McCOOK, : : : NEI NEWS OF NEBRASKA

THAT MYSTERIOUS MURDER.-At every session of the United States grand jury during the last four years the mysterious death of Watson B. Smith in the federal building in this city has come up for investigation. The excitement at the time Mr. Smith's body was found lying at his office door, was intense, and since that time every clew has been followed in the vain hope that the mystery might be cleared up. Three theories were advanced-accidental death, murder and suicide. The latter was speedily dismissed, and public opinion was, and has remained, about evenly divided between the two theories. The belief that Mr. Smith accidentally killed himself grew stronger as time elapsed. Clew after clew on the theory of murder was run to ground by the most skillful detectives the country afforded, and semi-occasional sensational stories were exploded. But the investigations were never dropped, and at every recurring session of the grand jury there has

been some sort of report on progress made, clews discovered, or theories advanced. It has developed that during the last session of the grand jury, a fresh story was imparted to the jurors. It came in the shape of an alleged confession of one John Pierson, a convict in the penitentiary. The story told was that Pierson was adroitly led into making a complete confession to his cell mate, Frank Sutton; namely, that he committed the murder for \$300, paid to him by Jack Nugent, former owner of the Buckingham theatre. Sutton went to Warden Nobes with the story, and claimed to have secured it by preying upon Pierson's feelings. The warden then sent for Pierson and submitted him to an examination. The convict at first denied any knowledge of the crime, but when shown what purported to be a revelation implicating him. and, after being put in the "sweat-box" and half starved, he changed his story. He then said he knew something about the affair, and described some of the details connected with it, which were, however, known to everyone who was in Omaha at the time. Pierson now placed the crime at the door of George Groomes, an old companion, and familiar to many people in the city as an old hotel runner, now dead. He said Groomes had been paid \$300 by Mr. Nugent, the latter also furnishing the revolver with which the shooting was to be done. Weeks were spent in procuring these alleged confessions, Sutton claims to have worked assiduously a long time to get the first confession, in which he accused himself of the crime. Pierson contradicted himself many times during the recital of his tales, some of the discrepancies being very palpable, and he succeeded in mixing the story up in a snarl which it will be found very difficult to unravel. The first direct contradiction to attract notice is that he told two entirely different stories-if, indeed, Sutton did not fabricate the first tale-and Pierson has never confessed that story to any one but Sutton, the first charging himself with the crime of killing Mr. Smith, and the second making Groomes the principal in the affair. Another is that he placed the revolver in the dead man's hand, whereas the barrel of the weapon was found partially concealed by one leg of Mr. Smith's pantaloons. Also, both the confessions made Mr. Nugent the instigator of the crime, a charge that appears to be groundless, as the man in question is ready at any time to prove a complete alibi. He left the city, according to data he is able to produce, Sept. 27, 1881, and returned Dec. 11 of the same year, having been engaged as business manager of a minstrel company then on the road. Nov. 4, the date of Mr. Smith's death, he was in Jacksonville, Ill. As the entire story, or rather both stories, hinge upon Mr. Nugent's com plicity in the affair, the frail superstructure upon which the confessions were made, appears to have fallen to the ground, stamping the new discoveries as utterly worthless.—[Omaha Herald.

CAR LOAD RATES IN IOWA .- That portion of the report of the railroad commissioners of Iowa treating of car load rates is full and will well repay the merchants and manufacturers of the state to study

Chicago and St. Louis have been for years declining in their wholesale trade. In Burlington, Keokuk, Dubuque, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, and in fact in all the large towns of the state may be found to-day extensive wholesale jobbing houses in all branches of business. Formerly Chicago and St. Louis sold them goods, but during the past ten years their houses have built up a good trade and Chicago and St. Louis have been losing it. The reason for this is found to a large extent in the fact that the jobbers of the Mississippi and Missouri river and in the western part of the state buy their goods in large quantities, and so buying, have car load rates, which would enable them to sell their merchandise in small lots to the retail dealer of the country as low, or lower than they could be laid down from Chicago in small parcels. The result of this has been to build up large jobbing houses and manufacturers in our state while at the same time the retail dealer has bought his goods at manufacory rates and the profits on the trade have been kept at home in place of being paid to Chicago or St. Louis.

The St. Louis and Chicago wholesale trade has been using every effort possible to induce the railways penetrating Iowa to do away with the car load rates and place the man who ships one hundred pounds of freight on the same footing as he who ships one or twenty car loads, thus endeavoring to set aside the laws which have governed trade and commerce since trade and commerce began. The Iowa board have always held, and held rightly, we think, that the transportation trade was like any other trade and should be governed by the same general laws, that is to say it is right for a railway company to give less rates for a car load than for 100 pounds. Having that in view they addressed a letter to the general passenger agents' joint classification association, in which the commission argue the whole question with great ability. They take the ground that the Iowa jobber started his business based on the good faith of the railways, that as the law has always recognized the car load as the basis for the calculation of rates, it would be unfair on the part of the railways, now the trade has been built up, to deprive the lowa jobbers of the benefit of their many years of labor .- [Burlington Hawkeye.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

THE Helena artesian well sends up water to a distance of 595 feet.

A LODGE of the Knights of Pythias is about to be organized in Hebron.

Lodge Pole is having a season of prosperity unexampled in its history.

THE Columbus creamery has been leased to the Stephenson Bros., of Fremont. THE Windsor hotel at Seward has

changed hands, George W. Weed retiring.

across the Missouri into North Nebraska

this year.

WONDERFUL progress is making in the apbuilding of Furnas, Frontier and Red | public opinion in regard to them.

Willow counties. ALLEN KEMPTON, of Beatrice, a deserving ex-soldier, has recently received \$2,500

back pension pay. HUMPHREY claims to be a good point for some enterprising capitalist to invest money

in a flouring mill. THE little boy who was lost and perished on the prairie in Gosper county was buried in Beatrice last week.

THEVES in and about Schuyler stole nearly a carload of coal in one night from the railroad company.

his 84th birthday last week, a large number of friends being present. A FARMER named Spitzine, residing near

Holdrege bargained to sell his child for \$1,000 cash and two steers. RUFUS MONTGOMERY, a noted horse thief,

luxuries of a first-class hotel. Amos Weaver, of Otoe county, was last week the victim of a runaway, receiving

painful if not dangerous injuries. THE work of putting in water works at West Point has been somewat retarded by the non-arrival of material.

DEAN MILLSPAUGH, of Trinity cathedral, Omaha, has tendered his resignation, to take effect about about Easter.

Lincoln has another case of body-snatching. The corpse was found before reaching the dissecting table and reinterred.

In the past three months nine of Wayne's young men have taken wives, six of them choosing from among the fair sex of Wayne. THE suit of Boone county vs. the B. & last year from 10 to 18. M. railroad to recover \$65,000 in taxes

was dismissed by Judge Brewer at Omaha. DAVID BRANCHT & SON, of Clarkson, this state, have purchased of Ryan & Wood, of

\$1.600. JOHN J. O'NEHA, son of the lamented Fenian raider O'Neill, and the founder of O'Neill, Holt county, is running a drug store

at Spaulding. THE city authorities of Falls City propose making arrangements for working all prisoners during the winter season as well as in the summer.

MISS MAMIE NORRIS, of Omaha, was severely hurt the other day by being run down by reckless drivers, whom the police

Mrs. Pierson, living near De Witt, was bitten by a mad dog. The bite, however, did not bring blood, and it is therefore thought that she is in no danger.

THE Indian who made his escape from the officers while being held at Valentine on the charge of rape, has been recaptured and is lying in the guard house at Rosebud.

A school teacher in Otoe precinct, Saline county, became indignant because the district officers would not allow her to put up a bed in one corner of the school house.

Parties at Lincoln have agreed to donate to the Congregational society a \$3,000 pipe organ, if the church in that city, just completed, can be dedicated free of debt.

REV. DR. LEMON, of Kearney, who some time ago suffered a paralytic stroke, is recovering, and his physicians entertain the belief that he will be around again in a few days.

EGUGENE MACK, of Beatrice, was shot in the head and dangerously wounded by a woman of disrepute. Heand some other men were making a disturbance at her

R. F. HENDERSON, residing a short distance from Cortland, was struck by the tumbling-rod of a corn sheller and fears are entertained that he will not recover from

"BUTCH WELLINGTON," a Lincoln gambler, was fined \$6 for using vulgar language on the streets. Not being able to pay he was compelled to take a shovel and assist in the improvement of the streets.

The special agents of the various insurance companies doing business in Nebraska have just had a meeting in Hastings, the object of which was the investigation of some local agents accused of cutting rates.

The jury in the Johnson county whisky case were out twenty-three hours and then brought in a verdict for plaintiff for \$1,200. By agreement of attorneys on both sides' the verdict was set aside and a new tria

THE supreme court has granted Jones, tried and convicted at the last term of the Cuming county district court for burglary and shooting with intent to kill, a new trial, on the ground that the grand jury was illegally drawn.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filled in the county clerk's office of Douglas county by the Rush Creek Land and Live Stock company. The capital stock is not to ex ceed \$250,000, and their ranch will be situated in Cheyenne county.

THE Nebraska and Iowa Baptist Social union an organization which was formed about year ago by the Baptist people of Nebrask and Iowa to promote the social interests of the church, held their first semiannual banquet at the Commercial hotel,

At Chadron Frank Stuart, in a playful manner, pointed a pistol at John Hurd. The thing was loaded, and worse than all, it went off, hitting John in the breast, from the effects of which he died in a few hours The coroner's jury declared it accidental, and held nobody to answer.

PERRY & WARNER, of Wayne, came near losing their livery stable by fire the other day. Two boys were playing hide and seek around the building and while one was hiding the other set fire to a pile of hay against both laws it would not have imposed upon the barn. It was discovered just in time to him requirements to establish a temporary prevent destruction of the building.

J. H. ABRAMS, a brick contractor o Juniata, while engaged in building a vault for the bank of C. R. Jones & Co., accidentally fell headlong to the bottom of the vault, a distance of sixteen feet. He was taken to his home in an unconscious state and fears are enterfained that he has been fatally hurt.

MR. JAMES T. ALLAN, who had been prom- | to submit.

Over 25,000 cars of freight have passed | inent in Nebraska for tittety years, died in Omahaa few days ago. Few men were more zealous or able in discovering and publish-THE saloon at Emerson is among the ing the agricultural and horticultural adthings that were. It died for want of vantages of our state, He wrote and printed much in respect to its capabilities. and was always in advance of a distrustful

A HASTINGS special reports that the police succeeded in arresting John Brandt, alias John Hardman, who is wanted in Wayne county, Nebraska, for a rape he committed there some time since. The officers of the law have been after him ever since, but up to a few days ago, no trace of him could be found. It was learned then that he was in that part of the country, and the police of Hastings were notified to keep a watch for him, which resulted in

A COLUMBUS special to the Omaha Herald says: This is the close of the twenty-MR. TYLER, of Blue Springs, celebratep fifth day of Minnie Dishner's wonderful sleep, and there is no material change in her condition from the moment she first laid down as to an ordinary, peaceful, natural slumber, Oct. 27. Some who have watched the young lady closely claim there was a slight squinting of the eves and was arrested in Hastings while enjoying the twitching of the lids to-day. Your correspondent, after a very close observance of the slseper's features for nearly an hour, cannot say that he noticed the slightes eign of a change.

At the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Hastings last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. F. L. Kendall; first vice president, Geo. F. Work, Hastings; second vice president, C. W. Scarf, Grand Island; secretary, Frank V. Adams, Omaha; recording and assistant secretary, F. C. Harrington, Pawnee City; reportorial and assistant secretary, Geo. N. Sroat, Nebraska City. The report of the state executive committee showed that the number of the associations in the state had increased during the

THOMAS BALLARD, in the Douglas county jail under sentence of death, has not lost all hope of having sentence commuted, or of receiving a new trial. Ballard shot and Streator, Ill., the stallion Bayard, paying killed Henry M. Verpoorten in the St. James hotel, Omaha, March 15, 1885. At the June term of the district court he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged January 29, 1886. His attorneys did not give up the fight, however, and carried their case up to the supreme court on a writ of error. His attorneys argued the matter in Lincoln, and the court, Chief Justice Amasa Cobb presiding, decided to grant a hearing.

THE Fullerton Journal tells of a wedding that was appointed for Wednesday of last week. The minister had been notified, and everything put in readiness for tying the nuptial knot. On the very eve of the consummation of the joyful event a cloud about the size of a marriage license darkened the matrimonial horizon of the happy couple. The bride which was to was, but wasn't, was not of lawful age, and in order to obtain the license it was necessary to get the consent of the paternal father, who was approached on the subject by the groom to have been, knocked the whole arrangement out of time by not only refusing to sign the document required but threatening to break the head of his prospective

IMPORTANT TO LANDHOLDERS.

Commissioner Sparks Makes a Ruling that Will be Interesting to Settlers.

Commissioner Sparks, says a Washington dispatch, has recently made a ruling which is probably destined to have an important influence upon the course of transaction in public lands. He has decided, in substance, that the commutation of a homestead is, in effect and in law, a turning of the entry into a pre-emption, and, as such, is illegal when the claimant has previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law. Since the passage of the homestead law it has become the almost universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber culture law, thus aggregating under these laws a maximum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up a pre-emption and "tree-claim" at once, and the lapse of the shortest necessary interval to mortgage the farm for enough to pay the government price of it, when, having secured the title, the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler still the right to secure either a preemption or a homestead in addition to his "tree claim," and as far as the rule itself goes, it leaves him the right to secure a preemption claim in the usual way, and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right Gen. Sparks does not concede.

It has been stated he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect, no such ruling having been made. There is no reason to believe, however, that when this question comes before him in a way to demand a formal ruling on the subject, he will hold that in passing the homestead law congress intended to give the choice to settlers of limited means by affording them a method of obtaining 160 acres of land without other outlay than the payment of customary fees in the place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such ruling he says would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright, and should the timber culture law be repealed, would have the effect of restricting the area ob tainable by a single claimant to one-quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws-the homestead and the pre-emption-standing together and interpreted as they have been, offer a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim is held out by the one law as an inducement to make settlements and improvements upon the first claim of the most temporary and inexpensive character, simply designated to make a false show of good faith and to "swear by," as immediately after the final pre-emption or commutation, as the case may be, they are to be abandoned and another residence established upon claim number two.

Gen. Sparks holds that if congress designed to give some settler the benefit of home in a place, only to be abandoned for another within a few months. Should the ruling indicated, as probable never to be made that already made prohibiting commutation of homestead claims by persons who have previously been pre-empters will still, he believed, have an important result in preventing to a considerable extent speculation in claims. The obligation to live five years upon a claim is a test of good faith to which only actual farmers who desire land for their own cultivation will care

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

A Brief Biographical Sketch of the Late Vice President of the United States. The following sketch of the life and public services of Vice President Hendricks, who died at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 25th, is



Thomas Andrew Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. His parents were unpretentious farm folk. In 1822 his father removed to Shelby county, Indiana, where the family settled permanently. Thomas was given a thorough common school education in the schools of the county. He early developed great assiduity in the pursuit of his studies, and led his young companions in almost every instance of juvenile rivalry for preferment. He was sent from the Shelby county schools to South Hanover college where his record was one of brilliancy, in keeping with the promise of his early career, and from which he was graduated with honor in 1841. Young Hendricks then studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. About this time one of the most striking of his characteristics began to develop, namely, his questions, and the dignified positiveness and tenacity with which he maintained a personal opinion once firmly formed. It is said by those who knew him at that early day, however, that his opinions were never formed hastily, but when expressed showed careful consideration of the subject in hand from all sides. After being admitted to the bar in Chambersburg, Pa., he returned to Indiana to practice law, and was at once recognized as a young man far above the average intelligence, while his knowlof legal matters attracted marked attention from the older barristers. Several cases of large importance won by him at that time commanded favorable comment throughout the state, and paved the way to his subsequent success. So well had he become known by 1848 that he was elected a member of the state legis. Hendricks again expressed himself still greater honor in his appointment by an overwhelming majority from his district as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Success continued to follow his legal endeavors, and with it came a knowledge of persons and even not only in his own state but throughout the country, possessed by few men in the United States of more advanced years, and by none of his own age. In 1851 he was sent from the Indianapolis district to contend with unflinching integrity and acknowledged ability for his constituents in that august body until 1855. In 1855 he was made com missioner of the general land office, a position which he filled, with the ability which had characterized all his previe s public duties, until 1859. From 1863 to 1869, he was a member of the United States senate, where he was unanimously recognized as the leader of the democracy, of which he had since his entrance into politics been a staunch and sturdy member. The many services performed by him for the party during this trying legislative period, his determined advocacy of measures which time proved among the best ever debated, and his equally determined opposition to every effort against the public welfare, are matters of national record, and need no elaboration. On the floor of the senate, surrounded by men of force and widescope, no man compelled more attention, and his many utterances on great public problems were received with the most serious attention. No better evidence of the lasting impression made by him on the minds of the leading men of the time is to be found than the fact of his very strong support for the nomination at the national democratic convention in New York in 1868. Many of the greatest men in the party were his strong personal friends, add many others, not so familiarly acquainted with him, were, nevertheless, his political supporters. Mr. Hendricks was defeated for the governorship of Indiana in 1860 and 1868, but he was elected to that position in 1872 for the term ending January 1, 1877. His administration of the state government was one of the best, if not the very best, ever experienced by its people, and, had he been willing to accept renomination, he might and undoubtedly would have been returned to the gubernatorial chair until he desired to relinquish it from sheer weariness. He was, however, nominated as the democratic candidate for vice president on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, was elected with him to the high office, and with him was counted out in the immortal electoral fraud of 1876. From that year until 1880 he took no active part in politics, devoting himself with great energy to the demands upon him as undoubtedly the legal leader of his state. In 1880 he was strongly urged at the national democratic convention in Ciucinnati for the vice presidency on the ticket with Gen. Hancock, but his friends were not successful in securing that position for him. From 1880 until 1884, when, as every inhabitant of the country knows, he was victoriously nominated for the vice presidency on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, he again devoted himself almost entirely to the legal profession.

THE BALTIMORE PLENARY COUNCIL. Bishop Ireland Speaks of Resolutions Passed by that Body.

Chicago dispatch: "What has been the result of the resolutions or decrees passed upon temperance and other subjects at the plenary council held at Baltimore a year ago?" Bishop Ireland was asked to-day: 'The result, sir," replied the bishop, "has been eminently gratifying. Two weeks ago Dr. O'Connell, president of the American college in Rome, arrived at Baltimore with the decrees that were sent to Rome for the holy father and his counsellors to pass upon. One subject in which the public, and especially the Catholic church is deeply interested, is that of temperance. I am happy that the decrees, as they relate to that particular subject, have been returned by the holy father without a single alteration. The purport of these decrees is that Sunday laws must be observed by Catholics. They especially emphasize that Catholics should desist from the liquor traffic and seek a nobler livelihood. More particularly do the decrees condemn the selling funeral of the deceased. Very respectfully, Sheep—Medium to good.... 2 00 @ 3 75 of liquor. The greatest restrictions are placed upon liquor, and even its use at church fairs and picnics or any celebration except that in which the church is directly concerned is forbidden, and total abstinence especially extolled. Great responsibility is placed on the pastors, who are expected to take the lead in doing all they can in fostering and encouraging those great principles laid down by the church. "It is a great thing," remarked the bishop, "for the Catholic church to take the aggressive step she has in this direction. She has undertaken a great work. The hour and the day and fame out of his new book.

demand it. Something must be done with intemperance, the living curse of the present

day. "Do I understand that the decrees of the plenary council have any significance poli-

tically? "None whatever. It strikes direct at the church and people, but has nothing to do with politics. What action Catholics as individuals take in regard to the political side of a question they take as citizens of our country. The church stands aloof from politics, and will not dictate to individuals as to whether they shall vote the prohibition ticket and espouse that or any political cause or party. That is for the individual himself to decide."

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS DEAD.

He Passes Away After an Illness of Only a Few Hours-Announcement by the Presi-

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, vice presi-

dent of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in Indianapolis at 4:45 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, under circumstance that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, in so much as they had not anticipated the fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when death came. The dispatch giving the particulars says: He returned from Chicago last Saturday and since then has been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, treasurer of state, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off his heavy clothing, which he usually wore, and put on a dress suit of lighter material and before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying he felt much better and intended to attend to considerable delayed business strength of personal conviction on leading during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of the stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long confidential friend of the vice-president. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase he was given an emetic, and afterwards an injection, and relief came in the natural way. He arose from his bed, in which he had laid only a few moments, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and and this was followed in 1850 by a | as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by a recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word he was indis posed but would be glad to see them to morrow. About 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at the beside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller who called to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformitory of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Morgan stayed. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed, complaining of great pain. but suddenly it seemed to cease and he said to his nephew: I am free at last: send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and these were his last words, and the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay in bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes closed as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thomas, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the distinguished dead were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor!! can't you do something?" He

was obliged to answer. "It is too late." Washington dispatch: The announce ment of the death of Vice-President Hendricks has cast a deep gloom over the capital. Hendricks' health had improved so much during the last year or two that his friends looked for his continuance in public life for many years, and the news of his sudden death came with a shock. The first news of the sad occurrence was an associated press bulletin from Indianapolis, The president and members of the cabinet were informed at once, and the president immediately called a meeting of the cabinet to take suitable action.

The cabinet meeting to-night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney-General Garland. It was decided that the president and members of the cabinet should attend the funeral of the vice-president. When the cabinet adjourned the president issued the follow-

To the People of the United States: Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States, died at 5 o'clock at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow countrymen. In respect to the memory and eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his state and the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the United States, that the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, that the usual and appropriate military an naval honors be rendered and that on all legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days. GROVER CLEVELAND.

T. F. BAYARD, secretary of state. The following was sent to the secretary of

To Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: I am directed by the president to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hen dricks, vice president of the United States. and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps in conjunction | LARD ... with the house of representatives to secure | Hogs-Packing & shipping. 3 65 6 3 85 further representation of congress at the DANIEL S LAMONT. Private Secretary.

Postmaster General Nomuro, of Japan, who is visiting this country, has not yet quite caught on to the immediate delivery system. A bill to reduce the army to 15,000 men has been introduced in the Mexican con-

gress. The government is opposed to the General Logan expects to make fortune

A GOOD ROLL FOR REFFRENCE

List of Members of the United States Senate Their Address and Political Belieg. The following roll of the members of the new senate will prove convenient for reference during the forthcoming session, and should be preserved by those who may take

interest in the proceedings of the United

States senate:

James L. Pugh, d., Eufaula..... John T. Morgan, d., Selma..... ARKANSAS. CALIFORNIA. Leland Stanford, r., San Francisco...... 1891 John F. Miller, r., San Francisco.......1857 COLORADO. Henry M. Teller, r., Central City 1891 Thomas M. Bowen, r., Del Norte.......1889 CONNECTICUT. Orville H. Platt, r., Meriden...........1891 Joseph R. Howley, r., Hartford...........1887 DELAWARE. FLORIDA. GEORGIA. Aifred H. Colquitt, d., Atlanta 1889 ILLINOIS. INDIANA. Daniel W. Voorhees, d., Terre Haute 1891 Benjamin Harrison, r., Indiapapolis..... 1:87 IOWA. William B. Allison, r., Dubuque.......1891 James F. Wilson, r., Fairneld.................1889 KANSAS. ohn J. Ingalls, r., Atchison......1891 Preston B. Plumb, r., Emporia......1889 KENTUCKY. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, d., Versailles....1891 James B. Beck, d., Lexington......1889 LOUISIANA. James B. Eustis, d., New Orleans......1891 Randall L. Gibson, d., New Orleans..... 1889 MAINE. Eugene Hale, r., Ellsworth.................1887 William P. Frye, r., Lewiston..........1889 MARYLAND. Ephraim K. Wilson, d., Snow Hill.......1891 Artuur P. Gorman, d., Laurel............1887 MASSACHUSETTS. Omar D. Conger, r., Port Huron.......1887 Thomas W. Palmer, r., Detroit.......1889 MINNESOTA. Samuel J. B. McMillan, r., St. Paul..... 1887 Dwight M. Sabin, r., Stillwater......1889 MISSISSIPPL James Z. George, d., Jackson..........1887 -Walthall, d., Jackson......1889 MISSOURI. Francis M. Cockrell, d., Warrensburg.... 1887 NEBRASKA. Charles H. Van Wyck,r., Nebraska City. . 1887 Charles S. Manderson, r., Omaha......1889 NEVADA.1891 John P. Jones r., Gold Hill. James D. Fair, d., Virginia City.......1887 NEW HAMPS HIRE. NEW JERSEY. William J. Sewell, r., Camden1887 John R. McPherson, d., Jersey City.....1.8) NEW YORK. William M. Evarts, r., New York......1891 Warner Miller, r., Herkimer......1887 NORTH CAROLINA. Zebulon D. Vance. d., Charlotte........1891 OHIO. Henry D. Pavne, d., Cleveland.........1891 OREGON. John H. Mitchell, r., Portland.......1891 PENNSYLVANIA. James Donald Cameron, r., Harrisburg... 1891 John I. Mitchell, r., Wellsboro,.........1887 RHODE ISLAND. Nelson W. Aldrich, r., Providen ee......1887 Jonathau Chace, r., Valley Falls.......1889 SOUTH CAROLINA. Wade Hampton, d., Columbia......1891 Mathew C. Butler, d., Edgefield......1889 TENNESSEE. Isham G. Harris, d., Memphis......1889 TEXAS. Richard Coke, d., Waco......1889 VERMONT. Justin S. Morrill, r., Strafford......1891 George F. Edmunds, r., Burlington.....1887 VIRGINIA. William Mahone, r., Petersburg........1887 H. H. Riddleberger, r., Woodstock...... 1889 WEST VIRGINIA. Johnson N. Camden, d., Parkersburg. . . . 1887 John E Kenna, d., Kanawha C. H......1889 WISCONSIN. Philetus Sawyer, r., Oshkosh............1857 THE MARKETS. OMAHA. Wheat-No. 2. 7340 Barley-No. 2. 54 (a) 46 (a) 55½ 47½ 28% RYE-No. 2.. Corn-No. 2 mixed... 28%(6 Oats-No. 2..... BUTTER-Fancy creamery .. BUTTER-Choice dairy BUTTER-Best country...... Eggs-Fresh..... 22 CHICKENS-Dressed per 1b ... Turkeys-Dressed per lb 13 Ducks-Dressed per fb. 11 GEESE-Dressed per lb...... 11 (a) LEMONS-Choice BANANAS-Choice 2 75 (0 3 50 ORANGES-Mesina... 3 00 @ 4 50 Beans-Navys Oxions-Per bbl.. 4 00 (0 4 75 POTATOES-Per bushel. 40 (0) GREEN APPLES-Per bbl ... 2 75 @ 3 24 SEEDS-Timothy 2 30 @ 2 40 Seeds-Blue Grass.. 1 75 (a) 2 00 HAY-Baled, per ton..... 5 50 @ 6 00 6 00 @ 7 00 Hogs-Mixed packing...... 3 15 @ 3 35 Beeves-Feeders 3 10 @ 3 50

NEW YORK.

FLOUR-Choice winter 4 75 @ 500

CATTLE-Stockers...... 2 25 @ 3 75

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE-Stockers & feeders 2 40 (@ 3 75

KANSAS CITY.

SHEEP-Common to good.. 1 50 @ 2 75

... 96 @

891.66

544(a)

35 6

..10 50 @10 75

643 @ 644

3 75 @ 4 00

87400

42%(0)

9 00 6 9 50

6 15 @ 6 17

28 @

37 @ 26%@

..... 2 00 @ 2 25

71 @ 72½ 28½@ 29 22 @ 23 5 05 @ 5 20 3 55 @ 3 70

WHEAT-No. 2 red.,

CORN-No. 2.

PORK.

LARD.

PORK

Wheat-Ungraded red......

Oats-Mixed western.....

FLOUR-Spring extra.....

Wheat-Per bushel.....

Corn—Per bushel.....

Oats-Per bushel...

WHEAT-No. 2 red.

CORN-Per bushel.

Oats-Per bushel.

SHEEP-Western ...

WHEAT-Per bushel ...

CORN-Per bushel ...

OATS-Per bushel.

CATTLE-Exports ..

Hoos-Assorted