INDIFFERENCE OF LUETGERT

Sausage Maker Shows Very Little Interest After His Wife Disappeared.

GIVES THE OFFICERS LITTLE ASSISTANCE

Protests Against Certain Statements in a Newspaper—Will Take Stand and Testify in H's Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The indifference of Luetgert after his wife had disappeared was the principal fact brought out against him today. It was shown by the testimony of Police Captain Herman Schuettler that Luetgert did not show any concern regarding his wife and never took the trouble to ask the police whether they had found any trace of her or not. On one occasion he called at the police station to protest against an article in a daily paper, saying that his wife had not died a natural death. The police at this time were dragging the river, poking into clay holes and patrolling the lake shore in the hope of finding some trace of the missing woman, but Luetgert, after he had complained of the paper, left the station without even asking if the police had found any trace of his wife.

When the police first became aware of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, through her brother, they asked Luetgert what theory he had regarding her disappearance, and he said that in his opinion she had become insane and had wandered away from home. He had not reported her going away, either to the police or to his neighbors because, he said, it was a disgrace to have an insane wife and he did not want people to know anything about it. Captain Schuettler said that in all the police did on the case before the arrest of Luetgert, they never received any help or suggestion from the husband, and he never seemed to care whether they found her or not.

Luetgert today announced that he intends to take the stand and testify in his own behalf. He said he had talked the matter over with his attorneys and they had consented that he should do so. He said he would tell all about his actions on the nights preceding the disappearance of his wife, and would convince the jury that he had done nothing wrong.

COURT OPENS.

The court opened with Frank Odorofsky, Luetgert's smoke house man, still in the witness chair. Yesterday Odorofsky gave his testimony in German. This morning he abandoned that language for Polish, his native tongue, and a new interpreter was necessary. His direct testimony was concluded in a few minutes, the state showing him a tin box containing caustic soda. This, the witness said, was like the stuff which he took from a barrel in the shipping room and under the direction of Luetgert broke up and placed in the middle vat. Odorofsky was turned over to the defense for cross-examination, and Attorney Vincent questioned him first about his connection with the police since the arrest of Luetgert. The witness said an officer had been with him nearly all the time. No money, he said, had been given him and no position promised him, but his wife has received money from Inspector Schaack.

"Just a few cents," said Odorofsky, "to keep body and soul together. I am not giving my testimony for money, but for conscience."

Odorofsky, in his cross-examination, was subjected to severe questioning, with the object of showing that there were discrepancies between his testimony on various points and statements and what he had given at Luetgert's preliminary hearing and in the habeas corpus proceeding before Judge Gibbons. The smoke house man declared candidly that on the former occasions he had been examined in German, a language which he does not speak well. Many of the questions, he said, he did not understand thoroughly, but he answered to the best of his ability. To all of Attorney Vincent's questions about former testimony, he answered that he did not remember what he said. Odorofsky said he only took about half a shovel full of the red substance out of the vat. He did not scrape out the vat or examine the bottom thoroughly. The cross-examination came to an end much earlier than was expected and Odorofsky was permitted to go.

LABORER TESTIFIES.

Frank Sewandowski, also a Pole, was called next. He is at present employed as a laborer by the Northwestern railway. Sewandowski was employed in the Luetgert factory up to May last, when the sheriff took possession. His work was the warping of hams, and to distinguish him from the other, Frank Odorofsky, who was called "Smoke Frank," he has the nickname of "Ham Frank." Sewandowski's testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Odorofsky. He assisted the latter in breaking up the caustic soda and in putting it in the vat. When he saw that Odorofsky had burned his hands with the stuff the witness said he covered his hands with rags and also put a cloth over his face to protect himself. The witness assisted Odorofsky in cleaning the floor about the vat on the Monday following May 1. He said he examined the red substance which had come from the vat and found it had an offensive smell. There were two smokehouse doors near the vat, which were wet and had this red substance on them, showing that they had been used to cover the vat. There were also a number of sacks near the vat, some of them hanging on the vat next to the one in which it is alleged the body of Mrs. Luetgert was destroyed. These sacks were wet, and it is the theory of the prosecution that Luetgert used them and the doors to cover the vat and increase the heat.

Sewandowski was cross-examined briefly without changing his testimony, and was succeeded in the witness box by Detective Charles Griebenow of the police department. The detective said that in May, the day before the arrest of Luetgert, he met the latter in the saloon of Mrs. Tasch, near the Luetgert factory. Luetgert asked him what the police had discovered, and what he might expect. The witness told him he might expect to be arrested. Griebenow said that when he first met Luetgert, the latter asked him if he had a warrant for him. The witness said Leutgert shook him by the hand and said: "You are my friend. Do what you can for me."

The feature of the afternoon's session was the testimony of Police Captain Herman Schuettler. Before the captain was called to the witness chair the state proved the purchase of a barrel of caustic soda by Luetgert in March last at the store of Lord, Owen & Co., and Officer Klinger detailed the conversation between Luetgert and Watchman Bialk in the latter's house May 16, when Klinger was concealed under a bed. This was simply a corroboration of the testimony of Bialk.

OFFICER TESTIFIES.

Captain Schuettler said he was first informed of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert on May 7 by Dedrich Bicknesse, her brother, and Fred Miller. They gave him a description of the missing woman. That night the captain said he detailed Officer George Smith to make inquiries in the neighborhood of the factory regarding Mrs. Luetgert. The next day Officers Dean and Qualey were detailed to investigate the case. Shortly after that the captain said he and Lieutenant Hutchinson visited Luetgert at his home. The witness told the sausage maker that they had heard of the disappearance of his wife and called to see what they could do for him.

Luetgert was asked to tell his theory of his wife's disappearance and he told the officers he believed she was insane and had wandered away. He said she had been acting strangely for some time. The witness asked Luetgert why he had not notified the police instead of keeping silent. Luetgert said that he felt that it was a disgrace to him and his children that his wife had become insane and he did not like to tell about it. He said he had last seen his wife shortly after 10 o'clock the night of her disappearance before he went to the factory for the night.

Captain Schuettler said that Luetgert gave him the names of friends of the missing woman and he sent officers to visit all of them and make inquiries. Search was made for Mrs. Harris in Cleveland avenue, who was not found and visits were made to Wheaton, Elgin, Kankakee and other places. The police dragged the river and searched the clay holes in the vicinity of the factory. Luetgert, the witness said, took no part in any of these attempts to find his wife, or to inquire whether any information regarding her had been found. Once he called at the Sheffield avenue police station to complain of a newspaper article intimating that his wife had not died a natural death, but while at the station he did not inquire whether the police had found any trace of the wife who was missing.

The witness then told of the visit of himself, Inspector Schaack and a number of officers to the sausage factory, the examination of the smoke houses and vats and the finding of the rings in the middle vat. The witness said the rings were found by Officer Dean, who was in the vat examining the bottom. Both of the rings were covered with the reddish substance which was in the vat. The rings, one a plain gold wedding ring and the other a guard ring, were put in evidence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Attorney Phalen began the cross-examination of Captain Schuettler and asked him to tell the jury all the police had done to ascertain whether Mrs. Luetgert was alive or dead. The witness again detailed the various steps he had taken in the investigation. Mr. Phalen asked if he had not heard that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen at Kenosha or in that neighborhood. The captain said the police had received letters, most of them anonymous, stating that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen wandering near Kenosha, and he sent two officers there to investigate. The officers discovered no trace of Mrs. Luetgert. Attorney Phalen pressed the witness further about the trips which he himself had taken in the Luetgert case, and the captain said he had gone to New York to investigate a rumor that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen there May 8. Chief of Police Kipley, the witness said, had received a message from the New York police that a man whose name was Grattey and who knew Mrs. Luetgert before her marriage to the sausage maker, had met her on Broadway. The captain said he had not gone to New York to find out whether Mrs. Luetgert had been there or not. He did not believe she was alive May 8, but he went to find out something about Grattey, so that if he appeared as a witness in the case to give perjured testimony his testimony could be met.

Judge Vincent asked to have the statement as to the object of the captain's visit to New York stricken out, but the court said the defense had called it out. There was a wrangle between the attorneys, in the midst of which the court adjourned for the day.

Judge Tuthill said he would either strike out all the testimony concerning the trip to New York or have the whole story told the jury.

PALESTINE AND THE MODERN JEW.

Rabbi Franklin to Discuss this Theme at Temple Israel.

This evening regular services for the season of 1897-98 will be resumed at Temple Israel. In his opening lecture on the theme, "Why Palestine Has No Charms for Us," Rabbi Leo M. Franklin will discuss the so-called Zionistic movement to which so much space has recently been given in newspapers and periodicals. The services at the Temple begin at 7:45 o'clock and are open to all who wish to come.

Lincoln Republican Club.

The Lincoln Republican club held a short meeting in Peterson's hall, North Twenty-fourth street, last night, in order to perfect its organization. F. A. Sears acted as chairman, with E. S. Emmons as secretary. In addition to the thirty-five charter members already upon the club roster, twenty new members signed articles. A mass meeting of the club will be held at the same hall next Thursday night at which a number of candidates will speak.

Scorchers Are Overhauled.

George A. Wilson and G. H. Peterson, scorchers, started a hot pace up Sherman avenue last night and were gathered into the home of the wicked after they had gone half a dozen blocks. Their machines were accepted as a bond for their appearance in police court this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Domestic.

Juniata, a new four-deck steamer, was successfully launched at Wilmington, Del.

Robert Henry was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., for the murder of his wife in January, 1896.

William Orton jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and is lying at the Marine hospital at Brooklyn in a critical condition.

Pennsylvania gold democrats have decided by a vote of 17 to 10 not to place a candidate in the field for state treasurer or auditor.

Consul General Lee has cabled from Cuba a denial of the statement that one of the American newspaper correspondents had desk room in the consulate.

General Charles J. Paine, one of the monetary commissioners to Europe, arrived in Boston on the steamer Canada. He will return to Europe in a few weeks.

John B. Puckett, a prominent Louisiana planter, was found dead near Vicksburg, Miss., with a stab wound in the neck. There is no cause known for his death.

Attorney General McKenna is busy preparing his decision on the question involved in the interpretation of the section in the tariff law relating to discriminating duties.

The proposed convention to organize a national building trades council, in spite of a general endorsement of the scheme from all parts of the country, has been declared off until spring.

John Church, a noted moonshiner, was captured near Little Rock, Ark., confessed and promised to aid in the capture of others implicated in the murder of Captain Taylor's party.

Governor Budd of California has announced that he will not interfere with the sentence of death passed on Harvey Allender, the San Jose double murderer sentenced to be hanged September 3 at San Quentin.

Express companies doing business in Missouri have been summoned before the railroad commissioners at Jefferson City, to appear September 14, to show cause why they have failed to obey a former order of the board reducing rates on general specials 10 per cent.

Postmaster General Gary has received from the postmaster general of Canada a full explanation of the post office savings bank system in operation in Canada. He is gathering all the data on this subject from various countries and it is believed that in his annual report he will recommend that congress authorize the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States.

William C. Lane of New York has been appointed ancillary received of the property of the United States Car company in the state of New York. The company was founded in 1892 for the purpose of constructing railroad cars and locomotives and is alleged to be insolvent. C. D. T. Crews of England is the complainant and he has also filed suit in the New Jersey court of chancery.

Foreign.

Mr. Bodwell opened his case before the Bering sea commission, at Halifax, N. S., arguing that unless England could show international wrong it would not have any case.

Captain Caesario Ponton, with a force of 200 Spanish infantry, surprised a band of Cubans camped on the heights of Joro, Pinar del Rio, and killed twenty-six of them, besides injuring several and taking a number of prisoners.

Monsignor Maghaki Ormanian, the Armenian patriarch, has been decorated by the sultan with the Order of Osmanieh. The daughter of Arin Pasha, the under foreign secretary, has received the grand cordon of the Order of Nichan-I-Chefakat.

MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET

Get Together in the Endeavor to Settle Their Differences.

HOLD A SECRET SESSION AT COLUMBUS

Representatives of the Strikers Decline to Discuss Future Plans—Employers Willing to Make Reasonable Concessions.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The coal operators who were to meet the coal miners, executive committee today met them at 9:30 a. m. with closed doors. All were present for the respective sides. The miners' officials declined to foreshadow any proposed movement in case of a refusal to accept the operators' proposition to open the mines at 64 cents per ton pending arbitration. They were willing to talk of general conditions and nothing else, except that they want the agreement today, if any, to hold good for a year. On the other hand the operators feel very hopeful, in fact, very confident, that the miners' officials will accept and refer the 64-cent rate to their constituents. The operators are willing to make reasonable concessions which may cover a period of twelve months.

The miners' officials at 11:20 a. m. having held a secret conference, adjourned to hold a joint secret conference with a special committee of operators representing substantially all of the operators of Pittsburg. The committee of operators consisted of J. B. Zerb, M. Osborne and T. F. Young of Cleveland, and Messrs. Dysart, Schlenderberg, Andrew O'Neill and Bonney of Pittsburg. J. B. Zerb was made chairman and W. C. Pearce of the miners, secretary of the joint meeting.

FAIL TO REACH CONCLUSION.

The national executive board of the United Mine Workers has adjourned until tomorrow morning without reaching a conclusion on the proposition of the Pittsburg operators and it is impossible to predict what will be done. The board had a stormy session this afternoon and there appears to be a very decided difference of opinion among the members as to the best course to pursue. The proposition of the Pittsburg operators applied specifically to that district, but in effect all other districts are concerned. The proposition is that the Pittsburg miners shall return to work at a 64-cent rate pending arbitration, the conditions of the arbitration to be that the rate for mining shall be not fixed at more than 69 cents a ton nor less than 60 cents. Under such conditions the miners maintain that they would probably not secure through arbitration more than 65 cents. Here is where the temper of the Pittsburg miners has been asserted. They want 69 cents and there is some doubt whether they could be induced to accept less without a vigorous protest and a long drawn out controversy.

The Ohio miners want all they can get, naturally, but what they insist upon most is the maintenance of the differential of 9 cents in their favor, which they have held so long. Whether any settlement could be secured through an acceptance of the proposition of the Pittsburg operators is a matter of opinion upon which the members of the miners' national executive board differ. They all agree that they cannot act for the miners and that the most that they can do is to submit recommendations for acceptance or rejection by the craft. The members of the board also differ in their opinion as to how such recommendation should be submitted, whether to a convention of the Pittsburg miners alone or to a general convention. The repeated assurance of the miners' officials that no settlement of the strike without submission places them in a very embarrassing position, and if a matter of the official policy alone were concerned the present meeting of the board would be cut very short. Some of the members of the board, however, think that they should accomplish something before taking final adjournment and this is the only thread upon which action looking toward a settlement of the strike may be expected.

None of the members of the board will discuss the situation and the proceedings of their meeting have been guarded with the utmost secrecy.

SETTLEMENT UNCERTAIN.

Separate sessions were held tonight by the national executive board of miners and the committee of the Pittsburg operators. Both meetings were of an informal nature, but that of the miners' board was important. The members agreed to reject the proposition of the operators. It appears that the price to be paid for machine mining is the principal stumbling block. The operators offer to pay off one-half the price on pick mining for machining and the miners demand two-thirds. Were this objection disposed of it is doubtful, however, whether the other differences could be settled. The miners will offer no counter proposition and the operators' committee is not empowered to make a new one. Another joint conference will be held tomorrow morning and both operators and miners will endeavor to arrive at a more perfect understanding of just what each side demands. A member of the miners' board stated tonight he thought some step might yet be taken toward a settlement, but had no definite idea along what line it might be.

WILL REJECT THE OFFER.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Judging from surface indications it seemed reasonably certain that President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers and his colleagues in office will reject the offer of the operators to return to work at the 64-cent rate pending arbitration. Great influence has been brought to bear upon the strike leaders from this district to induce them to assume such an attitude. The sentiment among the miners here is so intense for a "69 cents or nothing" settlement that all the local labor leaders now in the city have advised strongly for a continuation of the fight along the present lines and to the bitter end.

Secretary Warner wired this morning to Ratchford that the miners want 69 cents or defeat, and to submit the Hanna proposition, as it is called, to a vote would only entail needless expense of time and money. The result, he said, would not be in doubt for an instant. The miners believe they have victory well within their grasp and having a firm belief in the justice of their cause, they will not submit to anything that savors of temporizing or partial retreat from the original stand. The members of the district executive board are in hearty accord with this view of the case.

Six More Operators Sign.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—W. P. De Armitt's signature to the uniformity plan has induced six others to follow suit. The signatures are said to be members of the Cleveland combine, or "Big 13," and makes complete the list of the big lake shippers who are signers of the agreement. It is also said that every operator on the Youghiogheny division of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, on the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny and on the McDonald branch of the Pan Handle have signed, giving more than the 95 per cent of the signatures necessary to make the agreement effective.

CAMPERS ARE TAKING THINGS EASY.

All Quiet Pending Definite News from Columbus.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Everything was quiet about the striking miners' camps in the De Armitt region today, the campers having decided to take things easy pending definite news from Columbus in regard to the proposed settlement of the strike. The sentiment of the whole camp seems to be to resist any settlement except on an unqualified 69-cent basis. The general talk among the men shows no discouragement as yet. On all sides was heard the opinion that the operators are being hard pushed in the matter of holding contracts and getting into deeper straits every day. Every morning the missionary work of the campers has come to the same mild conflict between the strikers and deputies. Some of them are turned back regularly, and some get through the lines to execute their mission. The women at Plum Creek are arranging for the biggest parade they have yet held, and they expect to march to Plum Creek tipple this afternoon. They will parade from below Camp Isolation. Fully 150 of them are expected to march.

The Pittsburg coal operators were convinced today that a settlement of the strike was in sight when inquiries for coal began to come in from Cleveland. Prices were asked and several contracts were made at 20 cents above the price for mining, whatever the date might be. Cleveland the headquarters of the big shippers and these people hold the key to the situation. The cause of the flood of inquiries was therefore attributed to the fact that the shippers believed that the strike would soon terminate.

Colonel Rend gave his ultimatum to a committee of his miners today. He told them that if the proposal now under consideration at Columbus was rejected he would start his mines at once. He had an offer, he said, of 500 colored men from the south who would work and could not be frightened away.

Mob law now prevails on the south side. Two thousand men are marching to Silver Brook. They stopped every colliery in that district and then attacked Superintendent Jones' house at Yorktown and smashed every door in it. Mr. Jones is in hiding somewhere. The strikers are expected back in this city this afternoon and will march to Milnesville. The indications now are that the sheriff will be here this afternoon and this will be the opening for hostilities.

MINERS MODIFY THEIR DEMANDS.

Ask for Eighty-Five Cents Instead of a Dollar—Strike Spreading.

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The miners held a meeting this morning at Governor's square and decided to modify their demands for advanced wages. They had previously demanded an advance to $1 a ton, being an increase of about 30 cents from the average of present wages. It was voted today to modify this, and demand a maximum of 85 cents. On this demand the fight will be made. The men are all out today, except in the Christy and Des Moines mines, and in these it is claimed the men are more disposed to join the strike. A conference committee of one representative of each mine was named to confer with the operators and inform them of the terms made by the men. Two or three operators were reported willing to pay the $1 rate if the others would join in the agreement, but this hope has been given up. The operators and committee will report to the men tomorrow, and it is intimated that terms are likely to be reached.

Rend Meets His Men.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Colonel W. P. Rend today met his 1,000 miners through a committee of twelve, appointed for the purpose, at McDonald, Pa. There was an immense gathering of miners, their wives and children about the place of meeting. The best of good humor prevailed, and Colonel Rend after the conference said there was a full and candid discussion of the merits of the last plan proposed for settlement of the strike. He says the committee that met with him assured him that the plan had its cordial support, and they felt that the body of the miners would endorse it if submitted to them.

Workmen Driven Out.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 2.—Work at the Van Winkle colliery was resumed today. The strikers at the Audenreid district were surprised at this action and 500 men are now marching through that valley. They have driven the workmen from the Lehigh Valley's Yorktown colliery, Dodson's Beaver Brook, Star, Monarch and Carson washeries and have drawn the fires. Great excitement prevails there.

Another Injunction Issued.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Another injunction was issued against the striking miners today, and notices were served here to prevent the strikers from trespassing on mine property or in any manner interfering with those who are working or wanting to work.

More Missouri Miners Out.

WEIR CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—The miners at the Hamilton and Brainwood shaft No. 1 are on a strike. The miners went out last night after protesting in vain against heavy deductions in pay on account of dirty coal.

HYMENEAL.

Waterhouse-Parkins.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Yesterday at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride occurred the marriage of A. H. Waterhouse and Miss Claire Parkins, Rev. Dr. Gallager of Auburn officiating. They left at noon for Lincoln, where Mr. Waterhouse will serve as principal of the High school.

Cram-Wilson.

BURWELL, Neb., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Mr. A. I. Cram, cashier of the First bank, and Miss Effie Wilson were married at the bride's home near Ballagh yesterday. They expect to go to housekeeping at once.

Meeting of Wheelmen.

The members of the Omaha 1898 Meet club, composed of wheelmen who were desirous of securing the meeting of the League of American Wheelmen for Omaha next year, held a meeting at the Commercial club rooms last night and appointed a committee to confer with the executive committee of the Commercial club at its regular meeting next Tuesday noon with a view of securing the assistance of the club and of business men generally in a movement for the reorganization of the Meet club.

Struck Her with a Stick.

John Cochran and Della O'Brien had a quarrel yesterday, and last evening Cochran called at the woman's house at 418 South Seventeenth street and after a few words struck her over the head with a heavy stick which he carried. The woman received a large gash upon the forehead. Both were sent to the station and the city surgeon took a number of stitches in the woman's wounds.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ABLE ADDRESS ON SURGERY

Interesting Paper Read by Dr. Banks Before British Medical Association.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE HISTORY

Heroic Deeds Performed on Battlefields and in Hospitals—Scant Appreciation of Noble Self-Sacrifice.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—In the surgery section of the British Medical association today Dr. Mitchell Banks of Liverpool delivered an address on surgery, as follows:

The most careful investigations have failed to make out from their writings whether the Romans regularly appointed physicians and surgeons to their armies or not, although nearly every other question relating to their military organization has been treated of, sometimes very fully. Curiously enough, what little information we possess on the subject comes mainly from mortuary or from votive tablets. Borcovicus, in Northumberland—now called Housesteads—was one of the principal stations on the line of Hadrian's wall.

The First Tungrian cohort is known to have been present at the battle of the Mons Graupius, and to have served at Castlecary, at Cramond, near Edinburg, in Cumberland and at Housesteads. The tablet is highly ornamented, and antiquarians hold that a rabbit and round bucklers carved in the upper part, which are emblems of Spain, show that the young military doctor was probably a native of that country. From various works treating of Roman inscriptions Simpson was enabled to find that four more tablets, in which surgeons of cohorts are mentioned, existed. They were found at Rome. One of them is a votive tablet, the inscription upon which intimates that it was dedicated by Sextus Titius Alexander to Esculapius and to the safety of his fellow soldiers. It was cut in the year of the consulship of Flavius Sabinus, which is known to have been A. D. 83. As the Roman legion consisted of ten cohorts, it is interesting to know that there were not only medical officers attached to each cohort, but also one attached to the legion—a sort of surgeon-colonel, as we should call him nowadays. Three tablets have been discovered in which the medicus legion is mentioned. One found at Verona was a tablet raised by Scribona Faustina to her dearest husband, J. Caelius Arrianus, medical officer to the Second Italian legion, who died at the age of 49 years and 7 months. Furthermore, Simpson rotted out of Mommsen's Latin inscriptions of Naples a tablet, now in the Dresden collection, which was found in the Elysian fields near Baiae, close to Portus Julius, which was the station of a division of the imperial fleet. The inscription tells that M. Satrius Longinus medicus duplicatorius to the Trireme Cupid, and the heirs of those freed by Julia Veneria erected the tablet to the manes of that deserving lady. The term duplicatorius means that by reason of long or meritorious service he was entitled to double pay and rewards. These little gleams from Simpson's paper show what an interesting one it is, and one is astonished at the labor that must have been expended in digging up the information contained in it. Hundreds of years went past before there came upon the scene any military surgeon of note, but when he did appear he was a man of transcendant merit—the illustrious Ambroise Pare. From 1517 to 1590, for seventy-three years, he lived a long and incessantly active life, the contemporary of Vesalius, the immediate predecessor of Harvey.

Dr. Banks referred to Robert Clowes, a surgeon who saw no little fighting, who served in France in the army commanded by the earl of Surrey, and was afterward for several years in the navy. Contemporary with Clowes was a most interesting character, Maister Peter Lowe, who was born in Scotland about 1550, and lived some sixty or sixty-five years, reaching well into the seventeenth century.

FATHER OF ENGLISH SURGERY.

The doctor then gave an account of the adventurous life of Richard Wiseman, who has been termed the Father of English Surgery, and that not without reason, who was a naval surgeon to begin with, serving in the early part of his life in the Dutch navy. Continuing, he said:

The Chirurgien-en-Chef de la Grande Armes, the friend and body surgeon of Napoleon, the greatest military surgeon that ever lived, Baron Larrey's whole life shows that, while absolutely devoted to the work of his profession, he displayed a cool courage on the field of battle not less heroic than the more dazzling deeds of his fellow combatant officers. Not less does it mark the military surgeon of the present day. Have you ever heard of Surgeon Thomson, who, during the Crimean war, when the army marched off after the battle of the Alma, volunteered, with the servant, John McGrath, to remain behind on the open field with 500 terribly wounded Russians, and passed three awful days and nights—these two Englishmen alone among foreign foes, some dead, some dying, and none able to raise a hand to help themselves? Have you ever heard of Assistant Surgeon Wolseley of the Twentieth regiment, who, at the battle of Inkerman, had quietly established his hospital in that awful place, the Sandbag Battery? When the 150 men, who all that remained of its defenders, were forced to desert it, about 100 of them fell back in one direction and in that they found, at thirty paces from them, a Russian battalion blocking their path. There was not a combatant officer left, so the assistant surgeon took command. He had not even a sword with him, but, laying hold of a firelock with a fixed bayonet on it, he spoke a few words to the men. Then he gave the word of command: "Fix bayonets, charge, and keep up the hill." The soldiers answered him with a burst of hurrahs, sprang forward to the charge, and the next instant were tearing through the thickest of the Russians. One-half of these reached the other side alive.

There died the other day a certain surgeon, General Reade, C. B., V. C. During the siege of Delhi, while attending to the wounded at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced from the direction of the bank, and, having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thus in very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not Surgeon Reade drawn his sword and, calling upon a few soldiers who were near to follow, succeeded under a very heavy fire in dislodging the rebels from their position. Surgeon Reade's party consisted of about ten in all, of whom two were killed and five or six wounded. Surgeon Reade was a Canadian, and the son of a colonel of the Canadian militia. Of the 118 wearers of the Victorian cross fourteen are surgeons, nearly 12 per cent of the whole number. They stand in the proportion 9½ per cent of all the officers of the army, so at all events they have contributed not less than their fair share of the deeds of valor which alone can win that glorious distinction.

I have diverged from the beaten track common to the givers of addresses such as this, to tell you what splendid men have been the military and naval surgeons of old, who not merely did their duty nobly and courageously as such, but who have in their day enormously contributed to the advance of the art of surgery. I have done it with a purpose; with the hope of attracting more strongly than ever the sympathy and help of this great association to their military brethren in a critical juncture of their history. Today her majesty's government cannot induce candidates to come forward for the medical service of the queen's army. And why? Because it has persistently treated the army medical department meanly and shabbily. Today the government of India can secure the services of the pick of our newly fledged doctors for its army. And why? Because it has always treated the Indian medical service liberally and generously. I am not going to enter into the reasons of this. I desire merely to emphasize one point, namely, that money is not at the bottom of this difficulty.

Prof. Charles Richel of Paris delivered, in French, at Laval university, a masterly address on "Pasteurism, Bacteriology and Serum Therapeutics," or in other words protective vaccinations against disease. It was, he said, his desire to bring about a complete reconciliation between medicine and science.

In two days over 150 papers have been read by specialists at different sectional meetings of the association. The discussions were almost without exception well sustained, and among the most valuable contributions were some of those offered by American practitioners.

At 1 o'clock today the city entertained the members and guests at luncheon on Mount Royal. At 4:30 Lord Lister laid a foundation stone at Montreal General hospital. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona were present as well as the mayor of Montreal and a vast concourse of members and guests of the British Medical association and leading citizens. This evening the annual dinner of the British Medical association was held. Six hundred gentlemen were present.

South Omaha News.

The ordinance for the grading of Twenty-fifth street, from A to I street, has been read for the first time, and will most likely be passed at the next meeting of the city council, as the property owners on this street are anxious for the street to be graded and placed in a passable condition before winter sets in. It took considerable work to obtain the signatures of enough property owners for this grading, but now that the ordinance has been prepared all appear anxious for work to commence. According to an estimate made by the city engineer the cost of this grading will be in the neighborhood of $35 a lot.

The grade as established is as follows: From A to B streets there will be a cut of from two to four feet. At B street the cut will be eighteen inches. Between B and C streets there is a fill of a foot and a half, with a slight cut at C street. From C to D streets there is a cut from two to five feet in depth. The block between D and E streets is on grade now, so no change will be made. Between E and F streets a fill of from one to six feet will be necessary. F street is at grade. From F to G streets there will be a fill of from one to six feet, and from G to H streets a fill of from eight to twelve feet. The profile shows a six-foot fill at H street. Between H and I streets there will be one six-foot fill and a five-foot cut at I street. When completed this will be one of the pleasantest driving streets in the city, a number of new residences having been built this year.

As for the grading of Twenty-sixth street from A to F street, that has about been given up by the projectors. Property owners who signed the petition are withdrawing every day, and now it is thought impossible to obtain the necessary three-fourths frontage. The residents objected when they learned that the street would be graded the full width and thus destroy the fine trees which stand between the sidewalk and the curbstone.

As the park commissioners cannot proceed with the landscape work planned until both Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets are graded, there is some talk of petitioning the council for a grading district on Twenty-sixth street from B to D street. This would include the western boundary of the park and the park commissioners could sign the petition, thus helping the matter along. It is understood that the residents in that vicinity are willing to sign such a petition in order that the park may be made presentable.

Justice Agnew's Explanation.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: My attention has been called to an attack that was made upon me in the South Omaha department of The Bee of the date of August 30, in conjunction with an attack that was made upon Justice Howe. I know nothing personally about the case before Justice Howe, and as he is fully capable of taking care of himself I will say nothing about his case. But I will say that I consider the general attack made upon me as unfair and unjust. Being a poor man myself, I would not be apt to try to oppress others who have had their misfortunes themselves, and those who know me best know that I am not in the least inclined to be unkind and unjust to those who have had their misfortunes. So far as my making collections is concerned, I will say that ever since I could remember justices of the peace have made collections and the very attorney who is quoted in The Bee has more than once handed me collections to make, and in at least one case he made appearance against a well known citizen of this city after I had used honorable means to secure a settlement from him. This attorney also requested me to notify one other well known man that he would be garnisheed, and he was afterward garnisheed on the affidavit of this same attorney. Justices are requested every day to notify people that they will be sued and garnisheed unless they settle certain claims, and I do not see wherein there is anything dishonorable or disreputable in doing it. I have never yet sued any man unless I was expressly instructed to do so, and I have never yet garnisheed but one man myself, and he was not a workman.

I do not see how a justice can help issuing papers in the due course of law, and if I have done anything that is illegal I would like for it to be shown wherein it comes. If any person thinks I have made illegal charges I would like him to come to me and submit the matter to the county attorney or to any of the judges of the courts, and if there is 1 cent of illegal fees I will repay it at once. I have not purposely charged a cent illegally, and I will defy any man to show wherein I have been dishonest in any transaction that has gone through my hands, whether as a justice or as an attorney. I intend to make this city my home, and if I cannot make a living by being honest and by honorable means I do not deserve to make a living at all. I know that my friends do not think I am dishonest, and I hope that those who do not know me will ask those with whom I have had business in any way whether they think I am dishonest.

So far as the man is concerned who signs a fictitious name I will say that I will not reply to him unless I know he means me and unless he is man enough to sign his own name. I am not afraid to sign my name to what I write, and I will not do any bushwhacking with anybody. Costs could legally easily be as much as $6 in a case of the kind he cites, and they might be a good deal more, for when there are continuances and executions the costs are apt to pile up.

I want the esteem and confidence of my fellow citizens and I shall try to gain and retain the confidence of the people of South Omaha by trying to be fair and honorable with them all. F. A. AGNEW.

Improving Streets and Sidewalks.

Now that the 1897 levy is available, all of the city funds have been replenished. Some work on the streets which has been held back by lack of funds will now be performed and Street Commissioner Ross and his force will be kept busy for some time to come. Sidewalks have been ordered laid on N street from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, and crosswalks will be put in. A crosswalk will be laid at Fourteenth and M streets, one at the alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, one on Fifteenth street at the alley between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and one on Sixteenth street. Street crossings have also been ordered laid on Eighteenth and O, Nineteenth and O and at the alleys between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets on O street.

Improvements on Twenty-first street between I and J streets are contemplated, the city engineer having been directed to investigate and report on the cost of removing the pool of stagnant water in this street. A crosswalk will be laid on the south side of I street at Twenty-first street, and the crosswalk at Twentieth and Missouri avenue will be repaired. The street department will lay a twelve-inch drain pipe across Twenty-third street at E and F streets in order to prevent the washing away of the earth dumped there when the street was graded. Sidewalks on F street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets will be repaired and F street from Thirty-sixth street to Fortieth will be smoothed over and placed in a passable condition. An ordinance has been ordered drafted providing for the laying of a sidewalk on the east side of Twenty-first street between I and J streets, and repairs to walks on R street between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets will be made.

At present there is no approach to the alley between Missouri avenue and M streets from Seventeenth street, and the street commissioner has been ordered to grade an approach so that teams may use the alley. There is a bad washout on V street between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets and this will also be attended to.

Buy Lumber in Chicago.

Superintendent Simpson of the Armour company has purchased between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of lumber for use in the construction of the mammoth packing house here. This lumber is all northern pine with the exception of about 200,000 feet of oak, and was purchased in Chicago. Local lumber dealers were given an opportunity to bid on the lumber needed, but their figures were way above the bids of eastern concerns. The difference in the figures was so great, Mr. Simpson said, that he could not purchase here as much as he would have liked to. It is the intention of the Armour people to purchase here when there is not much difference in the figures of local and outside bidders. No contracts have been entered into yet for the brick to be used in the buildings. In regard to this matter Mr. Simpson said that the local brick firms would be given an opportunity to figure on brick when the time came. Two brick yards here are running full time and expect to sell some of the product to the Armour company. Each of the brick yards here is manufacturing about 25,000 building brick daily. The yard at Avery is turning out pressed brick for finer work.

It is feared now that the site will not be cleared sufficiently to commence building by September 15 as was the expectation. The grading is being pushed as rapidly as possible and building will commence at the earliest possible moment, it being the intention to build as much as possible this fall.

P. A. Valentine, general manager of the Armour interests, and vice president of the Union Stock Yards company, is here on business and will remain here for a day or two.

Magic City Gossip.

Alpha Rebekah lodge meets tonight.

W. C. Heeter has returned from a trip to the Black Hills.

Miss Nellie Martin of Milwaukee is here visiting her uncle, J. L. Martin.

W. R. Patrick has returned from Lincoln, where he spent a couple of days attending to legal business.

The Patriotic Order of America will meet at Ancient Order of Hibernian hall, Twenty-third and N streets, next Friday evening.

Many of the school teachers are returning from their vacations in order to be on hand when the fall session opens, September 7.

Now the city officials who agreed to play ball for the benefit of the hospital are backing out and the chances for a game are slim.

Thomas Kirk has sued Ed McGee to recover $300 borrowed money. The men bought a saloon together and now Kirk asserts that McGee failed to put his share of the money into the business.

MUNYON'S Liver Cure is a sure corrective of many troublesome disorders. Biliousness, constipation, headache, etc., always cured. Organic livertouble quickly driven out. Munyon's Remedies, a separate cure for each disease, for sale at all druggists. When in doubt, write to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for free medical advice. LIVER CURE

Some pianos haven't any tone in them—they seem to be put together just for show—it isn't so with the world-famous Kimball—it's a beauty to look at—for the finish is elegant—it's a p