LAWYERS ELECT OFFICERS

E. M. Bartlett of Omaha Unanimously Elected President.

NAME VICE PRESIDENTS FOR THE STATES

Made an Effort to Crowd Two Days' Business Into One—Many Papers of Interest Read—Banquet in the Evening.

The members of the Commercial Law league were yesterday engaged in the task of crowding two days' business into one, with apparently little chance to succeed. The election of officers and the location of the next convention brought out a full attendance in the morning. The somewhat bitter controversy that had developed over the selection of a president was harmonized by the withdrawal of the other candidates and the unanimous choice of E. M. Bartlett of this city.

Although the morning session was not adjourned until after 1 o'clock the program was not completed and the location of the 1897 convention was the first order for the afternoon.

The convention opened with music by the band and a prayer by Rev. Luther M. Kuhns of this city. The first paper was by E. W. Gans of Mansfield, O., who discussed "Up-to-Date Methods of Handling Rural Collections." The paper contained a great deal of interesting information in regard to the subject. Collections by the banks were usually easier and cheaper than if the matter were left to an attorney. But the doubtful collections could not be made in this manner and these furnished the field for the expert collector. It was estimated that 43 per cent of the claims that had been unsuccessfully handled by attorneys had been collected by the expert collector.

"Model Reports on Claims" was the subject of a paper by A. T. Van Scoy of Milwaukee, who spoke from the standpoint of a collection manager. In beginning, he advised the lawyers against some common mistakes in making out reports to the forwarder. He cited from his own correspondence to illustrate. The model report was just such a report as the attorney himself would like to receive on a claim that he had sent to an agent for collection. The laconic information "worthless," or "can't collect," did not constitute a report. The report should be prompt and contain in concise form all information that might guide the forwarder in his subsequent action.

C. A. Barnes of Jacksonville, Ill., spoke on "Judgment Notes as a Factor in Commercial Law." These notes were a large factor in commercial transactions in Illinois. They differed from an ordinary promissory note only in the respect that a clause was added in which a power of attorney was conferred to obtain judment on the note at any time, whether in term time or vacation. The speaker contended that the system was demoralizing and should be abolished or modified. It was in several ways made to conduce to the success of dishonest debtors and was often made to work a hardship on the honest debtor.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The report of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar was presented by Martin Clark of Buffalo. The committee urged great importance for the subject. Lawyers were more largely concerned in the functions of the government than the members of any other profession. Under the old plan the student was directed by the lawyer in whose office he was employed. But the introduction of business methods in the office had left no place for the student. The result was the growing field of the law school, which was coming to be the vehicle by which students graduated into the profession. The standard of admission to the bar was becoming higher and the result was a proportionate elevation of the standard of the profession.

The next paper was along the same line, being a discussion of "Some Defects of Our Present System of Legal Education," by G. Odgen Ellis of Detroit. Mr. Ellis was the youngest speaker before the convention, but his address was not the least able and interesting. He took a firm stand in favor of the requirement of a high degree of scholarship for admission to the bar. Aside from a thorough common school education the applicant should at least be adequately versed in history, especially English and American, the literature of both nations, civil government and the constitution of the United States. A man could not attain both a scientific and practical view of law in a two years' course. He should begin with his powers of perception and analysis already thoroughly developed. All that a law school could hope to do was to lay a scientific foundation on which the student himself must rear the practical superstructure. He condemned the lack of system which was noticeable in many of the law schools. The law was to be treated as a system and not taught by a series of isolated rules to be memorized by the student. The greatest defect was found in the selection of teachers. If an eminent practitioner could not find time to properly instruct a student in his own office how could be properly teach in a law school? The teachers of law should be men who gave their whole time to the work and who were accessible by the students during their study hours as well as in the class room.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The special order of business was the election of officers and the selection of the location of the next convention. For the first time all the delegates were in their seats. President Sprague called E. C. Florence of New Orleans to the chair and a motion by Sims of Iowa to limit nominating speeches to three minutes prevailed. There was some controversy over the manner of voting, which ended with the passage of a motion by John B. Green of New York, by which the secretary was directed to call the roll while each delegate indicate his choice as his name was called.

For president of the league General Charles F. Manderson nominated E. M. Bartlett of Omaha, the announcement of whose name was received with prolonged applause. The nomination was seconded by Judge Wilson of Lincoln, Baxter of Colorado, Hamilton of Illinois, Newburger of Indiana and several others. It was apparent that the Bartlett boom had outraced its competitors and the climax was reached when E. C. Ferguson of Chicago withdrew his candidacy after an eloquent plea for harmony by seconding the nomination of Mr. Bartlett. The remaining candidate, Harry E. O'Neill of Omaha, followed suit and on motion of Martin Clark of New York, Mr. Bartlett was elected by acclamation. The band rendered a martial selection while the delegates crowded around the successful candidate and escorted him to the stage. There he briefly expressed his appreciation of the honor and the manner in which it had been conferred, and asked the hearty co-operation of each member of each league in his efforts for the upbuilding of the organization.

NAMING THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

The vice presidents were named as follows:

Arkansas—T. W. M. Boone, Fort Smith.
Colorado—A. W. B. Vatis, Pueblo.
District of Columbia—Mormon L. Metcalf, Washington.
Illinois—Edward E. Gray, Chicago.
Indiana—Louis Newburger, Indianapolis.
Iowa—George Conway, Sioux City.
Kansas—W. A. Jackson, Atchison.
Kentucky—W. W. Watts, Louisville.
Louisiana—E. C. Florence, New Orleans.
Maryland—William E. Moore, Baltimore.
Michigan—Lucius Holtwood, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John F. Hilscher, St. Paul.
Missouri—A. W. Moise, St. Louis.
Nebraska—E. M. Coffin, Lincoln.
New Jersey—R. W. Bury, Newark.
New Mexico—R. W. D. Bryan, Albuquerque.
New York—L. W. Marchant, Binghamton.
North Dakota—W. J. Clapp, Fargo.
Ohio—Charles E. Miller, Canton.
Oklahoma—McGregor Douglas, Oklahoma City.
South Dakota—J. F. Edmunds, Deadwood.
Tennessee—D. E. Meyers, Memphis.
Texas—Wirt Mann, Dallas.
Wisconsin—A. T. Van Scoy, Milwaukee.

The offices of corresponding secretary and treasurer were quickly disposed of. George S. Hull and E. K. Sumerwell were reelected by acclamation.

There was a lively contest for the honor of recording secretary, the nominees being J. A. Webb of St. Louis, J. Cottner, jr., of Detroit and Joseph N. Wolfson of New Orleans.

Cottner declined to be a candidate and the race was very close between Webb and Wolfson, the former winning by a narrow margin. The selection was made unanimous at the solicitation of Mr. Wolfson and then a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wolfson for his efficient performance of the duties of the office during the previous year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SELECTED.

The selection of four members of the executive committee occupied considerable time at the afternoon session. There were candidates galore and the good qualities of each were portrayed by from one to half a dozen speeches by his admiring friends. The list of nominees included D. C. Fox of Auburn, N. Y., W. S. Bixler of Denver, W. C. Sprague of Detroit, J. S. Leisenring of Altoona, Pa., W. W. Dodge, jr., of Iowa, E. C. Ferguson of Chicago and F. S. Yager of Chattanooga. The fourth vacancy was caused by the resignation of E. M. Bartlett on account of his election as president. The resignation was accepted with a vote of thanks for efficient service and W. C. Sprague was chosen by acclamation to succeed him. As the only representative of the credit men, Mr. Fox was also named by acclamation. The roll call on the remaining candidates resulted in the election of Mr. Leisenring and Mr. Ferguson.

The competition for the honor of entertaining the next convention narrowed to a three-cornered contest between Put-in-Bay, Denver and Nashville, Tenn. After an hour had been occupied in expatiation on the merits of the rival locations the convention went to the Lake Erie resort by a practically unanimous vote. The question of selecting the date for the convention was left to the executive committee.

This accomplished, the interest of the delegates seemed to wane and in ten minutes scarcely half of them were left in the theater. The special committee to which the president's address was referred recommended several changes in the by-laws, chief among which was the addition of the officers of the league to the executive committee and a simplification of the method of passing on candidates for membership in the league. These were adopted after a somewhat tedious discussion.

Following is the program for today:

At 10 o'clock a. m., report of auditing committee, to be followed by addresses on subjects assigned as follows: "Relations Between County and City Attorneys," Frank Lindley, Danville, Ill.; "What an Agency Representation Should Mean," Walter S. Stillman, Council Bluffs; "Relation Between the Agency and the Business Man," Ernest S. Moe, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Requirements of a Modern Law Office," E. G. Burnett, Des Moines, and O. P. Cobb, Cincinnati; "Fraudulent Failures: Their Prevention and Remedy," D. C. Corley, Decatur, Ill.; "Necessity of Compelling Traders to Keep Books of Account," A. V. Cramer, Cleveland; "Business Organizations Among Lawyers," E. M. Coffin, Lincoln, and J. P. Hornady, Somerset, Ky.

The new executive committee will meet immediately after the morning session.

BANQUET GIVEN THE VISITORS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Sit Down to Feast Together on Viands and Wit.

The climax of the gathering of the Commercial Law League was found last night in the feasting chamber of the Millard hotel, where a banquet was given to the delegates, their friends and invited guests. Law and lore were thrown to the winds. Wit and wisdom ruled supreme amongst the men whose homes are dingy courts and offices loaded with musty books, as they thawed out under the benign influence of the soft light, charming music and the good cheer that was spread before them upon the boards.

The tables were surrounded by fully 250 people, a much larger number than was at first expected. In consequence there was some delay in getting everybody seated. But when the tables were finally surrounded the banqueting hall presented a scene that has hardly been equalled in the history of the hotel. A hollow square of tables extended along the sides of the hall and another line down the center. At the head were seated the toastmaster and to the right and left of him the speakers of the evening. They looked down upon six solid rows of men and women, the former in the somber black of the conventional dress suit and the latter arrayed in all the brilliancy of evening costume

There was but little attempt made at any special decoration. The whiteness of the cloths and the china and the shimmer of the glasses was relieved simply by the fresh green color of potted plants, made doubly brilliant by the rays of the overhanging lights. Huge plants were scattered about the room, forming a vista through which the plain black of the men's dresses were made attractive and the vari-colors of the women's gowns more brilliant.

The supper hour had been fixed at 9:30 o'clock, but it was 10 o'clock before the processional marched into the banqueting hall. The entry was made to the accompaniment of strains of music from a hidden orchestra, which also rendered delightful selections during the courses which followed.

The menu was most elaborate. It comprised all seasonable delicacies served in the most delicate manner. The service was of the best and was not marred in the slightest degree. The menu card was a bit of art and furnished an exquisite souvenir by which the delegates to the convention can remember their visit to the city.

It was midnight before the last of the courses was served and the postprandial portion of the evening's enjoyment was begun. This was fully in accord with the elegance that marked the more practical and substantial part of the affair. The speakers were of the best that the city and the league could offer and they bubbled over with the good spirits with which the occasion and the good feast had imbued them.

Hon. William C. Sprague of Detroit acted as toastmaster and the following parties responded to toasts: John B. Green, New York, "The Uncertainty of the Law;" Senator John M. Thurston, "The Making of the Law;" Judge Joseph W. Donovan, Detroit, "Lawyer and Client;" Hon. G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln, "Law and Justice;" H. H. Baldrige, Omaha, "The **Law a Progressive** Profession;" H. H. Preston, Sioux City, "Credits and Credit Men;" John L. Webster, Omaha, "The United States of America;" John N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, "Conservatism of the Bar;" Martin Saxle, New York, "The Ladies;" Henry Wallman, Kansas City, "Danger Ahead." In conclusion Ernest G. Florence of New Orleans in a few well chosen words paid a tribute to the hospitality the visitors had enjoyed since being in Omaha.

A noticeable feature of the addresses made by the speakers from out-of-city points were the compliments they paid to their entertainers. They apparently felt that Omaha had employed its most royal endeavors to entertain its visitors and had been highly successful in the attempt.

ATTENDANCE IS ON THE INCREASE.

Many Additional Teachers Coming to the Institute.

The attendance at the Douglas County Teachers' institute has increased materially since the session opened at the beginning of this week, and has now reached 120, the number enrolled being about 100. A number of teachers in the schools of Omaha are attending the sessions, thereby swelling the attendance. The features of the program yesterday were the readings and talks by Prof. Skinner of Nebraska City on elocution. The professor took "The Bonnie Briar Bush" with which to illustrate his points and read numerous selections from that well read book, analyzing and bringing out the details of the author's meaning in a manner which greatly interested his auditors.

Troubles in the Business World.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—James Armstrong & Co., one of the largest and oldest manufacturers of soap and candles in the United States, today assigned for the benefit of creditors. The assets are estimated at $200,000. No statement of liabilities.

Strike of Miners in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 23.—Miners employed in the local mines at Riverton, Barclay, Dawson and Spaulding, this county, about 600 in number, struck today because of a reduction in wages.

BOUND TO SECURE A DEPOT

Mass Meeting at the Commercial Club Rooms to Consider the Question.

MAJORITY FAVOR FORCING AN ISSUE

Almost a Unanimous Sentiment in Favor of the Farnam Street Site—Question Referred to the Retailers to Take Action.

A rousing meeting of citizens was held at the rooms of the Commercial club last night for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee of the Retailers' association on the matter of a union depot at the foot of Farnam street. The large parlors of the club room were well filled with the most prominent business men of the city and the meeting was most enthusiastic. The sentiment was practically unanimous in favor of the Farnam street site and the discussion of the question was very spirited.

The meeting was called to order by President Hospe of the Retailers' association, who submitted the report of the committee of which he was chairman, which had been actively at work for the past three months endeavoring to straighten out the snarls in the depot question. The report reviewed the work of the committee in interviewing the officials of the several roads and the delay in getting anything like a definite answer from any of the roads. The burden of the report was to the effect that all of the roads except the Burlington had said they were ready to enter into a contract to enter the Farnam street depot, but each road insisted that the Burlington must take the lead. The latter road, after putting the committee off from time to time, had finally given the committee to understand that it would not enter the Farnam street depot, but was ready and willing to build a depot upon the present site at Tenth and Mason streets. The objection urged against the Farnam street site by the Burlington road was that it was "a pocket depot" and would require trains to be pulled in and backed out, which would require a delay of about ten minutes and would require short curves which would be dangerous.

FARNAM SITE MOST DESIRABLE.

The committee report stated, in conclusion, that the committee was satisfied that the Farnam street site was the most desirable one for the best interests of the city and recommended that a demand be made upon the Burlington that it enter the depot at that point.

"The shippers of Omaha and the retailers have decided in executive session," reads the report of the committee, "that they will patronize the railroads which will favor them and the city in this matter. It is simply a question now of standing up for Omaha and making an aggressive and united fight for the depot. The time is short. The exposition will be upon us and we will not have a depot in which to receive the many thousands who are expected to visit this city at that time."

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the committee Mr. Hospe asked Mr. E. Rosewater to address the meeting.

Mr. Rosewater said he had had conferences with the managers of all of the roads entering Omaha and they all agreed that the Farnam street site was the most available location for a depot and that there was no bar to that site for depot purposes. The objection of the Burlington, that it was "a pocket depot," was not tenable; all the depots in the largest cities in this country require trains to pull in and back out. The speaker cited several instances in which this was the case, notably the Philadelphia depot, which was almost in the center of the city, with a long Y which required trains to go a long distance from the main lines in order to get into the depot. Mr. Rosewater asserted that depots were for the public good and not exclusively for private gain. The railroads were given the right of eminent domain in locating depots and grounds in order that they might accommodate the public.

IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

Speaking of the local situation, Mr. Rosewater said the time had come for the people to assert themselves and he advocated establishing a system of reciprocity between the citizens and the railroads. This suggestion met with favor, as was evidenced by the applause which greeted the statement. The speaker referred to the reciprocity established by the government of the United States with other nations as the kind of system which should prevail between the railroads and the shippers of this city. The railroads themselves had taught the doctrine of reciprocity, he said, and they should not think it unjust if the citizens of Omaha assert the same theory.

Mr. Rosewater said there was nothing to prevent the Burlington from building a depot of its own if it wanted to do so. The Rock Island and Milwaukee roads, he said, were tied up with the Union Pacific and were only interested in securing in a new depot the same rights and privileges they now enjoy. "It is unfortunate," he continued, "that the Union Pacific is in the hands of receivers, but I have the word of Judge Dundy, given in the presence of S. H. H. Clark, that he will give the receivers permission to enter the Farnam street depot whenever they ask for it.

"Omaha is more united than it has ever been at any time in its history," continued Mr. Rosewater. "Our citizens now say we must have a depot in 1898, centrally located and sufficient to accommodate the traffic. The Burlington is at liberty to build a depot anywhere, but if the other roads go into the Farnam street depot the Burlington will be glad to follow."

In conclusion, Mr. Rosewater denounced the excuse about the delay caused by backing out of the depot as a mere subterfuge.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rosewater's talk there were calls for ex-Mayor Bemis, who endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Hospe and Mr. Rosewater and reviewed the history of the depot troubles and said it was time the depot matter was settled. "The people must take the offensive," he said, "and assert their rights instead of standing on the defensive all the time." He advocated patronizing the roads which stood by Omaha and the railroads could only do this, he said, by building a $2,000,000 depot.

W. B. Taylor made a strong talk in favor of prompt and radical action. It was simply a question, he said, between a one-horse depot built by one road and a magnificent depot built and occupied by all of the roads. He advocated circulating a monster petition asking the roads to enter the Farnam street depot and giving the roads thirty days to take action, and if nothing was done in that time a mass indignation meeting should be held and a demand made for a depot commensurate with the needs of the city.

IGNORED BY THE ROADS.

Mr. Hospe called attention to the fact that a petition had already been circulated and signed by all but seven or eight of the retailers and large shippers, but the roads had paid no attention to it.

General Agent Phillippi of the Missouri Pacific was called out and made a moderate talk in which he expressed himself in favor of the Farnam street site as being the only logical depot site in the city.

Herman Kountze was loudly called for and finally consented to address the meeting. He was opposed to the Farnam street site and advocated a policy of conciliation and coaxing. He said it was an open question whether it was best for the interests of the city to have one depot or two depots.

A general discussion of the whole depot question was then indulged in by a number of those present, nearly everybody being in favor of doing something at once to force matters to a crisis, several methods being suggested. It was finally decided to refer the matter back to the Retailers' association with instructions to consider what was the best manner to accomplish the desired result and report progress at a meeting to be held at some future time.

Before adjourning President Hospe called for a rising vote on the Farnam street site, asking those who favored it to rise to their feet. Nearly every man in the room was on his feet in an instant and it was not thought necessary to call for the other side.

Summer Excursions.

Tickets at greatly reduced rates are now on sale to all summer resorts. For full particulars call at Rock Island Ticket Office, No. 1602 Farnam street.

THOMAS H. M'CAGUE GETS THE JOB.

Appointed Receiver of the German Savings Bank.

Judge Keysor yesterday morning appointed Thomas H. McCague receiver of the German Savings bank, the amount of the bond being fixed at $60,000.

Before making the appointment Judge Keysor said he had given careful consideration to the numerous applications and recommendations which had been made to him by mail and otherwise, and was only sorry that he could not appoint half a dozen of the applicants to the position. The applicants and those who had been recommended by others, the judge said, were almost without exception men of high standing and men in whom he had confidence, but he had been presented with a petition signed by a number of the heaviest stockholders in the bank asking for the appointment of Mr. McCague. Several very strong reasons had been assigned why Mr. McCague would be the best man for the interests of both depositors and stockholders.

Judge Keysor also said he should instruct Mr. McCague to wind up the affairs of the bank in a speedy and economical manner, and if it appeared, after a reasonable time, that the assets would not be sufficient to pay out without waiting an unreasonable length of time, he should order the receiver to commence suits against the stockholders in order that the depositors might receive their money and the stockholders could then do the waiting.

Among the applicants for appointment as receiver were A. U. Wyman, W. A. Saunders, C. W. Delamatre, A. H. Burnett, A. P. Brink, H. B. Irey, John Rush, W. G. Templeton, Charles Elgutter, Charles Walters and H. C. Akin. A. P. Tukey was recommended by several parties, but made no application.

JUDGE OPPOSED THE PROCEDURE.

Cannot Arrest on One Charge and Allege Another.

Judge Gordon yesterday morning knocked out a police court procedure that has been made almost a custom by prosecuting officers. It has been adopted in cases where disorderly women have been arrested on suspicion of robbing individuals, but in which there was a lack of evidence. In such cases a complaint of prostitution has been filed against the women and the suspicion has been introduced as evidence. Even in cases where women have been prosecuted on the charge of larceny from the person, but discharged, a new complaint of vagrancy has been filed against them in order that some punishment might be meted out. In many such cases women have been fined $5 and costs.

Judge Gordon yesterday morning apparently put an end to such procedure by a decision in a case in which Joe Rogers, a colored courtesan, figured as defendant. The woman was arrested on suspicion of having robbed one Willie Harris of $10. After the arrest it was found that the evidence was insufficient to convict and a complaint charging prostitution was filed against her.

In passing upon the case Judge Gordon stated that he did not believe that such procedure was morally right. He said also that it had been turned down in similar cases that had reached the district court on appeal. He therefore discharged the woman.

JUDGE GORDON'S VIEW OF THE LAW

Thinks it is Not a Crime to Be an Early Riser.

Judge Gordon has made a ruling in police court which is looked upon by police officials as likely to knock out a resolution passed by the city council prohibiting peddlers taking their positions on street corners before 4 o'clock in the morning. The resolution had never been tested, although a great number of peddlers had been arrested in the morning before 4 o'clock. In each case they were charged with fighting or with some other offense.

The point was squarely raised in issue Wednesday, however. Five Italians were arrested in the morning at 3 o'clock at Sixteenth street and Capitol avenue. Their carts were standing in the street at the curb and they were lying about asleep. They were charged with obstructing the street, but the main point raised against them was that they had taken positions before 4 o'clock.

In passing upon the case Judge Gordon said that he had no knowledge of any ordinance which made it an offense for any one to be on the streets before 4 o'clock. He had heard of the resolution, but so far as he knew no penalty was attached. He asked to see the resolution, but the city prosecutor failed to produce it. The court failed to see where the streets were obstructed and refused to fine the men. They were consequently discharged.

WORK OF WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

Lightning Damages the Fire and Police Alarm System.

The storm Wednesday night did very little damage to the streets and alleys, no washouts being reported at the office of the Board of Public Works. The running water was the cause of a trifling loss and it also did some damage to private premises. The pipe leading from the roof above Creighton hall was topped up and some water leaked into the hall below, but the damage was slight.

The greatest damage was done by lightning. The wires of the fire and police alarm system were struck by a bolt which ran into the operators' room in the city hall. About twenty fuses were burned out, practically shutting down the entire system. The furniture in the room was set on fire, but Operator Hathaway extinguished it with his mackintosh before it spread. It was an hour before the damage was repaired and the system was again in operation.

Notice.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican club is hereby called to meet at P. O. Hansen's hall (Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets) Saturday evening, July 25, 1896, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State league, to meet at Lincoln August 5.

F. W. FITCH, Vice President.
J. A. TUCKER, Secretary.

Six Thirty P. M. Train.
of the
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
& ST. PAUL RY.
Best service.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Dining car.
City office, 1504 Farnam.

Now is Your Chance.
Low rates every day to Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and other Colorado and Utah points.
Exceptionally low rates to Utah and Idaho points almost every week via the UNION PACIFIC.
For particulars call at city ticket office, 1302 FARNAM STREET.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. Clifford has returned from his vacation.

F. Sonnenschein of West Point was among the yesterday arrivals.

J. B. Gossage of the Rapid City Journal is in the city on business.

M. L. Hayward and D. P. Rolfe of Nebraska City were in the city yesterday.

Will Gurley left for Chicago yesterday where he expects to remain for several days.

G. M. Lambertson, F. M. Hall and A. G. Beeson were Lincoln representatives in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Robert Landeryou left for Leon, Ia., yesterday where she will visit relatives for a month.

Miss Irene Spangler of Cleveland, O., is in the city for a brief period while en route to Denver.

A. L. Hitchcock, who has been visiting in this city for several days, returned to his home in Detroit, Mich., last evening.

A. C. Townsend, formerly of Omaha, was in the city yesterday while en route from Washington, D. C., to Colorado City, Tex.

Nebraskans at the hotels: J. A. Leiter, Wahoo; F. M. Knight, Alliance; Fred Boehnert, Arapahoe; J. V. Wallace, Gretna; John J. Murphy, Rogers.

Frank Furay, son of John B. Furay, left last evening for Louisville, Ky., where he will permanently locate. Mr. Furay will represent a large eastern publishing house.

CUTS THE KANSAS GRAIN RATE

Missouri Pacific Drops Ten Cents on Eastbound Business.

NEBRASKA POINTS ARE NOT AFFECTED

Cut Said to Have Been Made to Head Off the Trade that Was Going to Galveston, Turning It to St. Louis.

It looks as though the general reduction in grain rates eastbound and southbound that have just gone into effect would be followed by another cut that will principally affect the Kansas market. The following dispatch was received by The Bee yesterday morning from Kansas City and was declared to be most important by local freight men:

"A bitter grain war in the southwest seems imminent. The Missouri Pacific has filed notice with the Interstate Commerce commission of its intention to make the grain rate to St. Louis from common points in Kansas on and south of the Union Pacific lines 10 cents per 100 pounds less than to Galveston and New Orleans. This action in the interest of St. Louis will, it is said, be met by other lines in this territory."

Assistant General Freight Agent Wood of the Union Pacific said: "This is very important, if true. The old rate from Kansas, say Wichita, to Galveston was 27 cents. The recent cut was 7 cents, which brought the rate down to 20 cents. Now the rate into St. Louis, according to this dispatch, will be 10 cents less than the rate into Galveston, or 10 cents. But this is more or less theoretical. It's a theory and not a condition that confronts us this time. On paper this looks very bad. As a matter of fact, it is impracticable to ship much grain through Galveston at this season of the year, no matter what the rate is. No, the matter does not affect the Union Pacific, as the cut applies south of our lines."

The officials at the Missouri Pacific office had not heard of the matter, but thought the report not improbable. It was said it would have no effect on Nebraska rates, concerning the market of Kansas alone. It is said that it is natural that the Missouri Pacific should favor St. Louis as against Texas points for the potent reason that the haul from Kansas points to St. Louis means much to the road, while that to Galveston would benefit the Missouri Pacific but slightly. The action is doubtless in response to requests from St. Louis grain men.

DEVICE FOR SOUNDING ALARMS.

Omaha Man's Invention Inspected by the Railroad Officials.

Superintendent Calvert of the B. & M. came up to Omaha from Lincoln yesterday morning to inspect the practical operation of a new device for sounding an alarm of the approach of a train at highway crossings. In company with a number of other railroad men and the inventors he spent the morning examining the invention and its workings at the crossing of South Seventeenth street and the B. & M. tracks.

The device is the invention of two Omahans, Henry C. Betterman and Logan J. Everest of North Twenty-fourth street. They have been working on the scheme for nearly a year past and have had it patented. Wires are laid beneath the track and the alarm may be set so that an electric bell will ring, or a sign board or light may be displayed, on the approach of the train. The distance over which the device can be operated may be as far as one-half mile. The railroaders expressed their satisfaction with the test. It is not unlikely that Superintendent Calvert will recommend the adoption of the device by the B. & M. system.

PICNIC OF THE "LOW JOINTS" IS OFF.

They Abandon Their Sunday Trip to Spirit Lake.

The annual outing of the "low joints" that was to have been taken on Saturday and Sunday next is off. It must not be inferred that any religious scruples of the city passenger agents caused the abandonment of the trip. There were other obstacles. All the plans had been made for a delightful trip to Spirit Lake, with a short call at Sioux City. The Northwestern road had generously provided for the transportation and the use of a private car.

But late Wednesday afternoon a slight rift appeared in the sunlight which had surrounded the prospects and then it grew so that big dark clouds hovered all around and about the bright spot, and it was not long before the expected holiday was completely obscured in a storm that broke over it. Discussion as to the selection of a place on another road is supposed to have led to the failure of the institution, to which the city passenger and ticket agents were looking forward to with so much pleasure.

Rain Along Railway Lines.

All the local roads report that abundant quantities of rain fell along their respective lines Wednesday night. The best rain on the Union Pacific was between this city and North Platte, the depth of the rain varying from one-half inch to an inch and one-half. The B. & M. was also favored with considerable moisture. On the western and the Wyoming divisions there was rain to an average depth of three-fourths of an inch. On the northern division the fall averaged an even inch. No washouts or serious damages were reported, although all the roadbeds were considerably softened and trains are being run somewhat slowly today in consequence.

The Elkhorn and the Missouri Pacific roads also report good rains along their respective lines last night. On the latter road it is still raining between here and Topeka. Railroad men say that this rain will prove to be the most profitable for the crops of any that has fallen this year. The western counties of the state, where rain was badly needed, are being well watered. In the central and eastern portions of the state, where corn is about in tassel, the light rain is considered especially opportune and will do an immense amount of good.

Abuse of Railway Mail Service.

One of the first instances of the abuse of the railway mail service since the recent issue of Postmaster General Wilson's circular has just been reported by an inspector in Indiana. A railroad of that state, owning a number of elevators along its road has been found carrying its mail relating to this business from one elevator to another in envelopes marked "R. R. B."

The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft, white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair, with clean wholesome scalp, is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier, and beautifier in the world.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Bee, July 24, 1896.

Last Call
on the
ODD PANTS

Piles gradually melting away. Will they last till Saturday night? Less than 400 pairs left out of 1764. Big success of the 1896 sale—

Thirty-six hours from the first appearance of this ad our fifteenth Odd Pant Sale will be a thing of the past. Just now there are less than four hundred pairs on hand, all told, and its a toss-up whether you can find your size if you put it off till Saturday night. If you care at all about buying good trousers for one-half their value you will have to buy them between now and Saturday night or else wait a full year. Men with waist measurements 36, 38 and 40, can buy six dollar pants for $2.25—some of the choicest goods in the lot run in these sizes 32 to 35 inches long. People who like dark patterns will find the $1.50 table an attractive place. The dollar table we wont invite you to—hardly enough left to make it worth while.

Nebraska Clothing Co
COR. DOUGLAS & 14TH STS.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
UNDER WHOLESALE FIGURES.

Friday and Saturday you have a splendid chance to invest a small amount of money to get big returns. Now make your choice of either of the following unusual propositions—

We advertised last week all sizes to fit the largest or smallest of men in the finest grades of men's suits in fancy and plain worsteds and cheviots in neat and nobby effects—the kind of suits that we and all others have been selling all this season from $18 to $25 for a few days longer take your pick of these fine suits (think of it, $10.00 for a $20 suit) for **$10.00**

Special sale of men's odd suit pants, choice of about 2800 pairs of fine pants—Friday and Saturday—not a pair worth less than one fifty up to six fifty—at $3.50, $2.50, $1.25, 95c and **75c**

We also offer several lines of men's suits made of such famous cassimeres as the Sawyer & Harris, that we sold earlier in the season at $10.00 and $12.00—and they are worth it today too—but to reduce our stock we offer choice of all these suits—Friday and Saturday—at— Suits **$5.00**

To clean up all children's washable suits quick we offer Friday and Saturday choice of any suit—sizes 3 to 9, mostly sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8—worth more than double—at 95c, 50c, and— **25c**

A clean sweep in men's bicycle suits—
All $3.50 and $4.00 bicycle suits at.....$2.00
All $4.50 to $7.50 bicycle suits at.....$3.50
All $8.50 to $12.50 bicycle suits at.....$5.00

Boys' and children's wool suits for Friday and Saturday at half of regular price.

STRAW HATS

They tell us that our 50c straw hats sell elsewhere for 75c, and that our 23c straw hats are called bargains at other stores selling them at 50c—and we can guarantee you that our 19c line of men's straw hats are worth 40c—also our children's straw sailors that sold for 50c, go at 25c—and our children's sailors that sold for 25c and 30c, go at 15c.

You can wear a straw hat in this country two months yet and we can save you money. All our fine palm leaf hats go at $1.00; worth $2.00.

HAYDEN BROS

The Keeley Institute

FOR THE CURE OF WHISKEY, MORPHINE, OPIUM, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

Write for terms and testimonials. Correspondence confidential.

Blair - - - Neb.

EDUCATIONAL.

WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY. Oldest and Largest Military School in the Central West. Send for Catalogue. Expenses Low. Equipment Complete. Supplied by the Government with Arms and Army Officer. Address, MAJOR SANFORD SELLERS, M. A., SUPT., LEXINGTON, MO.

CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. LEXINGTON, MO. Thoroughly modern progressive school. Up-to-date in all departments and appointments. Courses of study on Group plan. Music Art, Gymnasium the best. Address President ARCHIBALD A. JONES.

FEMALE ACADEMY 67th YEAR. High grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art courses. Certificate admits to Wellesly, Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke. E. F. BULLARD, Prin. Jacksonville, Ill.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL. Thorough courses; Superior faculty; refined surroundings; Christian home. Terms reasonable. Write for prospectus. DR. JON. R. HARKER, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX DAY AMATEUR BICYCLE RACE
AT BICYCLE PARK, 17th and Charles Sts.

July 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
8:15 to 10:15 each evening.

ELEVEN ENTRIES.

Riders must average 20 miles per hour to entitle them to a prize. Good music by Seventh Ward Band.

Next Attraction—August 4th to 10th—"CUPID," the Clown Diving Horse.