

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Commercial Club Members Suggest the Calling of a Mass Meeting.

TO DISCUSS SEVERAL BOND PROPOSITIONS

Proposed City Hall to Include Jail, Council Chamber, Courtroom and Fire Hall—Indians Appear on the Stock Market.

There is some talk now among members of the Commercial club of calling a meeting of citizens to discuss a number of bond propositions. Just when this meeting will be called Secretary Christie does not know, but he expects to be able to make some definite announcement within the next few days.

Among the propositions to be submitted to the mass meeting, providing one is held, is the voting of \$50,000 general indebtedness bonds for the erection of a city hall, which will include a jail, council chamber, courtroom and fire hall. It has been proposed also that this building be made large enough to serve the purpose of an auditorium. There will be a proposition to vote \$2,000 for the purchase of an site for a public library in order that the offer of Andrew Carnegie to erect a library building here may be accepted. The sum of \$35,000 is proposed for parks. It is planned among those who are interested to purchase Syndicate park for about \$20,000 or \$25,000 and then spend the balance of the money in establishing small parks in the other wards. The balance of the \$100,000 to be asked for will be used, it is asserted, to take up the overlap. At the present time general indebtedness bonds in the sum of \$307,000 are outstanding, while the district indebtedness still unpaid amounts to \$225,000.

Indians Sell Cattle.

That the Indians are advancing in civilization was evidenced at the stock yards this week by the arrival of a delegation of two dozen Sioux bucks from the Rosebud agency. These red men of the north brought down twenty-one cars of cattle from the reservation, which were sold here. With the knowledge of their nature these warriors and sons of warriors sat on the fences at the yards and watched with interest the sale of their stock. Not a movement of the buyers or sellers escaped them. While the younger men of the party were busy with the white man, the older men went without hats and with their faces wrapped around them. The sight was certainly picturesque and was quite a change from the usual bundrum scenes at the yards. At the 22-1/2 change the Indians attracted more or less attention. Quite a number of those who made the journey to this market are reputed to be quite successful stock raisers, while others came along because of the opportunity offered.

After the sale of the stock, which brought good figures, some of the learners left for their homes, while others remained here to see the sights and invest the proceeds as their fancies dictated.

A bunch of half a dozen enjoyed themselves yesterday in meandering about the streets looking into store windows. In some instances small purchases were made. As the rule the Indians were well behaved, although a few managed in some way to procure samples of "sheep dip," the effects of which were presented them from navigating without a hair.

It is only recently that the Indians have taken seriously to the cattle raising project. For years past it has been the custom of the government to issue beef to the Indians in the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies on the hoof, therefore they have been inclined to accumulate a herd. With the change from the old system the more civilized Indians commenced the raising of cattle with the result that now shipments from these ranges are made to some market a couple of times a year.

Those of the party who are familiar with the way of the white man expressed themselves as well pleased with this market and the prices their cattle brought. The party was made up as follows: Chief Four Horns, Alexander Stillaway, Charging Bear, Charley Three Stars, Tom Blackeyes, Peter Bitter, William Charging Crow, Black Hawk, Bad Wound, Willie Needs Pants, Little Chief, Allen Lost Horse, Harry Soldier, No Neck, Little Big Horse, Lost Horse, Joe White Face, Black Crow, Tommy Hawk, Dan Kills Alive, Charley Lone Wolf, Kills Well, Charley Whirlwind. Another delegation of Indians in charge of William and Frank Randall arrived from the reservation yesterday afternoon with eighteen cars of cattle which were sold immediately.

More Lumber Arrives.

The ferryboat Castalia was sent to Omaha yesterday to load four cars of Oregon lumber just arrived. This lumber is to be used in the construction of the pontoon bridge across the river. Work on the bridge is progressing as rapidly as possible. With the receipt of the heavy timbers looked for the bridge will soon be completed. At least this is what officers of the company say. In the meantime the ferry is doing a good business, but nothing to what is expected when the bridge is completed and a good road to the river secured. The officers of the company are doing all in their power to provide transportation across the river to

A Mother To Mothers.

"I am the mother of five children," writes Mrs. S. E. Rose, of Big Otter, West Va., "and have been as high as eight days in the doctor's hands, and never less than two days with any child until the last. Then I had used two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was only two hours in the hands of the doctor."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for mothers, making the baby's advent practically painless and giving abundant strength to nurse and nourish the child.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett today made public personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the admiral to serve upon the court of inquiry, Admiral Howison having consented that his personal letter should be given to the public.

A copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley. The correspondence is as follows: YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.—Dear Sir: I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George. Owing to my duties as a member of the court of inquiry, ordered to meet on September 12 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago while serving as commandant of the Boston navy yard shortly after the result of that engagement was known. I believe the service knows, as do you, that I do not attempt to do anything but write for magazines or papers or make public utterances on any subject, and I have been unable to do so since the result of the battle of Santiago was known. It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers and other persons at various times and at times when the navy has been so busily employed.

The letter here refers to the writer's pleasant relations with newspapers at Manila, Boston and other stations and continues as follows: When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston there were some who were not satisfied with the result of the battle of Santiago and the result of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy and to the commanders of the fleet. The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men of the navy was not shared by some until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the successful result.

It is no news to the navy to say that where all do their duty and are in chief command, censure for failure also belongs to him.

This newspaper cutting contains a question in which it states that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to the latter.

The word "respected," as used by the reporter, is seldom or never employed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said that I respected Schley, who has the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the naval academy.

One may say an officer stands higher in his class if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments and in an eminent distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing in their respective necessary professional calling.

I have no recollection of the gentleman reporting the Bostonian's remarks, nor do I approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances the merits of the two officers, but I do not discuss them in newspapers relating to our navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented upon.

There are a few, or no persons, in the navy or in our country who do not daily discuss the merits of our officers, nor do I. From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge between him and Admiral Dewey and Benham.

As it is a case of grave importance, those who are interested and concerned in the cause of giving my little help to clear away the troubles of duty, I would like to see the members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers.

While I am highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is not a pleasant one, nor do I intend to go to it in judgment on brother officers.

However, the honor of the selection, not the unpleasantness of the duty, nor do I enter into the reasons for my not writing to you, personally, three things, viz: 1. To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the dispatches from Boston. 2. To assure you that my paper to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

3. If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by my going to the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the department relieve me from the duties of my office.

If, on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty, I would be glad to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court, without partiality, as the law requires. Yours sincerely and respectfully, H. L. HOWISON.

Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Washington, D. C.

Hackett's Reply.

Mr. Hackett replied as follows: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Dear Admiral: Your personal letter of 24th October has been received. There is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been made in an interview afterward published in the Boston Record and Intelligencer, the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the admiral and the acting secretary of the navy in the newspapers.

The department cannot assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty, it has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair-mindedness, and should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court a motion for his removal, it would be left to the court to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

Were your letter, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the judge-advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving you the admiral's letter and my letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so.

What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court.

Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem and believe me, your truly, H. L. HOWISON.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, Yonkers, N. Y.

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LATE JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Real Estate Agents.

Defendant contracted to sell plaintiff certain lots payable in installments, which the plaintiff promised to pay, the contract providing that in case of default in payment of any installment all previous installments shall be forfeited to the vendor as liquidated damages and be irrevocable by the vendor and that the agreement should be of no further effect. Held, that the provision for forfeiture was for the exclusive benefit of the vendor and hence he was not bound to terminate the contract on the vendor's default in payment, but could treat it as continuing and sue the vendee for the installments due. 70 N. Y. Supp. 1096.

Shipping and Marine.

A state legislature has no authority to create maritime liens. 108 Pac. Rep. 965.

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The general principle governing the relation of the street railway to the traveling public is that their respective rights in the public street must be exercised by each of them with due regard to the rights of the other in a reasonable and duly careful manner. 49 At. Rep. (N. J.) 682.

Trademarks.

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Plaintiff was employed by defendant as a traveling salesman under a contract providing that he should be paid a sum equal to 7 per cent commission on all sales accepted and that a drawing account of \$100 per month should be allowed him; traveling expenses and drawings to be deducted before payment of commissions. Held, that the term "drawing account," as used in such contract meant a guaranty of commissions, so that there was no obligation on the part of one drawing to repay the amount so drawn. 85 N. W. Rep. (Mich.) 959.

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Physicians and Surgeons.

A physician, though thoroughly qualified as an expert witness, cannot be permitted to give an opinion on facts known to him and not communicated to the jury, he being first required to detail the symptoms before expressing his opinion. 65 Pac. Rep. (Or.) 555.

Public Officers.

Under Pen. Code, sec. 258, service of process in a civil action on Sunday is absolutely null and void except in cases of breach of the peace or in apprehension thereof or when sued out for the apprehension of a person charged with crime, or ex parte where authorized by statute. 71 N. Y. Supp. 253.

Railway Companies.

Where two connecting railroads are under one management, so as to constitute one system or have contracts for the carriage of goods, in which the roads are held out as a line for through transportation, they are jointly liable as partners for injuries to goods so shipped, though the general management of each road is retained by the respective companies. 30 So. Rep. (Miss.) 47.

Personal Injury Suit.

Where deceased, at the time of the collision with a street car, was seated with the driver of his father's carriage and it did not appear that he had any control over such driver, so as to create the relation of master and servant, it was not error to instruct that he was not responsible for any contributory negligence of the driver. 71 N. Y. Supp. 321.

Newspapers.

By a contract, the consideration of which was the settlement of a libel, defendant covenanted not to publish or cause or allow to be published in any paper with which he was connected any libelous or defamatory article concerning plaintiff, or any article reflecting in any way on the business, social or personal character of plaintiff. Plaintiff was engaged in business in five states and defendant published a newspaper which circulated in all communities where plaintiff had business, social or personal relations. Held, that the stipulation for "\$5,000, liquidated damages," in case of violation of the agreement should

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