BEALL SAW FOR HIMSELF

Lincoln Divine Takes No Chances in His Assault on Local Sin.

HE KNOWS THE TOWN IS RUN WIDE OPEN

Part of One Night's Experience in the Hot Places Given His Congregation Last Night—Public Attention Called to Police Laxity.

LINCOLN, July 14.—(Special.)—At the Third Presbyterian church this evening Rev. Byron Beall preached an aggressive and sensational sermon, aimed at the present conditions under the municipal administration now in power. In preparing the matter Rev. Mr. Beall took nothing by hearsay, but verified every particular of the charges he makes against the city government. On Saturday night he made a personal tour of some of the gambling hells and houses of prostitution. In one gambling place over a saloon he says he stood within two feet of the city chief of detectives, who, though not playing the game, was intently watching the same. Rev. Mr. Beall also says he made a personal visit to a notorious house of ill fame, running wide open, and not located in what is known as the "reservation," where an attempt is being made by the city administration to regulate the social evil. He says he is determined no one shall be able to challenge him for the proof of any direct charge which he makes in the sermon. He was accompanied in this trip Saturday night by a gentleman friend. The theme of his discourse was "Battlements Broken Down; or the Tiger Jungles of Lincoln, and Who Turned the Beasts Loose!" Taking for his text Ezekiel, vii., 23: "The city is full of violence," and Deuteronomy, xxii., 8: "When thou buildest a new house then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house if any man fall from thence," Mr. Beall said:

"A young man at an opera house seated before an open window, whose curtain was down, leaned backward, supposing it to be guarded, and fell to the sidewalk thirty feet below. The authorities were glad to settle for $800. Jewish law said a new house must have a battlement around it, or blood would be upon the house, if any fell from it. The doctrine is that those in authority, from the owner of a house to the authorities of a city, owe it to those who are subject to them to provide against possible dangers to their physical and moral well being. The city provides good walks or expects a suit for damages; the state remits the taxes upon churches to encourage morality. Battlements to protect its citizens. Yonder red card tells of diphtheria; that red light of a trench, dangerous. Battlements again.

"The state by its laws seeks to erect battlements about the saloon, the gambling and the bawdy house. As a city we choose a mayor, a council, and then a police force to keep the battlements in place. A short time ago a great fire in our city called out our fire department, only to find no water pressure, and a hundred thousand dollars worth of property went up in smoke, while the costly apparatus and experienced chief stood helplessly by. The people are asking, 'Why this failure of power at a critical time?' The officials are charging it upon each other.

CHIEF OF POLICE CALLED UP.

"Citizens are asking with bated breath all over this city, 'How is it that the battlements set up for the morally weak are broken down everywhere, and that the death traps are wide open?' I have no desire to malign this administration. I have no charges to make, but I have some questions to ask and confessions I would like to get into court. Will the chief of police take the witness stand? It is Monday, June 17, at the ministers' meeting, Lincoln. Will Dr. Shepherd take the witness?

"Dr. Shepherd—I would like to ask you whether or not you have any orders in regard to prostitution and gambling? Now here is the man who stands closest to the mayor; he can exonerate him from all suspicion. Listen, citizens of Lincoln, to his answer:

"Chief of Police—Well, that question, doctor, I must decline to answer.

"Oh! Must you! But why, I ask, if your orders are in harmony with law. It was getting warm for the chief, and he declared 'he had never received orders from the mayor not to arrest the gamblers.' Hope sprang up in our hearts until a cruel question by Dr. Rowland: 'Did he ever give you orders to make such arrests?' The chief hung his head, and at last the answer came soft and low, 'No.' 'And you are supposed to make the arrests, unless you have orders otherwise?' The chief replied: 'Well, I would not like to discuss that point.'

WHAT THE JOURNAL KNOWS.

"State Journal, take the witness stand. What do you know about gambling in this city? 'A man went out the other evening to see what could be seen in the tiger jungles of Lincoln. He took no guide, but easily located five gambling places that could be entered almost as easily as one enters a beer emporium. The talking and the rattle of the chips may be heard on the streets at any time.' Very good, Mr. Journal, step down and let the editor of the Call take your place. Now tell us what you know, sir. 'It can be truthfully said that the present city administration has not as yet acted with its desired vigor as to the control of gambling joints. We do believe that a little better means of regulating and preventing the gambling practice can be devised and enforced.'

"I, myself, as last night I stood in one of the tiger jungles of this city, watching a game, almost touched elbows with the city detective. I was there seeking to find an answer to the question, 'Who turned the animals loose?' What his business was I do not know. Certainly not to prevent and punish gambling. Why, with my party last night upon our return home we saw five women in one wine room; we met with solicitation upon the street. Law and order and decency was openly violated relating to the social evil, the saloon and the gambling house. Now will the editors of the Call and Journal, together with the chief of police, the city detective and the mayor, get up from the penitent form long enough to repeat together the mayor's published ante-election platform?"

Nebraska City Notes.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 14.—(Special.)—George Davis, a well known druggist of this city, yesterday met with a very serious accident. While riding his horse slipped on the pavement and fell heavily on his right leg, breaking the leaders in the right ankle and badly bruising the flesh. He will be laid up some time.

Work is to be commenced next week on the new addition to the Institute for the Blind. Hamilton Bros. having concluded to sign the contract and commence work rather than forfeit the $500 check.

The Nebraska City Canning company expects to commence packing in about one week. They have contracted very extensively and are preparing to put up the largest pack since the building of the plant.

Creditors After the Stock.

FREMONT, July 14.—(Special.)—Suits were commenced in the district court yesterday by several of the creditors of the Goldgraber Dry Goods company to set aside the chattel mortgages given by the concern when it failed last fall. The stock was attached at that time by the Commercial National bank and sold under the order of attachment. The balance of the stock was held by the chattel mortgagees, and they have been garnisheed in the present actions.

Bee Enterprise Appreciated.

OGALALLA, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—The Morning Bee now reaches here at 6 p. m. on the day of publication, eleven hours in advance of all other state papers. The Bee management is always foremost in push and enterprise. Its news columns are thoroughly reliable and no expense is spared in laying the paper before its readers in the quickest possible time, facts that are highly appreciated by its patrons.

Several Want to Be Judge.

HARTINGTON, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—C. C. McNish, a politician in the Third congressional district, was in town last week laying his wires for the nomination for district judge of this judicial district. There promises to be a lively contest for this office in the republican convention. Besides the present incumbent, Judge W. F. Norris of Ponca, there are Alf Barnes of Ponca, Judge Young of Stanton, John T. Spencer of Dakota City, C. C. McNish of Wisner and Judge H. A. Miller of Hartington all seeking the nomination. At present it looks very much as if the fight would be the hardest between C. C. McNish and H. A. Miller. It is the opinion that the Cedar county delegation will undoubtedly be for Miller.

PROSPERITY COMES ONCE MORE

Nebraska Farmers See a Way Out of Their Financial Troubles.

YORK, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—Many of the farmers of the county are beginning to cut their small grain. In traveling over the county one is struck at the appearance of crops. With a very few exceptions the oats are as fine as have been seen in the county for years. With the proceeds of the oats, which will most all be thresned in August, those farmers who have been financially embarrassed will have means with which to pay off their indebtedness, or the most of it. Corn is looking very fine. There will be a large yield of potatoes, of which there was a large amount planted. Farmers are all feeling good over prospects. Reports from over the county show that every section was visited by a good rain last night. At York a good rain fell, wetting the soil to a considerable depth.

FREMONT, July 14.—(Special.)—The weather during the past week has been very dry and hot. In the immediate vicinity of Fremont pastures are drying up and rain is badly needed. Most fields of corn are looking fine and will not suffer if there is no rain for several days. Farmers have been cutting small grain the past week. It is turning out a fair crop. In the northern and western part of the county farmers report that it is not as dry as in this vicinity. There was a light shower here this morning, but not enough to lay the dust.

CHAPMAN, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—Merrick county had a fine rain last night, just in time to make a good crop of late oats. Early oats will be cut next week and will average about forty-five bushels to the acre. Rye, wheat and barley are being harvested and will make two-thirds of a crop. Sugar beets are looking fine. We will have an immense crop of potatoes and hay. Corn is doing well, but is somewhat late. One inch of rain fell last night. Total precipitation for the year, 13.7 inches.

HILDRETH, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—An inch of rain fell here yesterday afternoon. It is fair to predict for this (Franklin) county the largest crop of corn for many years. Corn is in the best possible condition. Oats and wheat are much better than was anticipated and farmers are generally feeling good.

MINDEN, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—Another rain began falling here yesterday afternoon and continued until about three-quarters of an inch had fallen. Then at 9 p. m. last evening it began and continued till well into the night. The ground is wet enough and everything is in as fine condition as it is possible to be.

GRAND ISLAND, July 14.—(Special.)—This county was visited by a fine, seasonable rain of over an inch last night and corn and beets will be greatly benefited thereby. These two crops never promised more abundantly, both as to quality and quantity.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A fine rain fell here last night, which, while not badly needed, will prove a blessing to the corn crop. Small grain is looking fine, some pieces of rye and oats have been harvested, and the yield was enormous. This portion of Nebraska is strictly in it this year.

HENDLEY, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy rain fell here yesterday evening and last night, the creeks and draws overflowing their banks. Most of all the corn is laid by. Harvesting of small grain has just commenced.

OGALALLA, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—The irrigated crops of Keith county are in fine condition. Several fields of oats visited by the writer are estimated to yield 100 bushels per acre; other crops are equally as good. Enormous yields of potatoes and garden vegetables are assured. Several new irrigation districts are being formed, which will add several thousand acres to the irrigated lands of the county. The hay crop of thet Platte valley was never better at this season; the same can be said of the grazing on the uplands. A large number of beef cattle will be shipped to the South Omaha market from this county.

HEBRON, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—It rained here today to the depth of seventy-one-hundredths of an inch. Corn is prospering.

SUTTON, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Two heavy rain storms, without wind, occurred in this region since last evening, aggregating one and one-third inches in depth. It was of incalculable benefit to corn, now ready to tassel and silk. The yield of corn seems to be assured, which will be heavy.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—An inch and a quarter of rain fell here last night. Corn is doing well. Farmers will begin harvesting this week the heaviest crop of oats raised in years.

COZAD, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—About three-fourths of an inch of rain fell here last night. The rainfall was general all over this section of the country and will prove of great benefit to growing crops. Wheat is filling nicely and corn is making a very rapid growth.

DUNCAN, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—It began raining here at 8:15 last night, continuing over an hour, a nice, quiet rain, just what we needed, although nothing was suffering for rain. Harvesting is under way. All crops are fine and farmers in good spirits.

CHEROKEE, Ia., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—This section of the country was visited by a much needed rain last night, fully an inch of water falling. The continued hot weather for the past three weeks had a withering effect on corn and potatoes, causing no little alarm among the farmers. The rain did but very little damage in the way of dislodging small grain, as it was accompanied by but very little wind. Oats are ripening fast and in some localities harvesting has begun in earnest. It is estimated that the average yield will exceed forty-five bushels throughout the county.

RANDOLPH, Neb., July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—This section had a heavy rain last evening and a big shower this afternoon, accompanied by some hail and wind, but neither heavy enough to damage crops any. Ground well soaked and warm weather bringing corn out. Small grain ripening fast and heaviest for years. Harvest beginning. Some rye and barley already out. Yield of all small grain promises largest for years.

Alfalfa in Red Willow County.

M'COOK, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—Several thousand acres were sown to alfalfa in this (Red Willow) county this spring, and many thousand more will be sown next. There are 40,000 acres of bottom land in this county, good alfalfa land, and before many years it will be in alfalfa. Last year was the dryest known here, and yet alfalfa was cut three to four times and yielded five to six tons per acre. The hay found ready sale last winter at $10 per ton. Seed runs five to eight bushels per acre, with some fields up to twelve to fourteen bushels. A 200-acre field turned off 1,700 bushels of seed, worth $5 per bushel, $8,500. The hay and pasturage was worth half as much, making $12,750 for the crop on 200 acres, which is not bad for a dry year. These crops were grown without irrigation, and almost without rain. Some fields have already been cut twice, and the yield was heavy. A field cut June 6 to 8 turned off three good loads to the acre. The second crop now, July 12, is three feet high. Some sown last spring where land was clean has been cut once for hay and the second crop is a foot high.

David City Militia Hustling.

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—At the drill contest at company E armory last night Frank King won the gold medal, presented to the company by the honorary members for the best drilled private, against fourteen competitors. The medal is to be competed for every thirty days and has caused a rapid advancement in the drill of the company to a high standard.

The Board of County Supervisors held a meeting this week for the purpose of reorganizing under the new system, but took no action in regard to redistricting the county, and decided to await the decision of the supreme court in the Platte county case on the constitutionality of the law.

Changes at Cherokee.

CHEROKEE, Ia., July 14.—(Special.)—Several important changes have been made in the road department of the Illinois Central at this place recently, and the Cherokee division now has the youngest assistant roadmaster in the employ of the Illinois Central company, and perhaps in the United States. Joe Sullivan, the eldest son of Roadmaster Sullivan of the Cherokee division, is the lucky one. Joe, who is scarcely 21 years of age, has been his father's office clerk for several years. He is a thorough railroad man. Ed Lewis, son of Judge Lewis of Sioux City, has secured the position left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Sullivan. Charles Carney, who for several years past has been road supervisor here, has been transferred to the Waterloo division, and Luther Thompson, formerly assistant roadmaster, was appointed to the position left vacant by Mr. Carney, and Joe Sullivan to the position of assistant roadmaster.

PIONEERS ENJOYED THEMSELVES

Excursion Party Received a Warm Reception at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—The picnic of the Union Pacific Pioneers' association of Omaha, held in this city yesterday, was a great success in every particular. Fourteen coach loads of picnickers arrived at the Columbus depot after an enjoyable ride from Omaha and were greeted by a large concourse of citizens. The Columbus band was present and furnished the music for the reception at the depot. Mayor Phillips delivered a few words of warm welcome, but did not extend his remarks, saying that he would make them more formal in the afternoon. The procession was then formed, headed by the Columbus band and the Seventh Ward band of Omaha, and marched to the park, where the festivities of the day were to take place. Dinner was the first number on the program.

After dinner the excursionists gathered around the platform in the park, upon which were seated Mayor Phillips, the city council and other prominent citizens. The mayor was introduced and in well chosen words he spoke the welcome of Columbus to the visitors. President Lillie of the association responded in a happy speech, in which he said in part:

"I have not the language at my command nor the ability to make a suitable reply, but will leave to our quartet and band to pour out in music our feelings of gratitude. Your conduct to us, citizens of Columbus, is generous, but it will be like bread cast upon the waters, nay, like the five loaves and two fishes which fed the multitude, for this beautiful grove, which has twice held the pioneers, will not be merely the trysting place for lovers it now is, but will be the haunt of statesmen. Yes, statesmen, brought by the pioneers, will gather here for inspiration, and your city will be renowned as the meeting place of the association which will bring them here. We will bring the Lincoln car here, all brightened and renewed by paint and varnish to its pristine beauty. John M. Thurston (cheers) will speak as one of our members. The governors of forty-four states will gather here at our request and will hobnob with the newly elected congressmen from the new state of Hawaii as they pass through on their way to Washington. I wouldn't be surprised if Li Hung Chang and Grover's protege, Queen Lil, did not also stop off, allured by our reports of the beauty and hospitality of your city. Yes, citizens of Columbus, you will become famous through our meetings, and may your grass never wither and your flowers never fade, so that this grave may retain its memories intact."

After the speechmaking had been concluded the Union Pacific quartet and the band furnished music, after which the excursionists gave themselves up to an afternoon of uninterrupted enjoyment. Sports, games and dancing filled in the hours until 7 o'clock, when the train was again filled and the big excursion rolled eastward to Omaha.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late Rebellion Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of June 24, 1895, were:

Nebraska: Original—Alfred B. Wolford, Pawnee City, Pawnee; John Peterson, Newman's Grove, Madison; Wilton McKinnon, Roca, Lancaster. Supplemental—William M. Hindman, Danbury, Red Willow. Increase—William Murphy, Fort Omaha, Douglas; Charles C. Littlefield, Omaha, Douglas.

Iowa: Original—Thomas E. Joiner, Humboldt, Humboldt; Casimer F. Neeb, Des Moines, Polk; Oliver H. Frink, Clarinda, Page; Harmon Sely, Meriden, Cherokee. Renewal—James A. McCann, Rose Hill, Mahaska. Reissue—Moses Greenleaf, Newton, Jasper. Original widow—Rebecca Harper, Panora, Guthrie.

South Dakota: Original—Hiram A. White, White Lake, Aurora; Edward Calhoun, Hot Springs, Fall River. Increase—Moses Barrett, Henry, Codington.

Colorado: Reissue—Isaac N. Milslaugh, Pueblo, Pueblo.

Wyoming: Restoration and reissue—Charles F. Smith, Cheyenne, Laramie.

Montana: Original—Conger Munro, Pony, Madison; William Driscoll, Bannack, Beaverhead.

Issue of June 25:

Nebraska: Original—Leonard Keyser, Kearney, Buffalo; James Phillips Cook, Ponca, Dixon; Lafayette Bolkcom, Nesbit, Logan; John Wert, Thedford, Thomas. Increase—Alexander Stepney, Bordeaux, Dawes; Robert T. Jerman, Beatrice, Gage; Levias Whitford, Beaver City, Furnas.

Iowa: Original—Hiakel Brown, Storm Lake, Buena Vista; Charles McVey, Afton, Union; Mark D. Libby, Lehigh, Webster; James H. Percuplie, Parkersburg, Butler; Charles L. Gardner, Grinnell, Powshiek; Jonathan C. Buchtel, Nashua, Floyd; Edgar Powell, New Market, Taylor; Heinerie Busch, Brooklyn, Poweshiek; John F. Richmond, Sioux City, Woodbury. Increase—Milton H. Westbrook, Lyons, Clinton. Reissue—Henry Blake, Des Moines, Polk.

South Dakota: Original—Gordon H. Shepard, Aberdeen, Brown; Francis Shean, Hot Springs, Fall River. Renewal and increase—Jacob Bachman, Winfred, Lake.

Colorado: Original—David C. Bumgardner (deceased), Pueblo, Pueblo. Reissue—James K. Fical, Colorado Springs, El Paso; Charles P. Nash, Buena Vista, Chaffee; Thomas Bailey, Lafayette, Boulder.

Wyoming: Original—Azro B. Platt, Box Elder, Converse.

Issue of June 26:

Nebraska: Original—Peter Stinger, Culbertson, Hitchcock; George McHenry, Courtland, Gage. Additional—Samuel Hancock, Loup City, Sherman. Renewal and increase—Henry Sandritter, Blue Springs, Gage. Increase—William H. Hudson, Hudson, Hayes.

Iowa: Original—Elias N. Leib, Marengo, Iowa. Additional—John Sellers, Cairo, Louisa. Increase—Hiram Thornley, Wolf Dale, Woodbury; James M. Jamison, Muscatine, Muscatine; Henry Satterlee, Grant City, Sac. Reissue—James W. Westfall, Dana, Greene.

South Dakota: Original—Robert McDonald, Wolsey, Beadle. Increase—William S. Du Bois, Forestburg, Sanborn.

Colorado: Original—Leander M. Schwinn, Colorado Springs, El Paso. Increase—Nelson Coffen, Lyons, Boulder.

Wyoming: Increase—Henry Baker, Dayton, Sheridan.

Issue of June 27:

Nebraska: Original—Dexter L. Thomas, Omaha, Douglas. Reissue—William H. Walker, Beatrice, Gage.

Iowa: Original—Joseph Blades, Danbury, Woodbury; Henry Funk, alias John W. Funk, Tipton, Cedar; James Farrell, Marshalltown, Marshall. Additional—Edward W. Read, Keokuk, Lee. Increase—Hiram Booth, Monona, Clayton. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Henry H. Page, Fairfield, Jefferson; minors of William Kelly, Dubuque, Dubuque; renewal, minors of James Hicks, Indianola, Warren. Mexican war survivor, increase—Robert Elkin, Fulton, Jackson.

South Dakota: Original—Reuben A. Pratt, Bear Gulch, Lawrence; Charles E. Jones, Brant Lake, Lake.

North Dakota: Increase—Thomas Knapp, Hannaford, Griggs.

Colorado: Original—Jeremiah Dillman, Higgins, Chaffee. Reissue—David Gardner, Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand; Larkin Ford, Denver, Arapahoe; Joshua Filer, Grover, Weld; Virgil Helms, Carbondale, Garfield. Original widow—Helen Poe, Pueblo, Pueblo.

Montana: Reissue—Patrick Gillan, Helena, Lewis and Clarke.

Brought in a Stranded Crew.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 14.—The steamship Assaye passed Father Point today with part of the crew of the wrecked steamship Mexico on board. Private dispatches received here state the Mexico, bound from Montreal to Bristol, with a general cargo, live stock and produce, went ashore on Belle Isle at the outer entrance to the straits of Belle Isle on the evening of July 6. She will probably be a total loss. The cargo is valued at $300,000 and the vessel at $175,000. Before her departure from Montreal the Mexico was fitted up by the Dominion government with cold storage apartments as an experiment for the shipment of produce to England.

Rebels Make a Successful Descent.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special from Caracas to the World says: Caracas rioters gathered unexpectedly at Valencia Thursday and raided the barracks in force, getting possession of the arms and ammunition. The soldiers surrendered and were guarded while the rioters seized the military cash box and levied successfully a forced loan of $40,000. Three pieces of artillery were destroyed and then the rioters prepared to defend the town against the government troops. The rebel force is reported to number 3,000, about 400 being at Valencia, 500 at Bolivar and the rest marching in Corro and Carren.

MARKETS FOR OUR PRODUCTS

Compilation of Reports from American Consuls in Foreign Lands.

EMBARGO ON AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS

Comparative Production of Wine in France and the United States—England's Foreign Trade Far Exceeds that of Any Other Nation.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The secretary of agriculture will issue within a few days bulletin No. 3 on the world's markets for American products. The bulletin contains a short statistical introduction on France and the reports of consuls from Bordeaux, Cognace, Havre, Nice, Grenoble, Rheims and Limoges. It also contains a copy of the decree of the minister of agriculture prohibiting the importation of American cattle from the United States into France, also a statement of the temporary suspension of the export of sheep from the United States, owing to the exaction by the French government of a certificate from a United States veterinary inspector to accompany all sheep landed in France from the United States, which shall positively certify that none of them have been exposed to any contagious disease for a period of six weeks prior to day of shipment. Owing to the possibility of exposure to scab, such a certificate from the United States veterinary inspectors cannot be given at present. This bulletin also contains a map showing the different localities of the several consuls who have made reports to the department through the State department.

Among the important statements contained in this bulletin is one showing the area, production and trade of wine in France. A comparative statement of the wine produced by the different European countries in 1893 and 1894, as well as by the United States, will also be found, which shows that the production of wine in France for 1894 was 1,031,657,816 gallons, while that of the United States was but 25,000,000 gallons. How few realize that on the western coast of California, which is practically the counterpart of the western coast of Europe, every condition of soil and climate can be found to produce the wines peculiar to European countries.

The bulletin also contains an important statement in regard to the trade of France, exclusive of the precious metals, as compared with the trade of the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. This statement shows that the United Kinkdom has an easy lead over her foremost three competitors, and that her commerce is about equal to the aggregate of Germany and the United States, her two nearest rivals, and that Germany, France and the United States are not far apart, France taking the fourth rank. In 1890, 1891 and 1894 Germany occupied second place and the United States third, while for the years 1892 and 1893 this order was reversed with respect to these two countries.

QUEER ANTICS OF A SOCIETY MAN

Broke Into a Private Residence and Attempted to Chloroform a Young Woman.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The grand jury of the District has returned an indictment against Benjamin Harrison Milliken, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., a young man well known in official and social circles in this city, and private secretary to Senator Harris of Tennessee, for housebreaking and felonious assault. The offense for which he is indicted was committed on the night of the Fourth of July, at which time he was arrested and taken to the station house, but was subsequently released. Two days later Milliken left the city and has not returned. For some time past Milliken has been a frequent caller at the house of ex-Solicitor General Samuel F. Phillips on Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Phillips has two daughters, Gertrude and Nora, both accomplished young women of high character, and to the former Milliken was especially attentive.

On the night of the 4th Milliken called at the Phillips residence and asked for Miss Gertrude. When she later saw him she noticed that he acted queerly, as if he was under the influence of liquor. She left him at once and retired to her room. Milliken then summoned a servant and sent his card up to the young lady, but she refused to see him again, and the servant showed him the door.

About midnight, after every one in the house had retired, Mr. Phillips was suddenly aroused by the voice of his daughter calling to him excitedly. Nora and Gertrude occupied communicating rooms on the third floor. When Mr. Phillips reached this room he found both his daughters there in a high state of excitement, Gertrude being apparently terorr stricken. The door leading to the latter's room was locked. Gertrude finally managed tell him there was a man in her room. She had been awakened by the smell of chloroform and had found a man leaning over her. She had struck his hand away from her face and escaped to her sister's room. Mr. Phillips started for his daughter's room, while his wife ran to the lower floor. He was joined by his partner, Mr. Frederick McKenny, but in the meantime two policemen arrived on the scene. The man, however, ran down stairs and escaped into the back yard. As he passed the light he was recognized as Milliken. The police followed and arrested the man and he was taken to the station house. He was released later in the night. How Millikin got into the house is not known.

TO PROTECT THE NORTHERN BORDER

War Department Planning to Strengthen Northwestern Frontier Defenses.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—It is probable that Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, adjutant general of the army, will make a trip through the northwest some time during the latter part of the present month. General Ruggles will not leave until the secretary of war returns from his tour in the west, and the date of his departure will depend upon the arrival of the secretary, but it is expected that he will leave Washington about the 20th inst. It is his intent to spend his vacation in a tour through the northwest section of the country, and he will probably go to the far west. With the announcement that the adjutant general of the army is to make an extended visit in that section, interest is revived in the probable action of the present administration and the officials of the government with reference to the proposition to strengthen the northwestern frontier. Lieutenant General Schofield has just completed an extended tour through that section, the secretary of war has also passed over the same field, and now that the adjutant general has in contemplation a visit of a like character, it is natural to surmise that the question of what shall be done to build up the border line is forming a conspicuous part in the deliberations of the War department officials. It is known that this question is regarded as a very important one by the officials, and it is said that it is being given much consideration by them.

One of the first steps in the work of establishing a line of defenses on the northwestern border will be the construction of the proposed army post at Puget Sound, which has been provided for by congressional legislation. One of the objects of the visits of General Schofield, and Secretary Lamont to the state of Washington was to decide upon a site for this post. General Ruggles will probably spend a few days in St. Paul and will make a trip over the greater part of the state of Minnesota. He expects to be in St. Paul about the 23d inst., and during his stay will visit Fort Snelling and call upon General Brooke, as well as the other army officers at St. Paul.

Captain Alfred Morton is transferred from company C to company K, and Captain Jesse M. Lee, company K to company C, Ninth infantry.

Following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Lieutenant Colonel John W. French, promoted from major, Fourteenth infantry, to Twenty-third infantry, vice Henton, deceased. Major Charles F. Robe, promoted from captain, Twenty-fifth infantry, to Fourteenth infantry, vice French, promoted. He will join Fourteenth infantry at Vancouver barracks. Captain John H. H. Peshine, promoted from first lieutenant, Thirteenth infantry, to Thirteenth infantry, company C, vice Waterbury, retired. Captain Edwin F. Glenn, promoted from first lieutenant, Twenty-fifth infantry, to Twenty-fifth infantry, company C, vice Robe, promoted. First Lieutenant Peter C. Harris, promoted from second lieutenant, Thirteenth infantry, to Thirteenth infantry, company I, vice Fletcher, retired. First Lieutenant Munro McFarland, promoted from second lieutenant, Twenty-first infantry, to Thirteenth infantry, company H, vice Peshine, promoted. First Lieutenant William T. Wilder, promoted from second lieutenant, Nineteenth infantry, to Twenty-fifth infantry, company E, vice Glenn, promoted. Following additional second lieutenants are assigned to vacancies of second lieutenants: Additional Second lieutenant Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth infantry, to be second lieutenant Thirteenth infantry, company K, vice Haris, promoted. Additional Second Lieutenant Anton Springer, jr., Twenty-first infantry, to be second lieutenant, company I, vice McFarland, promoted; Additional Second Lieutenant Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth infantry, to be second lieutenant, Nineteenth infantry, company G, vice Wilder, promoted.

ONLY THE ELECT CAN ATTEND

Democratic Silver Meeting at Washington Not a Mass Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, who joined with Senators Harris and Turpie in issuing a call for a conference of silver democrats in Washington on the 18th of August, has written a letter to a friend in Washington explaining the origin of the call and the purpose of the meeting. He says: "At Memphis, after the adjournment of the meeting there, a number of democrats from different states held a meeting, and, after consideration, requested Senators Harris, Turpie and me to take steps to organize the silver democrats so they should be fairly represented in the national convention. We concluded that the best way to do this was to first organize a national silver committee of democrats, consisting of one or more members for each state, and to let these members look after the organization of their own states. To select gentlemen for membership of this committee by correspondence seemed slow, and hence it was concluded to invite one or more gentlemen of character and experience from each state to meet in Washington and to select, if they thought well of it, this committee."

The general impression seems to have gone out that this conference was to be a mass meeting. Senator Jones' statement puts it in a different light.

Patents to Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows: Nebraska—Oscar L. Cady, Lincoln, garment fastening device; Bazel Decker, Minatare, pump attachment; Alfred M. Jones, Elmwood, cultivator; Jonas Printz, Omaha, railway car wheel. South Dakota—Henry I. Holcomb, Centerville, musical instrument; Frank C. Rathbun, Ethan, windmill regulator. Iowa—Arthur H. Gilman, Aurelia, hinge; Caleb E. P. Hobart, Cherokee, planter; Fremont C. Jones, Lewis, stock watering trough; Theodore E. Miller, Leando, knife handle; Charles S. Moseley, assignor to Dubuque Specialty Machine works, Dubuque, endless chain cutter mortising machine; Thomas Oliver, Epworth, typewriting machine.

Promoted an Assistant Attorney.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—James. I. Parker of Indiana, one of the assistant attorneys of the Interior department, has been promoted to be chief of the lands and railways division, vice W. R. Anderson, appointed register of the Enid, Okl., land office.

MRS. STANFORD'S FUTURE PLANS

Hopes to Add Greatly to the Facilities of the University.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Mrs. Leland Stanford has returned from a visit to Vine ranch, where she went for purposes of inspection. For the first time the great ranch, which has been personally managed by Mrs. Stanford, will pay expenses, and there will be a small surplus. The grain crop this year will be a large one, and the vines will produce from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of grapes. Eight thousand tons of grapes will be crushed for wine and brandy, making 1,000,000 gallons. Mrs. Stanford says only brandy for medicinal purposes will be distilled. She is opposed to making brandy for use as a drink. She hopes to make the big ranch pay a handsome revenue, which will be devoted to the support of the university. The Russian horses sent by the czar to the senator are doing well in this climate, and a number of colts have been raised. Mrs. Stanford intends to breed Russian horses for the American market.

Speaking of the Stanford university, she said: "If I can keep 1,000 students at the university I will be satisfied. We had 1,100 last year, and will have that number at the opening of the next term. We are cramped for room, but we managed to get along. All the administration rooms are crowded, and we were obliged to use the chapel last year as a recitation room. Four classes were held there daily.

"On the most economical policy it costs $15,000 a month to run the university. I have no plans for any future addition to the university. I hope to be able, if I am spared a few years longer, and all goes well with me in regard to the finances, to give the university some absolute necessities in the way of additional buildings. But I shall be very slow and careful about spending money, as I intend for every dollar spent to get a dollar's worth in return. The experience of the last two years has taught me much in regard to the value of money, and I think it will influence me in my future acts. I have every reason to feel that the president and faculty will be slow to ask for anything they can do without and experience has been wholesome for us all."

Mrs. Stanford has received hundreds of letters and telegrams congratulating her on Judge Ross' decision against the government. She says she will have these letters filed among the archives of the university.

Robbed the Widow of Her Savings.

ELDORADO, Kan., July 14.—A bold robbery occurred in this city last night. For five years Mrs. William Outhwaite has been saving money from the receipts from her greenhouses and had accumulated $425 toward lifting a mortgage on the place. She had great fear of bank robberies and kept the money at home in a small iron bank. Last night burglars cut the screen of the window, entered the house, went through the bureau drawers and finally found the money. The safe was unlocked, the money taken and the safe left on the floor within six feet of where Mrs. Outhwaite was sleeping. Nothing was known of the robbery until this morning.

Fire at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, July 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Fire in the cleaning department of the National Linseed Oil company's plant here at 8 o'clock this morning destroyed $15,000 worth of property. The mill is not separately insured, but the loss is fully covered by the insurance on the company's forty other plants in the northwest.

Presenting the Cincinnati a Silver Service

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Mayor Caldwell and a party of prominent citizens leave tomorrow for New York, where they will present to the United States ship Cincinnati the magnificent silver service purchased here by popular subscription.

Woolen Workers Settle Their Differences

UTICA, N. Y., July 14.—The strike of the Globe woolen mill employes, which has been in progress for the past thirteen weeks, has been settled by concessions on both sides. Twelve hundred people will return to work tomorrow.

Two Thousand Miners Will Strike.

BELLAIRE, O., July 14.—Two thousand coal miners in Ohio county, West Virginia, across the river from here, will strike for 60 cents a ton tomorrow. They have been working for the Ohio rate of 51 cents a ton.

Salvador Soldiers Rebel.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special to the World from San Salvador says: Another outbreak among the soldiers in the artillery barracks was suppressed yesterday after some trouble. Twenty men were killed.

Pioneer Dry Goods Merchant Dead.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Hugh McKittrick, president of the Hagardine-McKittrick Dry Goods company, and one of the pioneers of that business in this city, died today.

The Cosmopolitan Northwest.

Lead, S. D., is truly cosmopolitan. Practically every nation on earth is represented, the great Homestake mine having brought miners and others from the four corners of the earth. The other evening during the supper hour an interesting group occupied places at table at one of the restaurants. At one end of the table sat a genuine Oregon Indian, next to him sat a negro, next to the negro sat an Irishman, while next to him sat a Dutchman. Across the table, opposite the Indian, was a Frenchman, and on the same side sat a Swede, a Slavonian, and an American, while at the extreme end of the table sat a Cornishman. A Finnish girl took the orders for the meal, while a Chinaman took and punched meal tickets and raked in the quarters.

A LIVE PROBLEM.

An Imposing Question Looming Up in the Railroad Business.

The success of the experiment made on the Nantasket Beach railroad, near Boston, a few days ago will convince many that electricity is destined to displace the locomotive on steam railroads as readily as it has driven the horse car from the track of the street car. Passenger cars and freight cars were moved with ease and at a high rate of speed, and it was also demonstrated that the trolley system could be constructed on an old roadbed and yet not interfere with the running of the road by steam. The success reached on the Nantasket Beach road is stimulating other trials, most of which will doubtless result in showing how easily electricity can be applied as a motive power in place of steam.

It is not so certain, says the Philadelphia Press, that the locomotive will disappear as rapidly as the horse car has. There are difficulties to be encountered in applying electricity to steam roads which did not have to be met in applying it to street roads. The business of the latter is wholly passenger traffic, but the business of the steam roads is divided between passengers and freight. It is in the attempt to apply electricity to the transportation of freight that the greatest difficulties will have to be overcome. It appears to be a comparatively simple matter to string a trolley wire over the track of a steam road and run trolley cars instead of the present heavy passenger coaches. And as the companies own the right of way, except through some cities and villages, the changes from steam to electricity appears to be an easy step.

But when it comes to applying electricity to the movement of freight trains the problem assumes an entirely different aspect. A passenger train can be broken into single cars and run with about the same attendance needed on a long train. The cost of employes would be little if any more than on an ordinary passenger train, and if electricity costs less than steam the change would be desirable. But in the case of freight trains very few employes are needed, and the number would have to be largely increased if the train was broken up into single or short trains. This would add largely to the cost of transporting freight. So a change from steam to electricity in moving freight does not appear probable until motors are invented capable of moving as heavily loaded a freight train as can be moved by a locomotive.

The importance of the freight traffic to the steam railroads is not generally recognized. It is the source of the larger part of their income. The freight receipts of the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburg in 1892 were $47,000,000 in round numbers, while the receipts from passengers were only $17,000,000. The same year on the New York