# UNDER COVER OF SABBATH

Pe'cit Iron Work: Emp'oyes Attempt to Remove Valuable Beatrice Property.

WORKMEN IGNORE THE COURT'S ORDER

Arrested and Jailed by the Gage County Sheriff-Little Scheme that Failed to Work Though Cleverly Arranged.

BEATRICE, Aug. 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-For several days past a number of men in the employ of the Beloit Iron Works company have been at work in the paper mill, three miles southeast of the city packing the machinery ready for shipment. About a year ago the outfit was sold under a mortgage held by the company mentioned Last night, at midnight, the Union Pacific sent a train of ten cars down to the mill and the work of loading the machinery was begun. Local creditors who have liens upon the property got on to what was going on and prevailed upon Judge Babcock to issue an injunction. This was served upon the workmen by Sheriff Kyd, but the men refusing to give any heed thereto the sheriff returned to the city. A warrant was issued for the men upon a charge of working on Sunday and the foreman and four laborers were lodged in jail. Through the efforts of an attorney they were released on ball at 4 o'clock this morning. It is expected that the men will proceed with their work after 12 o'clock tonight, and if they do, it is probable arrests will be made upon some The plant is valued at \$25,000 and the claims held against it by local parties amount to several thousand, the Dempster Mill Manufacturing company being the heav-lest creditor. The attempt of the Beloit company to spirit the machinery away in the night looks as though they were not abso-lutely sure they had a right to do it.

### HAMILTON COUNTY EDUCATORS.

Normal Institute Closes a Successful Session of Two Weeks.

AURORA, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Hamilton county normal institute, which has been in session for the past two weeks, closed yesterday. It has been conducted by County Superintendent Stanley, who is well satisfied with the work, it being the general opinion that more good in an educational way has been accomplished during the session just closed that at any institute previously held in this county. The enrollment was 149, and in spite of the hot weather the average attendance was about 95 per cent. Of those enrolled thirty-seven were males and 112 females. A number of the students of the High school were also in Mrs. Sara D. Jenkins of Ithaca, N. Y., was

the instructor in reading and language geography, physiology and didactics. This second institute here in which she was the instructor in the branches named. She has finished her institute work in Nebraska for this year and left for Reading, Pa., today.
J. L. Rose, superintendent of the Aurora

schools, was instructor in grammer, orthog-raphy, algebra and practical and mental arithmetic, and contributed largely to the success of the institute. Many teachers who attended the institute were enabled to pass a better examination by reason of having received instruction from him for two weeks. County Superintendent Stanley was the instructor in civil government, a subject in which he is thoroughly posted, and deep interest was taken in this study. During the first week of the institute lectures were given by Prof. J. A. Beattle of the Corner university, and Prof. J. F. Saylor of the Lincoln Normal university, both of Lincoln, and were much enjoyed by the teachers and a large number of citizens. The ject of Prof. Beattie's lecture was: "E tion—The Need and Safety of Our Country," and that of Prof. Saylor's: "Mind—Its Growth and Laws."

A. K. Goudy, state superintendent, was and addressed the teachers and school officers, taking as the subject of his remarks, "The State-Why Should it Educate?" It pleased many of the teachers to see the state superintendent take an interest the institute, and his visit was one of the many pleasing features of the session About 100 teachers passed examination at the close of the institute, and go forth with certificates qualifying them to take responsible positions in the schools during the next year. There are ninety-eight school in this county, giving employment

to a total of 120 teachers. A prominent educator remarked to the writer, that the country schools of this county were in the hands of teachers who rule, well qualified for the work and that if a few among the number would take a course at the State university would be heard from later in educational circles.

# OMAHA GUARDS GET THE CUP.

General Colby Issues an Order Disqualify ing the Thurstons on a Technicality. LINCOLN, Aug. 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Over 5,000 people witnessed the sham battle of the Nebraska National Guard encampment yesterday, and the army officers who were among the spectators state that it was one of the finest military spectacles they had ever seen. A quiet Sunday passed in camp today, with religious services, conducted by the chaplain of each

There has been a good deal of discussion over the award of the governor's cup to the Thurston Rifles, and caucuses of the colonels of the regiments, the brigadier general and other officers have been in progress all day It was proposed at first to order a new drill ecause the Rifles did not drill with full company. This evening General Colby ssued an order awarding the cup to the omaha Guards, with the explanation that although the marking of the judges gave the trophy to company L of the Second, they had not compiled with the regulations and were not entitled to the cup. The score of the three competing companies reads: Company G, Omaha Guards, 90; Thurston Riffes, 814 and the Norfolk company S. 91.4. and the Norfolk company, 81.

The big pavilion of the State band was srected on the grounds and a series of concerts has been given. A dance is in progress at the pavilion this evening, and a couple of band concerts completed the day's pro-

BENNETT, Neb., Aug 19 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The management of the camp meeting here was agreeably surprised today at the number of visitors in attendance. Every owned by the association is occupied and many tents owned by private parties are crowded. The committee on entertain-ment announces that arrangements are being are crowded. The committee

#### SERIES NO. 26. August 19th.

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made to accommodate others who are exected timerrow. This morning's services pened with a largely attended 6 o'clock pected prayer meeting. At 8 o'clock President prayer meeting. at which were present every person on grounds and many from town and the sur rounding country. Evangelist Wilson de-livered a powerful sermon. Rev. Calfee took charge of the young people's meeting, and Rev. Mr. Sciby led the children's meeting. Word has been received from J. A. Wood, the noted California evangelist, who was expected, recalling his appointment on acount of failing health.

Aubura Notes and Personals. AUBURN, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Mrs. R. B. Reynolds is the guest of Rufe Leack and family.

Fred Martin of Lincoln is visiting Auburn friends Mrs. R. O. Fellows and daughter Sundayed

n Plattsmouth. Mrs. J. W. Carver of Madrid, Neb., is the guest of Mrs. E. C. Worden.

Rev. H. H. Hope of New York will preach t the Christian church next Sunday morning ind evening.

D. A. Meese received a telegram Tuesday announcing the dangerous illness of her mother at Dixon, III. She left Wednes-day morning with her children to attend

The reopening of the Cathelle church in will take place Wednesday at 10 Father Fitzgerald, the first Catholi pastor of Auburn, will be the celebrant at high mass. Madam and Prof. Houcher will assist at the music of the mass. In the vening Rev. William Murphy will preach.

J. F. Cole and son attended the reunion umsch this week

Walter Gilmore paid St. Joseph a business trip the last of the week. Miss Dell Dundas is visiting friends in

Les and Milon Whittemen have returned from the Cherokee Strip. Henry Carse of Nemaha City is the guest his daughter, Mrs. E. S. McCandlass, W. T. Kauffman, one of Brownville's pros

erous merchants, was in town Tuesday. Mr. L. Scott and family Sundayed Miss Mae Holmes is visiting friends in Mrs. Charles Hamon of Johnson is visiting

relatives in Auburo. John Crammon of Brownville is clerking for J. C. Hacker. Miss Lydia Skeen visited relatives in Nemsha City last week.

Injured by an Informated Bull. FREMONT, Aug. 19 .- (Special to The Bee.) -Herman Past, a farmer living a few miles north of the city, was attacked and seriously injured by a bull yesterday. He was thrown from the stable in which he was attacked and across the yard and escaped by crawling into the barn, but not until his clothing was

gored and bruised. The Grand Army of the Republic gave a dance in the park last evening.

The Turners and their friends are enjoying pleasant picnic in Maller's grove today. Oliver Clancey, an employe on the Godfrey farm, lost two fingers in a corn sheller yes

torn from his body and he was seriously

Miss Maud E. Turner returned last evening from a visit with friends in Kearney.
At a meeting of the directory of the Dodge County Agricultural society, held yesterday the secretary, James Huff, was authorized to make all necessary repairs and improvements at the fair grounds and employ a band for the fair. George Marshall was elected general superintendent and Mrs. A. Truesdell superintendent of floral exhibits. Work in the harness factory and collar factory was suspended Saturday night for a few weeks only.

Ashland Affairs. ASHLAND, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The six weeks' summer normal, under the direction of County Superintendents Clark of Saunders and Farley of Cass, closed here today. The school had an average attendance of 150 during the whole term. The

school will be continued next year.

Among the instructors were Superintendents Clark of Saunders county, Crabiree of Ash-land, Principal Halsey of Plattsmouth, Profs. Cromwell of Tobin college, Ia., Parsons of Fremont and Miller of Grand Island. Nearly all the teachers left last evening to attend the county institute, which meet in Wahoo next week. A light rain fell here Thursday evening,

vicinity will be better than was expected at President W. A. Norton of the State Nor mal school lectured at the Methodist Epis copal church Wednesday evening before the

summer students. Camp Morrow Almost Ready. GRAND ISLAND, Aug. 19.—(Special The Bee.)-Quartermaster Harrison of the reunion committee is one of the busiest men in the city these days. The camp is planned and the tents are expected to arrive in a day or two. They will be pitched at once and held in readiness for next week's visitors to Camp Morrow. Mr. Harrison was at first greatly alarmed lest he could n secure the necessary hay, straw and wood, but he has secured all of these in sufficient abundance, though with some difficulty. Straw was secured at Archer, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and is being hauled

own during the night.

The indications are that at least in one respect this reunion will eclipse all others in respect to speakers.

Grafton Brevittes. GRAFTON, Aug. 19 .- (Special to The Bee.) -M. Carbury of Seward, formerly a resident here, was in Grafton last week. The body of Mr. Douglas of Bradshaw

here for burial Tuesday. Mrs. Burke took charge of the Le Clede otel Wednesday, Landlord Miles having moved to his farm near town. There is general complaint of sneak-thieving. Grain, meat, chickens, etc., are stolen almost in broad daylight. Certain parties are suspected, but no arrests have been made

brother-in-law of Mr. Shaff, was brought

Plattsmouth Boy Drowned. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-The 15-year-old son of George Flechtner, a foreman in the B. & M. shops, was drowned in the river here this afternoon while swimming. The body has not been recovered yet.

Struck the Editor with His Safe Full. M'COOK, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bre.)-Last night burglars effected an entrance into the office of the McCook Tribune and secured about \$3 in small change and some postage stamps.

Small Blaze at Fairbury. FAIRBURY, Neb., Aug. 19 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-A small dwelling belonging to William Feikner was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, about \$400; fully insured.

Eriesson Behaved Well. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-In a letter mailed at New Orleans on the 14th ult. Licutenant Usher reports to the Navy de-

partment concerning the performance of the torpedo boat Briesson coming down the Misaissippi river from St. Louis, as follows: "It is worthy of remark that so well has be machinery performed during the passage of 1,200 miles that it has not been necessar; to slow or stop the engines, except to make landings or come to anchor. The run was made by daylight on account of low water, and the Ericsson will proceed to New London, Conn., as soon as repairs are made to her propeller strut and the bones of the propeller are put ou, stopping perhaps once or

twice only for coal. Rifles Triumphant March. The Thurston Rifles will leave Lincoln at

4:50 p. m. today and arrive in Omaha at 6:50 They will march from the depot on Tenth to Farnam, west on Farnam to Sixteenth, north on Sixteenth to Douglas, east on Douglas to Fifteenth, south on Fifteenth to arm ory, Fifteenth and Harney. City of the Second Class.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 15 .- To the Editor of The Bee: To decide a bet please state whether South Omaha has got a charter for a first class city or is South Omaha a city of first class. first class. READER.
The courts have decided South Omaha to be a city of the second class.

Sham Battle of Federal Soldiers. CHICAGO, Aug. 19 .- The 1,800 United States troops in camp at Evanston engaged a public target at which they may con-

in a sham battle Saturday under the command of General N. A. Miles. The spectacle was a brilliant one, and witnessed by more than 30,000 prople.

COMPARING APPROPRIATIONS. Twenty-Eight Millions Less Than Those of the Previous Session

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Chairman Fayres of the house committee on appropriations has completed an official statement of the amount appropriated by the session of congress just closing, as compared with past The statement represents the views of the democratic majority in the committee and in the house on the economy of government expenses. Mr. Sayres' statement reads as follows: The appropriations made luring the extraordinary session and the first egular session of the present congress, inluding permanent appropriations, show a eduction of \$28,285,389 under the appropria tions made at the last session of the last con gress, and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$11,373,180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuel as no river and harbor bill was passed by the last congress at its last session, the reduction is \$40,309,169. As compared with the bills passed at the last session of the last ongress the following reductions are shown in the table: Agricultural bill, \$101,476 army bill, \$632,755; legislative, etc., bil which carries in the main the great salary list of the government, \$557,507; military academy bill, \$26,033; pension appropriation bill, \$14,949,780; sundry civil bill, \$7,506,533 on account of deficiencies, \$10,456,440; on account of permanent appropriations (including \$11,000,000 for sugar bounty, which is abolhed, and \$450,000 expenses under election laws that are repealed), \$14,393,593; total reductions, \$48 624 119.

The bills showing increases over the last laws are as follows: Diplomatic and consular bill, \$6,473; District of Columbia bill \$131,339; fortifications bill, \$126,949; Indian bill, \$1,475,498; naval bill, \$3,223,065; post-\$3,232,285; river and harbor total, \$11,473,180; miscellaneous, \$29,500; total increase, \$19,788,229.

The secretary of the treasury, in submitting the annual estimates to congress in December last, stated he had included therein no amount for the payment of the bounty on sugar, but that if the law authorizing its payment should not be repealed it would be necessary to add to the estimates for 1895 for permanent appropriations the sum of \$11,000,000. But in July last the commis-sioner of internal revenue estimated the sum required to pay this bounty, if not repealed would be \$15,200,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year 1896. Th expenditures made for bounty on sugar have been as follows: Fiscal year 1892, \$7,550. fiscal year 1893, \$9,569,532; fiscal year

The postoffice bill makes the usual increas incident to the growth of the country and its commercial interests, the number of postoffices having increased during the period between June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1894, by 7,404, the number of post routes by 4,514, the length of post routes by 26,737 miles, the annual revenues from the service by \$15,098,055, and total annual expenditures by \$17,952,509.

The sundry civil bill carries \$8,400,000 toward payments under contracts for river and harbor works authorized under laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. For river and harhor works there was appropriated at this session, \$11,473,180, and \$8,438,000 for contracts in the sundry civil bill, the total sum of \$19,873,180. During the first session of the last congress there was appropriated by the river and harbor bills, \$2,905,038 more than was appropriated at this session. At the present session there has been appropriated \$1,300,000 toward mesting the river and harbor contracts authorized by the Fifty-first congress and \$7,100,000 toward contracts authorized by the Fiftysecond congress, leaving \$5,448,799 of the former and \$14,263,368 of the latter, or \$19, 712.147 in all of the river and harbor con tracts yet to be appropriated for.

To finally equip and complete and arm the fifty new vessels of the navy, built or au-thorized, it is estimated there will yet have to be appropriated the further sum of \$23,-080,974, making a total of \$112,042,163 the new navy, as now authorized, will cost. During the present session of congress the salary list of the government has been re-duced by more than 600 in number and over \$709,000 in annual cost, and more salaries have been reduced than increased. Sayres attaches elaborate tables to the statement, which give in detail the points

#### has summarized. RECRUITING DEPOTS ABANDONED.

Would-Be Soldlers in Future to Be Sent at

Once to Train with Veterans. WASHINTON, Aug. 19.-By an order ssued by the secretary of war the three great army recruiting depots at Davids island, New York harbor, Columbus, O., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., are wiped out and in their places will stand military posts. The department has had this change under consideration for some time past, the scheme originating with Adjutant General Ruggles Heretofore the men picked up at the small recruiting stations about the country have een sent in small squads in charge sergeant to these three central recruiting depots, where they were quartered and drifted until ready for assignment to some regiment in active service. The department has concluded that these green recruits will become proficient soldiers much sooner if sent immediately to join and train with th veterans at the different posts, and that is why the change is made. The transforming of the recruiting departments into army posts will also be in line with the accepted policy of concentrating a good force of regulars at places near the great cities. In place of about 150 recruits each of the new posts will have a permanent garrison of about 300, and in the case of two of them at least the rank of commanding officer will raised from lieutenant to full colonel No expense is involved in the change, as the epots are already well supplied with quarter. for the infantry. The assignment of tr to the new posts has not yet been made. The assignment of troops

# SHARING THE TURKS.

The Truth About the Earthquake Suppressed by the Government.

It will probably never be known how many persons have lost their lives in this catastrophe, writes a correspondent of the New York Tribune. The Turkish government hates nothing so much as facts, and the giving of statistics, or anything like statistics, of the earthquake damages has been strictly forbidden to the newspapers. The official record of the event is that the earthquake has done no great harm save to old buildings that were already likely to fall. But the most of the government departments are established in temporary quarters all the same. Moderate estimates place the number of killed in Constantinople at about 150, and the number of wounded a about four times as many. The government and private benevolent individuals are using every effort to help the miserable creatures whose houses are ruined, and whose daily bread is taken from their mouths by the collapse of business. But it will be months before people can begin to find means of selfsupport again. The merchants from the bazaars have taken their goods to shops in other parts of the city, and are trying to set up again in new quarters. But they are lost to their customers, for there is no possibility of keeping the guilds together in the new arrangements, while advertising has not yet been learned by Turkish mer chants.

This earthquake is universally deemed a direct expression of the wrath of God. So when some parts of the bazaars which are not injured were reopened this week the people opened with prayers and sacrifices of sheep. They tell a funny story of the expression of this idea of a special Divine in terposition at the English woman had just been found guilty of some crime and sentenced to imprisonment by the consular court. She declared herself inocent, and called down the judgments of heaven upon the court. Just then the earthquake occurred. In the midst of the resulting panic the prisoner had time to say, "There! Didn't I tell you so?"

Praise for the Telephone Girl. The telephone girl is not so bad as she is painted, says the Courier-Journal. Indeed, oftentimes she is not bad at all; and where she is, three times out four she is made so by the genarl depravity of the "all sorts and conditions of men"—not forgetting women— with whom she has to deal, who look upon the hello girl, not as a human being, but as veniently discharge their impatience, vexation and wrath over the affairs of daily life that "gang a gley." The wonder of it is not that gang a gie?. The wonder of it is not that there are so many cross and unaccom-modating girls, but that there are so many patient, obliging and sweet-voiced girls who make our connections for us in the exchange. No man ought to allow himself to become a cynic after hearing some of the swee a cynic after hearing some of the sweet voices of the hello-girls. A girl who can stay in a telephone exchange and preserve a sweet voice is living and conclusive proof that the salt of the earth has not yet lost

Its savor. LUCK, NOT SKILL.

An Ex-Policeman Relates a Professional

Experience. "Policemen sometimes get the credit of making a clever capture when, if the truth was only known, the capture is the result of pure, blind luck," said H. L. De Witt Philadelphia to the Globe-Democrat. used to be on the police force myself, and had one or two just such experiences. remember one instance very distinctly when I was complimented by my captain for my prowess in capturing a thief, where, had it not been that the man actually threw his plunder on me, while I was asleep, thereby waking me up, I never would have know that anything was wrong. The beat walked at that time was on the outskirts o the city and there had been a good many complaints entered by the residents in that locality that their chickens were boing stolen. I had tried to catch the thief, but had so far been unsuccessful. One night. feeling pretty tired, I walked around to rear of a house and seated myself on a log that rested against the back yard fence.
"As I said before, I was pretty tired and l

had not been seated there long before I fell fast asleep. I had not been asleep very long before I was awakened by a heavy bundle falling on me, and, starting up, was a good deal startled at first at hearing a scrambling noise on the fence top right above me, and the next moment a big negro appeared on the top and without even taking a look below him, dropped virtually into my arms. A more surprised man than he when he discovered me you never saw. I at once placed him under arrest, and picking up the bundle that had so rudely broken my slum-bers, found it to be a sack filled with chickens, which the negro had just stolen He had wrung their necks, placed them in the bag and then threw it over the fence, intending to get it when he climbed over him-self. I took him to the station and he thinking I knew all about him and had been watching him, made a clean breast of the matter and confessed that he had been the one who had committed all the former depre fations. I, of course, made a good casagainst him and got a good deal of credit my smooth detective work, which I bore with becoming meckness."

Quite Unsympathetic. Texas Siftings: Birdie McHennepin and ier brother were at the seashore.

"O, see that!" exclaimed Birdie. "See what?" inquired the stoical John "Why, see that little cloudlet just above he wavelet like a tiny leaflet dancing o'er he scene." "O, come, you had better go out to the pumplet in the back yardlet and soak your

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

little headlet."

Miss Mai Shirley and her friend, Miss Gerke, have returned from a visit with the family of Dr. Beatty of Dunlap. Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Laird, nee Florence Mead of Omaha, spent Sunday at the Murray on their way home from Denver to Chicago. TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A move is on foot to organize a corn meal trust.

A. B. Cross, a veteran architect of St. Joseph, died yesterday.

Conrad Neikoff, a Chicago bank defaulter, has been captured at Alton. About all the whisky in the St. Louis dis-rict has been taken out of bond. The sundry civil service bill has been sent to the president at Gray Gables.

Theodore S. Baron & Co., knit underwear manufacturers at Brooklyn, have failed. E. T. Harris & Co., manufacturers of rehitectural iron work at Chicago, have Benton C. Cook, a well known Cook county attorney, died at his home in Evans-

ton, Ill. Treasury department has advertised for olds for striking 23,757 bronze World's fair Copies of the new tariff law have been mailed to all the customs officers in the country.

Joseph Dusty of St. Joseph was sentenced o death yesterday for assaulting a 7-year-The annual coaching parade, one of the great social events at Newport, took place Saturday. A wild man has been found in the woods near Boise City, Idaho. He is supposed to

be insane Rev. Cobb, the tourist who was reported lost in the mountains, has arrived safely at Trinidad.

Captain John W. Catlins has been ap-cointed chief engineer of the revenue ma-The Dreifus & Block company are making arrangements to build a tin plate mill

Actor M. B. Curtis has traded the Hotel Driskel at Austin, Tex., for 6,000 lots in Lakewood, N. J. Judge Aldrich of Columbia has decided that the new dispensary act in South Caro-lina is unconstitutional.

The loom fixers and web drawers in the mills at New Bedford, Mass., have voted to strike Monday morning.

Sall Eichel, the German forger arrested when he landed in New York, started back o stand trial yesterday. Treasury officials have confiscated a lot of scrip issued by Kansas merchants to be used in place of currency.

The finance committee of the senate is preparing to push the tariff bills in spite of the action of the senate. Rev. A. Cobb of Springfield, Ill., who is on an outing in the mountains near Denver, has been lost for two days.

Mrs. Byers, the wife of the Pittsburg from manufacturer who was abducted, denies that he left of his own accord. Cruiser Newark, now at the Cape of Good Hope, will not join the Chinese squadron, but will proceed to the south Atlantic.

The New York & New Haven railroad has unearthed a scheme of the conducto steal tickets and sell them to brokers. The Amoskeag company of Manchester, N. H., announced that all the machinery in the mills will be started up Monday. The remnants of the Dalton gang are ported to have congregated again and are preparing for a raid on the Muscogee bank

William Vogel, son of a prominent New fork clothing merchant. Saturday night hot and killed Louise Bartlett, his mis-The steamer China arrived at San Francisco yesterday, having made the fastes Pacific passage on record by almost twelve Conductor Gowlman has been found guilty of murder for the killing of Colonel H. C. Parsons, a well known Kentucky

Dr. David Furmy, late attorney general of the state of Colorado, died at Gowanda, N. Y., where he has been residing for the H. B. Hess, a prominent Indianapolis at-torney, committed suicide yesterday. Grief over the death of bik wife and child was

W. W. Allen of St. John, N. D., has skipped out after beating a large number of wholesale merchants of whom he pur-chased goods.

chased goods.

A war in insurance rates at San Francisco is likely to regult from the expulsion of the agent of the Northwestern company of Milwaukee from the local board.

Marine hospital bureau has advices from Amsterdam to the leftect that there were twenty-nine newscales of cholera and nine deaths during the past two weeks. Pueblo strikersowno were arrested by the deputy marshals and taken to Denver have commenced damage, suits against the marshal, charging illegal imprisonment. C. C. Cline, police reporter of the Kansas City Times, has been arrested for destroying the property of the Rock Island Rall-road company at Round Pond, Okl. At the time the property was destroyed Cline was mayor of Round Pond.

Among the passengers arriving in New York yesterday was a cousin of the mikado of Japan, who has been in this country and Europe inspecting naval vessels and navy yards. He sails from San Francisco for home as soon as possible.

The report that the Servian cabinet had resigned is officially denied. Only one new case of cholera was re-ported at Amsterdam Saturday. The English propose to put into effect the gold standard in British Honduras. The latest news from Bluefields is to the effect there is no change in the situation there.

HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY

Course of the War Changed by Grant's Promotion as Chief in Command.

ARMIES WERE KEPT MOVING TO ONE PLAN

Jefferson Davis Aided the North in Sup planting Johnston with Hood-How the Victory of the Latter Was Turned Into Defeat-Other War Notes.

From the beginning of the civil war to the date of the advancement of General Grant to the chief control of the union armies the strength of the government had been frittered away in weak and inconsequential efforts at various points, but no intelligent guiding mind appeared in the direction of our movements for the suppres sion of the rebellion. Advances by the Army of the Potomac were met by constantly growing, reinforced armies of confederates. Campaigns by the armies in the west and southwest were rendered abortive for the same reason. All of the confederate armies were under the control of General Les, who directed their movements as one mobilized whole, whose component parts were always within comparatively easy supporting distance of each other. A sorely pressed confederate army in Virginia was speedily aided by the arrival of reinforce ments from the armies in the Carolinas of Ternessee. Or, if these outlying armies were attacked by superior federal forces their ranks were quickly filled from the main army and victory remained with them The railroad facilities of the south and the comparatively short line of operations enabled them to successfully practice this method of co-operation on every occasion. Thus were the battles of Stone Thus were the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga rendered almost hopeless contests to the union troops beause of the swift concentration of superior forces in their front, while to the unfor generals there were no means of counterting such movements, nor facilities a hand for similar concentration. When General Grant went to Washington to recive his commission as ligutenant general very modestly suggested to President incoln and the cabinet that the rank conferred upon him was an "empty honor unless it conveyed with it a power commensurate with the responsibility."
From that hour success perched upon the banners of the armies of the republic, and

there it remained until the spirit of reon was crushed down in fire and blood by the trampling of the soldiery of a mighty It was General Grant's plan to "advance along the whole line and encircle the confederacy with a wall of steel lead, iron and fire, until it was throttled to death." Therefore, on the 5th day of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac under Meade, the Army of the Mississippi under Sherman, the Army of the James under Butler, the Army of the South under Gilmore, the Army of the Gulf under Canby, all moved as one body upon a common foe. Vastly different was this from the former hap-hazard movements of the independent commanders, hampered as they had been by the mighty impotence of General Halleck, the great military peacock at Washington City. General Grant remained with the Army of the Potomac, but it is not of the movements of that army alone that I would write today, but concerning the Army of the Mississippi under General Sherman. That grand army was composed of the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, Army of the Cumberland under command of General Thomas; the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps, Army of the Tennessee, under command of General McPherson; and the Twenty-third corps, Army of the Ohlo, under command of General Schofield; the entire force amounting to not less than 120,000 effective men of all ranks and arms. From the 5th of May to the 22d of July this grand army had moved steadily southward until the primary goal of their desire was in full view, and before them

lay Atlanta. Opposed to General Sherman in this im-portant campaign was General Joseph E. Johnston, the ablest general produced by the south in the great civil conflict. It was General Johnston who contrived to be on the first battlefield of Mannassas, in time to drive the union forces in a panic from that field It was General Johnston whose maneuverings drove McClellan in despair from before Rich mond. It was Joseph E. Johnston who made the cap'ure of Vicksburg so difficult, and almost compelled General Grant to forego his great undertaking. General Johnston opposed General Sherman in a manner most skillful and indicative of great strategic ability; and manifested a capability of conducting fensive campaign greater than was displayed by any other commander in the annals of he civil wars of the world. It is indeed loubtful if General Sherman could have succeeded in the capture of Atlanta, and the sub-

sequent march to the sea, had General Johnston been permitted to continue in command But the confederate president, for petty spite and malicious jealousy, removed General Johnston and appointed in his stead J. B. Hood, a dashing fighter, but in no degree capable of creative generalship and perception of the great events then transpiring terially by that action. Before leaving the army General Johnston explained to his sue cessor a plan which he had conceived of striking the Army of the Tennessee in the General Hood adopted the plan as his own General Johnston then retired and repaire

to Richmond to be assigned to a subordinate command. GENERAL HOOD'S DEFEAT. On the 22d of July, 1864, General Hood indertook to execute the plan as conceived by General Johnston. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, as the Sixteenth corps was mov ing eastward along Peach Tree ere k preparatory to a grand flank movement which was to bring the Army of the Tennessee to the south of Atlanta on the Jonesboro road, the brigades on the right were furiously at ate army, whose furious onslaught upon the regiments in marching order caused the ob-veterans to recoil and flee, panic stricken away from their line of march through th woods. They were doubled up on the Fifeenth corps, which, fortunately, stood firm, saving had time to prepare for the shock Nearly two miles away, conversing with General Sherman, was General James McPherson, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and one of the ablest and bescloved of all the generals Hastily mounting his horse army. plunged away at a break neck pace, like true soldier, toward the sound of cannon in the unexpected battle. Knowing the loca-tion and direction of his troops, General Mc-Pherson rapidly came to the point occupied by the Sixteenth corps. But slas! they had been driven away and their place was occupied by the victorious southrons. He was called upon to surrender, realized his error, turned his horse to flee, when a thousand bullets whistled after him, a them striking the gallant general, mortally wounding him. He fell from his horse and was rebbed of his watch and purse as he lay dying upon the sod. News of the death and of their commander soon spread from rank to rank, until the entire army of the Tennessee knew of the disaster, and faced about to redeem the day and recover the body of their fallen leader. Hood was unable to understand and appreciate the importance of the advantage which he had gained, nor did he appreciate the temper of the army which he had thus at-

tacked and bereaved. Well was it for Sherman and his Army of the Tennessee that General Johnston was no in command of the confederate army at that time. Hood was incompetent, and all the advantage gained by his vigorous assault was lost by his reckless waste of time. In less than two hours the union army had re formed and came onward in line of battle with such determination as always brings with it success. They struck the clated pil aging confederate army and hurled it and across the creek with shouts and yells of triumph. Sundown of that eventful day found Hood's army broken and hopeless befound Hood's army broken and hopeless hind the fortifications of Atlanta. The body of General McPherson was recovered, and his death made the subject of most touching

tles in the continuous fighting from Chattanooga to Jonesboro, but in importance i ranks second to none in its effects upon the great campaign, while by the loss of General James B. McPherson the union army and the nation suffered incomparable injury.

tage at the time,

HONORS THROUGH THE BOWL. "I am a temperance man," says Con gressman Hull of Iowa, "but upon one oc easion I indulged in the social habit of drinking, and it turned out to good advan

"The Twenty-third Iowa infantry was being organized, and a great struggle was going on for preferment in the line, by the different companies. Every captain wanted to have his company occupy either the right or the left or the center of the line, and hence they wanted to be "A" company, "B" company, or 'C' company. I was a lieutenant Captain Grigg's company, and was sent to Davenport to see Adjutant General Baker to have certain companies made nd B, and my own company C, in order that we might have the center of the regi-mental line and carry the regimental flag was a very young man then, and after pending three days in Davenport and being unable to see the adjutant general, I became disgusted and angry and got ready to start back to Des Moines. I had my satchel packed when I met Hub Hoxie, and in response to his inquiry I told him that I had been there long enough, and that the adjutant general would not see me, and that was going home completely tired out and disgusted. Hoxic advised me to remain awhile. He said that the adjutant general would soon be down town and on the way to his office would want to take a drink whisky. He advised me to invite the general iquor to state my case to him.

to take a drink and while indulging in the Following the advice of Hub Hoxie I stood around the hotel until General Baker came n, when I approached and invited him to take a drink with me. The old man smiled and said that he was just about to take a trink anyway and walked into the bar-room with me. We each poured out our liquor, but before taking a drink I stated what my business was in Davenport. The old man would not drink until I tok my liquor, and did not raise my glass to my lips until I and stated my case. The adjutant general look out a memorandum book and said that he would attend to it right away. took a drink together and that afternoon the order was made out in accordance with our desire. It took a little temporary intemperance to accomplish the result, but during war times that did not amount to much. My company was made company C, and all of our boys were proud of the designa-tion. We carried the flag, of course; but here were many times afterwards, when he bullets were flying fast and thick, when would just as lief have been in company D.

or any other company of the regiment, CLEAN COLLAR MEANT BATTLE. On the march and in the camp Sherman's life was simplicity itself. He had few brilliantly uniformed and useless aids about him. The simple tent "fly" was his usual head-quarters, and under it all his military family ate together, writes S. H. M. Byers in Mc-Clure's for August. His dispatches he wrote mostly with his own hand. He had little use for clerks. But Dayton, his adjutant general, was better than a regiment of clerks. When we halted somewhere in the woods for the night, the general was the busiest man in the army. slept, his little camp fire was burning, and often in the long vigils of the night I have een a tall form walking up and down by hat fire. \* \* \* Sherman himself slep but little. He did not seem to and I have known him to stay but two hours in bed many a night. In later years a slight asthma made much sleep impossible for him. After the war, when I was at his home St. Louis, he seldom retired until 12 or 1 clock. It was often as late, too, on this march

It was a singularly impressive sight to see this solitary figure walking there flickering camp fire while the army slept, If a gun went off somewhere in the distance or if an unusual noise were heard, he would instantly call one of us to go and find out what it meant. He paid small attention to appearances; to dress almost none. "There is going to be a battle today sure."

said Colonel Audenreid of the staff, one morning before daylight. "How do you know?" asked a comrade.
"Why, don't you see? The general's up
there by the fire putting on a clean collar. A battle did take place that day, and

Cheraw, with forty cannon, fell into our hands. It was more a run than a battle, LAST WAR VETERANS. The war of the American Revolution closed n 1783. At that time a soldier belonging to the regiment of New York militia com-manded by Colonel Marinus Willett, who had been four years in the army, was a young man of 23. Eighty-six years later, on April 5, 1869, says the Washington Post, having reached the age of 109, he was gathered to his heroic fathers at the town of Freedon

man, and he was the last of the revolution ary pensioners under the special act of con-The last of the revolutionary pensioner on the regular roll was Samuel Downing of Saratoga county, New York, who listed as a private in 1780, when only 14, and died in

New York. His name was Daniel F. Bake

(not inaptly named), Cattaraugus

1867 at 101. Only twenty-one years ago there walked among us one who bore a musket at the surrender of Cornwallis, yet lived to hear the tidings of the surrender of Appomattox. These incidents furnish no data, of course on which to base exact foreknowledge of the time when there shall remain in the land of the living only a single soldier of the great armies that were disbanded in 1865, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that even it none of the veterans of the war is spared to the extraordinary age of Daniel Bakeman it will be reserved to some of them, to turn the century point. If there is a soldier, who, like Samuel Downing, was bu 17 when discharged from the service, and who lives to Downing's age, he will die in 1949. If 23 at the time of his discharge, and he lives to the five score and nine of Daniel Bakeman, he will die in 1951. chances are that the man who is destined to bear the proud but melanchely distinction of being the last survivor will not be living

# THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Recent Important and Interesting Decisions of the Courts. The liability of a railroad company formed by consolidation to pay the obligations of its predecessors is upheld in Chicago & Illinois Central Railway company against Hall, Ind. 3. L. R. A. 231, and a note to the case hows that many other decisions are to the

The right to levy on property is upheld in Polley against John-son, Kan. 23, L. R. A. 258, where the crops were annuals and the product of industry. A note to the case reviews the large number of decisions as to levy on crops as persona property. The bability of a banker who gratuitously

losns money for a customer on forged secu ritles is a somewhat novel question pre souted in Isham against l'ost (N. Y.) 23 L R. A. 90, in which the alleged negligenes o the banker is carefully considered and his liability denied, if the forgery was such as to deceive a fairly prudent banker. The right of a bank to set off the deposi of one partner against a firm overdraft is denied in Adams against First National Bank of Winston (N. C.) 23 L. R. A. 111

and a note to the case shows that other cisions are to the same effect. The fact that a rallroad company is compelled by statute to blow a whistle of a train as a signal is held in Bittle against Camden & A. R. Co. (N. J.) 23 L. R. A. 283, to be no efense to an action for damages caused by the frightening of a horse by such whistle was blown negligently, wantonly

maliciously. For trolley poles dangerously near the track, by which a passenger standing the footboard of a street car is struck, is held in Elliott against Newport Str. Railway company (Rhode Island) 23 L. R. A. 208, that the trolley railway company was liable, and that the passenger was no ound to be on the lookout for such poles. That a charitable institution cannot be made to pay damages for the wrong or negligence of an officer or servant is declared in Williamson against Louisville Industrial School of Reform (Ky.) 23 L. R. A. 209, and a note to the case reviews the prior det ons on the subject, which are not altogethe

agreed. this death made the subject of most touching comment by General Sherman in general in held in Florer against Sheridan Insurance orders.

This struggle was but one of many but—

The deduction of debts from taxable credits in held in Florer against Sheridan Insurance company. (Ind.) 23 L. R. A. 278, not to be an exemption or a violation of a constitutional guarantee of uniformity and equality. The constitutionality of auch provisions for deduction of debts from taxable property is considered in a note to the case.

Whether or not one whose property is destroyed by fire because of the failure of a water supply can recover damages from the water company which has contracted with the city to supply the water is a very prac-tical question which is answered in Howsman against Trenton Water company (Mo.) 23 L. R. A. 146, in the negative. The an-notation to the case reviews the decisions as to the liability of the water company and also of the municipality in such cases.

The natural tendency of persons intoxicated or otherwise lacking in ability to keep out of the way, to walk upon a railroad track, is illustrated in Anderson against Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company (Wis.) 23 L. R. A. 203, in which an intoxicated person was killed by a train while walking on a railroad treatle, and this was held to be contributory negligence. It was also held, though against the dissent of the chief justice, that an implied license to walk on such trestle cannot exist, because it would be contrary to public policy. The effect of a divorce on rights of home-

stead is considered in Rosbolt against Mehus D.) 23 L. R. A. 239, the homestead is held which remain in possession of the party holding the legal title, if the divorce decree is silent upon the question. A note to the case pre-sents the other decisions on the question. Ignorance of danger by reason of the youth and inexperience of a child injured tempting to follow the example or adults in passing between cars standing upon a street rossing is held in Schmidt against St. M. & S. railroad company (Mo.) 23 L. R. A. 250, to be proper for consideration in determining the question of contributory negligence of the child. The case holds that railroad company leaving cars at a crossing, with a narrow space between, must use reasonable care to avoid injury to any one when closing up the same.

One who volunteers to pay the debt of another, and subsequently seeks reimburse nent, may be interested in the decision of Crumlish against Central Improvement company (W. Va.) 23 L. R. A. 120, which denies an action at law against the debter to ratify the payment made for him, or to recognize volunteer as an equitable assignee of the debt. A very extensive note to the case reviews the multitude of authorities on the effect of payment of a debt by a volunteer or stranger to the original undertaking. No more living question can be suggested than that of the legality of combinations of

employers against employes, or vice versa, In Cote against Murphy (Pa.) 23 L. R. A. 135, a combination of employers to resist a demand for increased wages was held lawful on the sole ground that a statute had removed the illegality of a combination of the employes to enforce their demand. The court said that the combination of employers which would have been unlawful before the statute was impliedly legalized by legalizing a combina tion which it was obliged to meet.

Whether a draft in the ordinary form, by me bank on another, is to be regarded as a check or as a bill of exchange, is an interesting question recently decided in the Maryland case of Exchange Bank of Wheeling ngainst Sutton Bank, 23 L. R. A. 17 which it was held that such draft simply a check, and not an ordinary bill of material in respect to the rights and liabilities growing out of the instrument. Other authorities on the question, in substance supporting the decision, are considered in a ote to that case.

The indersement of a check "for deposit." although it is a transaction that has been exceedingly common, is nevertheless one on which there has not been much law created by decisions of the courts. Like many other by decisions of the courts. Like many other matters in banking, the custom has been itself the law, but has not been brought to adjudication in many instances. In the recent Maryland case of Ditch against Western National bank of Baltimore, 23, L. R. A. 164, such indersements were held to transfer the title of the check to a bank which had taken it and paid for it in good faith, although a collecting bank from which it received it had become insolvent before pay-ing over the proceeds. The effect of such indorsement is also the subject of annotation to that case.

One of the most interesting questions of the present time, as well as an exceedingly important one, both from the legal and social or political standpoint, is the constitutional right of the legislature to restrict the freedom of contract between employers and employed. In Leep against St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rallway company, (Ark.) 23 L. R. A. 264, the validity of a statnte of this kind is denied so far as it applies to individuals, but upheld as to corporations, which are the creatures of the legislature. But even as to corporations. it is hald that a statute compelling immediate payment of wages, although they would not otherwise be due, upon discharge of an employe, although so far valid, is not valid in so far as it attempts to deny the set-off or deduction of damag s to the corporation on account of the employe's failure to perform his contract.

Pencil for Writing Letters A new fashion that is just beginning to grow in New York is that of writing letters in pencil rather than with pen and ink, and when once it is fairly established it is doubtful whether anything but legal documents and business papers that must be preserved

will ever be prepared in the old style.

Letters are generally shorter newadays than they formerly were, are more hastily written, more frequent and seidom worth keeping for any length of time. They are not the elaberate efforts of bygone days that were often cherished for their intrinsic worth. The cil, which is far more convenient than the pen, is therefore taking its place in the great mass of casual correspondence.

Novel Suit for Damages.

Lawyers are ever ready with new methods f procedure and novel grounds for action, but there is an Englishman who has just a deviser of a unique basis for a suit for

He has entered suit against a newspaper, asking damages and an injunction, on the ground that his practice has been injured by the newspaper withholding his name in cases where he has been successful and pub-lishing it only in cases which he has lost. Eminent counsel has been retained on both sides and the action will be bitterly con-

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