth cavalry) o the Eighth cavalry, troop E, to date from 1891, vice Kendall, promoted. He will oin his proper station.

Artillery—Colonel William M. Graham promoted from licutement colonel Fifth artillery) to the Fifth artillery, to date from

uly 1, 1891, vice Piper, retired. Lieutenant Colonel Francis L. Guenther, comoted from major Second artillery to the lifth artillery to date from July 1, 1891, rice Graham promoted. He will proceed to old by the Granam promoted. He will proceed point his regiment, reparting to the commanding general, department of California for assignment to a station. Major Joseph B. Campbiell, promoted from captain Fourth artillery to the Second artillery, to date from July I, 1891, vice Guenther promoted. will be assigned to a station by the com-manding general department of the east and will, upon the expiration of his present eave of abscuce, join the station to which he nay be assigned. Captain Walter Howe, promoted from First

Lieutement Fourth artillery to the Fourth artillery battery L to date from July 1, 1891, ice Campbeil promoted. First Lieutenant Samuel D. Sturgis, profrom Second lieutenant artillery to the Fourth artillery battery A, to date from July 1, 1891, vice Howe promoted, Infantry — First Lieutenant Robert H. Noble (promoted from second lieutenant First infantry) to the Fifteenth infantry, ompany A, to date from June 15, 1891, vice liars retired. First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Morse (promoted from second lieutenant Twenty-third infantry) to the Fifteenth in-fantry company K. to date from June 15, 1881, vice Cory retired. First Lieutenant John P. Finley (promoted from second llou-tenant Nineteenth infantry) to the Fifteenth tenant Nineteenth infantry) to the Fifteenth infantry company E, to date from June 15, 1891, vice McGunnigle promoted. First Licutement Frederick R. Day (promoted from second ileutenant Twenty-second infantry) to the Ninth infantry company E, to date from June 15, 1891, vice Robertson promoted, Additional—Second Licutement William J. Second Flora William J. snow First artillery is assigned to a vacancy battery C, to date from July 15, 1891, vic f second floutenant in the First artillery

THE WESTHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and vicinity -- Fair; slightly

warmer. For Arkansas and Missouri-Showers; slightly cooler except stationary temperature n Arkansas; winds becoming northerly. For the Dakotas—Generatiy fair; slightly warmer: variable winds. For Nebraska and lowa -- Pair Wednesday;

slightly warmer; north winds.
For Kansas-Showers; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature at Wichita; north winds. For Colorado-Fair Wednesday; slightly warmer; winds becoming south.

Crops About Boone Damaged.

BOONE, In., July 7 .- A very heavy rain in this section last night caused a good deal of

damage to growing crops, badly lodging grain. Many nelds ready to cut are ruined, and the hay harvest interfered with. It is atill raining. Some farmers view the situation with apprenension. Riotous Strikers. Rose, July 7 .- There was a recome strike tellay among the reapers in the Voletri dis-trict. The troops who were sent to the spot shot two of the rioters and wounded a num-

ber of others in quelling the disturbance. Shipping News.

At London - Signted, the Toutonic, Lahu, worth that. A barrel contains about nity | editorial association will be held at St. Paul. | Spanrandom and Gellert from New York.