VICTIM SHOT TWICE IN THE BREAST

Coroner's Jury Nays the Deceased Was Killed by L. F. Enderly Feloniously and Without Just Provocation - Was Leaving the Store When Shot.

HARRISBURG, Neb., Sept. 9.-(Special Telegram to The Bee. J-J. C. Walters of Harrisburg was shot and killed in Enderly Bros,' store at Harrisburg last night. The man who did the shooting was L. F. Enderly, a well known business man of this place and a member of the firm of Enderly

Walters entered Enderly Bros.' store intoxlcated, where some disturbance occurred. Some one attampted to lead Walters out when Enderly seized a Winchester shotgun and discharged two shots at short range into Walters' breast, killing him instantly.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict at 11 o'clock p. m. as follows: That J. C. Wal-Tters came to his death by a wound inflicted by a shotgun in the hands of L. F. Enderly, who feloniously and maliciously, without just provocation, shot and killed the de-

DODGE COUNTY OLD SETTLERS.

Meet at the Chautauqua Grounds and Pass Pleasant Day.

FREMONT, Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.) -The old settlers of Dodge county enjoyed their annual picnic at the Chautauqua yesterday to the full extent. About 500 of them spread their lunch baskets under the shade of the trees on the shore of the lake at noon and, after enjoying the repast, gathered into the auditorium, where the Dorsey Cornel band was stationed, and the meeting was called to order by President Theron Nye.

A resolution offered by E. H. Barnard,
making persons who have been residents of Nebraska for twenty years eligible to mem-bership, was passed.

On the invitation of Robert McVicker representing the old settlers of North Bend, that place was selected for the next annual meeting to be held in the month of June The following officers were then elected President, Theron Nye; vice presidents, Peter Saispair, Oscar Dodge, E. H. Barnard, J. B. Robinson and Robert McVicker; secretary and recorder, F. M. Claffin; treasurer

A short biographical sketch of the mem bers of the association who have died during the past year was then read by Ned C. Abbott. The mortuary list contains the fol-lowing names: Mrs. Colson, Isaac E. Heaton Caleb W. Cook, Mrs. Laura Cook, John K Croamer, Mrs. Robert Kittle, Mr. Joel Green Mrs. Anna E. Collins, Miss Emma Ely. Dr. L. J. Abott was the first speaker and was followed by J. F. Hanson, Miss Eline Clark, W. H. Ely and H. A. Peirce, all of remarks were appropriate and inter-

Henry Rogers and two daughters went to Pittsburg yesterday to attend the nationa Grand Army of the Republic encampment. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stebbins have returned their visit with relatives at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and other eastern points.

Centennial lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has elected Charles H. May, T. D. Black and J. C. Cleland delegates to the grand lodge.

Mrs. William Hipke is suffering from

evere stroke of paralysis. Frank Gallagher was fined \$2 and costs for addressing insulting language to a lady on the street. The case was appealed to the

Mrs. F. B. Harrison and daughter returned from Chicago yesterday.

Albert Ruwe, who broke his leg in Washagton county, was brought to his this city yesterday.

od old-fashioned rain set in at 9 A good, old-fashioned rain set if at a cocine of the cocin hours. It will be a great benefit to pastures Hon. Henry Sprick of Fontanelle and E. Barns of Scribner attended the old

tlers' pienie Lieutenant Donavan, the bicyclist from

Russell, passed through here at noon He said he was not riding to make time, but was ahead of his anticipated time

SHIPPING FEEDERS FROM THE WEST. Stock Men at Elkhorn Shipping in Cattle from Custer County.

ELKHORN, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special The Bee.)-H. A. Nolte arrived here Friday with twelve car loads of cattle he purchased in the vicinity of Broken Bow, Custer county. The B. & M. people were able to make a better rate than the Union Pacific and the stock was shipped over the Burlington to Gretna and driven overland from there here. Mr. Nolte says there is absolutely nothing in that country for stock to subsist on and will bring in another consignment shortly. He expects to have the 500 head of steers he is now feeding ready for market

in sixty days. He feeds corn fodder.
Ground will be broken here next week
preliminary to the erection of a flouring preliminary to the erection of a flouring mill. Charles Schliep, a practical miller, is the proprietor and will be the sole owner and proprietor. When completed the plant will have cost \$8,000 and will be of fifty barrels capacity daily. Mr. Schliep asked the people of Elkhorn for a bonus of \$1,000, but they were slow in coming to the aid of the enterprise and he decided on locating here any way.

manipulator and all 'round strong man, gave an exhibition here Friday night. A large crowd greeted him and marveled at his feats. especially that of breaking rocks with his fists.

Ord News Notes.

ORD, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.) -Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore entertained a large party of young people at their elegant restdence Friday evening.
S. L. Perkins left Monday morning for

Denver, where he is attending the irrigation convention. Mias Nellie Barstow left for Kearney Monday

Miss Lulu Hughes left Friday morning for Lincoln on a visit to friends in the Capital City Mculay of Wilton, Ia., a student

of the McCormick Theological seminary of Chicago, who has been filling the Presbyterian pulpit for the past three months, in the absence of Rev. W. B. Leonard, left for

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an on ers should be addressed to D. OTH NARY DEPARTMENT

In the future we will run a coupon for two cols eich week. This we know will prove attisfactor to subscribers, as it will enable tens to c suplete the work in one-half the

his home Tuesday morning. Mr. McAulay proved highly acceptable to the congregation and has made a great many friends during

his short stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortensen gave a party
Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs.
Everett J. Williams, it being the first

The Loop Valley District Medical society will meet here Tuesday.

anniversary of the latters' marriage.

ASHLAND NEWS NOTES. Two Prominent Young People Marry and

Start on a Wedding Tour. ASHLAND, Neb., September 9 .- (Special to The Ree.)-The funeral of D. L. Anderson who died yesterday at the home of George H. Bryan, was held here today at the Methodist church, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Wednesday, at high noon, two of Ashland's young people took upon themselves the holy bond of wedlock, the parties being James Lemington, son of S. L. Lemington, and Miss Hattie Hinkley, daughter of known farmer living east of Ashland. The happy couple left for Chicago and eastern points on their wedding trip. The High school foot ball team has began practicing. The team have secured the serv-

ices of J. G. Yout of the State university. The team will hardly be as strong this year A large number of people from Ashland

attended the "Last Days of Pompeil" last night. Ashland will be represented by thirty students at the State university this year.

AUBURN, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Mrs. Houser and son of Nebraska City are the guests of her brother, Dr. Gant of this city H. Holmes and Miss May spent

several days of last week visiting friends

n Syracuse. Messrs, Burch McGrew, Ray Harris, Harvey and Nathan Harmon leave this week for Lincoln to attend the Cotner university. Henry Koester, father of J. H. Koester of Benton precinct, died at Hot Springs, S. D. on Wednesday. He had been in poor healt! and went to the springs only a week ago, hoping to recuperate. He was 77 years old. His remains were brought home Saturday

Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Howe of Howe were nopping in Auburn Tuesday. Mrs. D. E. C. Long is home from her east-

Mrs. C. T. Thomas and daughter of Stella are the guests of W. F. Paris and family. Miss Van Cleve of Marysville, Mo., was elected assistant principal of our city schools Saturday night. School opened Tuesday morning, with a full attendance. Auburn can boast of mor school children than any other town the

ame size in the state.

Messrs, Messe, Snyder and Kelligar are in ttendance at the state fair this week.

John Cranmore of Brownville has moved his family to Auburn and they will occupy Prof. Fordyce's house. Hon. Jarvis S. Church started for Pitts

ourg. Pa., Saturday to attend Grand Army of the Republic reunion. Miss Lillie Thomas has gone to Trefiguath. Holyhead, North Wales, to spend a year visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. A. W. Morgan returned to Kansas City Saturday, after spending the summer

with Mrs. Walter Gilmore. Rievele Races at Wayne.

WAYNE, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.1-As usual our rustling little city is right in the swim. The closing day of our county fair will witness the most interesting event ever held in northeast Nebraska. The Wayne Cycle club hold their first tourna ment on that day, September 22, furnishing the amusements for Saturday afternoon Prizes to the value of about \$300 are offered blanks and programs are now in the hands of the best riders in the state, many of whom will be here, and some fast time expected. For information address Everet Laughlin, secretary, Wayne, Neb. A cordial invitation is extended to all wheelmen, and no pains will be spared to make their visit a plessant and profitable one.

Bonus for Irrigating Purposes. O'NEILL, Neb., Sept. 9 -(Special to The Bee.)-O. O. Snyder, receiver of the Holt county bank, has notified the depositors that after September 12 he will pay them 10 p per cent upon the amount of their deposits. The Holt County Board of Supervisor meet in special session temorrow to conside the petition calling for a special election to vote \$150,000 bonds to aid the Niobrara River Irrigation and Power company to build big irrigation ditch. Irrigation meetings

are being held nearly every night in different Postoffice at Eldorado Robbed. ELDORADO, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-Last night the store and postoffice at this place was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and \$95 in cash and about \$10 worth of stamps taken. Everything in the safe was taken, even the books and papers, but this morning the books and papers were found in a box car, scattered over the floor. They also took enough cigars to last over Sunday. There is

no clue, as there was a heavy rain this morning, so it was impossible to trace them from the building. Bryan at David City. DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke here yesterday to a large audience. His effort was not up to the expectations of his friends or the audience. His chief argument was in favor of fusion on the legislative ticket that enough populists and democrats should be elected to secure him a seat in the United States senate.

Forty-Ninth District Republicans. BURWELL, Neb., Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The republican convention of the Forty-ninth representative district met here tonight and nominated D. S. Brice of Greeley Center for representative.

The district court of Garfield county has been in session here this week and will probably adjourn tomorrow.

WESTERN PENSIONS. List of Veterans Recently Remembered by

the General Government. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- (Special to The Bee.)—Pensions granted, issue of August 28,

Nebraska: Original-George L. Conkling Lincoln, Lancaster county. Reissue-Mont-Lincoln, Lancaster county. Reissue—Montgomery Timmerman, Ord. Valley county; Christopher Timm, Osceola, Polk county; Jacob Lindemeyer, Omaha, Douglas county. Iowa: Original—Hosca W. Atwood, Colins, Story county. Reissue—Jonathan H. Wilson, Muscatine, Muscatine county. Original widows, etc.—Mary T. McDonald, Corley, Shelby county. Mexican war widow—Sarah J. Atwood Elkder, Clayton county. South Dakota: Increase—Elisha B. Foster, Alexandria, Hanson county. Original widows, etc.—Foshea Sweeden, Lenox, Lincoln county.

Killed by Falling Walls.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—During yesterday's storm the house of Jacob Garber, near here, was struck by lightning and hurned. Mrs. Garber, who is insane, had been accumulating money without her husband's knowledge, and had her savings in notes, gold and silver, which were hidden in every available nook, and this fact becoming known, a number of young men began a search for the treasure. They found about 1400 and were still at work when the gable wall, two and a half stories high, fell. John Leisenberger and Ernest Houghtenberger were burfed in the ruins. The former was instantly killed, but his companion escaped with a few bruises. near here, was struck by lightning and

No Settlement of the Clothing Strike NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The situation of the strike remains the same. A conference was held between the brotherhood strikers and the executive committee of the con-tractors, but no satisfactory agreement could be arrived at. The contractors say they will proceed tomorrow to fill the places of the strikers. The Knights of Labor, who struck a few days ago, are still out. They hope to come to an agreement with their employers tomorrow. employers tomorrow.

Villard Will Account for Them DULUTH, Sept. 9.-Colgate Hoyt of New York, who was here today on business con-nected with the American Steel Barge company, says regarding that \$402,000 in Oregon Transcontinental bonds which Master in Chancery Carey found he had receipted for, that he had turned them over to Henry

Villard. "I have not the slightest doubt," be added, "but that Mr. Villard can account for them." Further than that, Mr. Hoyt refused to discess the matter.

RISING FROM THE RANKS. System Under Which Private Soldiers May

Obtain the Shoulder Straps. The Ord creamery, which has been closed for some time, is to be opened Monday. The approaching final examination at For-Leavenworth of the enlisted men who have already passed their preliminary examinations before department boards for a commission is an event of much interest, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. To begin with the number of candi eighteen, is unusually large, if no Sometimes hardly wholly unprecedented. half as many appear at the finals, and onyear there were only five. Exactly how many of the present eighteen will receive the shoulder straps remains to be seen; but with the ordinary ratio of casualties there is a good chance for the ultimate appointment to second lieutenancies of the greater part

> Another point worth police is that this year one private is a candidate for final examination. It is true that he is not an average representative of the army private being a college graduate and a son of the General Grover, formerly colonel the First cavairy, his own name, however, having been changed, in accordance with the condition imposed by a wealthy relative, from Flint Grover to Grover Flint. Of course he enlisted with the full expectation of attaining his shoulder straps in the present way. Still, it is a novelty to have a private soldier in the army made a commissioned officer without the intermediate steps of wearing the chevrons. Under the new law idmitting privates to examination, they were eligible to commissions last year; but only imissioned officers, if memory serves were then selected. Private Flint, therefore successful, will make a new record in that

It has been suggested that a sort of "cor-er" is made on the few vacancies open to enlisted men by sons of army officers; and, in support of that idea, it is pointed out that among the present candidates, besides the son of General Grover, there are Ser geant Offley, son of the late Colonel Offley ergeant Macklin, son of Captain J. E. Mack lin, Eleventh infantry; Sergeant Schenck son of Captain Schenck; Corporal Seton, sor of Captain H. Seton, Fourth infantry; Corporal Morrow, son of the late Colonel Morrow, and Corporal Spurgin, son of Captain W. F. Spurgin, Twenty-first infantry. It is further suggested that these young men of military parentage, on enlisting, secure favor-able assignments to companies with friends relatives or acquaintances, so that their roughing it with disagreeable surroundings during the two years of their probation in the ranks is very much diminished. But it is no reflection on the system of promotion that it encourages the enlistmen young men of the sort that are found at West Point. One of the objects of commissions to enlisted men each to raise the standard of recruits. It may be said that, with such results as th present, it would be as well to have more graduates from West Point, securing four ears of training under skilled instructors natend of such time as can be devoted to study in two years apart from the ordinar: luties of the enlisted man. But one differ ence is the introduction into the army o some officers each year who have been through life in the ranks and can understand by experience the needs and views of en

And, after all, if there is anything in inherited traits for the military calling as for trades and professions in civil life, it should es no drawback to a lad that he is the son a brave and accomplished officer, whose fitness for command has been attested by twenty or perhaps forty years of service. Besides, can it fairly be said that the sons of army officers crowd out others who are really competent? The present list of candidates shows seven sons of army officers but that leaves eleven who are not. two years ago Sergeant E. A. Macklin. now comes up again, was one of the only two of eleven noncommissioned officers who failed in the examinations. The result does not indicate favoritism in these examinations The simple truth seems to be that many capable lads, who would gladly have gone to West Point, but for one cause or another could not obtain a cadetship, being bent on a military carear take this honorable course of enlistment in the ranks.

The new law of 1892 was framed, in part, with the express purpose of avoiding favoritism and other injustices in the selection of candidates to appear before the board. Under the old system a man whom one captain would recommend for promotion might be considered by another, whose standard was higher, as unfit for it; and thus men actually superior to those who passed and got their shoulder straps might have lacked even the chance to try. Secretary Proctor also pointed out another argument for changing the law

as it was when he wrote:
"Practically it is now possible for com pany commanders to give these valuable ap-cointments to young men who have enlisted for that sole purpose, and who have not ren dered any meritorious service, except to qual fy for the examination, thus excluding bon in the hope of obtaining hard earned and legitimate promotion. The present system gives a great opportunity for favoritism. Doubtless there have been cases of it, and here is danger that the abuse may become

The new law is intended to give to the men themselves the initiatory step for examination, and to afford an even chanor a commission to all who can pass it All unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the United States are physically sound, have served honorably not less than two years, and have borne good moral character before and after en stment, may compete for a commiss The examining boards take an oath to dis charge their duties honestly and faithfully and may call witnesses or take depositions The line officers of the present Leavenworth board are Lieutenant Colonels John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth cavalry, and Captain James Fornance, Thirteenth infantry, together with Surgeon Calvin De Witt and As-

sistant Surgeon J. M. Banister. Whatever the number of number of commission awarded, each of the men, who pass the Leavenworth examination will have a certificate of eligibility, showing the subjects in which he is proficient. The benefit of such a certificate is to be lost only by a sentence to court martial, and the holder can-not be brought before a garrison or regimental court martial or a summary court. Not more than two examinations can be acaccorded to a competitor, and vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are filled in the order of merit. There can be no doubt this system of promoting from ranks is founded on sound considerations. t holds out to the recruit the possibility of rising to the very highest grade, and not only furnishes an incentive for good conduct. The standard of education is not excessive, but it insures that only sufficiently educated men will obtain a commission.

No Answer from Maxwell's Friends. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 9 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-George R. Maxwell, the man who was found in his room at the Inter Ocean hotel Friday evening, suffering from opium poisoning, died just before 12 o'clock last night. The matter had been turned over to Coroner Miller for investigation. The local Masons have received no replies to telegrams sent to New York and other places that give any clue to the identity of the unfortunate stranger.

Was Wrongfully Accused. It appears a great injustice was done when James Clifton was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Foley on the road near Bennington. Young Clifton is a native of Omaha, and has always borne a good name. He is a hard-working young man, and, as the evidence showed, was in nowise connected with the robbery of Foley.

Mentana Policeman Drowned. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.-Sergean Whitehead of the Butte, Mont., police force detailed to guard the famous Montana silver statue on exhibition here, was drowned in Lake Minnetonka this after-noon while boating.

Arkunsas Murderer Captured JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 9.—Sheriff Broadwell today captured Jeff Nuncliy, alias John Wilson, charged with the murder of Joe Smith of Marshall Ferry, Ill., which crime was committed in this county August 1, 1893.

AGE OF ISTEAM IS WANING

Prop ets Giva, it a Few Years to Make Its Will and Go Henos.

ELECTRICITY CROWDING TO THE FORE

Possibilities of Niagara Power Considered-Cost of Electrical Equipment-The Bicycle Road Development in Other Lines.

There is no telling what electricity may yet accomplish, and it is therefore interesting to follow its developments and note the predictions made.

The Niagara Falls plant and its possibilities lead the Albany Argus to predict that within six years the death knell of steam as a motive power will be sounded. It be lieves that the storage battery problem is about stived, thus removing another obstacle to the universal use of electricity. The New York Press waxes enthusiastic over

the prospects and talks in this strain; "This year-1894-has seen the sudden development of the lifea of generating electricity chesply by water power and sending it long distances economically by wire. Various experiments in Europe in the last half dozen years, notably the transmission of electrical power from Tivoli to Rome, have proved the feasibility of the idea.

"The harnessing of the Niagara falls for this purpose has attracted extraordinary attention, and rightly, for it marked the eginning of the new era in electricity, but nearly a degen other American companie have quietly begun work in the same the past twelve months, and the tota amount of herze power they are promising to supply in the form of electricity as soon as there is a demand for it is roughly estimated at 1,500,000. That figure takes or amazing properties when one stops to reflect that the total amount of steam horse power in use in the United States at the time is between 2,000,000 and

"It has been proved that electricity can be generated by water power and transmitted to a distance of at least eighteen miles cheaper than steam can be produced on the spot. The electricians are inclined to think the loss of electricity in transmission to a distance of, perhaps, hundreds of miles can be sufficiently reduced by processes now ready for use to keep the cost below that of

"But the approaching death of steam will not be an unmixed good. It means necessarily a great disturbance in the business world. The forced changes from the old t the new, the losses brought about by th necessary discarding of machinery that ha cost millions, the gradual decrease in the to new conditions which are likely to be thrust upon us with unprecedented rapidity the fever of speculation and the ine of these will surely make th coming decade one of unrest, uncertainty and of financial disaster to many. The change bids fair to be segrapid as to be dangerous when it once fairly begins; but after th order of thing becomes established and the world gets used to them, surely it must be an even better place to live in than it is

"It seems more than likely that a large proportion of those who now dream of the death of steam will live to enjoy pleasant realities in the undisputed reign of electric-

WATCHING THE GREAT EXPERIMENT. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press states that the "unprecedented achievement of transmitting 20,000 horse power from the falls to Buffalo will take place some time in October. In the world of science nothing comparable with the interest this plan has occasioned has occurred for many years. If it were not the fact that we have passed the time twhen any development of electricity cau cause assouts hment, it is probable that the day when this current is sent over the wires would be awaited with almost as much interest as was the first message sent through the Atlantic cable.

"Besides the men of science, there are many others who are awalting the day of great experiment with much interes For if it be demonstrated that some of the force that is in Ningara can be captured on the spot, transformed into electricity there and then carried as the telegraph message is carried many miles to serve the commercial needs of many communities, then it is plain that we are on the threshold of important changes in the development of man ufacturing plants, and that an effect not yet possible to estimate upon coal mining

and freight traffic is at hand.
"If it be possible to create at a great natural power such as Niagara is a plant that can utilize the power so that the wheels of many mills may be turned and the streets and houses of many towns may be lighted and if, in addition to that, it is also possible with some portion of this power to prope the boats and barges that swim the canals then it will be possible to make such use of water power in other sections, and also in like manner to set up powerful electric plants by the side of the exhaustless coal mines.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CHECK

The diversion of a portion of the waters of Niagara river for power purposes is viewed with some alarm in New York state, and the fear is expressed that such diversion, unless checked, will mar, if not destroy, the wonderful beauty of the Falls. The amoun of water which the present plant will require is a very small fraction of the total volume of the river. But the present plant is only one of the number projected, and should it prove as successful as is antici-pated it will be duplicated over and over, on the American side and on the Canadian side. The same company controls a large stretch of river frontage above the I Naturally an extensive diversion of waters on both sides of the river conten plated by the projectors created some alarm, and a committee of the New York const. tutional convention has drafted and favor ably reported a provision extending state control over the frontage on the American side far above the present park limits, prohibiting any further diversion of the water and annulling the charter of the power con pany. It is not believed the proviso will be adopted in its present radical form, bu it is probable any additional grant of privileges on Ningara river will be prohibited.

Contracts have been signed for the con-struction of the power plant on the Canadian side. The plans in many details are similar to those on the American side. A power house and the first excavations for pits will be of similar dimensions. Three turbines of the same side as those on the American side will be put stown, and the arrangement will allow the pit to be extended 1.30 feet if it should be desired. Work on the wheel pit and the shot tunnel and canal will be begun it once and pushed to com-

The opportunity for development is almost as good on the Canadian side as on the American, and tas soon as the promoters of the scheme realized this they went to work and covered all the available property with options. They have had permission from the Canadan government to operate for some time, but the papers were not put in shape until recently. The work will give employment to a large force of men.

COST OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS. In commentiff on the business situation and the declins of friend lives of electrical apparatus, the Electrical Review mays: "Six years ago the price for a complete equipment for a trolley car; including two motirs, was about \$4,500." This price held for a year and a half, and then dropped to \$3,850, \$3,500 and \$3,200, until two years ago it was about \$2,850. One year ago \$2,000 was the price of the same equipment, greatly imprice of the same equipment, greatly in proved in quality and efficiency, while toda the average price is between \$1,000 and \$1,200. We have been told of an electric railway manager who desired quite recently to purchase an equipment for a single car. He wrote to seven manufacturing companies, and immediately was called upon by seven esslesmen, all of whom had paid traveling expenses to try for the order. The prices quoted ranged from \$1,500 to \$640. The manager bought the \$640 apparatus. Here we have a decrease in actual selling prices from \$4,500 in 1888 to \$640 in 1894, a period of six years. In 1888 there were seven electric railways in the United States. In January, 1890, there were 162 electric rail-

ways in operation and in process of construc-tion. In January, 1891, this number had grown to 281, while today there are probably over 500 cities in the United States equipped with electric roads, many of them of great mileage, as in Beston, Brooklyn, St. Paul Minnespolis and Cinemati.

"This marked reduction in the price of railway apparatus during the short period of ix years is due largely to competition be tween manufacturing companies, but chiefly to a reduction in the cost of menufacture, accompanied by an increase in the quality of the product. The margin of profit on the equipment mentioned at \$4,590, in 1888, was not as large as it was on a better equip-ment at \$2,850, in 1892, owing to the re-duction in the cost of the minufacture While prices have been fearfully cut during the last year by all the manufacturing com panies, partly due to intense competition and partly to the business depression, we do not believe that any company can make and sel a satisfactory car equipment for \$640 and clear a profit on it."

AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME. Elevated electric railroad trains mounteupon the single steel rail of a bicycle railway may yet be whizzing through Philadelphia between Washington and New York at the marvelous rate of 120 miles an hour. At-though a majority of the house judiciary committee recently made an adverse reporupon the application for incorporation of the National Rapid Transit Railway company, a minority report, lacking only one vote of a majority, has been drawn up in urgent advocacy of the granting of the desired charter. The report declares that congress would only be following an old prece dent in taking out of the hands of the state through which the proposed railroad would pass the authority needed. If left to the various states the ambitious scheme would probably be defeated, for both the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jerser require a majority of the directors of a rall ond chartered in either of those states to

residents therein. There is nothing startling, says the Philadelphia Record, in the mechanica principles which would be involved in th mechanical construction of this contemplated railroad. There is now invested in the United States n electric roads capital exceeding \$205,000. 000. The bicycle plan has been successfull operated on a minor scale. It is the vast ness of this enterprise that almost staggers belief. That the motion of a train running on a roadbed of iron or steel with a single rail in the center and side rails reaching under the sills of the car windows in a trough-like fashion might be very much smoother and safer than the present track system does not seem unreasonable, and is at least, worthy of thorough investigation and trial. The center of gravity would b upon the supporting rail, the pointed cars would minimize the air pressure and the gearless electric motors would greatly diminish the friction. The railroad of today would seem to have reached the limit of its speed possibilities. With this proposed road-bed and rail principle, 120 miles an hour might be only the beginning of a new ero of racing ahead of the wind.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ON TRAINS. Electric lighting on the through trains the Chicago, Milwaukes, & St. Paul ros has apparently passed from the experimenta stage into that of an assured success. The methods adopted have been so frequently described that only a brief note is necessry to explain the system which is followed Each train has its own dynamo and engine in summer they are located in the baggage taken through a flexible pipe from the loc motive, while in winter they are carried by a special car, which is provided with heatapparatus, furnishing steam to the en-to the warming appliances in the The engines employed are of eighteen cars. horse power, and are connected directly with a twelve kilowatt dynamo. The wiring is on the return loop system, which insuces a uniform illumination from each lamp. At Milwaukee, where the locomotives are changed, the current is supplied from the station dynames until the fresh locomotive is coupled on and the steam connections made from it to the engine. The arrangement of lamps is unusual. In addition to ment of lamps is unusual. In addition to the cluster lights in the roof there are lamps with opaque shades along the sides of the car between the windows, which can be turned off or on by the passengers as they may de sire. The use of electric lights on this road and on the Chesapeake & Ohio through trains has been so successful that the Pullman company has apparently decided to try them, for a number of cars fitted with in candescent lamps as well as Pintsch burners have been seen about New York lately.

WANT STRANGE FUNERALS.

Jerseymen Hanker for Notoriety After Death. The last of the money left by Roger Quigg of Trenton, N. J., to his son, James, was spent when the body was cremated in the Germantown crematory. The will that the young man left provides that the handful ashes that survives him shall be thrown the Delaware river from the railroad bridge whenever it suits the executor, William B. Van Horn, who formerly employed young Oulgg, who was a cigar maker

Young Quigg gave minute directions to an undertaker here about his body. Nobody was to see the face, and the cremation was to take place as quickly after death as was possible, and it was acomplished within thirty-six hours. He purchased a casket only because he was afraid the railroads would not transport his body to the crematory. The cremation took place last week and the ashes were put into the cosket, there osing just enough to dust the satth lining The executor is not decided whether to throw the ashes into the Delaware river, as di rected by the will, or yield to the pressure of his friends and bury them in a cemetery He has ten days to make up his mind. There is enough money left to erect a stone over

The Trenton undertaker has another order even more eccentric than this. He re-fuses to give the name of the young man because he is not actively engaged in busi ness and not likely to die for years. He has, however, arranged all the details of the funeral. He wants to be laid out in a casket lined with red, white and blue, the funeral to take place at night with a band and all the mourners carrying torches and all the mourners carrying forches. At the grave there is to be fireworks and "Auld Lang Syne" is to be sung before parting. Each anniversary of the funeral is to be observed with a feast, and a toast to his memory is to be drank standing.

A California Justice. In the early days of the settlement of th Eel river valley it frequently happened that the justice of the peace was also the bar-keeper of the town, and some amusing stories are told of the complications re sultant from this novel combination o offices. In one instance the sessions of the court house were held in the barroom, and his honor, who was a man of dignity and resource, drew a chalk line on the floor to indicate the separate rooms for court and bar. During an impending trial, when a recess was taken, the court gravely saw to it that no man took a drink on the wrong side of the line.

tered by an honest Dutchman, who burst kint o' cabbage hev you got to sell?"
"Jim" answered that he had no kind, the Teuton turned abruptly away and was going out when the sheriff in attendance asked the magistrate if the fellow ought not to be arrested for contempt of court. The justice soberly considered for a mo-ment, and then replied in the affirmative, whereupon the stupefied Dutchman was brought back as a prisoner, tried and found

guilty and sentenced to treat the whole erowd, his honor giving a recess that he might go behind the bar to mix the drinks. America's Land Grabbers. Mr. Vanderbilt owns 2,000,000 acres of land in the United States. Mr. Disaton of Pennsylvania, boasts of his 4,000,000 broad acres. The Schlenley estate owns 2,000 acres within the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The California millionaire, Murphy, owns an area of land bigger than the whola state of Massachusetts. Foreign noblemen, who owe no allegiance to this country, are permanent absentee landlords and spend all their money abroad, own 21,000,000 acres of land in this country, or more than the entire area of Ire-land. Lord Scully of Ireland owns 90,000 acres of farming land in Illinois, which he rents out in small parcets to tenant farmers

and pockets his annual \$200,000 in rents to spend abroad. Hard Times in Europe. Southern Europe is preparing for a series of national bankruptcles next fall. Greece has broken off negotiations for refunding its dobt and will begin repudiating before long, as

Portugal has done. All the Italian schemes for retrenchment have broken down, ex-penditure is at its old level, and exchange is rising in a way which prefigures a currency collapse, while the Bank of Rome is expected to pass its dividend. Industry is interrupted. arbitrary arrests have filled the jails, and anarchist laws are believed to intended to deal with revolution. Spain is as badly off, and exchange has risen to a point which means an irredeemable paper currency, to which, in spite of its depreciation, the government stendily adds. Repudia tion seems near and inevitable for all of them-Greece, Italy and Spain.

CUSTER'S FIRST INDIAN HUNT.

It Took Some Hard Experience to Make Him Take a Scout's Advice.

In 1867 General W. S. Hancock was in com mand at Leavenworth. The department took in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and a part of Arizona. In the spring of 1866 efforts had been made to bring the entire tribes of the Arapahoes and Kiowas to the same settlement. They had promised and promised, but would break their promises as often as they made them. To bring this state of things to an end, in the spring of 1867 General Hancock came over to Fort Harker and made up an expedition, consist-ing of the entire Seventh cavalry and three companies, of a colored regiment, I think the Tenth cavalry then quartered at the post says a writer in the Oswego (N. Y.) Unior Blade. The colored troops were good men and good fighters. We started as soon as the grass was so we could graze our horses to hunt up the tribes. We knew they were camped somewhere south of us, near what is now Oklahoma. Our scouts found them on a branch of the

Washita river. Our scout, Billy Comstock,

found them on this creek or river, whichever it was, and went into their camps and got

them to promise to come in and make treaty. One of their chiefs Little Roab, an three warriors came and met us and agreed to have all the head chiefs there in We were making forced marches days. toward them all the while, and they were trying to hold us off by promises as long as possible. Their scheme was to get their conies in good shape for a long forced narch. Hancock was too easy with hem. The scout, Comstock, wanted march. them. him to hurry up and round them and bring them to taw. marched up to within five miles of their camp, and found them drawn up into as pretty a line of battle as you ever saw. We expected an attack, so we formed for a fight. Just at this juncture they sent out a squad with a white flag, and a small party from our side went forward to meet them. They wanted to see the white chief, so Hancock and Custer went forward and held a short parley with the head chiefs, Black Kettle and Santanta. They wanted the soldiers to move back until morning, as they said their wome and children would be afraid of them. I the morning they would all come down and make a treaty; but instead of moving back, our generals thought it better to march down to the river and camp within sight of the

We got into camp about 4 p. m., right opposite the Indian village. This village located on one of the prottlest spots I saw in Kansas; it was a long island formed by two branches of the river, and their teepees were laid out very regular for an

Indian village.
Comstock told the guards that these peaky adakina were going to play us a trick before morning, but the generals thought that they knew more than the scout. Our pickets were put on stronger than usual, and a close watch kept for retreat, but no precautions wer-taken to watch their movements after dark Taps sounded; officers all went to bed as easy as though they were in some eastern was chief bugler, so I bunked down near

headquarters, and right alongside the scout, Comstock. As we lay side by side Comstock said to me that he believed those red imps were fixing to get away; "but," said he, "them fellows with the shoulder straps know too much, but they will know more after they have followed the Indians as long as I Billy," continued Comstock, "if I call you, be ready to push wind into that old horn of yorn, and do it quick, too." Sure enough, about 12:30 he reached over

and, giving me a shake, said:
"Go over and tell Caster that I say the In dians are all gone."

I did as he bid, and the general jumped and walked down to where Comstock was and asked him how he knew the Indians were

there hasn't a dog barked over the three hours; if they were there you hear them tarnel curs velping all night. Custer awoke several of the best men and we went to reconnoiter. He at the same we went to reconnecter. The at the same time sent to awake every man as still as possible and ordered to saddle. We were not long in finding out that our scout was currect, for he waded across and went into some of the deepest tepees and found them descried, which fact he came back and redescried, which tact he came back and re-ported. By this time the command was in line and we made a dash into the village and found it descried, with the exception of an old buck, so sick he could not be moved, and a white woman, also sick. They left their tepees standing, as they did not have time to take them with them. We unsaddled and fed ourselves and our borses, and then set fire to

everyone of their lodges and burned them to At daylight we started after the Indians We struck a trail and Custer wanted to follow it, but Comstock said we would get fooled if we did but Custer would have his he was following about thirty old squaws with old family ponies stretched out with poles dragging to make a trail; we came up in sight, and Custer looked sick and said "Well, Comstock, I will follow you and see if you can find them Indians," and ever after that I never saw Custer try to persuade the scout, if his mind was fixed; he would say 'Go ahead, Bill, and I will follow.' next day we struck scattering trails and knew that we were on their track, but they had got a big start on us. On this day we ran into a big herd of elk, the first I ever saw. We succeeded in getting eleven out of the herd—there must have been over 100 of them. It was fine sport while it lasted. We found lots of buffalo and antelope, and had great sport chasing them. Custer had a big pack of hounds with him and he just felt in cloves. felt in clover.

The next day we started early, and were

making for the Smoky river when we run into a large herd of buffalo, and the general started off and told me to come along. I had a good horse, but he was pretty well played out, for we had been riding hard for six days before we struck the Indian village, and it was more than hard riding when we starte to catch them after they had given us the slip, so I was not very anxious to give my hors any more work than I was obliged to, but struck out, and I had to ride fast to keep in sight of Custer, though I did manage it, and we soon came up to the herd. By this time we were out of sight of the command. Custer rode alongside of a fine bull. Hi-horse was green in buffalo hunting, and th general had all he could do to keep alongside. His horse would make lunges to get away.

and Custer would spur him up where he wanted him. When at last he got up where he wanted to fire at the buil he cocked his pistol and it went off and shot his own horse in the head instead of the buil. The horse dropped dead in his tracks, and Custer wen several feet over his head, rooting the ground with his nose. He was a sorry looking sight when he sat up and gazed around as if kind of dazed. The hounds were all in the sport, but as soon as he went to the ground they all huddled back and looked wistfully at him, as much as to say: "Master are you hurt?" I gave the general my horse, but we were lost, so he told me to mount and ride back to the first divide and see if I could find the command. I did so, and had not gone but a mile or two when I saw the Indian scotts that were attached to our command, with Comstock at their head, so I rode back to the general and waited until they got up to us. They saw us and came toward us, instead of keeping their course, which was not a greatest out of their way. Those were the first days of our buffalo hunting and Indian fight days of our buffalo hunting and indian ught-ing, and we were all green at it, but we learned a thing or two as we went along. Custer said to General Hancock he had learned several good lessons. One was, never to interfere with Comstock when he was after Indians; another was never to shoot buffalo with an old Starr revolver on a gree horse. This ride was a long one and brough us away up in the North Platte country.

Handles Rattlers Without Fear Keeper Thompson, the ruler of the snake-louse at the Philadelphia Zoo, who is regarded by professors of natural history as an expert specialist on snakes, handles a rattler as unconcernedly as a housewife would take

hold of a fish. He has a stick about two feet long, attached to which is a leather thong. He makes at the end of the stick a loop with which he encircles the snake's neck. Then, the strap being pulled, the reptile is at the mercy of the holder of the stick. When Mr. Thompson wants to get some of the poison, he holds the rattier's mouth over a little glass dish and tenses the snake with a switch. Then out from the fangs a few drops of the yellow, viscous venom drop into the dish. Sometimes the keeper preserves this in the venom drop into the dish. Sometimes the keeper preserves this in the form of golden crystals in a bottle. A scratch from one of these crystals, he says, might prove fatal.

ESTIMATE OF THE THUNDERER.

Comte de Paris Exhibited His Political Incapacity by Many Blunders, LONDON, Sept. 10 .- All the newspapers

his morning contain sympathetic articles on the death of the count of Paris. They all agree that the event is of no political importance. The Times says: "If there is any political significance at all in the count's death it will only serve to exhibit the royalist party in France as a quantite negli-goable." The paper adds that "the first and foremost cause of the weakness of the royal-ist party was the so-called fusion of the parties, so radically antagonistic to each other as the legitimists and Orleanists. This was the great blunder of the count of Paris' career and displayed political incapacity. His second great blunder was the discredited and disastrous alliance with the vulgar consultant of Bollander with the surface consultant with the surface c spiracy of Boulangism. Looking at both blunders, a dispassionate critic must pronounce the count not only incapable, but unscrupulous, a man who, in spite of his high personal character and private life, could stoop to employ base and ignoble means to compass, not the welfare of his nation, but own personal dynastic ends. no reason to assume that the son is a better man than his father.

The Correct Thing.

Chicago Post: "Yes," said the salesman to the thoughtful man who stood in front of his counter, "we have something very fine in stockings."
"I suppose so," said the thoughtful man.

"Ye-es. Oh, yes, of course." "Remarkable what changes there are," per sisted the cierk as he resched up to the shelf behind him-

"For your wife, I suppose," went on the

"Indeed," said the thoughtful man.
"What is considered finest in stockings one
year may be utterly neglected the next."
"You astonish me," said the thoughtful

"Quite likely," replied the clerk, with a elf-satisfied air. "But fashions change, self-satisfied air. Now, what would you think is you know. the most fashionable and correct thing in stockings today? "Legs," returned the thoughtful man, schemily, and the clerk kicked himself down to the other and of the counter and decided that he had no more suggestions to

Great Camp of the Maccabees. LANSING, Mich., Sept. 9.—The great camp of the Knights of Maccabees will hold its annual meeting here this week. It is

expected some 20,000 Maccabees will visit the city during the week. The delegates to the great camp number 900. Action will probably be taken to reduce this body in the future by organizing forty districts, from which delegates to the great camp will be elected. Morton Will Sail Tuesday. NEW YORK, Sept. 9. Secretary of Agriculture Morton is stopping at the Imperial

with them he will sall for Europe Tuesday. The secretary says the drouth has been very disastrous. The suffering by the drouth, he fears, will be largely increased by the great fires. Firemen Gathering at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—The city is crowded tonight with visiting railroad men

hotel with his two sons, John and Paul, With them he will sail for Europe Tuesday,

and delegates to the fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which will convene tomorrow. Frank P. Sargent of Terre Haute, grand master of the organization, will be in attendance. One Case of Yellow Fever on Board. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-The Marine hospital service was today informed of the

hospital service was today informed of the arrival at the Cape Charles, Va., quarantine station from Havana of an American bark with one case of yellow fever on board. The vessel was sent to Fisher's island, a portion of the quarantine, for detention St. Louis Official Commits Suicide. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9 .- Pearce D. Keating, in assistant in the office of the prosecuting attorney, has been missing since last Thursday. Today his body was found floating in the river and it is thought he committed suicide as a result of despondency, owing to his being afflicted with a cancer.

Heavy Rain in Northern Iowa. MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 9.-The heaviest rain that has fallen for years visited this section of the country today, and present indications are that a regular wet spell has set in. There is now promise of an abundant fall crop unless a killing frost comes soon.



Indigestion, Cramps in the stomach, dyspepsia and eatarth of the howels, caused my wife great suffering. She has een taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now has

Hood's Sarsaparilla none of these symptoms, has improved in looks and weight. I have also taken Hood's Sarsapataken Hood's Sarsaparilla for Scrofula and General Bebilit with much benefit. I am satisfied Hood's Sarsa parilla is a splendid tonic and blood purifier GERMAN P. EMERY, 348 Sixth St., Portland, Ore

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