## PALMER CAPTURES THE PLUM.

Chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HIS ELECTION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested When the Result Was Declared After the Second Ballot-Other Features of the Encampment.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6 .- Immediately after the meeting of the encampment this morning the election of commander-in-chief was declared the first business.

Benjamin C. Bryant of Wisconsin placed A. G. Weissart of Milwaukee in nomination in an eloquent speech. Weissart's nomination was seconded by Illinois, Iowa, In-

diana and Kentucky. Corporal Tanner of New York placed John Palmer of New York in nomination, and Massachusetts, New Jersey and and Pennsylvania seconded Palmer's nomination.

J. J. Hellingsworth of Ohio nominated Hurst and W. H. L. Barnes of California nominated Smedburg. The latter's nomination was seconded by Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, New Mexico and Idaho.

Just before the ballot was opened Hurst withdrew and seconded the nomination of Palmer of New York, which was greeted with cheers and applause. The election was by secret ballot. The announcement of the first ballot, with Palmer in the lead, indi-cated a certainty of his ultimate election.

Great onthusiasm was manifested by the New York delegates during the second bailot, when Palmer lead from the start. At the conclusion, when the result was announced, the California delegation changed its entire vote to Palmer. Prolonged cheering greeted this announcement, which meant Smedburg's withdrawal and Palmer's election. Enthusiastic delegates at this ture moved that Palmer's election declared unanimous and it prevailed amid

the wildest enthusiasm.
Captain John Paimer, the new commanderin-chief, was born on Staten Island, March 22, 1842, and has a splendid war record. He served in the Ninety-first New York volunteers and was constantly with that regiment until it was mustered out, taking part in all its engagements. Since the war he has been engaged in the fresco, painting and decorating business at Albany, N. Y. As a member of the Grand Army he was for several terms commander of Lew Benedict post No. 5, wa elected commander-in-chief of the New York department and in 1879 was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, all of which imsaid to be a forcible speaker and a mode presiding officer.
For senior vice commander-in-chief there

was but one candidate. Henry M. Duffield of Michigan being chosen by acciamation. T. S. Ciarkson of Nebraska, Peter B. Ayers of Delaware and Albert E. Sholes of Georgia vere nominated for junior vice commander Clarkson won on the first ballot For chaplain there were three candidates S. B. Payne of Florida, D. C. Milnes of Kan-sas and A. B. Kenrich of Ohio, Mr. Payno

was elected Surgeon General Benjamin T. Stephenson of Connecticut was re-elected by acciama-

Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner, chairman of the committee on address of the commander-in-chief, reported resolu-tions which were adopted, petitioning congress for legislation providing for the cus-tody and care of Mount McGregor cottage and for amendments to the revised statutes providing more explicitly that preference be given old soldiers in government appointments and employment.

The vexed race problem came up in the enmpment this afternoon and was effectually settled for all time. The special champion of the negro cause is ex-Congressman William Warner of Missouri, past commander-in-chief, and he is tonight receiving the tribute of the colored veterans whose cause he so eloquently espoused. The matter came be-fore the convention when Mr. Warner, as chairman of the committee on the commander in-chief's recommendation, presented the following report:

lowing report:
Your committee has carefully considered the clear and frank statements of the commander-in-chief regarding the difficulties existing between posts in the department of Louisiana and Mississippt. The committee has also considere I all the documents submitted to and arguments made before it as to the causes leading to the existing trouble in these departments. The old posts, from one to eight inclusive, in the departments of Louisiana and Mississippi are composed of white comrades. The new posts, from nine to seventeen inclusive, are composed of colored comrades. The contention is that the latter posts are tainted with fraud in the organization.

Here the report quotes freely from the commander-in-chief's statement of the contentions of the two sides and concluded:

The remedy suggested of a separate depart ment of concurrent jurisdiction for col-ored veterans involves an amend-ment to our rules and regulations. The committee is informed that the requisite notice of the presentation of this no-tice has been given, and therefore it is prop-erly before the encampment for its action. This organization, the Grand Army of the Re-public, from its birth at Decatur, Ill., in 1856. public, from its birth at becatur, Ill., in 1866, to this, its sliver encambment, has never turned from its posts' doors any deserving comrades bowever humble, on account of his nationality, creed, or color. The only qualification for membershin is an honorable discharge from the "United States army, may of marine corps from '61 to '65." as the ovidence that he "aided in maintaining the honor, intervity and that he "aided in maintaining the honor, in-tegrity and supremacy of the national gov-ernment during the late rebellion." providing always that the African has done nothing in civil life to cast a stain on his honorable record in liberty's cause.

During the flerce struggle for the life of the nation we stood shoulder to shoulder as com-rades. It is too late to divide now on the color line. A man with the

During the fleree struggle for the life of the nation we stood shoulder to shoulder as commades. It is too hate to divide now on the color line. A man who is good enough to stand between the flag and those who would destroy it when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, is good enough to be a commade in any department of the Grand Army of the Republic. No different rule has been or ever shall be recognized by the survivors of the union army and navy. No department should be established for any color or nationality.

Last year in annual encampment, assembled under the shades of Bunker Hill monument, the accredited delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic unanimously endorsed the following words of a distinguished comrade: "It has been my determination to recognize as a commade the equal rights of every man, no matter what his color or nationality, providing he has equal qualifications—service and an honorable discharge, in this struggle of life the strong should aid the wesk; it enobles the former and helps to elevate the latter."

The platform of principles of the Grand Army of the Republic is so broad that all honorably discharged soldlers and sallors can stand upon it. In the opinion of your committee the fact that the departments of Louisiana and Mississippi posts is partly composed of white commades, the others of colored brothers, is no sufficient reason for making this radical change in our rules and regulations. Our fraternity, charity and loyalty should be witnessed by our deeds as well as our words. The recommendation of the commander-in-chief is based upon the fact that seven of the colored posts of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi petitioned for a separate department. Committee and claimed in argument that it was their understanding and that of many other of their colored comrades that they were only potitioning for a department. To rice a separate department. In view of the facts submitted to your committee, it is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to place the a

The following minority report was presented on the subject: I concur in the recommendations contained in the address of the commander-in-chief in reference to the difficulties existing in the de-partments of Louisland and Mississippi, and therefore recommend the adoption of the fol-

lowing resolution: Resolved. That the rules and regulations be Resolved. That the rules and regulations be so changed as to authorize the commander-inchief to organize departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in departments now existing whenever satisfied upon proper representations that they may be organized without detriment to the Grand Army of the Republic or any department organization existing in states embraced therein.

W. S. DECKER.

W. S. Decker of Colorado defended his

minority report. "I believe," said he, "that every colored soldier has a right to all the privileges that are accorded to every white soldier in the terand Army of the Republic. This is not drawing the color line. Com-rades, I served with a colored regiment and I want to say to you that no comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic will go further than I will in extending the hand of fraternity and charity to the colored soldier. There are representatives on this floor today that went ten, twelve or fourteen years ago and established the Grand Army of the Ro-public in the midst of rebels. As there is a difficulty existing down there we say to the colored comrade 'you have colored churches, you have your colored order of the Masonic

fraternity. You have your colored associa-tions in other respects.' [Hisses.] "I move if there be hissing in the gatteries they be cleared," said O'Donneli of Illinois, "I am opposed to this minority report, but I nsist that we have fair play here.

"If there is any more of that from the gal-ieries they will be cleared," said the presid-

resumed Mr. Decker, "if we don't settle this question now it will be here a year from now, and it will be here continually until it is settled according to the condition of affairs as we find them in Louisiana, Misof affairs as we find them in Louisiana, Sissispil, South Carolina and the southern states. Let us say to the commander-in-chief as my report which I have offered here says: "Go down there as a true, houest, conscientious Grand Army of the Republic man and look over the ground and see whether these colored comrades and white comrades can live together. If they can live together in the different posts of the south, for God's sake keep them together, but if they cannot devise some means by which the colored men who fought for the non can come in and have all the privi-

"Comrades," said Major Warner, "when these black men or white men or whatever color or nationality they may have been, shouldered the musket in defense of the sociability but it was a question of patriotism loyalty. Applause. The black fought for a flag that never up to that time had protected him in any way but bondage. [Applanse]. This organiza-tion had better bury the old flag, comrades had better tear the button from the breast than now, as our heads are silvered o'er with the frosts of years, to go back on the princi-ples for which we bled." [Applause]. Comrades Johnson, a colored member from Washington, and Ritchie, another colored

member, Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Northcott of Virginia, spoke in favor of the majority report. Mr. Graham of Louisiana recounted some of the trouble of his department. He said that no colored post nad been recognized until ecently, when charters were granted by the lepartment commander, who became offended because members of the order refused to attend the funeral of Jeff Davis; that several hundred men had been admitted within a few days and the time was too short to make any examination into their military record or haracter. By a viva voce vote the majority

report was finally overwhelmingly adopted. No less than eight national organizations are in session or have adjourned and the encampment in its many innovations has cer tainly been the greatest success of any of the preceding ones, A sensation has been reated by the address of the president of the lational Association of Union ex-Prisoners National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, E. H. Williams of Indiana. Referring to the treatment accorded ex-prisoners, the president said: "As an organization, and in riew of the great and peculiar hardship and suffering endured as prisoners, we believe special compensation is due us. For a number of years bills have been presented to con-gress looking to such measures as we felt due us, -but so far all appeals availed us nothing. For twenty-five years our government has never so much as given us a vote of thanks for the sacrifice made."

This pertier of the address was formally approved by the association. Among the reports of committees made was one embodying a bill to be presented at the next session of congress on behalf of the soldiers who were in prison for a period of not less than sixty days, or more, providing they shall re-ceive \$2 for every day of their confinement,

from the government officers of the organization are as follows: President, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; vice president, Major Marion T. Anderson, District of Columbia; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Ia.; historian, Warren Lee, Norwich, Conn.; executive committee, R. F. Wilson of Ohio, C. W. Payy of Illinois, George W. Grant of Minne-son, E. H. Rionley of Pennsylvania sota E. H. Riopler of Pennsylvania.

The society known as "Comrades of the Battlefield," which includes the blue blue gray, met met and effected a of Major General Dalton of St. Louis as president. The executive council includes among others the following: Colonel E. T. Lee, Dr. Briggs, Eugene Payne of Iowa, and Robert S. Gibson and S. J. Murphy of Illinois. The association will hold its next meeting in Chicago.

The sixteenth annual reunion of United States veterans of the signal corps showed a membership of 512. L. R. Fortiscue of Philadelphia was elected president.

The "Ladies of the Grand Army of the held a very successful meeting. The order is a purely charitable and socia institution, and was called into existence for the purpose of taking into a benevolent, working, patriotic association all members of soldiers' families. Its total membership is between 15,000 and 20,000 and the president states that 260 new circles were chartered

during the past year.
Dr. Bryant, a colored ex-soldier from Chicago, is here solicitating subscriptions for the erection of a monument in Jackson park, Chicago, to the colored soldiers. An association for that purpose has been organized at Springfield, Iil., with Senator Cullom, Governor Fifer and a banker of that city as trustees of the fund. It is intended o raise \$150,000, and about \$54,000 have been secured so far.

A resolution was adopted at the Michigan remion of Mexican war veterans that an effort be made by the officers to invite the surviving veterans of Mexica to meet the American survivors of the Mexican war at the next general encampment at Washington, and that congress be asked for an appro-The fifth national convention of the ladies

of the Grand Army of the Republic today re-ceived the fraternal greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment and elected their officers for the coming year. National president, Mrs. E. J. Cartledge, Kansas; senior vice, Mrs. Alice Bishop of Massachusetts; junior vice, Mrs. Vettic San-ford Chapin of Iowa; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Crubb, New Jersey; chaplain, Mrs. Alonzo Page of Illinois.

Had it not been for the defection of the

Missouri delegation and the division in In-diana, Ohio and Wisconsin the encampment might have gone to Lincoln. The smooth 'clonel Dudley doubtless had exerted his influence with the Hossiers and he probably had the influence of Colonel Conger of Ohio. This with the desire of Wisconsin, has a candidate for commande-in-chief, Colo-nei Weissert, to avoid autagonisms, gave Washington the thirty votes it needed to

Illinois, however, remained true to the west, and hereafter it will count on the friendship of Wisconsin and Nebraska. It has been too independent in Grand Army politics heretofore to get the recognition it is entitled to as the senior department, and now t is fixing up its fences. Colonel Staples is willing that it should so long as Washington has the encampment, although one of the ar-guments advanced by the Nebraskans in behalf of Lincoln was that the assemblage of so many veterans there in a presidential year would contribute somewhat to the success of the grand old party in not only that state but lowa and Illinois.

And by the way, speaking of Nebraska Governor Thaver has been airing himself, and ridicules the idea that a special session of the legislature is to be called. He heard of the movement in that direction before he left home, and took the precaution to insist on Lieutenant Governor Majors remaining in

"I propose," said the governor, "to act as governor until my successor is duly elected. While I do not doubt that Mr. Poyuter's zeal as a member of the third party would lead him to do such a thing, yet I would repudi-ate the call and he would have wasted a great deal of valuable time. The lieutenantgovernor is governor in my absence, and such a call could not be issued legally with out his consent."

Trumbull Answers the Libel.

Los Anostes, Cal., Aug. 6.-Richard L. Prumbull has filed an answer to the libel on the arms and ammunition seized on the steamer Itata. He says no is the owner in trust of the arms and ammunition and that no one else has anything to do with them.

Dr. Birney, hay fever and catarrh. B oldg.

WAS WORSE THAN HORRIBLE.

Story of the Sickness, Death and Burial of Little Mamie Knoll.

OCCURRED IN A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

Died for Want of Medical Attendance and Was Borne to Burial in a Coffin Too Small By Almost Half.

Shocking in its barbarity is a case that was reported to the police yesterday by the indignant citizens residing in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Center streets, and deep were the maledictions heaped upon the heads of the parties responsible for it.

It is a story of misfortune, poverty, sick ness and death, ending with an act of heartlessness on the part of an undertaker that is seldom equalled. Into its sad details also enters the disgraceful squabble between the city and county physicians as to whose duty is to care for charity cases, and but for which, the unfortunate innocent whose remains were laid to rest Wednesday morning might now be alive and on the high road to recovery.

As usual, all of the interested parties en deavor to shift the blame for the occurrence upon the shoulders of somebody else, and it is probable that in the heated controversy over what now is or should be in the Tuture the anguish of this bereaved mother and the outrage perpetrated upon suffering humanity will be forgotten. If, however, the revelation of what has transpired or what may again occur under the present state of affairs shall be the means of effecting much-needed reformation the death of tittle Mamie Knoil nay not have been wholly in vain.

Want and Sickness Came. The story as related yesterday afternoon to a BEE reporter was briefly as follows: Six weeks ago J. E. Knoll left Omaha and went to Chicago, hoping to there find work st which he could make enough to support its family, who were left here with a very limited supply of money, to get along as best they could during his absence. Day after day passed, and still the long-hoped-for news was not received. The scanty savings were carefully hoarded, but they were inadequate to the gradually lengthening days, and eventually were completely exhausted. To make matters worse diphtheria in a malignant torm developed, and days and nights of watchful nursing over her delirious children

were added to the weary mother's lot.

Kind hearted neighbors did what they ould to assist and relieve her, and at last the little ones began to improve. The older, a boy, continued to ultimate recovery, but in the case of the girl, a winsome little thing only four and a half years of age, the im-provement was only temporary. She was up and running around, bright and cheerful as usual, but last Sunday she was taken worse and at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon passed

Of the occurrences attendant upon the las few days, Mrs. L. J. Rossiter, of 1421 South Eighteenth street, a near neigh-bor and a lady who did much to assist Mrs. Knoll in her hours of trouble and sorrow, said last evening:

Told by a Neighbor.

The poor woman has been in absolute want out the neighbors sent in food and other things at different times as we thought they might be needed. I could not go in on ac-count of my own bables, as the house was placarded for diphtheria, but I learned yesterday that there wasn't a thing to eat in the house when the little one died. We sent in food for supper, but the poor woman could not eat. I have seen families in want, and a great deal of suffering, but this is the most heartrending case that ever came to my attention. When that child was taken worse en Sunday, the city physician was sent for, but he did not come, sent for, but he did not come, and three messages were sent, but none of them brought a response. On Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock the doctor put in an appearance. That was just an hour after the child had died, and of course his services were not needed. The ourse his services were not needed. mother wanted to know what to do and the doctor said she had nothing further to do with it as the county would take such steps as were necessary. at 8 o'clock that evening the undertaker He had a little coffin that was so small that the body could not be put into it, and he drove away saying that he would be

Unspeakable Brutality.

About 9 o'clock the next morning he returned with what looked like the very same coffin. It was too small, but the undertaker tried to put the body into it. It was necessary to dout le it up to some extent, and even then the head and feet would not go in. It was a horrible procedure, and when the mother saw it she screamed so that it could be heard for several blocks and then fell on the floor in end faint. When she was restored to con sciousness the undertaker said that he would out the body in another coffin when he got to

the shop, and crove away.

"Perhaps it is well that I am not a man for I would certainly have have beaten that undertaker. It was the most inhuman pro-cedure I ever saw, and there wasn't a woman around here who didn't cry when that child was taken away from its mother in that way. She could not leave the house, and could no look upon its face again. What a fearful im-pression to retain!" and the tears welled to

the speaker's eyes.

A call was made at the little cottage whence death had taken the loved one. Mrs. Knoll, a sad but mild-mannered woman, with oyes red with weeping and face haggard with grief and the strain of sleepless nights, was grief and the strain of sleepless nights, was there. In her broken German she managed between her sobs to corroborate the story above related. She said that she had but 4 cents when her little one died and she sent : telegram to Chicago to uotify the father, who arrived home yesterday, twenty-four hours fter the body was taken away. He was not

at some when the reporter called.

The house was very scantily furnished, is fact, there was but one room, and in that but a single bed. It was there that the body of the child lay until taken away by the undertaker Wednesday norning, and beside it the bereaved mothe watched during the long, lonely night, expressed as best she could her thankfulness for the sympathy and kind attentions of he neighbors, and as she spoke the tears rolled down her paie cheeks unchecked.

Dr. Gapen's Story.

Dr. Clarke Gapen, the city physician, was asked about his connection with the case. He said that he had taken care of the chiliren and that they had recovered. One of them, however, suffered a relapse, or as is frequent in diphtheria, the disease attacked larvnx and caused death. He thought the case a very deserving one, and had given the mother money with which to purchase necessaries. When asked about the messages sent for him last Sunday the doctor replied:

"I was not in the city, having gone to Illi-nois to attend the funeral of my cousin. I returned Monday morning and I went out Monday or Tuesday afternoon. If the child died Tuesday I went out Monday, for I saw it two or three times before it died. I went out Monday afternoon and evening and saw t twice, anyway. When I got out there Puesday afternoon it had just died. I notified the county agent, and I suppose he sent down an undertaker, as I received the burial certificate as commissioner of health." "Wuo should have gone when you were

"The county physician. It was his case and it had no claims whatever on me, but the woman seemed so motherly and the case seemed so diserving I attended to it be cause I feared that otherwise it would not re-ceive proper care. The family had lived here for some time, and it was a case for the count. without a doubt. I took care of it, but I will not look after another one. I only get abuse for it, and I am done. The county physician can look after his own cases hereafter.

Taat Misfit Coffin.

A visit was made to Taggart's undertaking stablishment to see what new facts could be gleaned regarding the treatment accorded the remains. The proprietor was absent, but the young man who looks after the business in his absence knew a little about the

There is something wrong about that

story," he exclaimed as soon as the subject was breached. "The corpse was put in ac-other box before it was buried, and there was How about the box it was brought up

Well, it was too small, of course, but the head and feet didn't hang out. was doubled down a lattle on the chest, and the cover could have been put on if it had been necessary, but we don't screw down the covers when we are going to put the body in another case. We shought at first that it was a baby, and the first casket sent down was too small. This one probably would have been all right if it hadn't been for the padding at the ends. I guess they are soing to dig up the body, and then it will be seen that the box is big enough." Some time afterward Mr. Taggart was

een and he explained his course as follows

"It was a county case and we are only allowed \$3 for handling them, When Poormaster Mahoney notified me of the case I understood that it was an infant, and went prepared accordingly. When I saw the child I found that I would have to make another trip and went back in the morning. The coffin was a little short, perhaps three inches or so, but the head laid down all right and only the feet stuck he a little. By head, and only the feet stuck up a little. By bending the knees the toes only were up about one inch and a hair. I didn't want to make another trip for a \$3 case. I laid the cover on and carried it out to the wagon and the slipped the cover off to one sic and left the cloth over the to side t went to our rooms that way and then nade a box to take its place. The one it came up in besides being too small, cost too much for a county case. I made a box of good boards and it was just as strong and well made as any coffin. I put excelsior in it and spread muslin over it and then laid in the body and folded the muslin over it. The lining was not tacked in and the box was not painted, but it was the same as any county case. The mother felt worse than any woman I ever saw, and didn't want to let the child go, but she seemed satisfied with the coffin. It is all poppy cock to say that the head and feet hung over the box. I have too much heart to do anything like that, and I will do as much for the poor as anybody. Where Will it End.

No one seems willing to assume the responsibility for anything that occurred. Dr. Japen says that the disease was diphtheria and contagious and Undertaker Taggart says he took the corpse through the streets in an open coffin, covered only with a cloth. In addition to this the city physician says that he did more in this case than he will do it the next, and the undertaker says that he did all that the county will pay for doing and followed his instructions. The question that naturally suggests itself under the circumstances is "How much worse will the next

NOTES FROM HASTINGS.

Several Prominent Citizens Arrested in Connection With a Girl's Death. HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 6 .- Special to The

BEE. |-The verdict of the coroner's jury that viewed the body of Minnie Kling at Harvard was rendered on Saturday last, but not made public until Wednesday. Pursuant to the verdict Sheriff Ed Davis of Clay county arrested Dr. Butler of Harvard, Mrs. A. H. Webber and Dr. W. H. Chapman of Hastings. Their preliminary examination is now ing held at Harvard Prof. Charles E. Bessey of Lincoln, was in

the city yesterday attending the Horticulral society meeting.
The teachers institute, now being held in this city, has a larger attendance than any previous. About one hundre and fifty are in attendance. Profs. Bettys, Wagner, Moniux, Andrews and Schoonover are the instructors Visitors are numerous and a general feeling of enthusiasm provails. Rev. W. F. Ringland, president of Hast-

ings college, is in Omaha on business con nected with the college.

Hon. A. K. Goudy of Lincoln, superintendeat of public instruction, is in the city on an educational mission. W. S. Scott, a Hastings pedestrian, has hallenged any central Nebraska man to a

The rear of the Alexander block, on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Second street, is being torn down. A large addition will be added, which will be used by C. R. Bames, making a large, ell shaped storeroom.

Mrs. Berdine and daughter of Illinois, and on Neil Berdine of Denver are in the city.

if teen-hour watking match.

The Lincoln giants and some of the friends are quartered at the Metropolitan. The mysterious man who was stabbed the other day by a Russian was named Frank Anderson. The trouble arose over swinging a couple of girls at Cole's park on Sunday evening. On the way back to the city fight and the Russian used his knife with telling effect. Anderson came to the city and the wound was sewed up by Dr

Schaufelberger.

Ray Stone and George Lynn, jr., were Roy Stone and George Lynn, jr., were boating in Heartwell lake the other evening when the boat capsized. Fortunately both lads were good swimmers, and they easily escaped.

Western Pensions.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- | Special Telegran THE BEE. |- The following list of pensions cranted is reported by THE BEE and Evaminer and Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-Henry L. Strong

Dockery Mathew, A. Wilson, Frank A. Wood, Henry J. Dupes, Augustus Haag, James McCoughan, Hugh Gilna, Emanue Faust, Jacob Wandling, Joseph Esheaff, Warren Forsaith, George W. Hatcher, Orlando S. Moore, John W. Kingston, Jesse Lehman, Nelson McCune, Reaben Bridweil, Oliver P. Rogers, Zelotes Avery, Lincus C. Douglas, Jacob H. Wright. Original widows

-Arethusa P. Strong, minors of Preston M.

Iowa: Original-John W. Pearson, John Rhoades, Orlando J. Clark, Robert T. McCrea, George W. Haines, Rinaldo B. Two McCrea, George W. Haines, Rinaldo B. Twogood, James A. Ward, Joseph Vanderman,
Jacob Risser, Thomas S. Ross, Thomas C.
Wayman, Horace J. Barritt, John Hoon,
Perry T. Tracy, John Asquith (navy), Robert Denny, George W. Casper. Warren E.
White, Alfred Starks, Edgar C. Atwood,
Benjamin Wilkins, Larwin S. Boyce, George
M. Johnson, James B. Carr, Frederick Hancook, Ramedict, Lashiev, Amos Huff, John cock, Benedict J. Ashley, Amos Huff, John Q. Beadle, William C. Shepherd, William B. Parker, Frederick A. Brown, Additional— C. Snyder. Original widows—Nancy Trease, mother; William Waggoner, father.

Claimants and Attorneys

It is important that claimants under the ngian depredations law should understand that all contracts made by them with attorneys were cancelled and annulled by that act. Section 9 of the law explicitly says that "all contracts heretofore made for fee and allowances to claimants' attorneys are hereby declared void," and the secretary of the treasury in issuing warrants for judg-ments is required to take them payable only to claimants, their lawful: cs or other representatives specified in the act, "except so much thereof as shall be allowed the claimants' attorneys by the court for prosecuting said claim, which may be paid direct to such attorneys," and the amount of the allowance which shall be made is specified. The claim agents and attorneys are making afight on the law upon the ground that con-

gress has no power to annul private con-tracts, and hold that contracts involving a contingent fee are irrevocable. Claimants who are thus informed should pay no atten tion to it. Their obviously wise and prope course is to be guided by the provisions o the law which are so plain and explicit hat no one can err as to the meaning, and to pay no regard to opinions or representations of men whose interest it is to defeat the intent of the law. The evident purpose of congress in de claring contracts with attorneys void was to protect claimants, even if and it be granted that there is a question as to the power of congress to do this, until that question is judicially determined claimants will make w nistake not to take the advantage which the law allows them, and by failure to do so subject sthemselves to the exactions of the greedy claim agents and attorneys. But it is highly propable that the power of con gress in this matter will never be tested i he courts, since it is hardly to be supposed that the many able lawyers in congress would have allowed so important a feature of

the Indian depredations act to remain in it if there was a reasonable doubt regarding the of congress to so legislate. The thing to be understood by claimants under the above act is that contracts made with attorneys for fees and allowance were rendered void by the act, and that they are at liberty to place their claims in other ha and to refuse in all respects to be bound by

ANOTHER GLUCOSE TRUST.

Gigantic Monopoly Recently Destroyed Will Be Reorganized.

INCORPORATED UNDER ENGLISH LAW.

Concern to Be Conducted on the Same Line of Business as Other Industries Controlled by Foreign Capital.

CHICAGO BURBAU OF THE BEE, 1

CHICAGO, Aug. 6. The Times this morning says: "After extensive negotiations, covering a period of three months, the glucose manufacturers of the country have completed the details of the re-formation of the gigantic monopoly that fell to pieces of its own weight and from the effects of anti-trust legislation a few years ago. A pool has now been formed with a capitalization of \$15,000,000. There seems to be every indication that the trust will be incorporated under the English law in London, and that the business of its concern will be conducted on the same line as is the business of the great English syndicates, which have have invested so heavity in American indus-

SURE CASE OF LEPROST. The physicians at the county hospital here have come to the conclusion that Martin Gaelic, an inmate of the institution, is afflicted with leprosy. Dr. Moorehend's diagnosis to that effect is confirmed by Drs. Zissler and Hyde, and their decision leaves no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The patient will continue to be treated as an inmate of EX-GOV. HUNT SERIOUSLY ILL.

tries of late years. The plans under which the new trust is formed are such that com-

plications of the kind that brought about the dissolution of the former pool, will not exist.

A. C. Hunt of Texas, ex-governor of Colo-rado, is dangerously ill at the Sherman house where he has been a guest since last Saturday. He is suffering from hemorrhage of the brain, united with partial paralysis. His family at Pueblo, Colo., has been tele-

graphed to come to Chicago at once.

The directors of the Pan-American trans portation company will continue in session some days here. Instead of twenty steel steamers being immediately constructed by the company, it appears now it is intended to use a portion of the \$5,000,000 which the treasurer claims is almost paid in, in the purchase of second-hand vessels of the second grade. It will afterward be deterpurchase of second-hand vessels of second grade. It will afterward be determined whether the company will construct any of the first grade. It has been estimated that if successful in obtaining it the subsidy will about pay all the running exenses of the company's lines.

ANTI-TRUST ORGANIZATION. A secret conference of the representatives of such linseed oil mills as are not included in the trust known as the National linseed oil company is in session here. The purpose s to take steps toward establishing an antitrust organization.

GARDEN CITY GOSSIP. The first month of the life of Falk Kam the first male Chinese baby born in Chicago was elaborately celebrated by the celestials here yesterday. The Oddfeliows have organized a fraterni

ty Temple association of Chicago, with a cap ital of \$8,000,000 and will build a temple twenty-four stories high. A secret service officer here has discovered that some genius, by taking portions of twen ty dollar bills, is able to make a new one and have one left over which he has redeemed at the treasury department which redeems a bill if three-fifths are presented.

Dr. E. W. Case has been arrested for make

success to sell to Chinamen here and in A twelve-foot boa constrictor escaped from a circus at Dixon and is creating consterna-tion among the rural population in that vic-

ing counterfeit onum which he tried with

Very successful exhibition of emmensite and gelbite has been made here. With less noise and smoke, they are one and a half times more powerful than dynamite and as safe to handle as common pig iron. EX-GOVERNOR HUNT DYING.

Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt of Colorado, who has for some time been ill at the Sherman house is unconscious today and physicians give little hope of his recovery. The gentleman is suffering from a paralytic stroke and hemorrhage of the brain WESTERN PROPLE IN CHICAGO.

The following western people are in the At the Auditorium-Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mrs. Marlowe, Miss Marlowe, Mrs. Bailey, Helena, Mont. A. M. Arries, Fremont, At the Richelieu-Mrs. B. Herman.

At the Palmer-C. L. Wright, Omaha; F. At the Tremont—Frank J. King, Omana; F. At the Tremont—Frank J. King, Omana; H. B. Fuller, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Judge G. C. Moody of Deadwood and Arthur S. Porter, general manager of the BEE, -The Gosper county teachers institute in session here is well attended. Prof. new Omaha bridge company, are at the Grand Pacific.

George C. Ames of Omaha is in the city on

MURDERED HIS BENEFACTRESS.

his way east for a three months' vacation

He expects to visit Montreal, Quebec and the country around Lake Champlain.

Serious Charge Pending Against a Recently Discharged Convict. Louisville, Kv., Aug. 6.-Robert P. Murray, who was released two days ago from the Jefferson, Ind., penitentiary has been arrested on a technical charge, but is really held pending further investigation into a charge that he is a murderer. The story of the crime is a most unusual one.

A few years ago the train on which Mur

ray was a brakeman was wrecked near Terre Haute. Murray was injured, and with many others was taken to the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. The sister who attended to the brakeman's wants was young, good looking and kind and Murray fell in love with her When he recovered sufficiently to be able to eave the hospital he told her of his affectio and then tried to induce her to flee with him The good woman, shocked, yet sympathetic told her strange lover she would not even harbor a thought of doing such a thing and Murray left the place in great anger, sister told her superior of the man's i ation and threats and was sent to Emporia Kan. Shortly after her arrival at Emporia man called one evening and asked to see her. The poor woman had no sooner appeared at the door than she was dealt a fearful blow on the head. The sister died after making a statement that she had been struck by her former patient, Murray Murray denies that he was either infat uated with the sister or that he murdered ETHICS OF SUICIDE.

Some Peculiar Remarks Made by

Prof. Felix Adler. Boston, Mass., Aug. 6 .- "The Ethics of Suicide" was Prof. Felix Adler's topic before he school of ethics at Plymouth. Some of the remarks which he made will attract attention. After marshalling the arguments against self-slaughter and declaring that "Thou shalt not suicide" should be taught equally with "Thou shait not kill," the professor said that he did not wish to be understood as asserting that the taking of one's own life is under no circumstances permissible. When honor in the moral sense was at stage, there was no other exit open. In certam other cases suicide might also be permis sible. Why should not the chronic invalid. be unbound and permitted to depart in peace? Let an official body, designated by the state, consisting, say, of three judges of the cupreme court and of three eminent physicians, be summoned in every case to the bedside of the sufferer, and if this council be unanimously of the opinion that there is no reasonable hope of recovery, the patient should be allowed to receive the cup of relief at the hand of his attending physician.

The Howe scale took first premiem at Pulla elphia, Paris, Sydney and other exhibitions. Borden & Sellecs Co., Agts., Chicago.

GAINS MANY POINTS.

The Infantry Rifle Practice Exceeds

that of Any Previous Year. The rifle competition of the department of Platte was brought to a close yesterday under most auspicious circumstances. The exercises included sairmish firing both during the morning and afternoon. The sun was warm but the wind was strong and. In the afternoon, assumed the shape known to the marks. man as fishtait wind. It came from both sides of the range and blew as the soldiers style "from seven to five o'clock" and in such a wind they claim that "no man can shoot." Notwithstanding ex cellent scores were made and the record is grand one for the department of the Platte.

As has already been mentioned in The
Bre the shooting at the departmental competition held at Believue a year ago the scores exceeded those previously made in any competition in this department. The scores of this year in as signal a manner ex-

ed those made last year.
In 1890 the highest score made at Bellevue in four days' shooting was 500, and was made by Sargeant Saladin now of Fort McKinney. I'ms year Private Davidson of the Sixteenth has knocked out that record, making a total of 500 points, or thirty more than was ever made under the same circumstances on the range. Private Davidson has been given he sobriquet of "gun sling," because of the peculiar manner in which he adjusts his weapon when firing. He is a devotee to the art and it is claimed that he has not yet eached the limit of his skill. n the arm, five years and three meaning entisted at Nashville, Tenu. H ischarged at Fort Washakie a short time since and re-enlisted. In 1889 he was ar alternate or twelfth man in the departments team and in 1896 he climbed up to the ninth position. There are hopes entertained that Davidson will do remarkable work in ne competion at Chicago and surprise even is friends as he did in this case; because, while it was apparent that he was to secure position at the head of the teams, nobests magined that he was to beat the department

record by 30 points.

Another feature of this competition is the fact that the lowest man this year is 10 coints ahead of the lowest competitor a year

uro.
These are remarkable facts when it is taken into consideration that for at least two lays during the competition the weather has been unfavorable for shooting.

A still more remarkable feature is the fact that there has been a gain of 155 points over the grand total for last year, the aggregate for 1801 being 5.388 and that for 1800 5,283. The Sixteenth infantry secured three mer the department team, while the Seven centh got four, the Seventh two and the Second one. This team, however, will not take part in the army tition at Chicago, but the four men who have made the best scores, namely, Messrs. Davidon. Draney, Mayer and Hill will go, accompanied by Corporal Holen of the who knocked out Ourenberg of the Second for fifth place. As below appears the distinguished marksmen who compete at Chi-cago are Sergeant Davis of the Sixteenth

and Corporal Lloyd of the Second.

These will shoot, with eight others from the several departments of the army, for prizes, the competitors constituting the army team of distinguished marksmen, each man having previously won at least three medals a army competitions.

The result of the shooting, so far as the teams are concerned, is appended, the first table showing the team of the department:

THE SCORE.

two days. NAME. 327 218 545 327 218 549 316 223 539 324 213 547 306 229 535 308 224 527 331 204 527 341 191 522 328 193 521

First Lieutenant, Chynowet Private Jenson, E. 7th Corporal, Merrill, F. 17th Corporal, Spencer, E. 17th Private Drechxlar, C. 16th OUGTA FOR ARMY TEAM. Private Davidson, G. 16th. Corporal Draney, D. 16th. Sergeant Mayer, G. 17th. Private Hill, G. 7th. Corporal Holen, C. 7th QUOTA FOR DISTINGUISHED MARKSMEN'S TEAM. Sergeant Davis, B, loth... Corporal Lloyd, G, 2nd...

Colonel M. V. Sheridan presented the medals to the winners. Stanton's Corps of Teachers. STANTON, Neb., Aug. 6 .- | Special to THE BEE. !- The school board last night completed electing the corps of teachers for the city schools for the ensuing year. They are as follows: Prof. W. M. Page of Pennsylvania, principal; Miss F. Bello Sweraingen of Frement, grammar department; Miss Eva McFarland of this city for the intermediate

department; Miss Anna R. Tucker of this city for second primary department, and city for second primary department, and Mrs. Sarah C. Crane of Illinois for first primary department. Gosper County Teachers. ELWOOD, Neb., Aug 6 .- [Special to THE

E. Healy and A. K. Witson assisted by Superintendent Thomas are the instructors. Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Syrup the best remedy for their children 25 cents a bottle. DIED.

Notices of five lines or less under this head, afty outs; each additional line ten cents.

BORLAND-Martha Jane, aged 65 years, 6 months, beloved wife of James L. Borland, at her late residence, 1353 N. 20th St., Thursat her late residence, 135) N. 20th St., Thursday morning, August 6, 1891. Funeral on Friday afternoon, August 7, 2 o'cook from Latter Day Saints' chapel. 21st and Clark streets. Residence 1356 North 25th St. COOPER—Louise, at 7 p. m. August 5, aged 3 months and 16 days. Funeral 3 p. m. August 6, from residence. Thirtieth and Parker. Interment Forest Lawn.

MORIARTY--Josie, aged 6 years 7 months, youngest child of Timothy and Maggie Moriarty, Wednesday evening, August 5, 1891, at 11 o'clock at family residence, 1215 Chicago street. Funeral services at family residence Friday. August 7, at 2 o'clock. Interment Holy Sepulchre cometery.

MCKENNA—Peter McKenna, aged six years

residence Friday. August 7. at 2 o'clock. Interment Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

McKENNA—Peter McKenna, aged six years and ten months, son of John McKenna, of Swift & Co., Aled at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning at the convent. Fourteenth and Castellar streets, Omaha, and will be buried from the convent Thursday forenoon at 10 o'clock in St. Mary's cemetery.

SLATER—Eddie Slater, aged sixteen months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Flater. Thirtieth and T streets, died at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening and will be buried at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon in Laurel Hill cemetery.

URBIGKITE—Anna Urbigkite, aged seven months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urbigkite, Twentieth street. Brown park, died yesterday afternoon and was buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HALL—Howard Ellis son of Charles B. Hall, aged 8 months. 22 days.

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with excellent success, and I thought that what was good for the father would also be

good for the son. Three or four bottles of this medicine entirely cured me, and I have

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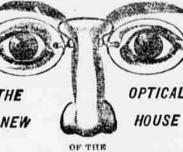
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