

THE NORTHWESTERN.

GEO. HENSCHOETER, Ed. & Pub'r. LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Baptist college at Grand Island will open September 13. Several circuses have reported for active operations in Nebraska. Nebraska includes within its boundaries 76,840 square miles. The bank of Eling capital \$10,000, has filed articles of incorporation. Winter wheat in Nebraska is said to be showing a promising outlook. Sidney is alive in a movement for securing an Indian school at that place. Hon. John C. Watson will deliver the Memorial day address at Nebraska City.

A Plattsmouth doctor set a broken leg of a cow and it is likely she will recover. A Falls City drink cure doctor claims to have discovered a cure by electricity. A racing association has been formed at South Omaha and will have a meet July 4. The Omaha, Galveston & Kansas Central railroad has commenced operations at Superior.

The Nebraska City starch works shipped a carload of starch, 20,000 pounds, to Denver. Forty cases have been repealed from the O'Neill land office, and but one has been reversed. Pattenmouth claims that her cigar factories amount to more than those of Omaha and Council Bluffs. One hundred and thirty-two carloads of stock went through Fremont in one night on the Elkhorn.

H. A. Barber will raise broom corn quite extensively and manufacture it into brooms at Pender. The two-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. L. Helzer of Onocola fell from a high chair, breaking an arm in two places. While lassoing cattle Hall Vincent of Bloomington had the misfortune to break one of his fingers by the rope catching it.

A new bank is to be established at Burr, to be known as the German American bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The residents of one of the additions to Pender will put in private telephones connecting with their places of business. The masons of Peru have beautified their hall by tasteful papering and painting and by laying an elegant carpet on the floor.

It is said 100,000 acres of small grain has been sown in Logan county this spring, where no small grain was raised seven years ago. The Farmers' Elevator company of Syracuse has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$8,000. The county superintendents of Gage and Johnson counties are perfecting arrangements for holding a union normal institute this fall. The saloons of Alliance refused to pay occupation tax and tried to dictate terms to the town board, which is now after them with a sharp stick.

The state board of transportation has received new and corrected railroad maps of Nebraska. Those who send for a copy must forward postage. The 6-year-old son of Theodore Linken, a farmer living four miles north of Crete on the Blue river, was blown in the river by a heavy gale and drowned. The secretary of the treasury has awarded a contract for the general excavation of the postoffice grounds at Fremont to Morse & Hamon of Fremont at \$264. The Grand Army of the Republic and kindred organizations at Leigh are making preparations for observing Memorial day in an appropriate and fitting manner.

C. S. Wiley, the sewing machine agent in jail at Seward, charged with bigamy, appeared in court, plead guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. J. C. Watson and E. T. Warren of Nebraska City are the luckiest lawyers in the state just now. They received \$10,000 fees from the distillery in its suit against the trust. Hebron claims the oldest married couple in the state. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Starr have been married sixty-four years. They are ninety-one and eighty-six years old respectively.

The Roseland Gazette says John Hamilton living in the eastern part of the county, is having strange luck with cattle. They lie down and never move and let the hogs eat them. The Presbyterian hospital of Omaha incorporated last week by filing articles with Secretary of State Allen. The institution will be open to patients of any creed, nationality or color. A boy near Houston crawled into a wolf's den with a revolver and wounded the occupant. When she chased him out he killed her with a pitchfork and secured her five young ones.

Last week while E. W. Ormsby of Central City was feeding a horse, the animal became frightened and flew back striking Mr. Ormsby in the face with its head and breaking his cheek bone. The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' association of Platte county will be held at Columbus on May 30, for the purpose of electing officers and making arrangements for the annual picnic. Boone County Argus says the cold and wet weather has caused oats to rot so that there is not more than half a stand in some fields. Where the oats made a good stand they are losing fine.

An old man named Curtis wandered away from where he was staying near Ogallala, and after several days was found dead in the road. His mind was unbalanced as he eluded all search. The general stores of Chase & Bolen at Smithfield, a small town seven miles east of Elwood, was destroyed by fire last week. There was no insurance on either building or stock. Loss about \$5,000.

NEW PARTY'S IDEAS.

THE ILLINOIS PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

The Attendance Not Very Large—N. M. Barnett Nominated for Governor—The Principal Planks of the Platform as Adopted.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 21.—The prediction of a very light attendance at the Illinois People's Party State convention was verified when the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this forenoon by Chairman Lester C. Hubbard. The third party Congressional convention for this district two years ago had more delegates in attendance. After the opening prayer the welcoming address was delivered by A. J. Johnson of Danville. The principal points in his speech were a declaration for free silver and denunciations of the monopolists who control the Democratic and Republican parties.

The State Central committee appointed N. F. Norton of Chicago and W. E. Robinson of Greenville temporary chairman and secretary. The committee on resolutions and platform presented the following, which was adopted with great enthusiasm: The People's party of the State of Illinois, through its regularly elected delegates, assembled in convention at Danville, make this official declaration of its principles, purposes, and demands. Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration of principles adopted by the St. Louis conference of Feb. 22, and pledge our entire loyalty to it.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of adequate laws providing for the actual attendance in school of all children of school age for a term not less than four months in each year, and to this end we are in favor of free text books. Resolved, That we condemn and denounce those hard and oppressive conditions of life produced by unjust laws which drive men to crime, and then use their labor to crush out honest industry, and we charge both the old parties with directly conniving at a flagrant and open violation of the Constitution overwhelmingly adopted by the people forbidding contracts for convict labor and recognizing the cruelty of confinement of men without employment. We therefore demand that all convicts in this State hereafter be employed in the winter months in preparing material for and in the summer months in making permanent roads and other State improvements; and we further demand that all railroads in this State be required by law to carry men and material for this purpose at actual cost of transportation.

Resolved, That we condemn in measured terms the practice of both Republican and Democratic officers of the State in appropriating the interest on the public funds to their own private uses, and demand that the accumulations of all State funds be covered into the treasury. Resolved, That our State constitution be so amended as to permit the enforcement of the law providing for a weekly payday and the abolition of the truck-store system.

Resolved, That we condemn the extortions of the corporation known as the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, and we condemn the existence by law of boards of trade that deal in options on the necessities of life, and demand that they be abolished. Resolved, That we recognize in the employment of private standing armies in the interest of corporations and great monopolies a serious menace to the liberties of the people and demand that the Pinkerton and like forces be disbanded.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Elections and Reports of Committees Sandwiched at Omaha.

OMAHA, May 21.—Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, presided at yesterday's session of the conference. As a presiding officer the Bishop has no peer, and as a result business moved along smoothly. The bad weather has disappeared, and with the sunshine came large crowds which packed the galleries. The publication of the Omaha Christian Advocate offered to donate his plant and subscribers to the conference if the paper was made an official organ. The offer will probably be accepted. Cleveland is making a hard pull for the next general conference. The election of an editor of the Central Advocate, at St. Louis being in order, O. M. Carter nominated Jesse Bowman Young, of Kansas City; Dr. Shank nominated Chancellor Creighton, of Nebraska. The other nominees were J. C. W. Cox, of Iowa; C. P. Marken, of St. Louis; Dr. McElroy, of Illinois; W. T. Smith, of Des Moines, and W. R. Goodwin, of Indiana. While the delegates went out to count the vote C. W. Smith was unanimously elected editor of the Platte Advocate.

The committee on equal representation presented its reports. The first one urged that the general conference recommended these propositions to the annual conferences of 1894: To amend section 2, paragraph 63, of Discipline to read: 'The general conference shall not allow of more than one disinterested representative for every four members of an annual conference, nor of a less number than one for every sixty-five, provided that when there shall be in any annual conference a fraction of two-thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation; that such annual conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction, and provided also that there shall be from such conference lay delegates equal in number to the ministerial delegates who shall deliberate and vote with the ministers as one body; and provided further that no conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate.

That if the general conference shall recommend this by a two-thirds vote it shall recommend the necessary concurrent recommendations of three-fourths of the members of the several annual conferences, then the electoral colleges of 1888 may elect representatives of equal number with the ministerial, and the general conference of 1893 may provide for their admission. The second report reads in substance: 'The conference of 1894 shall determine whether line 4, section 2, paragraph 63 of the Discipline shall read 'not more than one for every forty-five nor less than one for every ninety.' This means the ratio of representation.

The reports were ordered printed for the information of the conference, and are to come up to-morrow. A minority report of the committee presented later recommends that the present ratio of representation be maintained and that the ministry should control the church government. The first ballot for editor of the St. Louis Advocate resulted in no choice and a new ballot was ordered. The voters were: Young, 211; Creighton, 79; Cox, 62; Smith 46; Celroy, 34; Masten, 30; Goodwin, 35.

J. B. Young was elected editor of the St. Louis paper on the second ballot, receiving 300 out of 466 votes cast. B. F. Creary and W. H. Mathews of San Francisco were nominated for editors of the San Francisco Advocate. Then the colored delegates broke loose and nominated A. E. P. Albert and E. W. S. Hammond for editor of the Southwestern Advocate. B. F. Creary was elected editor of the San Francisco Advocate, receiving 322 votes. Albert J. Nast, son of the present editor of the Christian Apologist, was elected editor of that paper by acclamation.

Dr. Hammond secured 244 votes and was declared elected editor of the negro paper. H. J. Leibart was elected editor of Hans and Hurd. T. B. Nalley, C. H. Payne and George H. Bridgman were nominated for secretary of the board of education. The ballot was taken, but the result will not be announced until to-morrow. The conference then adjourned until 8 p. m., when the centennial celebration of the first general conference will be held.

ILLINOIS EDUCATORS MEET. Superintendent Raab Tells His Assistants the Needs of the School. CHICAGO, May 21.—Twenty-five superintendents of schools for the northern counties of the State met yesterday in Judge Keeble's court-room in the county building to discuss matters of interest to themselves as affecting their duties and their schools. This was the last of a series of sectional meetings of county superintendents, others having been held since May 10 at Carbondale, East St. Louis, Olney, Decatur, and Galesburg.

On the question of legislation, State Superintendent Raab announced that there were in contemplation efforts for the presentation to the Legislature of three bills which every teacher should labor to have passed. These in effect are as follows: 1. All teachers of public schools throughout the State shall hold a certificate of qualification either from the State or county superintendent, except in the case of Chicago or other cities having special charters.

2. Teachers shall be entitled to pay for teaching providing they hold a certificate of qualification, during the actual time of teaching, the license not being necessary when the contract is made. 3. The establishment of a State institute for the unification of institute work and for the instruction of institute workers in such manner that those who render service in this State institute may receive compensation therefor from the State.

Regarding the topic of 'Institute Instructions, Their Competency and Fitness for the Work,' the State Superintendent said he couldn't guarantee all the men he had licensed as instructors, and warned the superintendents to be careful in selecting them. The institute fund is to be used each year, he said, advising managers not to hoard the money, but to expend it as wisely as possible; but to be careful not to run in debt. Death of a Hero. DENVER, Col., May 21.—In his effort to save the life of an unfortunate child, George Bushman, a member of a Union Pacific railroad train, was instantly killed. Bushman was standing at a railroad crossing when he saw Anna Saffa, aged 7 years, playing on the track. A fast express was coming around the curve. He rushed to save the child, but too late to avoid the train which killed them both.

SIoux CITY STRICKEN.

RUDDER HISE IN THE FLOOD. RIVER FLOODS A THIRD OF THE TOWN.

Many People Caught in the Torrent—Eleven Lives Known to Have Been Lost and Other Fatalities Feared. Sioux City, Ia., May 18.—[Special Telegram to The Omaha Bee.—] At the ordinary stage of water the Floyd river is as insignificant a stream as ever mentioned in pastoral insignificance. But swollen by the continual rains until its never well defined banks were obliterated, it was in poor condition to carry away the immense flood of water which fell in the cloudburst of last night. A wave, moving as a solid wall of water, swept down the narrow valley of the stream last night, reaching this city early this morning. The Floyd flows through the center of Sioux City and along its banks are the homes of thousands. To these the flood brought death and the demolition of their homes.

The wave came a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Warning had been sent a short time before to the inhabitants of the low lands, but only a few of them had been notified. The first intimation was a volume of water spreading over the banks to a depth of three feet and throwing a mist of foam before it. In a few minutes the water had risen above the first floors and several thousand people fled in terror to the higher ground.

DEATH RODE THE WAVE. The water rose four feet in an hour and a half, and from 9 o'clock continued to rise steadily, but not so rapidly. Probably one-third of the inhabitants of the city live on the low ground which is overflowed. So rapid was the rise of the tide that great numbers were unable to escape and the work of rescuing engaged every energy of the people. At 10 o'clock the fire alarm was sounded to call out more workers.

All the boats from the boat houses on the Sioux river have been brought in and are being used to save life and property. STOCK YARDS AND RAILROADS SUFFER. The Missouri river is very high, and when the flood in the Floyd river struck it the water dammed up and rushed over the adjacent low grounds. The stock yards and packing houses were situated at the confluence of the two rivers, and they were instantly inundated. About two thousand head of live stock were drowned there. Great numbers of dead stock have also been found floating down the Floyd river.

The whole railroad yards and switching track district is under water and there has been immense damage to the roundhouses and other railroad property. The roundhouse of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha is damaged to the extent of \$40,000. That road, the Illinois Central and the Sioux City & Northern enter the city by the Floyd valley and all are stopped. Not a train has left Sioux City today.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the water had reached to Jennings street on Fourth street. The Hotel Fowie and the Boston Investment company's building are surrounded with water. The union depot was cut off at 9 o'clock. It is estimated that 8,000 people have been driven from their homes. All business is suspended. The Chamber of Commerce organized this morning for relief work. Before noon the ladies had several soap and lunch boxes opened for the flood sufferers. It is impossible yet to estimate the loss of property, but it will be large.

There is only one telephone wire working out of the city and that runs to Omaha. It is not in good condition, and the work of sending out news is greatly retarded. The water is slowly receding to-night. A citizens' meeting at the court house is organizing to provide several thousand people with shelter. The damage to property will reach \$1,000,000. The loss of the Sioux City & Northern railroad will exceed \$200,000.

Later accounts show that the loss of life has been much greater than at first reported. It will probably be 20 or 25. There is neither gas nor electric light, and both plants are under water. A partial list of the persons known to be dead is as follows: Frank Henderson, wife and child. Two boatmen, unknown. A. P. McClear, an unknown Scandinavian at the Young Ice house. Mrs. Peter Rasmussen and two children. Two unknown men near Fourth street near Fairmount bridge. Unknown man at Sioux City & Northern yards.

The scene at the yards is almost indescribable. The rush of waters came down across the bottoms, as the overflow of the river at first flowed out on the east bank. At 10:30 solid blocks of hog pens were seen swaying with the motion of the wind and waves, and in a short time they began moving down stream. The new division was the first to start and then almost the whole block started off down street, and at 11 o'clock there was not a sign of the hog yards left. The large corn cribs, containing several thousand bushels of corn, were also carried away.

Changed With-Forgery. CRENSHAW, La., May 20.—R. F. Boring, a blacksmith and wagon maker at Parnell, is alleged to have secured a large sum of money by forging the name of his father-in-law to notes. It is said that he has gone away from home, leaving debts amounting to \$1,000, and a wife and four children to destitute circumstances.

Attorney Wins in South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—The State Democratic convention met at noon. Of the 315 delegates all but thirty-four favor Tillman and are dissatisfied with the President's Attorney.

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CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

A Record of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

In the senate on the 17th the last and tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the late Senator John S. Barbour of Virginia. The remains were brought into the capitol and deposited in the senate chamber, which had been arranged for the ceremonies in the usual manner. Senator Keena after the usual preliminaries, delivered a personal sketch of the dead senator and closed with the usual resolutions of respect. A recess was then taken until 1 o'clock. On reconvening a candlelight with lighted candles stood on the clerks' desks with a brass crucifix before them. Though the dead senator was not a member of any church his wife was a Catholic and the religious ceremonies were conducted at the request of the family by Bishop Keena, rector of the Catholic university. This was the first occasion in the memory of the officers of the senate when a Catholic clergyman officiated in such a manner. In the house the free silver question came to the front again in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Bartine of Nevada, and a point of order was made against it and the matter went over for the present, without a decision. After the approval of the Journal the speaker laid before the house a communication from Vice President Morton, announcing the death of Senator Barbour and inviting the house to attend in a body the funeral ceremonies to be held in the senate chamber. The communication was spread upon the Journal. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Pending action the committee arose and the members, headed by Senator Crisp, walked two by two from the senate chamber. When the members of the house returned to the senate the committee resumed its session. The clause for the coinage, release and transportation of minor coins having been reached, Mr. Tracy of New York made a point of order against it. He stated that he had no objection to the clause, but he feared that if it were allowed to remain in the bill it might be amended. If he were sure that no amendment would be made he would withdraw his point, but not receiving such assurance he pressed it. He also raised a point of order against a free silver amendment offered by Mr. Bartine of Nevada.

In the senate on the 17th the naval appropriation bill was considered, the pending question being on the provision for an increase of the navy. The house bill provides for one armored cruiser of about 8,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not less than \$3,000,000, and the senate amendment provides in addition for one sea going coast line battleship of about 9,000 tons displacement to cost not over \$4,000,000, also for one armor defense double turret ship of the monitor type with a displacement of about 7,500 tons, to cost not over \$3,000,000; four light draft gunboats and six torpedo boats. Mr. McPherson, who had on last Friday offered an amendment to strike out the house provision for an armored cruiser and the senate provision for a battleship and to provide for three instead of one harbor defense double turret ships of the monitor type, modified his amendment so as to confine it simply to the striking out part of it leaving the number of monitors at one. Mr. McPherson's amendment was rejected 18 to 39. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that if the harbor defense ship be put on the Pacific coast an allowance of 3 per cent may be made on its cost to the contractor in addition to the contract price to cover the cost of transportation of material agreed to. In the house the sundry civil bill was discussed and the clause relative to repressions on public timber gave rise to a good deal of meritment. The following bills were reported and placed on the calendar: To provide for additional associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma; for the survey of a road; for a ship canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Mr. Holman of Indiana wished to proceed with the sundry civil bill, but he was stopped by Mr. Watson's demand for the 'regular order,' which the speaker stated to be the Walker expunging resolution. Mr. Walker himself asked that the consideration of the resolution be postponed, but Mr. Watson was adamant and renewed his demand. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair, on the sundry civil bill.

In the senate on the 18th consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Coakley continued his argument against the amendment reported by the senate committee on appropriations for the construction of a sea-going coast line battleship, one harbor defense double turret ship of the monitor type, four light draft gun boats and six torpedo boats. After a long discussion the question was taken on the senate amendment and it was agreed to. Yea, 35; nays, 18. Mr. Logan offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of one eight-inch caliber high power steel rifle and \$5,000, for making trial tests for three or more rapid fire, twisted one-pound breech-loading rifle guns and an equal number of three-pounders and thirty-two pounders, and it was agreed to without discussion or division. Mr. Manderson offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of torpedoes and it was agreed to. The bill was then reported from the committee on the whole to the senate. The amendments were all agreed to and the bill was passed without a division. In the house the silver question was the feature of interest and much to the disappointment of the silverites the speaker sustained the point of order raised against Mr. Bartine's free coinage amendment to the sundry civil bill, and the house clinched the matter by upholding Mr. Crisp's decision. Later on Mr. Bland offered an amendment for the coinage of all silver bullion purchased and now in the treasury into standard silver dollars. Points of order were raised against the amendment and the speaker reserved his decision, which will be awaited with interest by the free coinage men and their opponents alike.

THE HOUSE THEN CONSIDERED THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL TILL THE HOUR OF ADJOURNMENT.

In the senate on the 19th the bill exempting American coastwise vessels, piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot, from the obligation to pay state pilots for services not rendered was taken up. An amendment by Mr. Butler was laid on the table and the bill passed. The river and harbor appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. McPherson made the motion of which he had given notice. Mr. Dolph moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas 42; nays 6 (Harris, Kyle, McPherson, Padgett, Palmer and Vilas). A number of amendments were acted upon and the bill went over. In the house the sundry civil bill was under consideration. The chair delivered his decision on the point of order made against the amendment offered by Mr. Bland yesterday for the coinage of all silver bullion purchased and now in the treasury into standard silver dollars, the cost of coinage to be paid out of the seigniorage, to be recovered in the shape of the seigniorage, to be entered into the treasury. It was conceded, said the chair, that the amendment changed existing law, and therefore it would not be in order unless being germane, it reduced the amount covered by the bill; the clause related to the recoinage of abraded minor coins; the amendment related to the coinage of standard silver dollars. The chair was unable to see how the amendment was germane to the subject matter of the clause. Did it reduce the amount covered by the bill? The mere fact that it struck from the bill the appropriation of \$100,000 for the recoinage of minor coins did not reduce the amounts, because it appropriated the seigniorage, which might amount to \$2,000,000. It did not reduce the amount covered by the bill and increase expenditures. He sustained the point of order and ruled out the amendment. Mr. Bland then re-offered his amendment with the proviso attached to it, that the cost of this coinage shall not exceed \$50,000, \$5,000 of which shall be for the coinage of subsidiary silver and \$45,000 for standard silver dollars. Mr. Bland attached the proviso to the amendment in order to remove the objection of the chair that it did not reduce the amount so offered by the bill. Considerable discussion followed, and finally Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, led the debate away from the point of order and proceeded to read a lecture to his democratic colleagues. The chair said that he had heard nothing to change his opinion that the amendment was not germane; and he therefore ruled the amendment as modified, out of order.

Mr. Bland appealed from the decision; but the committee sustained the decision of the chair by a vote of 120 to 75. In the senate on the 20th the river and harbor bill was considered and various amendments of small importance were offered and agreed to. After a long discussion the bill was reported back to the senate. All the amendments agreed to in committee were concurred in, and the bill was passed without a division. (Although Mr. McPherson remarked a few minutes afterward that he had intended to ask for the yeas and nays.) A conference was asked and Messrs. Frye, Dolph and Ransom were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The following bills were passed: Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Joliet, Ill. House bill to ratify an agreement with the Indians residing on the Colville reservation in the state of Washington. Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North. Senate bill to increase to \$125,000 the appropriation for the public building at Lansing, Mich. Senate bill to authorize the Illinois and Iowa Railway and Terminal company to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at Moines, Ill. Senate bill to authorize the construction of a railway bridge across the Columbia river in the state of Washington. In the house after the call of committees for reports the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair) on the sundry civil bill. Mr. Dickson moved to strike out the appropriation of \$150,000 to enable the secretary of war to complete the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park. Lost by a vote of 50 to 85. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$11,500 for improving the grounds around the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn. The announcement of the approval by the president of the Indian registry bill was received with applause. Mr. Kilgore of Texas raised a point of order against the clause in the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a permanent for a statue of the late General W. T. Sherman in the city of Washington.

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