IN THE SUPREME COURT

Several Interesting Cases from Douglas County Considered.

ONE AGAINST THE STREET CAR COMPANY

Drivers Unable to Assault Passengers Without Compromi-ing the Company-How C. F. Haman Was Treated -Lincoln News Notes.

LINCOLN. Neb., July 1 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The supreme court this morning handed down a number of opinious on cases originating in Douglas county. The first was the case of Christian F. Haman against the Omaha Horse Railway company. On September 10, 1888, Haman boarded a street car on Cuming street with a companion named Fox. According to his testimony in the lower court Fox dropped a dime in the fare box for both. The driver, Ed Corrigan, asserted that neither had paid their fare. Fox placed another dime in the box and Haman threatened to report the driver. Some words followed and Haman was assaulted and ejected from the car by the driver. Haman brought suit against the company for \$5,000 and was awarded a ver-dict of 5 cents, both sides to pay their own costs. Haman appealed the case to the supreme court and by the decision filed this morning the decision of the district court was reversed and the case remanded for trial. Omaha Against Jensen.

In the case of the city of Omaha va Frederika Jeusen the supreme court decided against the city. In November, 1888, while the work of improving Burt street between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets was in progress, the contractors left open a sewer trench fourteen feet in depth. While crossing the street Frederika Jonsen felt into the trench and received severe injuries. She sued the city of Omaha for \$5,000 damages The city maintained in defense that any blame for the accident should be taxed against the contractors having the work is charge. The jury awarded the plaintiff damages in the amount of \$2,000. The city appealed and the supreme court affirmed the verdict of the jury in the lower court. The court decided, in brief, that where an excavation is made in a public street under contract the city cannot shift the responsibility for keeping its streets in a sale condi-tion on a contractor and thus relieve itself from liability for neglect to erect proper bar riers to prevent accidents. The city may re quire a contractor to indemnity it against loss occasioned by such accidents.

Other Omaha Cases,

In the case of the Omaha Auction and Mortgage company against Rogers, the decision of the district court was affirmed, the supreme court deciding that a mortgagee after due notice may sell a sufficient amount of the mortgaged property to satisfy the mortgage debt, but if he sell more then sufficient to satisfy the same and costs necessarily incurred he will be liable for conversion of such excess.

The case of the Second Congregational Church society against the city of Omaha was reversed and remanded, the decision of the supreme court citing that when the authorities of the city change a grade of street, appoint appraisers to assess the damages of abutting property owners and confirm the award when returned, the city, on the trial of an appeal taken by the land owner from the assessment of damages, cannot urge defects and irregularities

in its own proceedings in changing the grade to defeat a recovery.

In the case of Livesley against Brown, the decision of the district court was affirmed. Under the mechanics' lien law of the state he person who furnished any material for the construction of a building by virtue of a contract, express or implied, with the owner thereof, is entitled to a lien thereon for the amount due for the same upon filing a sworn statement of his account with the register of deeds of the proper county within four months of the time of furnishing such

The case of Cunningham against Fuller was reversed and remanded. Supreme Court Briefs.

The case of the Union Pacific Railway company against the Douglas County bank was filed with the clerk of the supreme court Hon. J. L. Weester of Omaha transacted

business in the supreme court today, John M. Carter against Benjamin A. Gibton is the title of a case filed in the supreme

court today. It comes from Cass county and involves a judgment for \$5,381.

The case of David Fred against Henry Levi and L. Davis Sconkoffer was filed in the supreme court this morning. It is a

Douglas county case.
W. O. Wooman and R. O. Adams, both of Hitchcock county, have been admitted to practice in the supreme court, The following proceedings were had by

the supreme court this forencon: Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad company against Rickards, motion denied; Hobbs against Hunt, motion for leave to file motion for renearing denied; State ex rel Haves against Scott, motion to dismiss overruled; State against Kloman, submitted on motion: State against Farmers and Merchants bank, sub mitted on motion; Badger Lumber company against Mays, receiver appointed as per stipulation. The arguments in the case of

Pacific Railway company was concluded. Gossip at the State House.

The Fred Krug Brewing company of Omaha filed amended articles of incorpora-tion with the secretary of state today. The board of purchase of supplies held its regular quarterly meeting this afternoon.

Dr. Johnson, superintendent of the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings was at

John Fitzgerald et al against the Missouri

the state house this afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff Boyd of Adams courty, was at the state house this afternoon to effect a transfer of an insane woman from the county jail to the Hastings asylum. The woman is 78 years old, hopelessly insane, and has been kept in the Adams county jail since last September, because there is no room for her at the insane hospital in this city.

Three prisoners at the state penitentiary are eligible to pardon on the Fourth of July. Their names are Joseph Heridusky of Colfax county, Hanry Coyne of Chevenne, and Neils Godfredstein of Valley.

Fighting the Rock Island.

Aimost the sole topic of conversation in Lincoln today is the injunction sworn out by the street railway officials to restrain the Rock Island from crossing O street at grade. The petition for the injunction is a voluminous document. It alleges that the construc-tion and operation of the Rock Island would amount to a perpetual impediment to the safe operation of the street railway; that the construction of the railroad at grade would be a menace to the safety of the street ay company's passengers, of whom ride over the street at the point referred to every day; that 1,700 carriages and 1,000 foot passengers cross the disputed point from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night; that the Rock Island is about to rent or sell privileges to the Elk-hore. Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific systems—a proceedings which would entait lasting injury upon the street ranway company; that experience has proven that the operation of an electric line across steam railroad tracks is attended with great danger which cannot be successfully guarded

Suggesting a Remedy. The petition then suggests that all objections may be overcome by the Roca Island accepting the following conditions. First, that the Rock Island Tay its tracks six feet below grade and elevating the street rall-way tracks fifteen feet above grade and con-struct a viaduct crossing at Ninetcenth street; that it depress its tracks at Twenty-third street and construct a nine foot via-duct at that point; that the company agree to a rule that its trains over Vine street shall not occupy the crossing longer than ten-minutes at a time and that the O street crossing shall not be occupied longer than four minutes at a time. In closing its petifour minutes at a time. In closing its peti-tion the company requests the court to order the Rock Island to lay its tracks and con-struct viaduets as specified above and to perpetually enjoin that road from crossing O street at grade. Judge Field granted a temporary injunction, President F. W. Little of the street railway company giving boads in the sum of \$50,000.

Looking for Trouble.

it was some time before that official could find anyone connected with the Rock Island. Finally he found a train dispatcher who was considerably surprised when the imposing document was read to him. In the meantime someone informed the deputy that the right of way agent, C. H. Thompson, would arrive of way agent, C. H. Hompson, would arrive from Topeka shortly before midnight, and that he would find a gaug of tracklayers ready to construct the track across O street. Accompanied by a couple of policemen the deputy sheriff proceeded at once to the intersection of Twentieth and O. He found no one but Turk her representative and the reporter of THE BEE representative and the reporter of a local daily paper, who had late at night got an inkling of what might take place and were waiting expectantly for a sensational bit of news. The deputy sheriff guarded the crossing until daylight. This morning he served the injunction upon the Rock Island's local agents and attorneys. Rock Island officials in town secut the idea of making a midnight crossing and say that when their company crosses O street it will do so in the day time.

Lincoln in Brief.

Judge Brown this morning dismissed the case scainst Joseph Gillespie, who was charged with threatening to shoot Mrs. A force of fitty men will be put to work on the new paving contracts on Vine street early next week. Brick are also being hauled in large quantities for the paving on South Seventeenth street.
The election on the High school bond

proposition takes place tomorrow. A large unjority of the delegates to the state independent convention went to Omaha

today. The case against Jacob Oppenheimer, charged with stealing a team of horses from Frank Craw, was dismissed by Judge Borgelt at the request of County Attorney Snell.

SCHOOL WORK.

Many Changes in Omaha-Excellent Advice to Teachers by the Superintendent. A year ago Superintendent Fitzpatrick came to Omaha with an exceptionally fine reputation as an educator, which his work in the schools has fully justified.

In the primary department some changes have been made in the arithmetic work, the good results of which must be apparent in the upper grades. The mastering of tho fundamental rules in simple combinations have been begun earlier in the school life of the child, so that between the periods of learning them and applying them with promptness and accuracy there will be ample time for continuous practice,

The subject of longitude and time has been transferred from the sixth grade, where the average age is 13 years, to the eighth, where the average is 15 years and the more matured minds of the pupils experience only a little of the difficulty that

he sixth grade has grouned under.
The work in the seventh A and the seventh B classes has been shortened. The more diffi-cult work in reasoning has been put where it belongs, in the eighth grade, where the faculties are more advanced. The work in drawing, unlike that of the past, has been run on schedule time and has not been peritted to encroach on the time of more n sary branches. Last year, at an upper grade neeting, this question was put by the super-

"How many of you find teaching drawin as heavy a subject as arithmetic?"
Five-sixths of the teachers present answered in the affirmative. A teacher whose

drawing had been quite noted, in response to a compliment on the subject, said: "Yes, I had good drawing, but at the exand the lessons that the children were sent to school to learn."

This was a general sentiment among the teachers, though for obvious reasons it was

not outspeken.
The change most needed and most applauded has been made with reference to the entrance of eighth grade pupils to the High school. Formerly all the persons who entered the seventh A class in January were obliged to do double work and enter the High school a year from the following Sep tember, or, failing to do this, were put back a whole year instead of a half year.

This, when a child has reached the eighth grade, is a serious affair, for then a child's time is valuable to himself and to his parents.

For a clever child there was an advantage

ecause he gained a class, but clever children do not need advantages; it is the average child that is taught in the public schools. The introduction of United States history in the seventh grade as a reading exercise has many merits. The publis thus become familiar with the outline before being required to learn it, and in the eighth grade are able to grasp it as a whole instead of as

collection of isolated facts.

A new departure in the line of literature, and one which seems particularly commendable, is the suggestion that a requisite for promotion should be the reading of one book term from some standard author, the hoice being wide enough to include a variety of tastes. In this connection may be mentioned some remarks of the superinten-dent to the teachers which are well worth remembering:

"There is a certain tendency in analyzing the ability of a papil toward confining ourselves to a narrow standard, judging of mental called by arithmetic when he may have a strong bent toward other subjects which are equally valuable in intellectual growth.
"It is wrong to suppose a child may not

have excellent powers as a reasoner and y fail on much of the mathematical work give by our schools. What I wish to advise is that the teacher study the children, and where a speci-talent is discovered to aid and encourage development along that line, remembering that the paths to distinction in intellectual

life are many and varied and are called t different names, as science, moral philose phy, oratory, poetry, history, the writing of novels, and they all serve the same purpos in attaining to that highest development o the human mind which we call education."

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such se sons as scrofula, skin disease, esema, rhe matism. Its timely usessaves many lives.

A. O. II, A meeting of the Ancient Order of H bernians will be held in Young Men's Inst tute ball, Saturday evening, July 2, at p. m. for the purpose of making arrange ments to take part in the parade July Divisions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are carnestly requested to send large delegations to the meeting. By order of COUNTY DELEGATES.

Disease never successfully attacks a sy tem with pure blood. De Witt's Sarsaparili makes pura, newoloo lan le reignes the oil.

Omaha's reputation as a great con mercial center is rapidly spreading From time to time this fact is empha sized by the addition to its circle of enterprising, energetic and prosperor men of business and financiers. numbers has recently been increased b the arrival of Mr. G. W. Wattles Carroll, Ia., who for a number of year has been the western manager of th Rochester Loan and Banking compan at that city. This gentleman is an un tiring worker and during his manage ment of the bank at Carrol has started and successful established several banking institu-tions throughout Nebraska. H latest enterprise in this direction is in connection with the Union bank of this city and the result of his identifying himself with this institution is that the capital stock of the bank has been in-

creased from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Omaha is in need of just such men as Mr. Wattles and there is little doubt but that he will find here a congenial and profitable field for operating the legitimate financial enterprises such as he is in the habit of engaging in.

"Twin City Chantanqua."

Rock Island trains will leave Omaha for Chatauqua grounds at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 12:30 noon, 5:20 p m., 6:35 p. m. Additional trains loave Council Bluffs 6:10 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Returning leave Chautauqua for Omaha via Council Bluffs 6:45 a. m., 8:13 a. m., 11 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 5:33 p. m., 10:15 p. m. Round trip from Omaha, 50c. Tickets on sale at 1602 Farnam The injunction was placed in the hands of 50c. Tickets on sale Deputy Sheriff McFarland last evening, but street or Union depot.

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Close of a Year of Unprecedented industrial Activity and Prosperity.

FIGURES FOR PESSIMISTS AND CRANKS

Wonderful Increase in Our Exports-New Industries Inaugurated-Reports from Cities-Wall Street News and the Clearing House Statements.

New York, July 1 .- R. G. Dan & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A fiscal year, never matched in the whole history of the country in industrial production, in magnitude of domestic changes or foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about \$333,000,000, the increase at New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York gained 15.4 per cent and the aggregate for the year has been about \$1,027,000, 000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent, and for the whole year the largest ever known outside of New York. Failures for the half-year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and Habilitles, \$62,000,000, against \$92,000,000, and, on the whole, about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices additional works are going into operation, even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops of this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half-year begins with excellent prospects.

Wheat receipts at western points have been 1,882,000 bushels in three days, and Atlantic exports 959,000 bushels, showing that the old supplies are not exhausted and prices are an eighth lower than a week ago.

In the Markets.

Corn is a cent higher, in spite of large receipts and very light exports, the fear that part of the crop may be destroyed by wet weather, or so delayed that frosts will catch it before maturity. Oats are also 1 cent higher.

eculation has been light in grain, but pork products have advanced sharply, pork Si per barrel, lard 42 cents per 100 pounds and hogs 35 cents. Speculation in cotton has been active, with sales of 420,000 bales here, resulting in a decline of a sixteenth, though receipts are getting light. But the crop prospects are good and the stock in sight Business at Boston is satisfactory. Shoe

factories are busy with orde s and teather is firm. Summer dry goods have be well sold and the woolen mills have steady demand for their whole machinery. Cettons are well sold and firm. The wage dispute at Pittsburg closes some mills and many others will close a few weeks for repairs, and finished iron is more active,

but pig is dull. Glass is weaker and window At Cleveland dry goods, groceries, hardware and boots and shoes show improved trade and there is a brisk demand for rolled

At Chicago the volume of trade, considerably exceeds last year's, collections are easier and bank clearings larger At St. Paul business is good and the crop outlook favorable

Omaha's Increased Business. At Omaha June sales in most lines were the largest on record and the activity con

At St. Louis business is good for the season and crops turn out better than antici-At Kansas City trade is better than last

year, with liberal receipts of grain, but light of cattle and hogs. At Denver trade is very good.
At Memphis business is duli and at New

Orleans very dull, but improving at Atlanta and better than has been expected at Savan-Speculation in stocks has been languid.

Money is abundant at all financial conters, with but moderate demand and collections generally good. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 197, against totals of 190 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 134.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS.

Omaha Heads the List of Cities Showing an Increase—Reports from Other Places. NEW YORK, July 1. - The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, gives the clearing house returns for the week ending June 29, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding

New York..... | 8581,123,289| | 10.9

CLEARINGS.

Boston Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis San Francisco Baltimore Cincinnati Pittsburg New Orleans Kansas City Buffalo Louisville Minneapolis Liberoit Milwaukee OMAHA Providence Denver Cieveland St. Paul	91.843.535		5.9
Chiengo	85,880,181	20.4	
Philadelphis	68,537,222	3.4	
St. Louis	22,450,951	18.3	
San Francisco	14,762,295		11 8
Buitimore	12,269,231		19.8
Cincinnati	15,679,450	11.1	
Pittsburg	14,331,514	7.2	23/22
New Orleans	5,465,224		15.5
Kansas City	8.084.800	23.9	10000
Buffalo	7,490,648		14.6
Louisville	7.020,621		8.4
Minneapolis	7,038,887		9.7
Derroit	6,215,461	8	
Milwaukee	6,778,572		7.6
OMAHA	6.161.804	48.8	
Providence	5,000,800	4	
Denver	4,624,591	177.72	
Cleveland	h,510.352	6.8	
St. Paul	5.301.911	19.7	3000
Houston	2,334,577	1	
Indianapolis	4.858.291	18.3	
lenver Cleveland. St. Paul. Houston Indianapolis Memphis Columbus Richmond. Dalias Hartford. Duluth Nashville Washington St. Joseph Mo. Peoria. Portland. Ore Rochester Salt Lake City New Haven Portland, Me Worcester Springfield Waso St. Joseph Mo. Petriand Ore Rochester Salt Lake City New Haven Portland, Me Worcester Springfield Waso Springfield Waso Wilmington, Del Lowell Lowe	2,386,187	60.8	11111
Columbus	3,446,800	21.0	5015
Richmond	2,678,138	5333	4.7
Dullus	1.471.928	1.5000	6.3
Hartford	1.002.027	1 5000	39.5
Duluth	1.587.861	10000	20.1
Nashville	1.483.189	100000	19.5
Washington	1.906.718	3.9	
St. Joseph. Mo	1.581.159	97.4	
Peorla.	1.531.128	1.6	
Portland, Ore	1.001.437	19.1	000010
Rochester	1,237,631		23.4
Salt Lake City	1.960.114	16.9	
New Haven	1.225.530		23.7
Portland Me	1.058.243	100000	15.3
Worcester	1.252.864		1.0
Springfield	1.961.522	200010	19.6
Waco	616,756		24.8
Sloux City	944.507	15 2	
Fort Worth.	1.042.424	6.1	
Norfolk	814.234		8.9
Wilmington, Del	843.874	1300	. 0
Lowell	780,557	3.7	
Grand Rapids	974,417	22.6	
Senttle	996.912	100	1.5
Syracuso.,	818,300	44444	4.2
Des Moines	760,877	000000	8.9
Tacoma	746,5600		133 3
Los Angeles	608,907	7.0	
idneoln	1,058,243 1,252,814 1,251,572 101,752	9.7	
Wichita	494,978	12.2	
Lexington, Ky	379, 141	0077170	5.4
Birmingham	576,177	13.8	
New Bedford	405.000	100	1000
Topoka	387, 447	6.4	
Galveston	2,588,126	111111	26.1
*Savannah	1,114,840		1.11
*Atlanta	946.605	2012	
*Binghamton	254,400		
*ilejena	76.7.740	1000	200
torand Rapids scattle Scattle Syracuse Hes Moines Tacoma Los Angeles Lincoln Wichita Lexington Ky Hirmingham New Bedford Topoka Galveston "Savannah "Atlanta "Binghamton "Helena "Great Falls	767,740 254,430	*****	101011
Total United States Excluding New York	#1 001 CHS 649	-	0.3
Excluding New York Excluding New York Dominion of Canada Mantreal Halifax Toronto Hamilton	43/3 5/12 570	227776	W.A
Dominion of Canada	#1000 1000 F (8.1.7)	0.8	1000
Mantroal	10.085 505	41.0	
Hallfay	1.023-310	5.0	10000
Toronto	10,086,500 1,025,810 5,914,575 633,899	0.0	
Hamilton	#1:00 (Pres	*****	
****************	11000 1000	*****	

Total \$17,601,879 * No clearing house last year.

ON WALL STREET FOR A WEEK, Few Startling Features and a Dull Trade

Was the Order. NEW YORK, July L.-Bradstreet's weekly review of the stock market embodies the following: A very noticeable feature, and it may be added a controling one, was the practical absence of foreign participation, The dissolution of parliament and the general elections in Great Britain seem to engross public attention and leave no room for

speculative interest, least of all in American securities. Under the circumstances the street and the market showed little inclination to respend to any of the influences, whether favorable or the reverse. The case of money and the approach of one of the

no stimulating effect, nor aid the renewal of

gold shipments on the other hand seem to dismay any one but the room bears. The Granger stocks, The only real movement of the week was ree increase in the granger stocks. A the May earnings of the B

a bad effect and combine stories, produced declines St. Paul, Rien mond Terminal and the aff out scarcely came within category of he refusal of things which could affect tendencies of speculation Drexel, Morgan & Co. to u ake the reorganization in the face efforts of certain interests secure their the midst own advantages, even of the general wreck, a responsive chord in the unds of the Wall street public. To say that the alleged financiers have who have brought its present his once promising property deplorable position, and nov way of its rehabilitation, excit is a mild expression for the disapproval. prevalent feel-watch Messes. ing. The vigorous language Drexel, Morgan & Co. appli se of the obstructionists may, without stretch of the magination, be taken to an a violati. Under this state of facts the rumor that the insiders contemplate bringing out e reorganization

plan seems a most remarkable performance. GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

Major Evarts S. Ewing, a retired army officer, widely known in military circles, died at his old home in Winterset, Ia., on the 7th inst. Major Ewing went out in 1861 as a dember of the First Iowa cavalry, and at the close of the war entered the regular army. He was breveted mrjor in 1867 for "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle." During his active service he was assigned to many important posttions. He was retired in 1885 on account of disability incurred in the service. Major Ewing was very popular in the south, where he spett much of his time, on account of his health, especially in New Orleans, where he and his beautiful daughter, Miss Eva Ewing, who survives him, were social

Unknown to History, New York Times: They were boy and girl together. Like flowers that grow side by side without asking why or wherefore, these two had a'ways been together, laughed and west together all through the dream lapse of their childhood. One day they dallied in a field where daisies grew.

"Which is your favorite flower, Margie?" asked the boy.

"Why, Harry, don't you know? The daisy," and he picked one as she answered.

"And why?" he queried further. "Because they have hearts of gold," she said, "which means that they are true and faithful." And then they talked of other things, while overhead the new moon silvered in the sky and colored evening came. Soon after, from the little cottage on the hill, Margaret heard the calling of her name, and then the children said good night and went to dreams which only children know.

The years rolled on and brought their changes. The boy and girl were man and woman. The country was at war. The air reverberated with the echoes of the cannonade on Sumpter, in which ominous peal of iron thunder every man whose blood ran young and strong had heard the calling of his name. Hard had heard his and answered "Here!" and Margaret approved. They were engaged, and yet the bade him go. The wedding day was fixed, and yet she order

Oh! woman, how sublime thou art in moments such as these! Which blood, wonder, will be thought the most sacred on the reckoning day—the red blood of men shed amid the glory and the dim of pattle or woman's tears-those cotorless blood drops of the heart-shed unseen amid the common places of existence? Which, I wonder, will be deemed the hero, he who gives his life and dies or she who gives her life and lives. The night before he went Harry came

to say goodbye. It was soft and balmy and the moon was full. Margaret met him at the cottage door, and they strolled together in the meadow where daisies grew. She picked and gave him one. 'Take this," she said, "and wear it, Harry. Let it be the Mizpah of our separation-this little flower which we have loved together since our childhood. Let it be our emblem in the face of death -if death needs be-true to the last golden-hearted to our country, and to one another. May God be merciful, she prayed and rested her head on Harry's shoulder.

He took the flower, but he could not speak. What else they said, what else they did, is secret of the vagrant clouds and bended treetops. All that we know is that they parted on that stilly night. Yet no one saw the moon grow paler. nor heard the woodlands shudder, no the night winds moan; not even sobs were heard-so noiseless is the breaking of a human heart, as noiseless and un heeded as the falting leaf in autumn.

The days-those which seem as years crept on and brought their changes. Harry was dead and Margaret slowly dving. At first he wrote each day, and then less often, and then for there came no word at all. At last a letter came, and as she opened it a withered dalsy fell upon her lap. She

read as follows: "It is the eve of battle; tomorrow we fight our first great fight. I shall place the daisy which you gave me in this letter when completed, and wear the letter next to my heart. If I be of those who stay upon the field, some friendly hand, I know, will speed this letter on its way, but if—"

She read no more. Her hands dropped listlessly at her sides; the letter dropped. Motionless she gazed, like one entranced, through the open window where she sat; she saw the field where they had picked the daisies in their childhood—the field where they had said good bye-the field where should never meet again; then suddenly a darkness, as of a moonless night, fet on her vision and she swooned away. Then came the sick bed, then the days of hope, of despair, and then sweet death.

. Her grave is in the little churchyard of the village, and bears these words: "Died for her country, "Margaret Mayfield. Aged 24-1862."

Should you chance that way and want to see the spot, ask some one for the grave where the daisies grow! D.

Requious at the National Encampment.

The proposed scheme for reunions during the coming national encampment in Washington is meeting with the heartiest commendation by comrades throughout the country, says the National Tribune. Heretofore at national encampments it has been difficult for those who were in attendance to meet those whom they most desired to meet. The reunions of regiments, brigades, corps and other corganizations have been held in school houses and other public building recattered all over the cities, and hard for strangers to find. Then, too, one regiment of a brigade would meet, in "say the northeastern part of the city, and another regiment of the same brigade would meet in the principal disbursement periods, when the release of a large amount of money would naturally create a reinvestment demand, had of the same brigade would meet in the

southwestern part, and those members of the brigade who wanted to attend both would find it next to impossible to

The plan for the coming encampment is intended to opviate all of this trouble. The white lot-a spacious mail just outh of the white house, and in the heart of the city-has been taken for a general reunion place. On this some 500 tents of various sizes will be erected and assigned to the various corps and their subdivisions, all of the tents for the same corps being close together. In the center of the open space surrounded by the tents will be a tall flagstaff flying a garrison flag. The first circle of tents surrounding this will be arge ones for corps headquarters. ext circle will be smaller ones for divisions and in rear of these other tents for regiments, brigades, batteries, etc.

It is expected that each comrade upon arriving in Washington will go directly to his corps headquarters, where he will be directed to the meeting place of his brigade and regiment, and will find there such of his old-time comrades as are present in the city.

All the corps headquarters will be designated by the old-time corps badges, and it is expected that the white lot will thus be made to present a most attractive appearance to the eyes of the vet-Every effort will be made to get to-

zether as many as possible of the old

commanders and other officers and have

them present at the great corps reun-It is confidently believed that this will be the great feature of the encampment and which every one present will emember with pleasure as long as he

shall live. Fitz John Porter.

The chapter on Fitz John Porter in Mr. McClure's volume on "Abraham Lincoln and Men of War Times," briefly portrays the most cruel and remorseless persecution of one of the most patriotic and heroic generals of our civil war, says the Philadelphia Times. General Porter's case stands out single and alone as illustrating the highest achievement of malignant power and the most appaliing prostitution of justice that ever disgraced the annals of American history; and it must be gratifying to all patriotic citizens that his vindication has been so complete as to put his accusers to shame while he yet lived.

General Warren, who fell under a like cruel blow from the power of prejudice, went to his grave in sorrow because his honor and skill as a soldier were yet questioned on the records of the country for whose safety he had freely offered his life; but Porter had been spared to enjoy the grateful tribute paid to his ability and fidelity by the same authority that had smitten and dishonored

There can be no pretense that General Porter's vindication was due to any favor or fortuitous circumstance. So strong was the tide of passion that overwhelmed him that even General Grant, during his eight years in the presidency, refused to entertain the question of reviewing the case by a military court; but soon after his retirement from public life, he carefully investigated the facts, heroically proclaimed his error and made every possible atone-ment for the injustice he had sanctioned by deciaring, over his own signature, that General Porter was not only falsely accesed, but that he had exhibited the highest qualities of generalship and fidelity in the very acts for which he has been condemned. Soon thereafter a military court, composed of three of the most intelligent and dispassionate generals of the army, unanimously acquitted Porter of every accusation against him and declared that he merted special commendation as a brave and wise soldier for his conduct in the Pope campaign.

One of the most impressive of the many incidents connected with General l'orter's long struggle to obtain justice from a government whose battles he had fought in two wars, was the heroic offer of General Terry, when just about o gain a major generalship by regular romotion, to forego his own advance-ient, so dear to every soldier, in favor General Porter to emphasize Porter's idication. As General Terry had en one of the military court that fully vestigated the case, he so keenly deored the injustice Porter had suffered at he proposed Porter's promotion in eference to his own, to vindicate the impleteness of justice under our free ernment. Porter was as heroic in refusat as Terry was in the ofter, it added to the lustre of the laurels

ed by both. he accusers of General Porter have er perished or skulked away in ne from their own malignant work, his dismissal from the army for no er crime than the wisest and most trageous performance of 'duty, reas an ineffaceable bott on the reds of the republic. True, the fullest dication and atonement have come, come, too, when he and his house gods could unite in joy over the triumin of long delayed justice; but the of his wrongs, of his patient strugor the recognition of his patriotic dee, of the final victory of the right the universal contempt cherished is accusers, must ever remain one many memorable records which ten or darken the most heroic age dern times.

How a Rebei Got a Horse. Tip oonfederate cavalryman was oft is puzzled as to how to provide himsel 2 ith a horse. The authorities gave him he choice to keep mounted or go into the ranks with his musket, as hors's were not furnished by the goverunant. To be dismounted and becomela foot soldier was worse to him than court martial, and he would risk much in his efforts to get a horse from

the enemy. In the fall of 1863, says the Washington Post, a rebel cavalryman had his horse killed in a skirmish near Warrenton, and as his best chance was then to capture one from the enemy he put his wits to work to devise the ways and means. He was with the outside pickets, and not far off, on the pike, were the cavalry pickets of the enemy. He procured a piece of telegraph wire from the railroad, and when twilight came on stretched this across the road, fastening one end to the fence and the other end to a convenient tree, just high enough to eatch a cavaleyman about the belt. When matters were thus arranged to his liking he started down the pike, and

stopped in plain view of the enemy. It was not long before three of gave chase, mounted on good horses. It was now too dark for them to see the wires, and on they came, determined to have a prisoner. The chase was sharp have a prisoner, and quickly over, so that by the time the repel schemer had passed through and under his trap the enemy was upon

The sequel is not hard to guess. Two of the pursuers were quickly unhorsed, the third being so much astonished and frightened at their fate as to turn and beat a hasty retreat. The two horses, without their riders, continued down the road and were easily captured by the confederate, who by his elever ruse became their owner and kept his place in the cavalry.

The two pickets, left to themselves,

hurriedly made their way back to their comrades as crestfallen and astonished as two men well could be. The hero o this incident tells the tale himself, and adds that he rode one of these horses to Appomattox, and from there to his home, and that it was one of the best he ever owned.

The McClellan Statue, The clay model for Mr. Elliott's equestrian statue of McClellan, which is to be unveiled in Philadelphia next Sep tember, is virtually completed, and it will scon be exposed for the inspection of a committee. Then if it passes muster it will be sent to New York to be cast in bronze. The Washington Post says the figure represents McClellan as mounted on a magnificent stallion, with the famous "McC.ellan tree" for a sad-die. In his left hand he grasps a single bridle rein, while his right rests on his thigh. The model is plain but imposing

She Stood on Her Rights.

St. Louis Republic: A conductor on the Iron Mountain & Southern railroad told the following incident: were whirting along the other day through the granite hills of Wayne county, behind time and running at a furious rate, when the engineer caught sight of an old woman slowly pottering thead on the track. Instantly the whistle was brown. No heed, however, was taken of it. Thinking the venerable dame would get out of danger in due time, the speed was not slackened, though the screaming of the whistle made the hills ring. Yet still the old woman kept slowly on, turning her head neither to the right nor to the left until the engine was almost upon her Then the brakes were put on with a will and the train was stopped just in time to save her life.

"What the devil is the matter with you?' asked the engineer as he jumped off and took the ancient dame by the shoulder. "'You needn't scream so. You have

made fuss enough already,' was the caustic reply. "You heard the whistie, then?"

"'Sartinly. I hain't deaf." "Then, why in thunder didn't you get off the track?" "'You hain't got no right to run over folks as I knows on, and it's your busi-

ness to stop when you see them walking on the track.' 'The swearing of the army in Flanders was nothing compared to that of the engineer as he pushed her aside, sprang upon the machine and set it oing again to the tune of forty miles

WAS INVENTED IN OMAHA.

E. W. Applegate's New Incandescent Electrie Light Lump. Mr. E. W. Applegate, who was for several

years chief operator in the Western Union Telegraph company's office here, has invented an incancescent lamp which has proved quite a success. The Chicago Herald, in a recent issue, has the following article regarding Mr. Apple-

gate's invention: "A new incandescent lamp was on exhibition yesterday. The test was made in the Western Union building. The inventor of

the new lamp is E. W. Applegate, a practical telegrapher. The exhibit was a success. The prilliancy and power of the new lamp is patent to all observers and its technical mer-its are affirmed by officials high in authority. To the public its peculiar merit will be its cheapness as compared with existing sys-

"Mr. Applegate, the inventor, says the new ompany, which is in process of formation, proposes to produce a lamp that can be sold for 25 cents, with a guarantee of life double that of any other lamp in the market We will also gurantee that the built will not become black and discolored from fillment, he said yesterday. It is a lamp in which iron wire is used instead of platinum, the latter being expensive. The lamp has a lava head through which an iron wire passes thus preventing the heat from reaching the point of seal. Lava is the poorest known conductor for heat. The bulbs and head of the intention of the company to buy the bulbs from customers when exhausted. The filament or carbon is composed of a sub-stance that will burn for a period of two hours in the open air. The period of life within the vacuum will exceed two years. The discoloration of the globe is prevented by the filament being transparent

vents the accumulation of any black sedi-"The test yesterday was made on a circuit with an Edison sixteen-candle power lamp with a meter attached. The result showed that it required less ampere to produce a thirty-two-candle power than under the Edison system to produce a sixteen-candle power. Mr. Applegate has secured patents on his improvements in incandescent lighting without restrictions from the patent office. The new company will be known as the Applegate Incandescent Manufacturing

company. ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Russel Krinzer, a Clerk, Helps to Materially Reduce John Guild's Stock. John Guild, the North Sixteenth street dry goods man, yesterday swore out a complaint charging a former clerk, Russel Kriuzer, with larceny. The court tables and jailer's desk are loaded with bolts of cloth, packages of stationery and all sorts of plunder to be introduced in evidence. From all

appearances Mr. Guild has been the victim

of an extensive and systematic series of robthroughout the est than Dr. McGrew, as his porties under the direction of his clerk.

The case was uncarthed by the arrest of the notorious Mag Green at 217 North Tweifth, for the detention of 16-year-old Lilas Date in a disreputable house. The girl told the detectives of goods brought to the house by colored frequenters, and the detective force succeeded in tracing the goods to the store of Mr. Guild, whence they were taken by all sorts of people with the countyance of Krinzer and secreted in the Green house and other similar resorts.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were ssued by Judge Eller yesterday: Name and Address.

Andrew Nelson, Omaha... Susie Wessell, Omaha... Thomas Gorman, Omaha. Hanns Tierner, Omaha Isaac Silverstein, Omaha...... Etta Davidson, Omaha..... T. L. Burnett, Omsha Mary E. Anderson, Omaha Fre i Cr. osy, Omaha Etama Gurtier, Omaha William A. Smith, South Omaha.

The Mercer notel, 12th and Howard. 150 elegant rooms \$2 to \$5 per day.

Harrison and Pensions OMARA, July 1.-To the Editor of THE BEE: The enclosed clipping taken from the American Tribung of June 23 may be of interest to the thousands of old soldiers who read THE BEE: Pension bills vetoed by Graver Cleveland... Pension bills vetoed by Benjamin Harri-

YOUR HEALTH May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it

IS IMPORTANT that nature be assisted at the right time newer fails to relieve the system of his purities, and is an excellent tools also

He Wants to Add His Name. "Permit me to add my name to your many other ertificates in commendation of the great curative reporties contained in Swit's Specific (S. S. S.) It certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Bauft's Specific (S. S.) It is certainly one of the best tonics I cover use 1. "JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."

HIS SKILL

Thousands who have suffered, and have been cured, gratefully testify to the remarkable success attained

Dr. J. E. McGREW



The Specialist

who, for more than 17 years, has devoted his time to the treatment of Private Diseases. And surely no physician in this broad land is entitled to so much praise for the wonderful good he has accomplished. He substantiates every statement; he fulfills every prom-

Reliable, Skillful, Reasonable and Fair, are the universal endorsements given Dr. J. E. McGrew, of this city. He is one of the most successful specialists throughout the west, in the treatment of Private Diseases and all diseases of Youth and Manhood. Those who place themselves in his care can safely rely upon him, as every case is regarded in the strictest confidence and treated in the most , skillful manner.

Among the most successful medical experts and specialists in the west is Dr. J. E. Metirew of this city. He is thoroughly read and conscientious."-[The Omaha Bee, Jan. 1st., 1802.

"Dr. J. E. McGrew has devote i his life to the study and treatment of private diseases. The Doctor is painstaking and conscientious." [The World-Herald, Omaha, Sept. 4th, 1891.

"Dr. McGrew is a doctor on whom you can depend, and that is the reason why he is so well known and praised among the Swedes of Omaha and all over the country."-|The Swedish Tr.bune, Omaha, Sept. 4th, 1831. "There is no specialist who stands higher in

the estimation' f the people of Omaha and

eminent ability add success in the practi-

of his profession will testify. He is known throughout the entire west as a master of lils profession. His untiring efforts in tehulf of young men, are too well known to require mention."-[The Omaha Commercial, Oct. ber, 1831. "We do not hesitate to single out Dr. J. E. McGrew, of Omaha, as a specialist worthy of the highest praise. He is a thoroughly trained physician, a scientist of no uncertain standing, a deep thinker, a keen reasoner, a persistent render of the literature of his protession and hence a wide awake and intelligent specialist. During our 20 years as news-

sion to comment on a business conducted more in keeping with the principles of fair deating and honor."-[The Unicago Trade Review, November, 1891. The doctor's success since I atlng to Omaha has been a most flattering one both professionally and financially, and he fully appreciates the patronage which has been given nim in Omaha, and throughout the surrounding states, as well as the west and northwest. One of his chief desires is, that he may over continue to deserve this recognition

paper correspondent we have never had occa-

Dr. McGREW

of his professional skill as a specialist

Isunsurpassed in the treatment of all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES, and all disorters and debitities of youth and maindool, if years' experience. His resources and facilities are practically unlimited. The Doctor is recommended by the press, and endorsed in the strongest terms by the people for fair treatment and honest professional advice. This most powerful remelles known to modern science for the successful treatment of the following diseases: GONORRHOZA formediate relief. A com-plete cure without the loss of an neur's time

pieto care without the loss of an nour's time from business.

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