LAWYER EDSON RICH FINED ment shows the reserve has increased \$454,000.

Judge Scott Assesses Him an Even Hundred for Contempt of Court.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING AFFRAY

Messrs, Jeffrey and Rich Tell of the Parts They Played in the Exciting Episode-Remarks by the Court on the Case.

The sensational controversy between George Jeffrey and Edson P. Rich, by which a legal partnership was dissolved by the use of a revolver, was up for hearing before

Judge Scott again yesterday. The case on trial was against Rich, who was charged with contempt, in this that he had refused to oney a writ of the cour

The case was opened up by the lawyers pounding wind and sparring for time. Mr. Montgomery, attorney for Rich, said that there was a possibility of a settlement, and for that reason be thought that a post ponement was advisable.

Judge Scott replied that he did not understand how lawyers could settle a contempt case, and as far as he was concerned he thought it would be better to finish the case and have it out of the way.

Mr. Montgomery was of the opinion that a delay would not lower the dignity of the

Mr. Bartlett, attorney for Jeffrey, said that he did not feel justified in making any settlement that would interfere with the other proceedings. He would not trade on Che contempt proceedings.
Then the ball was opened.

Jeffrey Tells His Story.

George Jeffrey went upon the witness stand and detailed the facts of the partner-ship, the restraining order that he alleged that Rich had violated and the affray which took place in the offices of the firm in the United States bank building on July 21. On that day, in company with Deputy Sheriff Dailey he went there to serve the injunction restraining Rich from interfering with him in looking over the books, papers and firm accounts. He entered the office and found Rich sitting in the main office. The injunc tion was handed to Rich, after which he and Dailey cassed into the third room.

A moment later Rich stepped to the doo "George, you had better get ou of here, as there is no such firm as Jeffrey . Rich." He said that he had looked up the law and that the order of the court did no apply to him. Then Rich took out his watch and told Jeffrey that if he did not get out within flye minutes he would throw him out of the window. At the end of two minutes Rich again entered the office and said: "Now you get out of here or I'll break your neck. A few minutes later he made a rush at Jeffrey, and as he did so Jeffrey pulled his revolver and fired, the ball striking Rich in the right arm, after which Jeffrey surrendered to the sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Daily was sworn and cor-roborated the statement made by Jeffrey. On the Other Side.

The prosecution rested and the defence opened, Edson Rich going upon the stand. He remembered the service of the writ and after receiving it, said that he was very angry as he considered that there was no such firm as Jeffrey & Rech. He had cancelled the lease on the officers, released them in his own name and dissolved the partnership. He told Jeffrey that he would throw him out of the window, but it was only a bluff, as he aid not intend to do anything

He told Jeffrey that if he did not get out of the office within five minutes that he would throw him out. After that he sat down and read the writ again. This made him still angrier, and getting up went to the door of the room in which Jeffray was sitting, called him a vile name, and again told him to get out of the office and never return. Again he left the room, but soon returned

to ask Jeffroy what he would take and get out of the office. As ne entered the room Jeffrey shot. Witness was about eight feet from Jeffrey when the shot was fired. Witness had no intention of violating the order of the court and had no intention of harming Jeff

On Sunday, July 17, when Jeffrey visited the office in company with his little boy, witness said that he would break every bone in his (Jeffrey's) body, if the child was not with him. He was angry at that time, but did not mean what he said. He did, however, upon that occasion, grab Jeffrey and throw him cut of the office, at the same time telling him to never come back.

Witness denied that he had ever said that the restraining order did not apply to him. M. L. Sears, a clerk in Rich's office, re M. L. Sears, a clerk in Rich's office, re-lated the story of the shooting substantially as told in The Bee at the time. He saw Rich go into the office where Jeffrey was sitting. A shot followed and Rich ran back into the main office. The witness then seized Jeffrey and disarmed him.

Judge Scott's Decision. Nothing important in the way of additional

evidence was elicited and the case was sub mitted without argument. In rendering the decision Judge Scott said that it was very clear to his mind that the defendant was very angry and had shown a determina to throw Jeffrey out of He had read the order the court and was interfering in a very substantial manner with its opera-To say anything that had a tendence to destroy the efficiency of the order of the court was to violate that order. There was no middle ground, and when an order of that kind was issued it should be obeyed absolutely. Rich was fined \$100 and costs and required to give a bond of \$500 to obey th order of the court hereafter. The judge lefendant not already suffered some The attorney for the defendant stated that the case would not be contested any further and that the sentence would be complied

Clearing the Criminal Docket.

Judge Davis and County Attorney Mahoney took charge of the criminal docke this morning and disposed of a vast amount of business, after which the judge announced that the business of the May term of coows at an end so far us he was concerned. Ed Koen, charged with criminal libel. peared and gave bonds in the sum of \$750 present at the September term of court. be present at the September term of cour-Fred Kitchell, charged with having obtaine money by faise pretenses, gave bonds in thin of \$1,000 and the case was continued. The county atterney entered a noile in case of the following state cases, and they were stricken from the docket: John Sullivan, burglary; Kate Summerschamp, illegal practice of medicine; Dan Daily, largement of the person; George from the person; medicine; Dan Daily, lar-rom the person; George burglary; Henry Haymann, burglary; John Cover, burglary; Charles Davis, assault with intent to do great bodily parm; James Zabelschund, assault with In tent to murder; Dennis Gateloy, forgery M. M. Parish, embezzlement; Frank Peyton Clara Stratter, Bruno Tucci, assault with in tent to murder; Charles D. Sheidon, con-cealing stolen property; Henry Miller, John Annis, grand farceny; August Bierback, assault and battery; C. L. Hill, larceny; A. C. Griffin, disposing of mortgaged property; Ed Thomas, horse stealing; E. E. Meyers, d in the construction of a public building R. L. Johnson, forgery: E. Rosewater, Paul Vandervoort, J. C. Wilcx, criminal libet: Ernest Meyer, forgery; Louis Berghoff, taining goods by faise pretences; Charles Cumings, embezziement.

Coffin Makers' Convention. NEW YORK, July 30.—The Coffin Sellers Protective association adjourned its convention today after a three days session. Chicago was decided upon as the next place for holding the convention, and July was fixed time. The following officers were i: President, John K. Royal of Harrisburg, Pa.; first vice president, W.O. Briggs, Syracuse, N. Y.; second vice president, P. O. Van Allen, Cincinnati; third vice president, Frank Seely, Brooklyn; treasurer, Wesley Kelly, Pittsburg. Ninety new members were enrolled during

Increase in the Bank Reserve. New Your, July 30,-The bank state-

PREPARING FOR THE CONCLAVE. Denver Reception of the Knights Templar Will be a Cordial One.
DENVER, Colo., July 30.—The hotel com-

day moved from the Masonic temple to its new quarters in the H. C. Brown Palace hotel. This magnificent hotel is fast nearing com-

tain the large number of knights who have engaged quarters thera. St. Joseph, Mo., commandery (No. 4 will arrive in Colorado in time to make an excursion to Maniton and Pike's Peak before the

mittee of the Knights Templar conclave to-

pletion, and will be ready in time to enter

opening of the conclave.

Information from Columbia commandery,
No. 2, of Washington, D. C., says all arrangements have been made for the conclave trip and that the commandery will leave for Denver on August 4. It will come by way of Colorado Springs and will stop a day enroute to visit Maniton and its sur-

ounding resorts.
The formation of state clubs for the special ntertainment of visiting knights is growing a popularity. Ex-residents of Missouri are n popularity. hard at work forming a club and Missouri Templars will be well cared for. Delaware will also have a club, as will also the graduates of Princeton college, Besides these ates of

Sir John S. Boyd of Geoffrey de St. Alderman commandery, No. 2, of Toronto has arrived in advance of his delogation. He is the first Canadian to arrive for the conclave. He says that Canada will be well represented by the knights and their friends.

ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

such is the Verdict Which Recommends That She be Confined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30, -The verdict in case of Alice Mitchell, on trial for the mur der of her sweetheart, Freda Ward, finds the defendant insane and recommends that she be restrained of her liberty as dangerous to the community.

The question of the sanity of the prisoner was the only one involved in the triat. She was perfectly calm during the reading of the judge's charge. The jury was out only ten minutes. When the vergiet was read she smiled. She was then taken to jail, gaily chatting. She will be sent to one of the tate insane asylums. Alice Mitchell will be taken probably or Monday or Tuesday to the insane asylum at Bolivar, without her friends prefer her be ing taken to Nashville, in which case they

She showed no emotion of any kind at the verdict. When the jury was discharged she idjusted her veil and walked out of the courtroom with the same air of indifference as has characterized her throughout. The effect of the verdict on Little Johnson who stands jointly indicted with Alice Mitchell, will doubtless be to dismiss al further proceedings against her. It would hardly be logical to press an indictment against her as the accessory before the fact of an insane woman.

would have to pay for her treatment there

SUFFERING IN NEW YORK.

Fifty Deaths from Heat-An Alarming Death Roll. NEW YORK, July 30 .- Fifty deaths from heat were reported for the twenty-four hours

ending at 11 a.m. Fifteen occurred since midnight. The weather is not quite so warm as yesterday. There is less humidity and a light breeze, During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today there have been 268 deaths re-ported in the city, the highest death rate or a single day for twenty years.

umber of deaths for the week just past is 334, the highest since July 6, 1886, when 581 deaths were reported for the week ding that day.
Out of the 13,400 employes of the sugar refineries in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, during the past six Jays of dreadful heat almost 500 men have been prostrated and fourteen have

STRUCK BY A RUNAWAY CAR.

Serious Wreck on the South Park Road in Colorado. IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo , July 30 .- The pas-

enger train which left here at 3:35 this afternoon for Denver, consisting of six coaches, was struck by a runaway freight car when two miles out of Idaho Springs. The freight car came in off of a spur track and derailed two of the coaches

copie were injured, the following being the ly ones seriously: CHARLES A. CROSSON of Idaho Springs, inred internally and about the face. Mas. J. L. Russetti, of Idaho Springs pruised about the body. HARRIS of Denver, injured in the back and internally.

POINTS ON PROGRESS.

Rubber tires have been placed on car Patent leather that will not crack is an

A sort of opium is obtained from the com non lettuce. Grassnoppers contain formic acid, which is worth 66 cents a pound.

A man in Florida this year has realized \$10,000 from an acre of pineapples. Thirty sardine factories in Maine are sed because there is no run of suitable ish to pack.

Every geologist prays that he may dis cover a voin of lithograph stone. There is only one quarry of this precious material in the United States.

The largest floating elevator in the world vas launched on January 14, 1892, in Brooklyn. Its towers rise seventy-four feet

In China the cobbier goes from house t ouse, announcing his approach with a rattle, and taking up his abode with the family thile he accomplishes the necessary making and mending.

Seven-eighths of all the lobsters caught on the Atlantic coast of the United States are taken in Maine waters. The shores of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Long Island furnish the rest, Eighty years ago boys in the United States

inder Syears of age worked in factories, it come instances fourteen hours a day; 5 ents a week was a not uncommon rate of wages for women; a woman's earnings for ten weeks would only suffice to buy the ma terial for a dress.

A St. Louis firm has started a new business that of selling ice water to caomen coachmen and others. A ten-gailon can is sup slied to each carriage, which is filled with to before starting out on a journey, the contents of which are to be used both for the horses and occupants of the carriage. Sponges are used on the horse's heads during hot weather, and they are saturated with water from the can as often as necessary.

One of the greatest engineering undertakings of the day is the immense lock that is about to be undertaken at Bromen to afford easy access to the new Kaiser dock at Bremerhaven. The lock will be 200 meters long 25 meters broad and 10.30 meters deep. I will cost, according to present estimates, 18 000,000 marks, of which the city of Bremen is to flud 16,000,000, while the empire con-tributes 2,000,000. The great difficulty and expense of the works arises from the fact that good bolding ground for the foundations can only be found seven or eight meters, (about wenty-five feet) below the future floor o the lock.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S BORN.

There is never any heavenly music in gloomy heart. It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of rascal to polish him. The right kind of martyrdom let's some-

oody eise advertise it.

Too many people are electric lights in prayer meeting and tallow dips at home. Apply the rules of higher criticism to beef, and you will starve yourself to death.

The only difference education can make in sin is to make it change the manner of its There are men who always take out their watches with an air that seems to say they

know the sun is wrong. Before you get in too big a hurry to get rich, sit down for a minute and watch a fly that has got stuck fast in honey.

CULTIVATING SUGAR BEETS

Experience of German Farmers With the Sacchariferous Roots.

SOME POINTS FOR NEBRASKA PLANTERS

Consul Washbury of Magdeburg, Germany, Makes an Interesting Report on the Subjects of Cuitivating, Harvesting, Storing and Seeding,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30 .- | Special to Tun Bes. |- A report just received from nited States Consul Washburn at Magde ourg, Germany, upon the subject of harvestng and storing sugar boots, is of prime in rest just now to many Nebraskans. The ollowing is taken from the report for THE BEE's readers:

"It is of course desirable to keep the fields as free from weeds during the summer as possible An early sowing (middle of April) followed by night frosts in May frequently results in a crop of shoots, which, the increase of juice being suddenly arrested, develop into seea stacks. These latter ought, when practicable, to be uprooted. They are of little use and absorb properties of sun and soil which the normal plants require. More over, the resulting seeds are worthless. roots themselves are woody and dry and very hard to work up in the factory. The French varieties (notably the White Vilmorin) are supposed to have a tendency to run to seed, German plants, like the Kiein Wanzlebener make a better snowing in this respect.

The exact period for harvesting will be de termined by the climate and location of the field. Here in Germany, with a favorable summer, the beet usually reaches its full development in the first days of September which marks the beginning of the German ampaign, this being reckoned from Septem er to September.
"The signs of maturity are best indicated

y the fading of the leaves to a sort of yellowsh green, followed by their dropping and falling off. Harvesting may then be safely begun. Another test is given in a handboo on surar recently received. I quote:

Inmature roots cut across with a knife rapidly change color on the surface had bure by the knife, turning first red, then brownish and finally quite dark. If the newly cut sides of beet turn color on exposure to air, the ripening process is not complete: but if they remain for some time unaitered, or turn only slightly reddish, it may be assumed that they are sufficiently ripe to be taken up. By this simple means the state of maturity may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes.

"The ordinary fall rains are no longer (as formerie) considered a detriment to the quality of the beet, and are even welcomed s facilitating the labor of harvesting. The decrease of sugar contents which results from continued moisture is no direct loss, be ause the beets gain in juice contents and thereby promote superior factory results. Pulling the Roots.

"There are two methods of barvesting, i.e. by hand and by machine. In the work by hand the beet is taken hold of by the top and removed from the soil by the aid of rowel or two-pronged fork. The objection to this method is that the beets are likely to e more or less unavoidably bruised, thus in nechanical harvesting a machine which osens the soil on both sides of the row i to be recommended. This renders easy the pulling of the beet. Women and children follow in the path of the harvester and by a clean stroke with a knife or sickle remove he leaves and neck. That part of the oce! which has pushed itself to the surface and een exposed to the elements is always re oved. It is poor in sugar and rich in sating roperties. In general, though, whether exoff. I am aware that this practice does no ind favor in some quariers, especially it France, for precisely the same reason that braising with a spade is to be avoided, viz.: it is feared that the juice will escape and that early decay of the roots will follow when stored. The necks must be cut off some time before the beets go into factory consumption, however, and the Germans universally profer to not ton the field. In Austria the practice of removing the waste parts when harvesting is still more general d amounts to a trimming here and there all over the beets.

Storing the Beets.

"Reets intended for immediate consump ion are thrown into convenient heaps and romptly transported to the factory. Those roots, however, which are to be worked uniter in the season must in the meantime b properly protected, and precautionary meas ures will vary according to conditions o protection from frost and at the same time t guard against the development of two high a temperature in the silos, thus promoting ermination and the throwing out of new The methods of storing in Germany are still rather primitive. The system mosn vogue is to build a simple trench or cellar round or oblong in shape and from 20 to 40 centimeters '8 to 16 inches') deep. The beets are thrown into this cellar and piled up above the surface to a height of about nches. Its roots composing the outsid ayer are packed with the tapering end down The mound is then covered with layer of leaves, and to this is added about inches of soil. Subsequently the layer should be increased to 214 feet, but not until the frosty weather sets in and the frost ha had time to penetrate the original covering o

inches. "Experiments have been conducted during recent years with a view to devising more exact and surer methods of preserving the beets in sound condition and at the same time keeping intact their full sugar contents. A variety of methods have been tested, notable ventilating shafts for the free admission of air and cellars with paved, air-tight bottoms to lessen the heat generated by contact with he soil. The results obtained have not been accepted as satisfactory on all sides, and the der and simpler method above referred t still generally preferred. The sites should ot be too large or the soil covering too thick. The round heaps are usually from 5 to 6 feet in diameter. The oblong treuches e north and south, are from 5 to 6 4 fee broad, and the length may be as long as de sired—generally, though, from 20 to 35 feet

"Beets transported to the factory for early consumption are stored in heaps and requir no protection unless the frost exceeds 4 Reaumur. After that, however, the beap should be covered with straw care being taken that the latter is long and not hacked up into small pieces. The freezing of the tside layer of roots does no barm whatever, if they are promptly worked up in their ozen condition. "The best tops make good fodger, and are left scattered over the field for the sheep.

Cost of Cultivation.

"This question has a very practical interest for the American farmer. He finds himself confronted with a new problem, the con litions untried and the results uncertain. Very naturally, before risking such an enter prise, he desires to know the detailed cost production and the returns to be resuzed. These inquiries can only be satisfactoria answered by actual experiment. Some hint

may, however, be given.
"In estimating the various items of expense entering into cuitivation the question of wages must be assigned a leading place. So important is it, indeed, that many Germans of experience freely express the opinion that the relatively high rate of wages in the United States must effectually pre vent that country from ever being a daugerous competitor. This opinion is not universal, it is true, but it is widespread. It
ought not to be forgotten, however, that this
disparity in wages will be to part offset by
the cheapness of land with us. Here land
rent is no small factor. The wages vary according to supply and demand. Men receive cording to supply and demand. Men receive all the way from 45 to 85 cents per day; women, from 33 to 60 cents, and children, from 10 to 20 cents. The latter are not allowed to work over six hours a day. The above figures often include—particularly on the largest farms—a berth to sleep in and an allowance of simple foot. Large numbers of Poles are employed each season in districts, and the wages usually include food and shelter, of the cheapest conceivable character, however. The prevailing method of cultivation in Germany makes the employment of a very large number of hands necessary. The wages problem becomes, therefore, a serious one. It is to be observed is this connection, though, that the employ-

ment of women and children is the rule rather than the exception, and that the sav-ing made possible in this direction is con-

Siderable.

Detailed Expenses.

"In order to give a more exact idea of the necessary detailed expenses, an itemized list of the cost is here appended.

Table showing the cost of cultivating 1 Magdeburger morgen of beets:

Description. Harrowing two or three lines and rolling one.
Seed drilling
Harrowing twice and rolling.
Cultivating three times with machine.
Hoeling once by hand.
Transplanting with implement.
Thinning out by hand.
Hosing twice by hand.
Hosing twice by hand.
Hemoving lato weeds and seed stalks.
Harvesting and throwing into house.
Building the silos and covering with seil.
Transporting to factory or railway station.
Transporting to factory or railway station.
Toponds of seed (minimum quantity).
Artificial manuring. Harrowing two or three times and rolling Total 94 20 *A mark is 25 cents.

"The above table may be accepted as trustworthy. To this estimate of 94.20 marks must be added the rent, which will vary according to situation and quality of the soil. With this item added, the maximum cost por norgen may se set down at about 130 marks. "Licht gives the average agricultural ex-penses for 1890-91 as about 110 marks per penses for 1833-91 as about 110 marks per morgen, or 440 marks per hectare. The same authority estimates the cost of manufactur-ing, including the beet tax of 80 pfennigs, 1.70 marks, and 1.60 marks, at about 1.80 marks and 2.70 marks per meter centuer. With an agricultural yield of 322 mater centuers, 1880 00 290 marks cantered in 1880 00 ners in 1880-91, 329 meter centners in 1889-90 282 meter centners in 1888-89, and 264 meter centners in 1887-88, the total expenses per hectare, agricultural and manufacturing, in-cluding tax, were, in the years just mon-tioned, 1,019.60 marks, 1,032.20 marks, 917.60

marks, and 1,152.80 marks, respectively. The Question of Seed.

"The statement was made in a former re port that from twenty-seven to thirty pounds of seed are sown to the acre in Germany. This quantity so far exceeds the allowance usually recommended in the United States that various letters of inquiry have been received as a result. Renewed investigations however, confirm the accuracy of the state-ment in question. The reasons for this large quantity have been hinted at before—
the roots suffer less from frost
and insects. May frost here may
safely be reckeded with. When the
beets are close together only the outer ones are damaged, and these compressing against the inside plants form an effectual protection. This is important, since a resowing is looked upon as prejudicial to the complete success of the crop. Again, in proportion as the roots are thickly planted insects are less likely to devour or ruin the whole crop. Ex-perience has also shown that beets grow more evenly with a heavy sowing. It is further probable that the dearness of the land makes it highly important to utilize all

avoilable space. "It must be borne in mind, though, that his prescription is the one that has been ound sest for German climatic conditions. In localities where no May frosts occur, and where uninterrupted warm weather may be counted upon to promote steady vegetation. twenty pounds or even less will probably be found sufficient. The one way of exactly determining this will be by actual trial. It vill be safer to risk taking too much seed

than too little. "The cultivation of seeds is one of the most difficult branches of the industry. It calls, first of all, for soil in a high state of cultivation and capable of yielding a very superior beet. Great energy, scientific snowledge, and ample, financial means are further necessary adjuncts. For some years to come it will be altogether best for American farmers and cultivators to buy their seeds abroad. It is evident that where the cultivation of the root itself is in its experimental stages the production of the seed can not be attended with the best results."

"NEBRASKA ON WHEELS."

Details of the Plan of the State Business

Men's Association. The advisory board of the Nebraska State Business Men's association has decided to equip another exhibit train, to be known as Nebraska on Wheels No. 2." The train will leave Omaha September 15 and proceed direct to the Atlantic coast. Secretary Hadgin sent out notices of the proposed e hibit to the local branches of the association through the state vesterday and expects to hear from every local association early

the week. The train will consist of a baggage car three exhibit cars and one sleeper. Each county taking part in the exhibit will be reuired to pay \$300 into the train fund not ster than August 25, with the exception of Lancaster and Douglas counties, which are

assessed \$350 and \$500, respectively.
This will entitle each county to one dele gate who can accompany this train, and have his railroad fare, sleeping car and hexpenses all paid while on this trip. duties of the decerate will be to advertise his own county with such advertising matter as may be prepared for him by his county, and each county taking part in the exhibi-tion train is required to furnish not less than 15,000 pieces of descriptive advertising matter. Counties desiring to send an extra dele gate along with the train can do so by payog an extra \$150.

As the capacity of the train is limited no more than thirty counties can be represented and these will be accepted in the order of their application. This makes it necessary for counties that desire to take part in the exhibit to act promptly as the entire space will probably be taken up in ten days.

The Douglas county exhibit will probably

se under the direction of the Omaha Boar of Trade. Secretary Hodgin has requested them to take charge of the matter and it is probable that the request will receive favor-able consideration at the next meeting of the board of directors.

Exhibits must reach Omaba not later than two days after the close of the state fair. It is advisable for counties not taking part in the state fair to send their exhibits to Omaha not later than September 9. The exhibits shipped to Omana either direct from the county or from the state fair, must be marked "R. F. Hodein, Omaha, Nebrasica, care Johnson Bros." The Burlington, Elkhorn, and Union Pacific roads have all granted free transportation on all exhibits sent marked as above described, and any county desiring to send a party to Omaha to help arrange their exhibit in the cars, will receive free trans portation to Omaha and return

The exhibit train will leave Omaha on the ifternoon of September 15 by the way of the Burlington road to Chicago. From there over the Lake Shore, and will not exhibit until they reach eastern Ohio; then the train will exhibit from there on to Albany, N. Y., and from there on to Boston, Mass., return ing southwest from Boston over the Bosto road until the Eric High is reached and re-turns through southern Massachusetts, cen-tral New York, northern Ohlo through to Chicago, returning home from Chicago via the Northwestern railway. The train will

be gone at least thirty days.

Two advance agents will leave for the east September 1 advertising the train and contracting with the hetels for meals only. Each county will be ##won ten feet of space on one side of the car for the arrangement of its exhibit. The train, will be artistically decorated with panels middle from specimons of all the different granges and grains pro-duced in the state, and each exhibit will be decorated by special contract with the

board. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Kansas City Preparing tor the Great Encamp Ment.
Kansas Citt, Mo., July 30.—Major General James R. Carnahan and Inspector General William D. Kennedy, together with several brigade commanders of the uniform rank, Kulguts of Pythias, will be in Kansas City on Monday next, August 1. They are coming with a view to see that the arrangements for the encampment are in such shape as to secure everything being properly carried out and ready when the several com-

mands arrive on August 22.

Major General Carnahan has reported that there have been, up to date, forty-four entries for prize drills and four entries for battailon drill. He also reports that all his official staff, together with over fifty of his aides will be present for duty during the

entire encampment. The Death Boll. CHERRYSVILLE, Pa., July 30.—Congressman Alexander W. Craig died last night.

CRUSHED IN A SAND PIT

Bow John Keisling Was Killed at Prairie Home Friday.

MORE TROUBLE AT UNIVERSITY PLACE

Chancellor Creighton's Enemies Determined to Take Advantage of Every Possible Point in Order to Humiliate That Gentleman-Lincoln News,

Lincoln, Neb., July 30. - | Special to THE BEE, |-Full particulars of the death of John Keisling, the man who was killed in the eastern part of this county yesterday afternoon, have been received in this city. Ketsling was an employe of the Rock Island and was at work at a sand pit near Prairie Home, twelve miles east of this city on the line of that railroad. At the point where the accident occurred there is a sidetrack on which cars are run down on a dirt bridge to be loaded. When a car is to be loaded with sand it is run down under this bridge, where it is filled from above. The brakes are then loosened and the car glides from under the bridge to allow another to take its place.

A short time after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Keisling, who was standing on the little platform at the end of one of the cars, sened the brakes to allow the car to run from under the bridge. He stooped down to pass under the bridge, but did not stoop far enough. Before he had time to clear him-self he was caught between the bridge and the end of the car and frightfully crushed. He was able to walk the length of the car, however, and as he did so he remarked to a fellow workman: "I believe that squeeze has killed me." The injured man under-took to walk to a farm bouse near by, but after proceeding a few yards fell down. was then assisted to the house, where he managed to walk around for some little time. At about 4 o'clock, however, he again lay down, and in a few minutes was dead. An inquest was held this afternoon and a ver dict returned in accordance with the facts as above stated. Keisling was an unmarried man about 32 years old. He was a German and his relatives all live in that country.

Will Straighten Salt Creek. The sanitary commission today certified to the county clerk that they had made a +mill levy upon the property in the district, the proceeds to be used in straightening the crooked channel of Salt creek west of the city of Lincoln. According to the returns of the assessor, the valuation of the property in the district is \$6,137,790. Under the 4 mill lovy the sum of \$18,413 will be raised. With this amount it is proposed to construct ditches to shorten up the several loops in that stream. One big ditch will connect the enus of one loop at Thirty-third street, and another will cut off the loop that bends to the south at that point. All of the property owners along the proposed line of the new channel have donated the right of way and the only heavy expenditure will be \$10,000 for the condemnation of the Kendali & Smith dam. The ditch will be a mile and a quar-

Oliver Withdraws His Suit.

The somewhat sensational suit in which Henry Oliver sued his brother-in-law, J. F. Lansing, for \$50,000 damages for fraud and liversion of profits, was today withdrawn at Oliver's costs. The misunderstanding be-tween the two gentlemen has been cleared up and amicable relations have again beer restored. Mr. Lansing handed The Bre representative the following letter, which he desires should be given full publicity:

"I. Henry Oliver, do hereby acknowledge that I made a great mistake in beginning the suit for \$50,000 damages against my brother in-law, J. F. Lansing, it having been done in the heat of passion. I never realized the great injustice done Mr. and Mrs. Lansing by so doing, as they have always been perfectly honest in all real estate and other dealings 1 have ever had with them, "HENRY OLIVER."

Trouble at University Place.

The trouble at University place has broken out in a now direction. The enemies of Chancellor Creichton announce their determination to break down the testimony of the witnesses he proposes to summon in his own defense. To this end they have commence church suits against two of the chancellor's staunchest supporters. The charges against r'. L. Francis was made public today. Mr. Francis is charged with wrongdoing on three specifications. First he is accused of having published libelous matter concerning Robert McCarney and J. C. Metcalf, in a circular which contained the following statement: "Metcalf and McCartney mean anything to beat the university. McCartney admits that he was a democratic boss and Metcalf boasts how bad he used to be.' second specification accuses Francis of have ing used the following tanguage: ministers, with the exception of one of two, are all a set of infamous scoundreis The last charge is that Francis made the following lowing statement: "Alexander for some time past has been using room No. 5 in the university building for political purposes as a ward politician." The trial upon the a ward politician." The trial upon the above charges will take place next Monday. Chancellor Creighton appearing for the de

Heard in the Courtrooms.

The Union Pacific filed its answer today in the case wherein the Lincoln Street Railway company sues it for damages. The answer sets up that the street railway company is a trespasser upon the right-of-way of railroad and consequently must assume all risk of accidents in operating its street cars Annie Seliers was today granted letters o administration for the estate of her late hus-

band, Granville Selters.

Joseph Wurzburg asks the district court to compel Andrew Staurer to pay him the sum of \$159. Worzburg had been retained as an attorney to secure a divorce for Mrs. Staurer, but that lady returned to her husband and the latter agreed to pay the atter ney's fee; but he didn't and hence the suit The will of the late William Trumbull wa admitted to probate this morning. Trumbull was named as administrator.

Judge Long is officiating at Judge Lan sing's desk in the absence of the latter. Gossip at the State House. The People's Investment company of Omaha was incorporated today with a capi-The incorporators are Peter Cockrett, J. J. Eikin, E. P. Evans and R. R.

The Howard County Live Stock association filed its articles with the secretary of state this forenoon.
The Wilcox District Fair association is the

name of a new organization incorporated Three Douglas, county cases were filed with the clerk of the supreme court this morning: H. H. Henderson against J. R. Barnacie & Co., Omaha New Thomson-Houston Electric Light company against Thomas Swobe, Stuart & Schmensky against M. E. Free.

Deuel County at the Fair. CHAPPELL, Neb., July 30 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-W. W. Cox of the agricultural exhibit of the World's fair for Nebraska was here Tuesday and perfected an organization to gather exhibits for the fair from this county. The officers consist of John O'Neil, president; H. L. Babcock, secretary; Hamilton, treasurer and vice presidents from each precinct. Deucl county will be well represented at the fair. The county commissioners will make an appropriation to help advertise the county.

Gage County's Teachers. BEATRICE, Neb., July 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Gage County Teachers institute will convene in this city Monday for a two weeks session. There are in readiness for the opening. The will be held in the High school chapel The session program of instruction by special teachers is of rare interest.

Drank Fly Poison.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 30 .- [Special to THE BEE !- The 1-year-old twin boys of Mr. and Mrs. Matchett grank a saucer of fly poison yesterday evening whilst playing in the home of a neighbor. An antidote was promptly given and, after an hour's work, both were saved.

Counterfeiters Captured at Seward. HOOPER, Neb., July 30 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-About 12 o'clock last night City Mar-

shal Dick Crawford captured three counterfeiters in a house of ill-fame here. They found about \$100 worth of counterfeit \$5 pieces that had not been covered with gold yet. Their names are George Smith, C. H. Holden and Baughman. They are now awaiting trial in the city jail. The authorities have telegraphed for United States Marshal

Sinughter.

Found Dead in the River. TALMAGE, Neb., July 80 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A man known here as Charles Collins was found dead yesterday afternoon in the Little Nemaha river, four miles northwest of Taimage, on the farm of Timothy Conlin, for whom he was working. He was last seen by Conlin about 10:30 on Tuesday night, and was not missed until the following morning. It is supposed that on the night of July 26, it being too warm to sleep in the house, he had laid down on a bridge across the stream, and while asiee had rolled off into the water and drowned Mr. Collins was a man about 45 to 50 years old. Little is known here of the man, as he had only come here a few days before his death from near Tecumseh, Neb.

accidental drowning. Made An Assignment. HUMBOLDT, Neb., July 30 .- [Special to The BER.]-J. A. Collins, clothing merchant of this city, has made an assignment. The lia-

The corner's jury brought in a verdict of

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed. LEXINGTON, Neb., July 30 .- [Special to THE BEE, J-Samuel Greenfield was thrown from a wagon loaded with hay today and killed.

OMAHA'S MAYOR'S OFFICE.

How the Different City Executives Have Been Ouartered. After long years of waiting the time has arrived when the mayor of the city of Omaha can transact the public business in a build-

ing owned by this great city. This has not always been the case, and when Mayor Bemis sits in his mahogany furnished room, resting in a soft and fluffy uphoistered chair, he can realize that he is the first of the twenty mayors of Omaha who has been so fortunate.

It is true that since 1857, the date on which Mayor Lowe took up the reins of government, the city has always provided quarters for its executives, but they have been any

thing but palatral apartments.

Mayor Lowe, who signed \$150,000 of Omaha serin, was the first mayor, and during his term of office he occupied a little one-story brick office, that for many years stood at the corner of Twelfth and Harney streets. There, and in that room, the sessions of the city council were held. A. J. Poppleton, who succeeded Mayor Lowe, kept the mayor's office in his law office. As Mr. Poppleton in those days did

not have an abundance of worldly goods, consequently he kept the books and papers of the mayor's office in a dingy back room on Farnam, near Twelfth street.

Mayor D. D. Belden, who attached his official autograph to the deeds of the city granting lands and lots to the Union Pacific Railroad company, had an office in a two story frame building, situated where Henry Pundt's store on Farnam street now stands Mayor Briggs was at home over a little

grocery store, which was in a two-story building on the north side of Farnam, just east of Thirteenth street. Mayor Armstrong, Mayor Kennedy and Mayor Gilmore each, in turn, took up their narters in the Proneer block, which is now ecupied by Goodman's drug store.

Mayor Lorin Miller got into office in time

occupy rooms in the old frame court house that stood at Sixteenth and Farnam, on the site now occupied by the Paxton block. Mayor C. H. Brown did not go into the court house, but moved the office to the second floor of the frame building which stood at the corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets, where the Nebraska Ciching company block now stands. Mayor Roberts, when elected, moved into the back room, on the third floor of the old

People's theater building. His successor Mayor Ezra Millard, during his term o office occupied the same room, but when S S. Caldwell was elected he moved the office nto his own building, a counte of doors east.
Mayor J. H. Millard put the office on wheels and moved it over to the fieliman block, which in those days was a three-story structure. Mayor Champion S. Chase found a home for the office in the old Pattee block, a frame building which stood at the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam, where the Commercial National

occupied by Mayor Louben Wilber, who sur

rendered the control of the city to Mayor James E. Boyd. Mr. Boyd held the office in his own building on Harney street.

When Mayor Broatch went into office held forth at two places. Part of the city business he transacted in his store on Har-nev street and the balance in the Exposition building annex at rourteenth and Daven

port streets.

Mayor Cushing concluded that the office entitled the holder to at least reasonable outlding. There he staid until succeeded by Mayor Bomis, who occupied the same rooms until yesterday, when he moved into the new

CONNUBLALITIES.

city hall.

There were 46,904 births in New York city At Marie, Mo., the other day, James Highand was married to Annie Fling. A Maryland widow set a bear trap and caught a young man. We expect this will cause a boom in bear traps.

Pet names between husband and wife are all right, of course, but they look suspicious when they are used in company, Employer-You ought to be married, Henry (a clerk, seeking favor) Thanks, no: I'm opposed to unions of all

kinds. "No," said Bjinks, "I neuer waste my time over puzzles." And the very next thing Bjinks' friends heard was that he had gone and got married.

The engagement is announced of Miss M Bianche McCann of Hyde Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCann of Winchester, Va., to Julius Cook of Chicago. An inexpensive and acceptable weeding present is a glove case, a handkerchief case

and a nightgown case all made of the same material and scented with violet sachet powder. A Dubuque youth of 92 has sued for a divorce from his glady bride of To because she is a flirt and he claims she married him for his money. This is to her the eternal age of youth, apparently. Girls should look into the character of

their sweethearts. Many little traits will often make it plain. If he economically puts out the light in the parlor when visiting her that's a sign he's going to be close. Another English earl has married a variety hall singer and "ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay" singer It is this unfortunate proclivity of stage women to marry beneath them that makes women to marry beneath them that makes the cievation of the stage so difficult of ac-

complishment. Archduchess Sophia, young Duke Aipert's flances, is 22 years of age and one of the most beautiful members of the Austrian imperial family, having large and brilliant eyes of a bright blue and a profusion of fair hair, which she wears somewhat in the na

ture of a coronet. The supreme court of the state of Wash as held common law marriages invalid in the state. A marriage, to be law ful, must be be entered into in accordance with the statutes. A simple agreement of man and woman to live together as husband and wife without ceremony is held to be no

marriage. One of the most notable society events of the season was the marriage at London last week of-Lieutenant Victor Christian Wilweek of Lieutenant Victor Christian Wil-liam Cavendish, nephew of the duke of Devenshire, being the eldest son of Edward the duke's surviving brother, and Evelyn Emily Mary, eidest daughter of the marquis of Lausdowne. Young Cavendish born in 1868, and his bride in 1870. ceremony was a brilliant affair.

"Are you a religious man?" was asked Charles A. Dana in a recent interview. "Yes." "What religion do you believe 'Yes." "What religion up a Calvinist, in?" "I was brought up a Calvinist, then I became a Unitarian, then a Swedenborgian. Now I dont belong to any church. Many of my best friends are Catholics. I believe in the religion of humanity." "You believe, of course, in a Supreme Being?" "I believe in a divine Providence and a divine destiny for all things."

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF BEN

General Butler's Standing in the Army as Shown by Correspondence.

OPINIONS OF GRANT AND HALLECK

The General's Ouarrelsome Nature and Hir Lack of Experience Made His Transfer in Departments a Frequent Neces-

sity-The Official Record,

Part II, vol. XL of the official record of the rebellion, just published in preliminary form, is devoted to correspondence, orders and returns relating to operations in southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, and covers the period from June 13 to July 4,

General Butler has recently published a book giving his views about the war, and about many men who were prominent in the struggle. There are few of whom he has much to say that is good, and it is therefore interesting to read, in this intest volume of the war records, the opinions of General Grant and General Halleck concerning Generai Butter, as given in the following letters:

What They Thought of Butler. Headquarters, Ammies of the United States, City Point, Va., July 1, 1834.— Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Stail of the Army: General-Mr. Dana, assistant secretary of war, has just returned. He informs me that he called attention to the ne cessity of sending General Butler to another field of duty. Whilst I have no difficulty with General Butler, finding him always clear in his conception of orders and prompt to obey, yet there is a want of knowledge how to execute and particularly a prejudice against him as a commander, that operates against his usefulness. I have feared that it might become necessary to separate him and General (Baldy) Smith. The latter is really one of the most efficient officers in ser vice, readiest in expedients and most skillful in the management of troops in action. I would dislike removing him from his present mmand unless it was to increase it, but, as I say, may have it to do yet if General Butler remains. As an administrative officer General Butler has no superior. In taking charge of a department where there are no great battles to be fought, but a dissutisfied element to control, no one could manage it better than he.

If a command could be cut out such as Mr. Dana proposed, namely, Ketucky, Illinois and Indiana, or if the departments of the Missouri, Kausas and the states of Illinois and Indiana could be merged together and General Butler put over it, I believe the good of the service would be subserved. I regret the necessity of asking for a change in commanders here, but General Butler, not being a soldier by education or experience, is in the hands of his subordinates in the execution of all operations military. I would feel strengthened with Smith, Franklin or J. J. Reynolds commanding the right wing of this army. At the same time, as I have here stated, General Butier has always been prompt in his obedience to his orders from me and clear in his understanding of them. I would not, therefore, be willing to recommend his re-tirement. I send this by mail for considera-tion, but will telegraph if I think it absointely necessary to make a change. I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1864.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.: General—Your note of the 1st instant in relation to General Butter is just received. I will, as you pro-pose, await further advices from you before I submit the matter officially to the secretary of war and the president. It was fore-seen from the first that you would eventually find it necessary to relieve General B. on account of his total unfitness to command in the field and his generally quarrelsome character. What shall be done with him has. therefore, already been, as I am informed, a matter of consultation. To send him to Kentucky would probably cause an insurrection in that state and an immediate call for large reinforcements. Moreover, he would prob-ably greatly embarrass Shorman, if he did not attempt to supersede him, by using against him all his talent at political intrigue and his facilities for newspaper abuse. If you send him to Missouri nearly the same thing will occur there. Although it might not be objectionable to have a free fight be-tween him and Rosecvans the government bank is now standing. This same room was would be seriously embarrassed by the local difficulties, and calls for reinforcements likely to follow. Invoterate as is Rosecraps' habit of continually calling for more troops, Butter differs only in demanding instead of calling. As things now stand in the west, I think we can keep the peace, but if Butier be thrown in as a disturbing element I auticipate very serious results. Why not leave General Butler in the local command of his department, including North Carolina, Norfolk, Fort Monroe, Yorktown, etc., and make a new army corps of the part of the Eighteenth under Smith; This would leave R under your immediate control, and at the same time would relieve you of his presence in the field. Moreover, it yould save the necessity of organizing a new department. If he must be relieved entirely I think it would be best to make a new de-partment for him in New England. I make these remarks merely as suggestions. What-over you may finally determine on I will try to have done. As General B. claims to rank me I shall give him no orders, wherever he may go, without the special direction of

yourself or the secretary of war. Yours truly, H. W. Halleck, Major General. This volume brings out with great clear-ness many admirable traits in men like Meade, Burnside, Sheridan, Terry and others—their thorough loyalty to their superiors and their hearty co-operation—their perfect readiness to undertake any work assigned them with whatever available force could be had, placing the interests of the country above all personal ends. In short, they exhibit those soidlerly quanties which have made them forever famous in our history.

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eruption, which made me scratch until my whiskers were soaked and pasted with the slekly fluid, I could hardly bear my cluthwith the slear my clothing. When night came i
ing. When night came i
ing in the slear my cloth came
in the land no rest, i was all broken up, nervous
to the highest degree, and nearly driven to despair.
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units after three or four months us of them I was
cured. Our minister, Rev. J. Perrault, in Man hin,
knows me and knows how I suffered. Any one may
write to him and he will certify to the truth of this
testimonist.

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