VERY SEVERELY CONDEMNED

Peculiar Exchange of Bank Securities at Kearney Given an Airing.

ST. JOHN AND BARND GIVEN A SCORING

Valuable Stock of the Mutual Loan and Investment Company Traded for Worthless Commercial and Savings Bank Securities.

LINCOLN, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In its opinion in the case of the state against the Commercial and Savings bank of Kearney, written by Commissioner Ryan, the supreme court indulges in some pretty severe terms of condemnation. "After setting up the details of the system of jugglery, by which S. S. St. John, president, and John Barnd, cashier, traded away the valuable stock of the Mutual Loan and Investment company for stock in the bank, then known to be worthless, so that St. John might retire from the bank with the valuable stock on the very day of the bank's failure, the commissioner says:

"As developed by subsequent events the bank was at that time hopelessly insolvent. Its stock had no value whatever."

A tabulated statement is attached, showing that the loan and investment company and St. John, its secretary, received from the trade in money and stock of the value of $27,450, while the Commercial and Savings bank and John Barnd received in exchange therefore $2,000 cash, the amount of a $5000 note assumed by the investment company and St. John, and 200 shares of worthless bank stock, a total of $7,000. Upon the $5,000 note the investment company was already a guarantor, and it was well known to St. John and the investment company that neither Barnd nor the bank would be able to pay it, so that the investment company assumed no new liability when it agreed to pay it. Wherefore the court figures out that while St. John and his company received $27,450 by the trade the bank received virtually only $2,000, a clear balance in favor of the investment company of $25,450.

Denounced in Strong Terms.

Continuing the decision says: "As there was found in this bank but $20.70 in cash according to the evidence of John Barnd, its partner as party of the first part in the above transaction, it would seem that the bank got nothing out of this deal, which, with something of grim irony, its president and cashier call an exchange. When, in considering this 'exchange,' it is remembered that the Commercial and Savings bank was represented by its cashier, whose judgment was impaired by an insane delusion, and by a president whose interests were that the opposite party, whose controlling officer he then was, should profit at the bank's expense, there is nothing marvelous in the result. On behalf of the secretary of the Mutual Loan and Investment company, who held the office of president of the insolvent bank, until its utter ruin and the robbery of its patrons was an accomplished fact, nothing in extenuation can be urged.

"When he tendered his resignation as president of the bank at the meeting of the directors held at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, February 1, 1892, he was aware that the bank was insolvent, rendered hopelessly so by his own betrayal of his trust. It is now urged on his behalf that there can be no order made in respect to the stock of the defunct bank, held by the sons and brothers of this perfidious president, because they are not made parties to this proceeding. Under the facts in this case it is hoped that no necessity will exist for making these relatives such parties. The misconduct of Sylvester S. St. John as president of the Commercial and Savings bank in becoming a party to the misappropriation of the assets of that bank, subjected him to a personal liability for the full value of those assets to the bank's creditors. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently impressed upon the minds of officers and managers of banks and other corporations that they are but agents, and as such they must loyally serve their principals. Banks are necessary concomitants of civilization; to them are entrusted the earnings of honest toil, the accumulations of intelligent enterprise; the trust funds of charity, orphanage and helpless old age, and as managers of such institutions bank presidents and cashiers and directors cannot be too strongly impressed with the responsibility of their official positions. As to this trust relation, the law will especially tolerate no violation of the eighth commandment."

Following the above scathing denunciation of the bank's officers is the order upon St. John and the investment company to pay into the hands of the receiver before July 6 the amount of $27,550, of which they had robbed the broken bank.

Lincoln's Mayoralty Contest.

There was a large crowd present at the county court room this morning to hear the decision of Judge Lansing on the advisability of the ballots as evidence, upon which the fate of the contest depended. The court, in effect, said:

"I am free to say that though considerable time has been consumed and much has been said on the objection to the introduction of the ballots in this case, my mind is far from clear as to the proper ruling. As I understand the law, and I think it is plain, a reasonable probability that the ballots have been tampered with not only, as has been stated by counsel, affects their credibility, but actually destroys their admissibility as evidence. But the full recognition of this principle does not remove the difficulty, for the question of fact, and a very vexatious one, still remains. Is there or has there been shown by the evidence adduced a reasonable probability that the integrity of the ballots cast has been destroyed. I have called the question vexatious; it is so intrinsically, and in this case it has been made doubly so by outcroppings of political and personal acrimony which are unbecoming a court of justice, and which have been offensively paraded in the court room, the echoes of which have come to the ears of the court in the highways and byways of the city. Professional ethics and the duty of counsel to client, require that counsel do his utmost to present the elements of equity and justice in his client's cause to the court intelligently, and that he make the path of the court as easy and smooth as possible; and counsel who violate these principles not only forfeit the regard of the court and their colleagues, but seriously endanger the interests of their clients.

Will Inspect Them First.

"Inasmuch as the integrity of the ballots has been sought to be impugned and it has been shown that an opportunity existed for tampering with them, and also circumstances have been proved tending to show a probability that the ballots have been tampered with, but not in the mind of the court establishing the same free from doubt; I shall resort to Mr. Hamilton's proposed inspection of the ballots, and have concluded to allow the admission of the ballots, poll books and tally sheets offered by contestant an evidence in this case for inspection subject, however, to the objection of incompetency. You may proceed with such examination, laying aside all ballots concerning which there is any question whatever, each precinct of each ward separately. The ballots upon the face of which the intention of the voter is clearly expressed, counsel can and doubtless will readily agree upon, and they will consume none of my time. Again, if the ballots upon inspection, shall show any material divergence or deviation from the poll books and tally sheets, I shall consider them in connection with the circumstances and testimony surrounding them as to their competency at all; and if I shall be convinced that their original condition has been changed or their purity debauched, I shall not hesitate to reject them and shall refuse a recount. If on the other hand, I shall find them as I hope to do, uncontaminated and pure I shall be equally ready to accord to them the full force which their high character entitles them to as evidence."

Began the Work.

The work of inspection was then begun. Tables were set in a side room, and with a representative of the court and an attorney on each side tallying the count began. Each ballot was subject to a rigid examination, and all of a suspicious nature or improperly marked were laid aside to be passed upon later. In the first two hours 400 ballots were counted, with no material change, and as there are some 5,600 ballots to be gone over, it is expected that it will not be finished before the close of the week.

Supreme Court News.

Ham Katzer applied to the supreme court today for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors of Antelope county to sit as a court of impeachment to try George P. Haveland, sheriff of said county, on charges preferred against him by Katzer, which they have refused to do.

The following new cases were filed today: Badger Lumber company vs. Holmes, appeal from Lancaster; Grant Guthrie vs. Hamilton Loan and Trust company; Jane Walrodt vs. Abram Walrodt, E. E. Mott vs. Quincy National bank, error from Lancaster.

No More Overdrafts.

Clerk Townley of the banking department was engaged today sending out the following succinctly worded warning to state bankers:

LINCOLN, June 17, 1893.—Gentlemen: At a meeting of the State Banking board held this day the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The department views with apprehension the growing tendency of the banks of the state to allow 'overdrafts,' and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the board the practice is reprehensible, and contrary to the principles of a good banking business, now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the banks of this state be ordered to discontinue the practice; that 'overdrafts' will hereafter be regarded as undesirable assets; that the said banks be notified of this action, and be furnished a copy of this resolution."

Very Respectfully,
R. H. TOWNLEY,
Clerk Department of Banking.

City in Brief.

The recent grand jury, which investigated the asylum steals, cost the county according to the bills approved by the commissioners today, $728.30, of which $513.20 was for jurors, $155.10 for witnesses and $60 for bailiff.

W. H. Barton, the old man who was thrown out of his wagon last Tuesday in a runaway accident at Sixth and N streets, died at St. Elizabeth's hospital this morning. When he fell he struck on his head, and never regained consciousness. He was employed as a market gardener, resided near Cushman park, and will be buried tomorrow by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Despite the various assurances to the contrary, the city treasurer's draft on the Burlington and Union Pacific to pay the first estimate on the viaduct contract has not yet been paid. The injunction case brought by the property owners was argued at great length today before Judges Strode and Tibbets, but no decision was handed down.

The seventeenth annual session of the Lancaster county teachers's institute began at the court house this morning. It will continue two weeks.

Interesting Litigation.

HASTINGS, June 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A very interesting case entitled, Lininger, Metcalf & Co. against George Wheat was decided by County Judge W. R. Burton today. Some time ago W. H. Shellhammer entered the service of the company as its agent at Holstein and Norman, giving as security on his contract the defendant in this suit. Shellhammer came out short $391.70, and Wheat was called on to pay. The case fairly bristled with law points, but finally a judgment for the amount of shortage was granted. The plaintiffs asked for further damages for goods said to have been injured by Shellhammer's negligence, but this claim was not allowed. The case will probably be taken to the district court.

Francis M. Osborne of Hansen, and Anna Bridgeford of Frontier county, were married Saturday evening by County Judge Burton.

C. C. Bramon, aged 15 years, a lad with brown hair, dark eyes and round face, disappeared from his home here on Wednesday last, and his parents are anxiously making inquiries as to his whereabouts. When last seen he was leaving Hastings in company with a horse trader.

The city council began a five days session as a Board of Equalization today.

The usual monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian association was held this evening, the musical program attracting a good sized audience.

The Adams County Board of Insanity Commissioners this morning gave Martin Shellak an order for the possession of his wife. Mrs. Shellak is a patient in the asylum at Lincoln, and not long ago fell and broke her wrist. Since the accident her mental condition has improved so that her discharge is now practicable.

Says He is Innocent.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., June 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—S. G. Behrens, the Macon lawyer who was recently charged with a heinous crime by Dr. McElwel and who left town suddenly, has returned. He says he is innocent of the crime charged and he proposes to stay and fight the matter out. Behrens before he left handed in his resignation as supervisor. As he also had the position of justice of the peace there is no one left to appoint a supervisor for that township, and until the next election that township will probably have no representative in the county legislature, unless he concludes to resume the duties of his office.

General Van Wyck's Condition.

NEBRASKA CITY, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The report that General Van Wyck had suffered a sinking spell is untrue. Dr. Whitten visited the patient today and reports him getting along as well as could be expected. The general expects to leave for Hot Springs, Ark., some time this week.

Hon. T. B. Stevenson, ex-mayor of Nebraska City, is suffering from blood poisoning contracted from a carbuncle on his neck. His case is regarded as serious.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring—trial bottle 10c.

$400.00 lots $25.00 down; see page 7.

Breezy underwear and negligee shirts. Wessel's, 310 S. 15th street.

BOND BUYERS BACK DOWN.

County Road Improvement Blocked for the Present.

Indications are that the three county roads, for the improvement of which bonds in the sum of $150,000 were voted last June, will not be paved this year, as Hayes & Sons of Cleveland, O., the parties who purchased the paper, have kicked over the traces and have said that they would not take the paper.

Some weeks ago when the bids for the bonds were opened, these Ohio gentlemen were found to be the highest and best bidders for the bonds, they agreeing to pay par and a small premium. At that time the commissioners accepted their bid and rejected all of the others. The clerk wrote the Cleveland parties that their bid was accepted and at once they sent a $5,000 check upon their own bank, as a guaranty that they would comply with the terms of the contract with the county. After that they sent a man here to look up the condition of the county and the law authorizing the voting of the bonds. He reported to the commissioners that everything was satisfactory, and supposing that the money would be on hand when needed, the board advertised for bids for the paving and awarded the contracts. Now it turns out that Hayes & Sons do not propose to take the paper, they having written that the bonds are not legal and they cannot use them.

They claim that when the bonds were voted that the election was held in eighty-eight precincts in the city of Omaha, and that there was no law authorizing the creation of that number of voting precincts.

The commissioners have not decided the point as to whether they will go to law for the purpose of compelling a compliance and before doing so, they will take some legal advice regarding the matter. The $5,000 forfeit which they held they do not consider of any particular value, as they are of the opinion that if the firm would refuse to take the bonds it would refuse to honor its check guaranteeing that it would accept and pay for them.

Piles of people have pues, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Causes No Alarm.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19.—The assignment, of the Vigor Real Estate and the Forest Park and Mineral Springs company, the latter a part of the former concern, do not cause alarm in the business community. The Vigor Real Estate reports assets $130,000 and the liabilities $77,000. The Park company borrowed $5,000 from the real estate company, and the pressing need of this amount caused the assignment.

SWEDEN'S BELOVED BISHOP

Omaha Lutherans Honored with a Visit from Von Scheele.

ABLE ADDRESS IN THE MOTHER TONGUE

Welcomed to the Gate City—Serenaded by the Choir—Greeted with a Large Congregation in the Evening—What He Said.

The first Swedish or Lutheran bishop who ever visited America arrived in Omaha yesterday in the distinguished person of Rt. Rev. Knut Henning Gezelius von Scheele, Ph. D., D.D., member and commander of the Royal North Star Order, and one of the twelve bishops of Sweden.

America has no episcopate of her own in the Swedish Lutheran church, and Bishop Von Scheele is over here participating in the exercises commemorative of the third centennial of Swedish Lutheranism, which dates back to the council of Upsala in 1593, although Sweden had adopted the reformation as early as 1527. The bishop is visiting the larger cities of the country, and has been on American soil since early in May. He is 55 years of age, but is seemingly as vigorous as most men at 40, and his white beard seems somewhat out of place in connection with the tall, athletic frame and the step and movements are quick almost to nervousness.

The bishop was quite fatigued by his journey, but kindly consented to see a representative of THE BEE, who called at the residence of Rev. A. G. Freden, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Nineteenth and Cass, whose guest he is during his stay in the city. Although very much of a linguist, the bishop speaks English very imperfectly, but gracefully uses the few phrases of American mother-tongue that he has mastered. As may be supposed his trip has thus far been very much of a revelation to him, and it is apparent from a moment's conversation with him that he has made the utmost of his powers of observation since landing on this side of the ocean. His eyesight is defective, as for six years of his youth he was totally blind, but for the past twenty-five years he has been gradually recovering his sight and now is able to use his eyes quite freely, but is unable to use notes in his sermons or addresses, and from constant extemporaneous speaking has acquired the habit of rapid talking.

For thirty years prior to his advancement to the episcopacy, he was at the head of the great University of Upsala, in Sweden, and as a theologian and author is known not only in Sweden, but Germany and England as well, much of his writings having been translated into both of those languages.

He spoke last night in Swedish at the Swedish Lutheran church, and leaves today for Portland, Ore., whence he goes to Tacoma and San Francisco. On his return trip he will stop at Salt Lake, Denver and Chicago, and will then go to Virginia, where he will visit for a week with relatives, sailing from New York July 22 on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Among the Lutheran clergymen who came to meet the bishop are Rev. L. G. Abrahamson and wife, Chicago, president of the Illinois conference; Rev. Caswensson of Lindsberg, Kan., president of Bethany college; Rev. C. G. Widen, Mead, Neb.; Rev. J. Torell, Swedesburg, Neb.; Rev. F. N. Swanberg, Oakland, Neb., president of the Nebraska conference; Rev. C. J. Backman, Portland, Ore.; Rev. A. Douren, Baylytown, Ind.; Rev. C. Granere, St. Edwards, Neb.; Rev. C. J. Ekholm, Wahoo, Neb., professor at Luttice academy.

Bishop Von Scheele's Address.

At the Swedish Lutheran church at Nineteenth and Cass streets last evening, Bishop von Scheele delivered an able address. He spoke on the subject of "How We Shall be People Accepted of the Lord." His address, in part, was as follows:

"This requires a life of love. Life is the greatest of all. Death is terrible, more terrible than any one thinks, that is if we must die without the eternal life in Christ. By nature we are under the world and the flesh. Yet our innermost souls are related to God; and by Christ's redemption we belong by right to God. Then we must in this life of love be in a continual warfare against sin and corruption. The life of love is next a growth, a power, a great something that exists, develops and rules. Oh, that we all might grow in the knowledge of this unseen life, the warfare against evil and the continued development of the inner man from the two great principles id the life of love.

"In the second place we are to become the accepted people of God through the assurance of faith that we are the sons of God. The world is full of fear for God, the fear of the slave, not of the child. Even the Greeks felt this fear in their day. But God has furnished us a means to overcome this fear. This is done when we recognize in God our father. How simple, you say. How grand and sublime, I say. A great wonder that God is our father in creation, yet more in redemption and sanctification. The assurance is two fold. First, a crying out of the depths of the soul in times of need and trouble, changing into a full and believing abba Abba Father, oh, God, Thou art my Father, indeed. And how this father loves dearly this crying, believing, longing child. The other part is the witness or testimony of the Spirit in our souls. This is done first in baptism, then through the holy word of God, his ministers and servants, and in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. By receiving these means in faith we receive assurance of the blessed fact that we are the children of God.

"The third is the hope of the Christian. A great hope indeed. On earth everything is incomplete, imperfect, insufficient. If we had not this blessed hope we would soon be done for. Here we must believe against what we see, but then our great safeguard, the hope, tells us that all this will change by and by. Perfection, completion, a wonderful sufficiency await us. A condition, however, we must suffer with Him here below. No one forms an exception. Continued uninterrupted luck and growth make the Christian full of fear and apprehension, but in the trouble itself he rejoices in hope. Blessed hope, blessed possibility of so taking everything in life.

"Those that suffer shall afterward reign with Christ. This fact will make us strong in times of suffering and trouble. A great future awaits every believer. All nature sighs for the great revelation of the glory of God's people. And that glory shall most certainly come in the new world which God shall yet give unto us. In that new world righteousness shall reign supreme. If you, my hearer, desire to hasten this happy day, love and do righteousness. Here the speaker referred to a very beautiful, well known Swedish poem, which we cannot give in translation."

The choir rendered another anthem and then Rev. C. A. Swensson of Bethany college spoke briefly in English, explaining the historical connections leading to the jubilee. He then spoke of the chief characteristics of the Lutheran church; the educational, developing idea of the Lutherans. Then justification by faith and an absolute belief in the word of God as being of divine origin were touched upon. Rev. Abrahamson followed in a few concluding remarks. The benediction was pronounced by the bishop in the English language.

At the conclusion of the address the bishop was serenaded by the Swedish Lutheran choir at the parsonage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Andrews Opera company in Dorothy will close the season at the Farnam Street theater next Sunday evening and a large house is anticipated.

Commencement at Deaf Institute.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Nebraska School for the Deaf will give its annual commencement.

The following will be the program:

PROGRAM.
PART I.
Invocation.
Music.....Bertha Jankowski
Essay—Arctic Explorations.....James Andrew Boggs, First Honor.
Essay—William, the Conqueror.....Fred Pearl Parll, Second Honor.
Pantomime.....Nabbed
Art Work.....Class
Music.

The graduates will be Asa Harold Beahm of David City, J. A. Boggs of Elton, Leroy Maynard Johnson of Lincoln, C. A. Kluge of Saltillo, F. P. Parll of Pawnee City and H. J. Porter of St. James. The post graduates are Eleanore Cornish of Omaha, O. B. Crawford of Lincoln and H. D. Mercer of Gibbon.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Inspection of all School Houses in Omaha Ordered.

Mr. Coryell presided at the meeting of the Board of Education last night.

The superintendent of buildings sent in a communication calling attention to a long list of repairs that he said should be made upon the school buildings. Referred to committee on buildings and property.

The following men applied for positions as janitors: Joseph I. Nobes, Jessie Lembest, Mary Dworak, David B. Hoover, Henry Bush, J. C. Williams, M. L. Jenison, Ira C. Lozier.

Architect Latenser submitted a list of estimates in favor of the contractors having in charge the new buildings. The estimates were referred to the committee on claims.

Donecker is Weary.

A. H. Donecker, the contractor for the brick work on the new Center school, asked the board to let him give up the job. He presented the rather flimsy excuse that he had not been furnished with stakes and measurements for the building as per contract, and as the season was so far advanced and still no immediate prospect of being able to get to work he wanted to give it up. As a matter of fact it was stated that Mr. Donecker has more work on hand than he can do and the board thought that it would be best to let him out. There has been a good deal of delay in connection with the Center school on account of the failure of the board to get the lots graded.

Miss S. R. Davis, one of the teachers in the High school, presented her resignation.

Ready for Final Inspection.

The Fuller & Warren company notified the board that the heating and ventilating plant of the Lothrop school was completed and ready for final inspection.

Building Inspector Tilley called the attention of the board to the fact that all smoke stacks emitting dense volumes of smoke had become a nuisance in the eyes of municipal law, according to ordinance 3,530, and that it would become necessary for the board to see that all such chimneys or smoke stacks connected with the school buildings were provided with smoke consumers. Referred to committee on buildings and property.

The plumbing contract for the Windsor school was awarded to Graham Park at $650; the Hartman school contract to W. G. Higgins at $2,760; the Franklin school to T. Henk at $1,080.

Board of Appraisers.

The board was notified that George W. Holbrook, W. G. Shriver and Charles P. Benjamin had been appointed as a board of appraisers to assess damages to property that might be sustained by the extension of Twenty-first street to Vinton street on July 5.

Mr. James H. Stokes, a member of the Knox Presbyterian church, communicated with the board asking if the old frame school buildings at the Lothrop school were for sale. He stated that the trustees of the Knox Presbyterian church were desirous of purchasing some of them for mission school and church purposes. Referred to the committee on buildings and property.

That Tired Feeling.

Then another contractor threw up the sponge. D. V. Trevis, who had been awarded the contract for grading the Center school site, notified the board that he could not fulfil his contract for the reason that the parties to whom he had sold the dirt had gone back on him. Referred to committee on buildings and property.

A long list of bills for current expenses was presented by the committee on claims and passed by the board.

A question arose in which the city treasurer and the board is likely to lock horns. Several months ago the city council sent a communication to the board stating that in as much as the council had reduced the license for expressmen from $10 to $5 per annum a few weeks after the first of the year and after a number of the expressmen had paid $10 for their license the council had passed a resolution calling upon the board to authorize the city treasurer to refund to all expressmen, who had paid $10, one-half of the amount they had paid, and to take the money needed for this purpose out of the funds afterward collected from the same source. The Board of Education refused to do this, and the report of the committee on judiciary, which was read last night, held that the board had no right to refund the money. In the meantime the city treasurer refunded the money, however, without waiting for instructions from the board.

The report of the judiciary committee made it appear that the city treasurer had taken an illegal step in paying out this money without authority. The report was adopted.

Rigid Examination Ordered.

On resolution introduced by Mr. Burgess the superintendent of buildings was instructed to make a careful examination of all the school buildings and grounds during the month of July in order to see if the janitors were doing their duty and to a like inspection during the month of August.

Mr. Gibson pulled the string that let in the greatest flow of oratory of the evening. It was the same old subject of heating and ventilation.

The resolution provided that the contract for heating and ventilating the Long school should be awarded to the Isaac D. Smead company at a cost of $3,730.

Opposed the Idea.

Morris Morrison opposed the resolution with great vigor. Mr. Burgess, Mr. Knodell and others supported the resolution earnestly. Mr. Burgess said that it was very evident that the Board of Education would have to lock horns sooner or later with the Board of Health on the question of heating and ventilating plants and the contest might just as well come now as a later date. He held that some of the most satisfactory school buildings of the city from a sanitary point of view were heated and ventilated by the Smead system. The Clifton Hill school was one of the most perfect in the city, and that was supplied with the Smead system.

The resolution failed to pass, however, and it was followed by a resolution introduced by Mr. Pearson to reject all the bids for these contracts and readvertise.

Mr. Pearson's resolution was heartily supported by Mr. Smyth and was opposed by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Burgess. Mr. Gibson held that it was only a waste of time to readvertise.

Mr. Knodell held that it would be useless to readvertise for the board would encounter the same obstacle after wasting a month or more in advertising. Mr. Pearson supported his resolution vigorously and was assisted by C. J. Smith, who held that the Smead system was a failure. The resolution failed to carry when put to a vote.

TRIPLE FATALITY.

Sad Affliction in the Family of George Rawlins.

There are now three empty places in the home circle of George Rawlins, the well known Union Pacific engineer, who lives at 643 South Seventeenth street. In two days all but the oldest of their four children were taken from them and laid away beneath the sod of Forest Lawn cemetery.

For some time past all four of the children have been sick with the measles. The oldest was sent to Council Bluffs and has returned much improved. The others were more unfortunate. Saturday the baby, 11 months old, died, and on the following day the other two, a girl 3 years of age and the boy two years older, were also taken. The baby was buried Sunday, and yesterday the other two children were laid beside it.

Mr. Rawlins is one of the oldest engineers on the Union Pacific system, and his father also occupies a position for the same company. The afflicted family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

Expect to Unload Lumber Today.

BUFFALO, June 19.—No lumber was unloaded in Tonawanda yesterday. The union men call on the merchants once a week to get subscriptions for their support. Most of the merchants give either goods or money to avoid having their stores boycotted by the union for months to come. Today may see a change in affairs, as an effort will be made to unload the fleet.

DEPEW BOOMING THE FAIR

Eloquent Doctor Grows Enthusiastic in His Commendation.

IT'S THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

No Other World's Exposition Has Ever Been "In It" with the Columbian Display—Its Educational Powers Cannot Be Even Estimated.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chauncy M. Depew has spoked his tribute to the fair. Saturday he went out to Jackson park early in the morning and remained until late at night and saw all the wonders and glories of the illumination. After thinking about what he saw, the following is his estimate and what he thinks of it. Said he:

"Yes, I have been to the fair. I have seen it thoroughly. The first thing that struck me forcibly was, and naturally, the excellent transportation facilities. I watched how 178,000 got down to the fair. I watched how they were brought back again to the city. It far surpassed what I thought could possibly be accomplished when I was here at the dedicatory exercises last October. The service by the Illinois Central leaves little to be desired. It is really wonderful. Now, when this is supplemented by the elevated railway, the cable companies and the steamboat lines, it is more than equal to the present demands and capable of expansion to meet any possible emergency.

"The stories of extortion are like everything else affecting Chicago—greatly exaggerated. I think that people can secure about what they want for a reasonable price in Chicago. I find the restaurants on the grounds good and not extortionately high. People cannot expect a parlor, a bedroom and a bathroom on the first floor of a hotel, with full course of meals, at prices which prevail in boarding houses and $1-a-day hotels, any more in Chicago than they do in New York city.

A Sight of a Lifetime.

"The fair itself is so vast, comprehensive and beautiful that it eliminates comparison with other expositions ever held in the world in estimating its extent or its value. In other words, to use a very comprehensive American phrase, when compared with this fair, the other world's expositions are 'not in it.' If one will come into the grounds from the lake, through that marvelous entrance which seems to revive to a college graduate what he imagined the entrance to some of the ancient cities might have been, sail into the lagoon on a gondola, he will get some impression of the vastness of architectural beauty and completeness of this preparation, which is impossible to describe. Superlatives are unequal to the occasion. Then you must add to that the thirty buildings of the various states of the union, which in size and appointments surpass the buildings of the different nations at the Paris exposition.

It's a World Beater.

"The illumination at night: It was worth a visit even were there nothing else to see. It was simply enchanting. Why the sight of it would make a poet out of a baggage smasher. I have seen the illumination of the Grand canal of Venice and repeatedly of the exposition of Paris. But the vastness of the White City and its possibilities for effect made those nights, wonderful as they seemed at the time, like a candle to an arc light. An American citizen can have all the incentives to national pride which could be desired in noting alone the advancement of electricity and its appliances. In machinery hall he can see our inventions, their uses and their usefulness; in the agriculture building, the superiority of our farm products; in the mining building, our boundless wealth; in the transportation building he can see that we are really a generation in advance of the older nations of the world in everything pertaining to transportation.

"This exposition is 10,000 university extensions and Chautauquas concentrated in its educational advantages. No man or woman can visit it, go into it, stay in it and stay with it without becoming bigger and broader for the rest of his or her life. Its effects will be seen through our artisans and merchants, our farmers and our agriculture, through our artists in their sphere and through our educators in our schools. It is at once a kindergarten, a common school, a technological and manual training school and a university.

Will Help Out the Panic.

"We are in a financial flurry at present, growing out of a lack of confidence, that same lack of confidence being solely due to an uncertainty about our currency. The prosperity of the country, the general favorable conditions of our business, the conservative manner in which our enterprises are at present situated, make impossible a deep-seated or long-continued distress or a disastrous panic. The government seems helpless in the way of suggestions or remedies. But this World's fair is to be the most potent agency in restoring confidence and prosperity. There will be in Chicago during the next four months about 200,000 people daily. Each person will spend no less than $5. The average will exceed this sum. This represents expenses here only. To this must be added expenses of preparation and money spent for transportation. This will bring out of hiding places in old stockings and safety deposit vaults vast sums, which will be put into active circulation. So far only people within a radius of several hundred miles have visited Chicago in any considerable number. Those from a distance have been almost altogether passengers on the limited trains. But as the knowledge of what is here and the apprehension of what the misfortune would be to miss the fair goes through the country there will be a movement toward Chicago unprecedented in our history. Everybody who can beg, borrow or steal enough to get here and get back home again will be here. As soon as the demand becomes evident the railway companies will meet it by cheaper services."

JUSTICES ON A JAMBOREE.

One Tackles a Bicycle Rider and the Other a Policeman.

Judge Charles Brandes is laid up for repairs, and will be for several days to come, because of the unexpected termination of a little experimental driving that he engaged in last Saturday evening.

He was returning from a drive out to Dundee Place, and when near Forty-ninth and Cass streets met Willis Thompson, who was leisurely propelling a bicycle. The judge's horse was somewhat nervous, and as the street at that point is none too wide, and the motor track occupies the center of it, the boy, who was riding on the left side of the track, dismounted and escorted his wheel into the space between the rails.

Up to that time the mare had been showing a very good way of going and the judge was considerably elated over the appearance of things in general. The boy with the bicycle was the only cloud on the judicial horizon and he concluded to summarily brush the cloud aside.

"Blankety blank you," he yelled, "you have no business here and I will just drive over you."

Suiting his actions to his words, he pulled the mare around and started after the bicycle and its owner. The latter retreated in a circle, and the judge see-sawed back and forth across the track in the effort to run him down. Round and round he drove, and the circle was twice completed when there was a crash. One of the wheels of the dapper little road wagon had caught in the track, and unable to stand the strain had suffered a complete telescope. The judge had had his fun, and at this juncture the mare started in to have her's.

She began to run, and at the third jump the judge was violently heaved overboard. He landed square on his capacious proboscis, which, not having been prepared for such treatment, promptly succumbed. The nasal organ was split from top to bottom, and the two divided sections flapped mournfully together with every movement of the unfortunate victim of circumstances. He was picked up and taken into a neighboring house, where the nose was sewed up by a doctor, and the judge was taken home. Under the physician's advice he will rusticate for a week.

That it was a great night for justices of the peace, was shown by the experience of Judge Edgerton at Courtland beach. It is said that he secured a couple of schooners of beer, and as they felt lonesome in the judge's booze receptacle he insisted on another. The vender professed to believe that the visitor had had enough and refused to accommodate him. The judge waxed wrathy, and declared in very athletic tones that he had been an officer of the law for lo, these many years, and he knew when he wanted beer and whether or not he ought to have it.

The argument continued until an officer appeared, and the visitor was advised to take a walk and stop his noise. He took the walk but refused to take a reef in his talking gear, and the officer landed a vigorous jolt on the point of his jaw that lifted him off the walk and he went into the sand head first up to his shoulders. By the time the judge had extricated himself from the uncomfortable position, the supply of budge was exhausted, and he felt that it was useless to prolong the argument.

Yankton's College Donation.

YANKTON, S. D., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yankton college, a Congregational institution located in this city has succeeded in raising $75,000, thereby securing the first installment of the gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist who offered a year ago to endow Yankton college in the sum of $50,000 provided donations amounting to $150,000 were raised. He subsequently modified the condition of his endowment however, and said that if $75,000 was raised he would deliver one-half of his gift, $25,000, leaving the remaining $75,000 for future efforts and offering to give $1 for every three raised by the friends of the college. Dr. Pearson's $25,000 will be expended in the construction of the hall of sciences, far which ground will be broken Wednesday.

THE FACT

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CURED BY MAIL.—W. W. Davis, a respected and reliable merchant of Shenandoah, Ia., writes: "I began your treatment over a month ago and already feel much better—in fact like a new man. I think I am nearly all right now, for I have none of the short breath or tired, weak feeling. There is no clogging of the head and I feel first rate. I can heartily advise all catarrhal people to go to you for help."

LUNG DISEASE.

A Notable Case Showing Permanent Restoration to Health.

Nearly one year ago Mrs. J. F. Hunt, 234 Avenue G, Council Bluffs, wife of the well known dairyman, was treated by Drs. Copeland and Shepard. The results have been permanent and Mrs. Hunt today testifies to the lasting and perfect benefits she realized at the hands of these physicians. Her's was a formidable case and one that was a strong test of the merits of the treatment employed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt invite searching inquiry by any sincere doubter into the facts given herewith. Mrs. Hunt says:

"The publicity attending a printed statement of my case is not entirely agreeable to me, still I feel it to be rather in the line of my duty to speak. When I applied to Drs. Copeland and Shepard I felt that the worst would come unless I could find some one who thoroughly understood lung complaints and could give me local and constitutional treatment. I could scarcely walk around the house or up the steps without help. My breath was short and my lungs weak and sore. I could not go into church or a crowded room without a smothering feeling. My lungs felt stopped up and it was hard to get air into them. A poor appetite, restless nights, constant hawking and spitting, with a headache that was perfectly awful to bear, steadily consumed my flesh and brought me to a dangerous state of nervous and physical exhaustion. A racking cough worried me night and day, and warned me of a slowly developing consumption.

This was my condition for three years, during which time I was treated by various doctors in Omaha and Council Bluffs, but with no benefit to speak of. I was warned that my lungs were very bad and that a slight cold, even, won'd bring on quick consumption. In August, 1891, upon the advice of a physician, I went to Colorado, hoping the m