TWELVE PAGES.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TWENTY—SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1892--TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 4.

AT THE BATTLE OF SUGGS

Account of an Omaha Man Who Was Very Near It.

COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT, BUT NOT NOBLY

A Boastful Shot Excites the Toughs and They Put the Soldiers to a Disgraceful Rout—Two Killed, Many Wounded.

A prominent and thoroughly reliable citizen of Omaha gave to a BEE reporter yesterday morning a vivid description of the fight at the town of Suggs, Wyo., on last Friday night between about forty troopers belonging to the Ninth cavalry and a gang of cowboys, railroad men and gamblers. The gentleman referred to was in Suggs at the time of the battle and realized that he was in anything but a safe and peaceful locality. His story runs like this:

"The town of Suggs is composed of a few log houses and about a hundred tents. It is at present the rendezvous for the toughs and rough characters of the whole northern end of the state of Wyoming. When it was known that the United States troops were going to establish a summer camp near Suggs several of these border roustabouts were heard to remark that the black devils had been running Crawford to suit themselves but they [meaning the colored troops] would soon find out that they could not run Suggs.

"The troops of the Ninth cavalry arrived last week and established a camp about three miles outside of the straggling frontier village. On Friday night of last week about forty of the troopers left camp and went down to the town to have a time. The feeling of hostility toward the soldiers needed only the slightest amount of friction to create open warfare, and the spark was soon furnished. I was in camp on the opposite side of Powder river about one hundred yards from the center of the village where the fight occurred. While I did not see the actual beginning of the disturbance I was told every detail the next morning by those who were engaged in the fight.

A Trooper Fined for Western Glory.

"As I learned it the fracas was begun by one of the troopers firing his gun in the air, simply to indicate that he was a bad man and it would not be safe to cross his track. They opened fire on the soldiers from all sides and in the twinkling of an eye the main street of the place was turned into a battle field.

"I think I heard the very first shot. I was sitting in the door of my tent just about to retire. It was the first battle I ever heard, and I wish to remark that in the next one I would like to be a little farther away from the scene of the conflict. The shots followed each other very rapidly. I think 500 shots must have been fired in less than fifteen minutes. I could hear a few voices, and it was soon evident that one party was on the run.

"The ferry was shut down for the night and I could not get across the river until morning to see what the fatalities had amounted to. When I went over about 7 o'clock Saturday morning I found the town surrounded by troops and everybody talking about the battle of the previous night. They showed me the place where one of the troopers had been shot dead and where he lay for some time, leaving a pool of blood. The results of the engagement, so far as I could learn, were two soldiers killed, about a dozen wounded and several of the citizens, cowboys and toughs suffering from slight wounds and scratches.

The Troops Utterly Routed.

"It seems that the troopers became panic-stricken after the first volley and concluding that they were outnumbered they made a break for the open country. The cowboys and gamblers followed them with a deadly fire and drove them helter-skelter out of the town. The colored men made a dash down between a long wooden shed and a large tent and fell over a guy rope. Here they lost about fifteen or twenty guns. They scrambled to their feet and ran on.

"Shortly after the battle the ambulance arrived from the camp of the troopers. The citizens were ready to continue the fight if necessary, and made the conductor of the ambulance throw up his hands. He informed the belligerents that he had come on a message of peace simply to take care of the dead and wounded. They allowed the ambulance to proceed with the work of caring for the slain.

Not a Part of the Cattle War.

"This disturbance, it should be understood, has very little to do with the rustler difficulty. The cowboys and residents of Suggs are deeply prejudiced against the colored soldiers, and stories had been circulated all through that country about the ruffianly, bush-whacking character of the Ninth cavalry. This created an intense hatred among nearly all classes up there against the soldiers and put things in readiness for the fight. As I said before, it is a tough town. It is a typical rendezvous for frontier toughs and hard characters of both sexes.

"The next morning after the battle the commanding officer assured the people that there would be no more trouble, and to guard against a second outbreak he placed a strong guard of troops about the place. When I left everything, on the surface at least, was perfectly serene. Some of the doors and windows of the few buildings in town were completely riddled. I saw one window with six bullet holes in it. Several of the citizens had holes shot through their hats, chips cut off their ears and in divers ways exhibited evidences of having been among the leaden hail."

ONLY A DRUNKEN ROW.

What a Citizen of Suggs Says About the Battle.

SUGGS, Wyo., (via Gillette, Wyo)., June 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As near as can be learned this is an impartial account of the battle at this place on Friday night, June 17:

On Wednesday night some of the soldiers were in town, and when in a saloon some one, whose name could not be learned, made one of the soldiers hold up his hands by placing a gun near his head. After the gun-play the soldiers called up to the bar all in the house and treated them, but the incident seemed to irritate some of the soldiers. On Friday night some of them stole through the guards, and in fact induced one of the guards to go with them, and arrived at town at about 10:30 o'clock. There were somewhere between fifty and seventy-five of the soldiers. All but three or four of them walked up the middle of the street, while the others walked up the sidewalk peering into the saloons, as if looking for some one, and in two or three instances said, "he is not in there." The men in the saloons think now they were looking for the man who held up the soldier a night or two before.

Finally Opened Fire.

On arriving near the west end of town they halted and, kneeling in the middle of the street, fired in the air about eight or ten shots. Then it is thought someone fired at them; at least, the firing became general at once. The soldiers lay flat on the ground after the second volley and shot in about every direction, as they were being fired upon from several points. It soon became too hot for them in their exposed position, so they arose and fled south through an unfinished barn, some between buildings and over tent ropes, losing in their flight six revolvers and two carbines. Near the barn door one soldier was found with the top of his head shot off, lying on his face dead. Four others were wounded, but none seriously.

The squad was in charge of a sergeant, who is in chains at the camp and all the balance under strong guard at headquarters.

During the fight great excitement prevailed, women and children screaming, for the bullets were flying in every direction, crashing through tents into beds which had just been vacated. Only one citizen, a Mr. Bennett, was wounded with a slight bullet wound in the right arm. It seems almost a miracle that there were not some one killed, for three-fourths of the people live in tents.

Prompt Action of the Officers.

The commander of the troops, on hearing the shooting, thought the cattlemen and rustlers were having a fight, and as soon as possible called out the troops, and then he discovered some of his men were gone, and came to town to help the citizens as soon as possible. On arriving and finding the trouble had been with some of his soldiers, he was very much surprised. When our people found out that the troopers had not returned when the command left camp much fear was felt that they might return and the attack be renewed. The captain said he would see that they did not get into town any more. He stationed troops around town until daylight, and then everyone was notified that all was safe. The captain took great pains to inform the women and children that they would be perfectly safe to come out of the caves and cellars, where they had gone as soon as the fight ceased, thinking it might be renewed at any time.

The trouble had no connection with the cattle trouble in the state whatever. The round-ups are going on in the even tenor of their way, and there is no apprehensions of any trouble between the cattle owners and the so-called rustlers at all.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.

Two Butchers Tried and One Fined—Delinquent Jurors Arrested.

Yesterday the criminal division of the district court took up the case of the state against Frank Krambert, who was arrested on an information sworn out by Meat Inspector Beasen. The information charges that on April 4 Krambert had in his shop a quantity of pork which was in a diseased condition and which he sold to his customers.

J. Levy was arrested on a similar charge and pleaded guilty. He was fined $20 and costs. Levy's mode of procedure was to go to the stock yards at South Omaha where he bought cattle known as "downers," those that had been injured in shipment and were barely alive. After buying such cattle for a mere song he would kill them and retail the meat to his customers.

Bench warrants were issued for A. F. Austin, Emil Kiobson, J. E. Wigman and Herman Heyn, jurors who failed to respond when their names were called in court. The men were arrested and taken before the court, Wigman, who is the professor of manual training in the High school, and Heyn were excused, but Austin and Kiobson were fined the costs of serving the warrants, besides being compelled to serve as jurors.

Enjoined the Sheriff.

Sheriff Bennett, by an injunction which will be argued before Judge Irvine on June 25, was restrained from selling tax lot 11. Back of all of this there is a law suit in which Isaac Hascall as secretary of the Thermal Park company is the plaintiff, with S. E. Rogers, Morris Sullivan, Henry Livesy, the Omaha National bank, the Chicago Lumber company, Henry W. Kuhns, Maumaugh & Fritchett, the Nebraska National bank, Gustave Andreen and Murphy & Co., as defendants.

The plaintiff alleges that on August 16, 1890, Chris Specht foreclosed a mechanic's lien upon this lot, which contains 10 65-100 acres, and that Rogers and Livesy answered. On September 19, 1891, Hascall claims to have purchased the interest of the Thermal Park company and because the owner of the property, which was subject only to the lien of Specht, amounting to $1,450. But later there were conditional liens, $30,000 in favor of the Lombard Investment company and $20,000 in favor of S. E. Rogers. About that time all of the defendants secured judgments against Hascall.

What Hascall now wants is to have all of the liens marshaled in respect to the order in which they were filed and then let each creditor take his chances.

Gave Him a Nickel.

In Judge Doane's court a jury returned a verdict in the case of Fred L. Blumer, who brought suit against the sheriff to recover $2,946.26 for the wrongful taking and detention of a stock of goods. In making up the verdict the jury found that the plaintiff had sustained damages to the amount of 5 cents.

Some time ago Fred Luchsinger operated a dry goods store at Twentieth and Pierce streets. Being pressed for money, he sold to Blumer, and about the same time one of the creditors, the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company attached, alleging that the sale was a fraudulent one. The sheriff sold the goods and Blumer brought suit for damages.

The name of William Butts was three times called in criminal court, but as he did not answer his bond was declared forfeited. Butts, a saloon man, was charged with rupturing the law in this, that he kept his place of business open and sold liquors on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday.

The case of the state against Vera Simeral, who was charged with having abstracted quite a sum of money from the pocket of Fred Johnson, was continued until the next term, and in the meantime Johnson was required to put up $200 in hard cash, that he would be on hand to prosecute.

Only Asks the Limit.

On April 6 Peter J. McNally of the South Omaha firm of Montgomery & McNally happened to be driving a soda water wagon over the Union Pacific crossing at Q street. Just at that particular moment a Union Pacific engine collided with the wagon, knocking it into smithereens and sending McNally some fifty feet off into space. When he picked himself up it was to find a wrecked cargo of soda water and a body covered with cuts and bruises. Now he has brought an action in the district court to recover $361, the price of the soda water and the wagon, and in addition thereto he demands $1,999 damages for the injuries which he sustained.

Latest List of Jurors.

The following named jurors have been drawn to do duty in the criminal division of the district court during the fourth three weeks of the May term. They will report to Judge Davis on the morning of July 11: Charles A. Abercombie, Frank H. Baben, Octave Houscaren, E. W. Ball, H. C. Cook, C. W. Canfield, John A. Crystal, S. T. Clark, Harry Carry, W. F. Carson, A. E. Davis, E. W. Dixon, J. H. Driscoll, Leopold Doll, Fred J. Etter, E. E. Edwards, W. F. Engle, Thomas Flood, E. D. Day, George W. Graham, August Grimm, Bernard Gordon, Mike Gleason, Phillip Gottheimer, Al Cary, George H. Guy, C. F. Gardner, Charles G. Gardner, Charles G. Havs, Carl T. Hansen, George F. Hamilton, D. D. Jones, Lloyo Kelley, R. H. Kirk, Norman A. Kuhn, Charles Larson, Mack Lattrane, Anton Larson, John Maack, Patrick Murphy, Frank McGarrity, E. A. Mills, John C. McGlade, Jans Nelson, John Nelson, William O'Meara, Jeremiah O'Grady, John I. Pointer, jr., Stewart T. Rood, James F. Ryan, Timothy Riley, Hans P. Saze, Henry Smith, John H. Schippman, Robert Seaton, George E. Schroeder, William Stevenson, Philip Smith, John Wilson, George Walker, John M. Welch.

Retired by Reason of Age.

Adjutant General John C. Kelton of the United States army was retired yesterday. He had reached the age of 64, when all officers in the regular army are retired on three-fourths pay. General Kelton was born in Pennsylvania and graduated from West Point in 1851. In 1861 he was colonel of the Ninth Missouri, and became assistant adjutant general in 1862. He was mustered out of the regular service in 1866, and was made assistant adjutant general of the army in 1881. He has been adjutant general since 1889.

General Kelton served with much distinction during the war and received his promotions upon merit. He is highly respected in army circles. His retirement promotes Major Michael V. Sheridan to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

MANUFACTURERS EXPOSITION

This is the Last Day of the Great Nebraska Exhibit.

THE GROCERY CLERKS HAVE AN INNING

After a Most Successful Run of Ten Days the Exposition Will Close This Evening at 10:30—Business Men's Day.

This is the last day of the Manufacturers exposition and the last opportunity for this year, at least, that the people will have to see what has been accomplished in the way of manufacturing in Nebraska. At 10:30 this evening the doors will be closed and the exposition a thing of the past. The manufacturers feel well satisfied and the exposition is pronounced a great success, and there is any amount of talk about making it an annual affair.

Today is designated as business men's day and every business or professional man who has not already done so will be expected to attend the exposition this afternoon or evening. A good many business men have already visited the exposition, but there are plenty of them who have not, and their absence has been noted. The manufacturers, believing that every business man in the city is deeply interested in the growth of the manufacturing industries, will make a last attempt to bring them out and show them what has already been accomplished.

Prominent business men who have frequently been heard to talk wisely about the necessity of increasing the manufacturing industries of the west have really not taken enough interest in the matter to visit the Coliseum and learn the present condition of manufacturing.

The efforts of the manufacturers association will be concentrated today toward getting these men out to the Coliseum.

The Grocery Clerks.

Last evening the grocery stores of Omaha and South Omaha closed at 6 o'clock so as to give their employes an opportunity to see the exposition. A number of manufacturers, who produce goods that are handled by the grocers, bought 1,400 tickets and distributed them among the boys, sending a large number to Council Bluffs.

The tickets were all used and the Colisum building was again packed with a deeply interested crowd. From early in the evening until the hour of closing there was no standing room to spare. Every one appeared to be pleased and the crowd was a most good natured one.

After seeing such a display of manufactured goods, and realizing as they had never done before the extent and value of Nebraska industries, many of the clerks were heard to remark, "I will push home made goods after this."

Exposition Notes.

The Indians were a great attraction to the children.

The beet sugar exhibit was greatly improved Monday.

Dorchester, Neb., sent up six people to view the exposition Monday.

A number of Denver people were noticed among the visitors yesterday.

Dr. Baker says he is fond of children but he would prefer to take them in smaller doses.

It required five men to keep the water barrels filled Monday, and they worked hard all day.

A great many children came with note books, and carefully recorded much that they saw.

From morning until night there was a jam in front of the Union Life Insurance company's exhibit.

The Purity Extract company of Lincoln ordered 1,500 buttonhole bouquets for the grocery clerks.

Dr. Miller was at the exposition, and remarked that he found Nebraska made goods fully up to standard.

A representative of the Evening Herald, San Antonio, Tex., was a close observer of everything on exhibit.

Wilkie says the day is past when people have to send out of the state for fine work in the line of paper boxes.

Tom Tuttle's house was brought into good use by the children. It held them all right, and the plaster didn't crack.

The way that the manufacturers handled the crowd Monday developed the fact that they understand human nature.

There has not been an intoxicated person around the Coliseum building during the exposition, nor has there been a pocket picked.

The South Omaha Ice company has furnished tanks of ice water through the whole exposition which have been free to the public.

A number of the manufacturers have been asked to take their exhibits to the state fair at Lincoln in the fall, and will comply with the request.

If there is any virtue in German yeast the children of the city will rise early for some weeks to come, as they carried away about a wagon load of that material.

Monday a banner was placed over the exhibit of the manual training class of the High school, bearing the words, "the work of our future manufacturers."

The manufacturers are receiving a great deal of praise for their thoughtfulness in giving all the children of the city an opportunity of seeing the exposition.

Nebraska Shirt company also use Singer machines, making the finest order shirts. From appearances "The Singer" leads in the factory as well as the family trade.

H. E. Chubbuck of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company is being congratulated on his management of the light and power furnished in the Coliseum building.

The business men of the city will be given an opportunity to attend the exposition today and show whether they are interested in building up Nebraska's manufacturing industries.

The employes of the different factories at the Coliseum building are tired almost to death, but they stand up bravely to their work and, with smiling faces, answer all questions and do all in their power to entertain the public.

Robinson & Stokes company show eight Singer machines at work sewing on buttons, making button holes and doing other work at the rate of 1,600 stitches per minute. A sign in their booth states "we use Singer machines in our factory exclusively."

The Singer sewing machine, although not a Nebraska product, is represented in a very practical manner in the exposition. The speed at which these machines run and the amount of work turned out on them by the expert operators is a revelation to most visitors.

M. E. Smith & Co. have nine Singer machines running at lightning speed on all kinds of work from fine shirts to overalls, the automatic button sewer attracts a great deal of attention, also a special machine for felling overalls. Their sign also states "we use the Singer in our factory exclusively."

Morse-Coe Shoe company have two operators running four Singer buttonhole machines, each making 3,500 buttonholes per day. Several other machines, such as Singer trimming machine and edge stitcher, attract a great deal of attention. A sign in this booth states, "We use the Singer machines in our factory and recommend them as the best."

Will Close on July Second.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Produce exchange has voted to close on Saturday, July 2, thereby widening the holidays at that time. The vote was 533 in favor and only 8 against.

May Force a Receiver on the Terminal.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The City bank has demanded payment from the Danville and Terminal companies of a loan of $100,000, now overdue, and will sell the collateral securities tomorrow unless the loan is paid. This action of the City bank is said may force a receivership for the Terminal company as an endorser of the Danville loans.

GREEK ART'S INFLUENCE.

Dr. Duryea Expatiates on the Achievements of That Wonderful Race.

Rev. Dr. Duryea delivered a very interesting lecture on Greek art to a small audience at the Lininger gallery last evening.

The speaker said that he had a practical object in delivering the lecture. He wished to assist in awakening an interest that would lead men of means to come to the assistance of the Art association and lend their means to the development of the school of art in this city.

He divided the history of Greek art into three periods, the Ionian, the Dorian and the Archaean. The Greeks passed the first period of their development in Asia Minor and the second after they had settled on the shores of the Ægean sea. After the time of Alexander the Great the Greeks had become a scattered race. They were no longer powerful in their own land, but their culture predominated in Constantinople, in Antioch and in Alexandria, and even as outcasts from their own country they did their most magnificent work for the world.

The inscription over the head of the Crucified Redeemer was written in three languages, the Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin, and from these three people the world had learned nearly all that was worth knowing. The Hebrews taught mankind religion, the Greeks philosophy, art and literature, and the Romans organization, government and law.

The Greeks were also imbued with religious ideas and high moral principles. The grandest achievement of Greek architecture was a temple, and of their statuary the statue of a God. The Greeks did not excel in painting, because they did not know how to express religious thought and sentiment on canvas. Anthropo—Morphism was the chief element of their art. They aimed at physical perfection in their life and their statues represented men of perfect physique.

The speaker dwelt at some length on the superiority of the Grecian over the present age, in that less attention was paid to display and more to the development of the race. Among the remains of Grecian architecture were found many temples, but no palaces. The homes of the wealthiest Greeks were simpler than those of the skilled workingmen of the present day. They put their money into those things which belonged to all alike instead of devoting it to self-aggrandizement.

"When we grow wealthy in this age," said the speaker, "we build a fine house at which people may look and envy our luxury. Then we have to have fine horses and then carriages, one in which we sit facing the horses and another in which we ride backwards. And then we have to have a flunkey to look one way and two flunkeys to look the other way, and thus we masquerade through the streets looking as conventional as the bas-relief on an Egyptian pyramid. If such an outfit as that had appeared in Greece, the people would have thrown it into the Ægean sea. The history of Greek art teaches us to devote less to display and more to those things which develop and ennoble humanity."

Dr. Duryea was requested to repeat his lecture at a future date, when it is hoped a larger audience will be present.

POINTS FOR EXHIBITORS.

How to Prepare Products for Exhibition at the World's Fair.

The following rules promulgated by authority of the Nebraska Columbian commission for the guidance of exhibitors of agricultural products at the World's fair will be of interest to farmers contemplating making exhibits:

1. Nothing will be received except it be of superior quality.

2. All grains and grasses to be exhibited in the stalk must be harvested before they are entirely ripe. Grains should be stripped of blades. The same may be cut even with the ground and part of it may be pulled up by the roots. The grain must be hung up heads downward, and carefully cured in the shade, where insects will not molest and kept secure from dampness. Heads must be carefully wrapped in paper.

3. Shelled grain must be perfect in grain and entirely free from foul seeds, chaff or shrunken grain. It must be in half bushel lots and put in good drill sacks.

4. Corn in ears must be perfectly dry and well wrapped in brown paper, each lot to contain fifty ears and be packed closely in boxes or barrels.

5. Corn stalks and sugar cane in lots of five must be taken up by the roots, properly cured in the shade, including blades, and then carefully wrapped.

6. Varieties of all grains, grasses, or other products must be carefully noted, together with the date of planting or sowing, and date of harvesting, also state briefly manner of cultivation, yield per acre, average price per bushel at nearest station, for year ending October 1, 1892.

7. Name place where grown, giving county and precinct. Give briefly character of soil, whether irrigated or not, upland prairie or bottom land.

8. Exhibitor's name and postoffice address must be plainly written.

9. Instructions in regard to all perishable products will be issued in proper time.

Shipments may be made between September 1 and November 1, 1892, and billed to state fair grounds at Lincoln, Neb., care of the commission, which will pay all freight and other expenses from Lincoln to Chicago.

GETTING IN SHAPE.

Omaha Will Have Everything Ready for the Independent Convention.

The citizens committee of the independent party held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thomas Swobe occupied the chair. Allan Root reported on the ward canvass and was satisfied that sufficient accommodations for delegates and friends could be obtained without trouble. Upon motion, J. W. Edgerton was appointed press committeeman to prepare matter daily for the newspapers.

The question of tickets came up and was debated at some length. Some were in favor of one general admission ticket, but the general opinion seemed to be that coupon tickets would be the proper thing.

Mr. Davis reported that the Coliseum had been engaged and would be put in order for the convention as soon as the exhibition closed.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday at 4 p. m.

Here's a Medical Idea.

OMAHA, June 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In this day of associations and funds it seems superfluous to try and suggest anything new, but I have an idea and would like to see a discussion as to its feasibility. It is this:

Suppose say 100 families agree to pay $1 per month, or $12 per year, each for medical advice. With this sum the services of a competent physician could be secured to attend to all calls of members of the association. This sum is no larger than almost any family of two pays yearly in doctor's bills, and much smaller than many pay. Then the doctor, being paid a stated sum, would be interested in keeping his clients well, and to that end could visit them occasionally and detect incipient diseases and counsel correct modes of life, and thereby keep his patients in better health than under the present method, where a charge of $2 is made for every visit.

Another advantage would be that the bill would be paid largely while the patients were in good health, and thus relieve them of the worry of the bill at the end of a period of sickness. It would also encourage the doctor to greater efforts, as his pay would be comparatively sure.

There need be no paid officers of the association, as the doctor could easily keep the list. It might be well to omit from his duties cases of obstetrics, and grade the fee according to size of family. I would like to hear from some of your readers on this plan. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES G. LOW.

HELD A BUSINESS SESSION

City Council Puts Through Considerable Work Without Indulging in Frills.

WANTS ITS CHAMBER HAND PAINTED

Bids for Frescoing the Great Room Invited—Ketcham Furniture Company Heard From—Public Works Inspectors—Routine Matters.

Among the thirteen members who attended the council meeting last night, not an orator was present. As a natural result the business was transacted without any lengthy speeches being delivered and everybody got away early.

Through Mayor Bemis, John H. Lee, clerk of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, returned the thanks of the aldermen from that city for the courtesies that were extended while they were visiting this city.

In view of the people's party convention being held in this city on July 4, Mayor Bemis in a communication advises taking steps in recognition of the convention and to properly celebrate the day. The council concurred and President Davis appointed this committee to make arrangements: Messrs. Bechel, Edwards and Lowry.

City Attorney Connell suggested that without further delay the city clerk or the comptroller be directed to have the proposition and agreement of the Nebraska Central Railway company acknowledged and recorded in Douglas county, Nebraska, and Pottawattamie county, Iowa. The suggestion was adopted.

Want Some Frescoes.

A resolution which was offered by Mr. Bechel and adopted instructs the comptroller to advertise for bids for fresco work on the side walls and ceiling of the council chamber in oil colors, the last coat to be waxed, the cost of the work not to exceed $3,000. The bids for doing this work will be received on July 12.

An order was placed for the construction of thirty-eight additional election booths.

The Ketchum Furniture company asked for the allowance of $20,000 to apply on the furniture contract. This, together with a communication, asking that the rooms in the city hall in which furniture had been placed be locked until ready for occupancy, was referred.

Mr. Munro was the author of a resolution providing for the laying of a sidewalk of Bedford stone along the north and west sides of the High school grounds.

Mr. Edwards went after the judges and clerks of election with this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That any and all persons taking from any of the voting places in the city of Omaha any of the chairs, tables, lamps or other furnishings provided by the city, or having the same in their possession, at once return the same to the superintendent of buildings in the city hall; and that until such chairs, tables, lamps and furnishings are so returned the city comptroller be and he is hereby required to withhold pay from the judges and clerks of election at any of the voting places where chairs, tables, lamps, etc., are missing.

The council fixed the compensation of the judges and clerks who served at the special election at $3 each. The registrars were allowed $9 each, and for each place used for election purposes a total rental of $10 was allowed.

The city attorney was instructed to bring suit against Arthur Pulaski, who failed to comply with the terms of his dead animal contract.

Awnings were ordered placed over the windows on the south and west side of the first story of the new city hall.

Public Works Inspectors.

The following named inspectors, to labor under direction of the Board of Public Works, were appointed and confirmed: D. J. Burgess, Joel Griffin, J. E. Hoyt, Thomas Hotchkiss, A. R. Hensell, M. H. Ish, Peter Meis, William Nelson, L. H. Parker, F. G. Patrick, Charles Rasmussen, Henry Sharp, N. E. Nelson, J. Micheals and George G. Hosder.

By ordinance it was declared necessary to change the grade of Twenty-sixth street from Davenport to the alley south of California street.

The ordinance ordering the taking up and relocation of sixty-eight fire hydrants was read a third time and referred to the committee of the whole, to be considered at some subsequent meeting.

The ordinance providing for the grading of Twenty-second street from Locust to Spence was defeated, for the reason that the property owners had not agreed to pay three-fourths of the cost.

An ordinance to open Twenty-sixth street from Nelson's addition to Caldwell street was killed, after which the vote was reconsidered and the ordinance passed.

The new license ordinance was referred to the committee of the whole. The ordinance provides that no person shall use any wagon for hire without first obtaining a city license, but its provisions shall not apply to persons hauling earth, coal, lumber or merchandise, providing they are not in the dray or expressage business.

IOWA CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn Doing Remarkably Well and Other Grain in Good Condition.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 21.—The crop bulletin says: The past week was generally favorable for farm work and all crops. The daily average temperature was two degrees above normal. There was an abundance of sunshine and in the larger part of the state the rainfall was barely sufficient for the needs of the growing crops. Reports, however, show severe local storms with excessive rainfall in the northeast district and contiguous counties in the north central and east central district, and also within a small area in the south central. Some damage was done by wind, lightning and floods. In three-fourths of the state corn is doing remarkably well. Cultivation is in progress. Small grain generally promises well, but there are complaints of damage by rust in sections where there has been excessive heat and moisture.

Nebraska's Outlook.

CRETE, Neb., June 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Weather-crop bulletin No. 11, of the Nebraska weather service, issued from the central office at Boswell observatory, Doane college, Crete, for the week ending June 21, 1892, says:

"The past week has been generally colder than normal, dry and sunshiny, and has not on the whole improved the outlook for good crops this fall. The temperature has been three or four degress below the normal except in the southeast part of the state, where it has been from one to two degrees above the normal. The sunshine has been decidedly above the normal.

"The rainfall has been light, falling in scattering showers except in the southwestern part of the state where it generally exceeded an inch and was above the normal, and in the extreme northern part of the state where it was very heavy, averaging nearly two inches, while more than four inches fell at Kennedy.

"A general storm area passed across the state on Wednesday and Thursday in a northeast direction from Dundy county, causing severe local storms with high wind and hail in that section of the state, doing some damage to crops and buildings."

ORGANIZING TO PUBLICLY PROTEST.

Pennsylvania Miners Getting Together to Kick Against Several Things.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 21.—The discontent among the miners of the entire anthracite coal region, including the Luzerne, Lehigh, Shamokin and Schuylkill mines, is now resolving itself into definite shape, which will take the form of an immense organized public protest against the continued and growing evils of short hours, low wages and unjust dockage. The plan is to organize the miners and mine laborers into branch organizations of the United Mineworkers of America, of which John McBride of Ohio is president, and who is in close communication with the leaders of the proposed eastern Pennsylvania movement. No foreign agitators are as yet on the ground. The men in the Shamokin region are the first to take concerted action, and that was done on Saturday at a monster picnic held here, when several thousand men were present and a set of lengthy resolutions were agreed upon and passed, but a copy of which is not to be had for love or money. These resolutions, it is understood, pledge the men to at once band themselves and organize against the evils being inflicted on them by their employers.

TREASURY NOTES.

Secretary Foster Recommends New Legislation for Their Better Distribution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Secretary Foster has sent a letter to the senate recommending that the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, be extended to treasury notes authorized by the act of June 14, 1890, and the act approved July 14, 1890. There have been issued in payment for silver bullion purchased, as shown by the statement published June 1, 1892, treasury notes in the amount of $97,391,896. It has been the policy of this department to encourage the general distribution of these treasury notes by issuing them in the smaller denominations as far as possible. In pursuance of this policy and in order that there might be no ground for discriminating against them, my predecessor directed that the outstanding treasury notes be treated in all respects the same as the United States notes. Among the provisions of law affecting the latter is one contained in the act of June 8, 1872, which authorized their receipt on deposit without interest from national banking associations in sums of not less than $10,000, and the issue therefor of certificates of deposit in denominations not less than $5,000. Soon after the issue of treasury notes it was found that their distribution in small denominations would be facilitated by extending to them the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872. This was accordingly done after consultation with the proper officers of the department, who were of the opinion that such action was not in conflict with any statutes. In view of the fact, however, that the act of July 14, 1890, did not specifically provide for the receipt of treasury notes in this manner, I deemed it advisable, when my attention was called to the matter, to consult the attorney general on the subject, and that officer, under date of February 15, 1892, informed me that in his opinion such treasury notes are not so receivable. As this opinion was at variance with that under which the department had acted, I at last thought advisable, after careful consideration, to discontinue the receipt of treasury notes as special deposits and refer the subject to congress for such action as it may deem proper.

At this time there are no treasury notes of 1890 in the department held as special deposits. This condition is the result of steps which were taken as soon as the conclusion above indicated was reached. As the crop moving period is near at hand I thought that the continued issue of the smaller denominations of these notes will, for the present, be acceptable and will not be immediately checked by the discontinuance of their receipt as special deposits; but as soon as the return flow of money to the business centers is established the addition of new currency in small denominations, without the privilege of special deposits heretofore allowed, will prove embarrassing alike to the public and the department and, in my opinion, will eventually result in an increase in the proportion of notes of large denominations. Entertaining this view, and being desirous of furnishing to the people for their every-day use an adequate supply of such denominations of money as they may demand, I do not hesitate to recommend that the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, be extended by appropriate legislation to the treasury notes authorized by the act of July 14, 1890.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued yesterday:

Second Lieutenant Edson A. Lewis, Eighteenth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural college, Ingham county, Michigan. Second Lieutenant Alexander R. Piper, Second infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Gordon institute, Barnesville, Ga., and will report in person at the institute for duty accordingly. Leave of absence for one month and fourteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major John S. Billings, surgeon, U. S. A. The following transfers in the Fifth cavalry are made: First Lieutenant Homer W. Wheeler, from troop H to troop L; First Lieutenant John B. Billinger, from troop L to troop H; Second Lieutenant Stephen H. Elliott, from troop C to troop L; Second Lieutenant Powell Clayton, jr., from troop L to troop C. Colonel Orlando M. Poe, corps of engineers, will report to the secretary of the treasury for temporary duty as engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh lighthouse districts, relieving Major William Ludlow, corps of engineers, from that duty.

North American Bund Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—At yesterday's session of the North American bund the report of the committee on education was adopted. Resolutions were adopted protesting in the name of liberal minded Germans against the proposition submitted to the present congress looking toward a material change or increased stringency in the existing laws relating to immigration; protesting against the closing of the World's fair on Sunday and condemning every attempt to prohibit the sale of beverages at a fair as an unjustifiable interference with the sight-seeing citizens, and unconstitutional infringement of personal liberty and a measure which would violate the rules of propriety due to the visitors.

The next biennial meeting of the bund will be held at Denver, Col., in 1894.

Protest Against Sunday Closing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—At today's session of the covention of the national Turnerbund a committee was appointed to present to congress resolutions which were adopted by the bund protesting against closing the World's fair on Sunday, and also protesting against the probable action of congress prohibiting the sale of beverages on the fair grounds.

Short and Unimportant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Today's meeting of the cabinet was short and unimportant.

DISGRACED HIS FAMILY.

Shasta's Dying Stage Robber the Nephew of a Prominent Californian.

WOODLAND, Cal., June 21.—An examination of the wound inflicted by Deputy Sheriff Wicoff in capturing John Ruggles, one of the Shasta stage robbers, still leaves the location of the ball in doubt, and much inflammation makes the chances of Ruggles' recovery doubtful.

Judge Ruggles of this city is an uncle of the prisoner, and a dramatic scene ensued when the judge met his nephew as the latter lay apparently dying at a drug store. The stage robber expressed deep regret for having inflicted disgrace upon his uncle. He said he had some letters from a resident named Dexter and asked his uncle to take good care of them, as they told the true story about the Redding stage robbery.

Returned to Work.

MACON, Mo., June 21.—The 250 miners who struck at mines 43 and 46 last week have gone to work again and will, in the future, be paid on the 20th of each month for the month preceding. The holding back of twenty days' labor was the point the miners were fighting.

THEY MET UNDER THE TREES

High School Class of 1892 Holds Its Class Day Out of Doors.

PLEASANT FEATURES OF THE AFFAIR

Class History, Poem and Prophecy Which Contained Many Jocose Personalities—Past, Present and Future of the Class — Prize Winners.

Under the cool shadows of a cluster of trees on the south slope of the High school grounds was congregated the class of '92 yesterday afternoon. The open air and inviting shade proved more attractive than the heated atmosphere of the school room, and the annual class day exercises were held where the songs of the robins who nestled in the branches of the sheltering trees mingled with the voices of fair maidens in jaunty summer array and young men in tennis suits who had assembled to do honor to '92.

The tennis suits were largely in the minority, for the class of '92 is essentially a feminine institution, but that did not render the picture less attractive or the exercises less interesting.

They Went in for Fun.

A small platform had been erected and adorned with flags and bunting. On this sat Louis N. Edwards, the president of the class, a lone Apollo in a setting of Junos and Dianas and Muses. The program was almost entirely of a humorous character. The histories and prophecies incident to every class day bristled with pertinent personalities that reflected the peculiarities of members of the class and evoked ripples of fun and laughter.

The president's address was a model of its kind, and after it had received its full quota of applause Miss Edna Robertson read the history of the class during the first two years of its existence. The remaining two years were chronicled by Miss Margaret McKell and the two young ladies seemed engaged in a friendly rivalry as to who could invoke the most pleasant reminiscences of the school life of the past four years.

Poem and Prophecy.

After the centennial song, of which Miss Mary Swanson was the composer, had been sung Miss Ida Meyer read the class poem. The class prophecy, by Miss Annette Smiley, was an enjoyable feature and predicted the brightest of futures for all the members of the class. Miss Smiley alluded to the preponderance of the feminine element in the class, and drew an humorous picture of the array of old maids which would represent them at the close of another decade. Every girl in the group laughed as in duty bound, but not one of them looked as though they had any faith in the prophecy.

Miss Cora McCandlish read the address to undergraduates, and offered them some wholesome advice for their guidance during their remaining years of school life. The tree oration was ably delivered by Mr. Ben Ginsburg and then the class united in singing the class song, "Hurrah for the Class of '92."

Tennis Prize Winners.

At the close of the program the prizes won in the tennis tournament were presented. In the mixed doubles Mr. Bert Butler, '93, and Miss Edith Swartz, '93, were the fortunate competitors. A handsome racket case was the gentleman's prize and a racket was presented to Miss Swartz. The boys' doubles were won by Bert Butler, '93, and Henry Osgood, '94, who received a Chase racket each.

CITIZEN TRAIN UNBENDS.

First Appearance of Psycho at a Public Dinner in Many Years.

Although Citizen George Francis Train has recently dropped out of public view, it seems that he is still on earth and as lively as ever. A few evenings ago the workers on the C