THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

REPORTS from various parts of Illinois represent the prospect for fruit and winter wheat as unusually bad.

THE Duke of Richmond, the largest owner of rented property in London, recently reduced all his rents ten per cent.

THERE are over thirty Mormon churches in Colorado; in Idaho there are over sixty; in Arizona about seventy.

THE action of Kansas and New Mexico in establishing a quarantine against Texas cattle, was causing some dissatisfaction at Lampasas, Tex.

A NEPHEW of Lord Wolseley, in the person of Mr. Rudolph Strong, a young comedian, is at present playing at one of the theaters in Chicago.

TWO NEW Senators were sworn in at Washington on the 19th: Gray, of Delaware, Bayard's successor, and Wilson, of Maryland, the successor of Groome.

IT was said that General Foster was to be retained for the present as Minister to Spain, with a view to conducting negotiations for a more favorable treaty.

THE annular eclipse of the sun excited the interest of astronomers all over the United States on the 16th. The cloudy weather interfered seriously with the observations.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has rendered an opinion re-affirming the constitutionality of the prohibition law. It sustains the validity of the injunctions to abate saloons as nuisances.

THE Paris bakers have already taken advantage of the recent passage of the bill increasing the duties on cereals and raised the price of bread. The people were complaining against the increase in the cost of living.

THE Secretary of the Navy has secured the services of a professional accountant from New York, for the purpose of having a thorough investigation made of the accounts and methods of keeping them in every branch of the Navy Department.

A FARMER living six miles west of McKinney, Tex., has discovered immense fossil remains of a carniverous animal, which scientific men pronounce to be the remains of an ichthyosaurus, in length twelve feet, of which the head measures four. The jaws, teeth, tongue, ribs and vertebræ are petrified.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, the Gautemalan usurper, married his wife when she was fifteen years of age. He went to the convent where she was at school and commanded the authorities to give her up. He assumed so bold a front that they were glad to let him have her to get rid of him. He has seventeen children.

IN A recently published volume entitled "Biographical Sketches," by the Hon. L. A. Tollemache, the writer records the opinion of the late Lord Lansdowne, a distinguished orator himself, and for many years the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, that Mr. Bright, as an orator, was fully equal to Charles James Fox, and that none of Fox's contemporaries were equal to Mr. Gladstone.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature, at the suggestion of Fish Commissioner Blackford, for the destruction of star-fish, which are said to be one of the most dangerous foes of the oyster. The bill authorizes a reward for star-fish taken in quantities from any of the oyster-beds in the waters of the State, the reward to be at the rate of twenty-five cents per bushel when the number of star-fish taken amounts to thirty or more bushels at any one time.

THE miners employed by the New York and Cleveland Coal Company near Pittsburgh, Pa., made a demand recently for three cents per bushel for mining. The company refused to pay the advance and shut down the works. Over one thousand men were employed. The strike for three cents was nearly general, and fully ten thousand miners were idle. Coal for local consumption was very scarce, and prices had been advanced one and one-half cents per bushel.

GOVERNOR EATON, of Colorado, signed the new charter bill for Denver. The new bill has the effect of legislating out of office nine members of the City Council and nearly all the city officeholders. The new charter provides for two branches of the city government—or upper and lower house—similar to the municipal government of St. Louis. The amendment of the old city charter makes an election fall due on April 7, when an entire new set of city officers are to be elected.

ACCORDING to last advices Constantinople was about to be deprived of the benefit of another ancient institution. The Government, having made a crusade lately against the numerous charlatans, was giving directions to its officials to prosecute the magicians, denouncing them as common cheats and rogues. Whether the court astrologer is doomed remains to be seen. Constantinople has always enjoyed a good supply of magicians, the best being from Morocco, and many of them blacks. The magicians, whose studios can be seen in many a street, have been found of the greatest benefit, being preferred to doctors, doing a large business in love charms, and finding more thieves than the police.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN the Senate on the 16th Mr. Blair offered a resolution authorizing a continuance of the investigation of differences between capital and labor. He said the investigation was practically concluded, and the extension was desired for the purpose of making a report. Mr. Van Wyck's "Backbone Grant" resolution was further discussed at some length. In executive session the Senate had under consideration the state of affairs in Central America, and a short message from the Secretary of State in answer to a Senate resolution was read, giving the history of the Barrios project for the union of all the Central American States, together with the steps taken by Mexico in view of the threatened complications.

IN the Senate on the 17th Mr. Blair's resolution authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to sit during the recess was adopted. Mr. Cullom's resolution for the selection of a committee to investigate the subject of Inter-State commerce was laid before the Senate and after a long debate adopted without division. It provides for a select committee of five Senators to sit during the recess and make full examination of the regulation of the transportation of freights and passengers between the several States by railroads and water routes in connection or competition therewith and to report to the Senate next December. In executive session the discussion of Central American affairs was resumed, the pending question being the resolution previously offered by Senator Edmunds, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that Barrios, President of Guatemala, should be prevented from carrying out his schemes of annexing neighboring Republics. The resolution was criticised as amounting substantially to a declaration of war, but was adopted with but seven dissenting votes. Senator Edmunds moved the injunction of secrecy be removed from the resolution and asked a vote upon it, but a single objection carried it over under the rules for a day.

In the Senate on the 18th the resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry during recess to consider the best means of preserving the forests upon the public domain and to employ a clerk was adopted. In executive session Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, was confirmed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the injunction of secrecy removed from the resolution adopted in regard to the Central America troubles.

IN the Senate on the 19th George Gray was sworn in as the successor to Senator Bayard, of Delaware. The Committee on Printing was authorized to sit during the recess. Mr. Ingalls' resolution, calling for information relating to the alleged illegal occupancy of the Oklahoma lands, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Ingalls said that since the resolution was offered it had been practically answered by the President's message, and he moved it be laid on the table. This was agreed to. Mr. Manderson offered a resolution providing for a committee of five Senators to proceed to Alaska and make an investigation. This was laid over, and the Senate went into executive session and ratified the treaty with the Khedive of Egypt and the convention relative to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico.

IN the Senate on the 20th Mr. Van Wyck indulged in some severe strictures upon the South American Commission, charging it with reckless extravagance. Senators Harrison and Vest defended the Commission. In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, Commissioner of Patents; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, First Comptroller of the Treasury; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, First Assistant Postmaster General; Joseph H. Ryan, of Nevada, Coiner of the Mint, Carson City; Will am Garrard, of Nevada, Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary of State.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE health of General Grant was reported improved on the 18th.

SUSAN WARNER, the novelist, died recently, aged sixty-eight.

THE Prohibitionists of Chicago nominated a full city ticket, headed by W. H. Bush for Mayor.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY was seventy-five years old on the 19th.

STATE SENATOR BRIDGES, of Illinois, a Democrat, died recently.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCORDING to the statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, the specie in the vaults had decreased 1,753,000 marks in the week ended March 14th.

AT a Woman's Suffrage Society's meeting at Albany, N. Y., Kate Stoneman (sister of Governor Stoneman of California) and others, denounced Governor Pierce of Dakota for vetoing the woman's suffrage act passed by the Legislature of the Territory. The Society sent a dispatch to President Cleveland, asking Pierce's removal.

COMMANDER KANE telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy from Colon, that a revolution existed in Panama and Aspinwall, and that he had landed marines and hauled the Galena alongside the wharf to protect property. Carthagena was also besieged.

MRS. SECHRIST, of Zanesville, aged ninety, while in bed was fatally burned by her clothing catching fire from a lamp.

POSTMASTER RICH, of Camden, Me., recently resigned, holding that the office should be filled by one in accord with the administration.

A DISPATCH from Berlin, dated the 18th, reported two hundred miners imprisoned in a mine near Saarbruck, consequent upon an explosion of fire-damp. All of them were thought to have been suffocated.

A MINE superintendent named Latimore was assailed by strikers at West Newton, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and beaten with brickbats recently. His life was despaired of. Forty arrests were made, including fifteen women.

TWELVE inches of snow fell on the 18th at Spartansburg, S. C.

BY order of President Cleveland a detachment of the Tenth infantry arrived at Springer, N. M., on the 18th, and escorted to Las Vegas for safe keeping the besieged officers, Lee, Kimberly and Hixenbaugh, slayers of the three desperadoes, Rodgers, Currie and "Red River Tom" in their attack on the officers in the jail. Currie was the desperado who killed the actor, Parker, at Marshall, Texas, a few years ago. Parker protected some ladies from Currie's insults.

IT was reported in Paris that instructions had been sent to Patrenotre, the French Ambassador to China, to renew the peace negotiations with China.

PASSENGER rates from St. Louis to New York were advanced to $16 on the 18th.

THE Hocking Valley strike ended by the miners accepting fifty cents per ton.

A SLAVE girl in Khartoum when the city fell, states a severe battle took place between Gordon's troops and the Arabs a fortnight before the city fell.

THE trial of James D. Fish, ex-President of the defunct Marine Bank, was concluded on the 18th in the United States Court at New York.

THE paraffine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., was fired recently. The still burst and was totally destroyed. Loss, $200,000; no insurance.

W. J. WHITE and his affianced, Bertha Reynolds, were drowned in Cedar Creek, near Fairmount, Minn., recently. The bodies were not recovered.

AT Smithfield, O., Jeff Carothers found in the trunk of an old tree which he was felling several hundred gold and silver coins. The gold was mostly of English and Spanish coinage. The find was worth several thousand dollars.

THE Concord (Mass.) Public Library Committee would not admit Mark Twain's book, "Huckleberry Finn" to the library, alleging that it was the veriest thrash.

THE Philadelphia *Medical News*, of the 20th, had little or no hope of General Grant getting well, its opinion being that the advanced stage of the disease necessitated a double operation if recourse were had to surgery, which double operation was unknown to medical science, the single operation proving fatal in 24 per cent. of the cases.

A DISPATCH from Washington recently stated that little or nothing could be done towards opening Oklahoma until the meet of Congress next December.

THE United States vessel "Alliance" has been ordered from New Orleans to Central America to protect American interests.

AN attempt to escape from the Riverside Penitentiary near Pittsburgh, Pa., was frustrated by the discovery of fifty feet of tunnel, which reached almost outside of the walls. About fifty prisoners were believed to be concerned in the plot.

INTERIOR reports from Nicaragua and San Salvador state that troops were massing on the frontier of Honduras and an attack would probably soon be made. Honduras was reported in a state of insurrection.

IN the Hazen court martial on the 19th the friends of the defendant manifested their sympathy for him by loading his table with choice flowers.

IN the British House of Commons it was agreed to introduce bills authorizing the raising of loans of $10,000,000 in England for the completion of railways in India and £400,000 for the railway from Cape Town to Kimberly, South Africa.

LOUIS RIEL, the hero of the Red River rebellion, recently exiled from Manitoba, was reported creating dissension among the half breeds in the Northwest British Territory and an outbreak was imminent.

ANOTHER fire at Atlanta, Ga., started in the tobacco store of Carter & Co., destroying property amounting to $100,000.

THE employes of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, at Boston, stopped work on the 19th, their pay being in arrears.

A WRECK occurred the other day on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Paoli. Harry Lutz, a fireman, was scalded to death, and an engineer and conductor seriously injured. The accident was caused by freight cars jumping one track and obstructing another, the fast mail dashing into the obstruction.

THE Supreme Court of Maryland has decided to admit Charles S. Wilson, a colored man, to the bar. This is contrary to a previous decision affecting colored men and the practice of law.

THE Legislature of Montana has sent a memorial to the United States Senate protesting against the repeal of the desert land act.

IT is positively denied in Washington that President Cleveland has requested Minister Morton to remain in France.

INTERNAL Revenue Commissioner Miller has entered upon the discharge of his duties. He received many congratulations.

FIRE in a five story building, No. 17 Water street, Boston, destroyed the stocks of Richard Davis, stationer, and Martin Oberhauser. Loss over $100,000.

THE Schoharie National Bank, in Schoharie Village, near Albany, N. Y., suspended recently. The bank officials claimed that the assets exceeded the deposits, and that the depositors would be paid in full.

THE boiler at Chambers' mill, Newton, Miss., exploded recently, killing Sam Glass, fireman, and badly injuring R. H. Wilson and Marion Chambers, the former fatally.

THE Supreme Court of California issued an order that no alimony should be paid to Mrs. Hill-Sharon nor fees to her counsel until the parties should have appeared before the Supreme Court.

ST. JOSEPH'S Academy, the mother house of the order of Sisters of Charity, at Emmetsburg, Md., and the finest building of the kind in the United States, caught fire the other morning and was destroyed. Loss, $70,000.

A FIRE the other morning at Seattle, W. T., destroyed the Oriental Hotel. The house was filled with guests, whose frantic screams were heartrending. Erie Johnson, a Swede, aged thirty-five, was burned to death; W. J. Tobin and Edward Downing were fatally injured. Ten others were severely injured by jumping from the building, but none fatally.

GENERAL GRAHAM had a desultory engagement with Osman Digna's Arabs near Suakim, on the 19th, the result being, as reported, that a position was obtained commanding the Hasheen valley and facilitating future operations against Tamai.

IT was reported that the Coffeyville or Southern Kansas, Oklahoma colony had outwitted the United States soldiers and reached the forbidden lands.

THE Spaulding iron works at Brilliant, near Steubenville, O., was compelled to shut down because of the coal miners' strike. Three hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES

IN the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Hawley attacked Van Wyck on a question of privileges, calling attention to the omission from the *Congressional Record* of some remarks made by Mr. Van Wyck derogatory to the members of the South American Commission, which omission, he said, rendered the subsequent remarks of the other Senators somewhat unmeaning. Mr. Van Wyck explained, but a very lively debate followed.

A PART of the wall of the warehouse of the Knoxville Iron Company, against which large quantities of bar iron had been stacked, fell recently. Four men were injured, one probably fatally.

OSMAN DIGNA'S Arabs forced a British square near Suakim on the 22d, by making a sudden attack from concealment. The Arabs were eventually driven off with heavy loss. The British and Indian casualties numbered over one hundred. A recent dispatch stated that Kassala was still holding out. An attack had been repulsed and the Governor stated that he could hold his own for some time.

A KEOKUK (Iowa) special of the 22d says: George Wilson and George Dickinson, of Hamilton, Ill., were duck hunting in a canoe near this city to-day, when they were struck by a cake of ice and upset. Both drowned.

SIR HENRY PARKES, the British Minister to Peking, died recently. It was believed that he died suddenly, but nothing definite was known.

DYNAMITE was placed under the skating rink at Girardville, Pa., the other night by an unknown person and exploded, tearing out the end of the building. A large crowd was in the building, but no one was hurt.

THE Langham Hotel, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st. Five persons were killed by falling walls or consumed in the flames.

ADVICES from Prince Albert and Carlton received at Winnipeg show that the rising among the Saskatchewan half-breeds is somewhat serious, and they have been joined by a large number of Indians and have taken possession of the Government stores at Carlton, made prisoners of the officials and threatened the fort there.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has rented a pew in the First Presbyterian Church at Washington, of which the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, is pastor.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies adjourned until April 27, after rejecting by majorities over 100 the two votes of censure on the Government.

MATSADA SORAKICHI, the Japanese wrestler, has got into trouble with his wife. He was married a few weeks ago to Miss Ella B. Lodge, a Philadelphia lady, and she has had him arrested because he threatened to kill her.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

THOMAS BALLARD, night clerk and runner for the St. James Hotel, at Omaha, while under the influence of liquor, went to the bar room of the hotel at seven o'clock the other night and drawing a revolver took deliberate aim at Henry Verpooten, the bar tender, and fired. The ball passed through Verpooten's heart and he fell dead. Ballard was arrested at once. There had been no quarrel, but the murderer declared that he had suspected for some time Verpooten had been stealing money.

THE life insurance policy which a Lincoln young man, who recently died while in Omaha, made in favor of his intended, and thus caused considerable comment and controversy among the deceased's relatives, was amicably settled by the company's agent handing the amount due over to the young lady in question.

FIFTY sections of land were recently sold in Lincoln County, netting $80,000. The prospect of a B. & M. extension in that direction has started a lively demand for land.

IT is stated that the widow of James Griffen, the crippled robber killed in the raid on the State Treasury, has retained two prominent lawyers of Lincoln and will begin suit against Governor Dawes, Treasurer Willard and Detectives Pound, Davis and Thompson for conspiring to cause the death of her husband. Damages will be asked in large amount.

IT is stated that since the Supreme Court has decided that wholesale liquor dealers are not exempt from the provisions of the Slocumb law it is very likely that the wholesalers will see to it that drummers from other States are required to take out license as dealers, which is $1,000.

THE special Grand Jury at Lincoln recently indicted Daily and Maguire for robbery of the State Treasury some weeks ago. The same Grand Jury also indicted Detective Pound for murder in the first degree for the killing of Griffin at the time of the robbery, and who was one of the robbers.

FOUR prisoners recently escaped from jail at Lincoln. They were Tom Fitzsimmons, William Stanwood and Fred Esser, charged with grand larceny, and Tom Duval, charged with selling mortgaged property.

THE wife and child of Thomas Whitemarsh, together with a pair of horses, were drowned in Crow Creek, near Republican City, the other evening. Mrs. Whitemarsh had been to the B. & M. Road to meet her husband on his return from Iowa, but missed him, he having taken another route home before her arrival at Republican City. Crow Creek was out of its banks and it is supposed that Mrs. Whitemarsh drove up the side of the bridge. A colored man who was chopping wood near by heard her cries for assistance, but when he arrived she was so far out in the stream clinging to the wagon box that he could render no assistance.

MOODY, the Evangelist, recently closed a successful series of meetings at Omaha. Special trains were run to accommodate parties wishing to attend, and many could not gain admission to the meetings.

IN the Criminal Court at Lincoln the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of J. R. Graner, charged with murder in the second degree. Graner was an attendant at the Insane Hospital. In January he had a physical contest with a violent patient named Babcock. In the struggle the patient received injuries about the chest, from the effects of which he died. Graner was innocent of any intent to commit crime, and acted in self defense.

MR. ——SON, a Justice of the Peace at Emerson, was recently found in his residence (the family being at sent at church) fatally wounded from a pistol shot. His revolver was found on the floor by his side, and an oiled cloth on the table, as though he had been cleaning it. Two balls had entered the left groin and taken a nearly parallel course toward the right shoulder. Just how the accident occurred will probably never be known, as Mr. Con died without being able to explain matters.

IT is reported that a six-foot vein of coal has been found upon the farm of Anton Karpisek, in Saline County.

MRS. WOODWARD has recovered $1,000 from the city of Lincoln for injuries resulting from a fall on a broken sidewalk.

THERE is a large immigration toward the White River country.

IT is estimated that there are 376,500 bushels of corn in cribs along the line of the B. & M. road.

DODGE County owes the State from $10,000 to $12,000 for caring for its insane patients.

CHADRON will be the headquarters of the Niobrara Transportation Company this Summer.

TOM DUVAL, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Lancaster County Jail recently, was subsequently recaptured. He carried a bullet in his left arm, put there by the Sheriff's wife.

MR. LANE, Census Commissioner, has opened his office in the State Capitol and is preparing blanks and other details for taking the State census. Work will begin on June 1. Two chiefs and fifteen under clerks are employed.

IT is stated that F. H. Sprague, of the B. & M. engineering corps, has started from Plattsmouth to Denver, 538 miles, on a railway bicycle. He is to make report of the amount and location of the steel rails on the road.

NOW it is claimed that the three-cent-per-mile railroad bill which passed both Houses of the Legislature contains a fundamental defect which effectually kills it. The defect is said to be in the contradictions between the title and the body of the law.

AT West Point Peter Gallagher, Felix Murray and James Reef enlisted for the war and will join the Irish-American brigade which is to go abroad "to help the brave Mahdi of Egypt in his opposition to the conquest of his native country by the rapacious English." They will leave New York about the first of May.

ELECTRIC lights illuminate North Platte.

D. H. WHEELER, Statistical Secretary of the State Agricultural Department, has prepared a report in regard to the crop of last year which shows that 40 per cent. of the corn will be used in the State, 45 per cent. was still on hand March 1, and 90 per cent. of the crop of last year was good merchantable corn. The estimated yield of the State was 138,780,075 bushels, and $9,718,000 will be shipped out of the State.

A LINCOLN firm recently purchased seven and one-half acres of land out along the Antelope and will erect large chicken coops and the necessary buildings for the breeding of chickens and ducks.

THE immigration into Cherry County for the last few weeks has been immense.

IT is said that many farmers in Sarpy County report the loss of hogs from cholera. This is aided by the failure of farmers to promptly bury the diseased animals. The carcasses are generally sold and carted out of the county, leaving a trail of contagion on the road.

BURGLARS got away with $1,500 worth of silk by breaking into the store of Winger & Miller, in Lincoln, the other night.

ARTHUR W. ROOKE, traveling adjuster for the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., was found dead in bed in Lincoln the other morning.

The bottom lands and the railroad bridge at Wakefield were flooded by the recent rise of Logan Creek.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Full Text of the Resolution Accepted by the Senate Concerning Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the executive session of the Senate yesterday the injunction of secrecy was removed from Mr. Edmunds' resolution, adopted Tuesday, relating to the troubles in Central America. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States has learned that the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has set on foot, or threatens to set on foot, an invasion of the territories of the Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador, with the purpose object of consolidating into one Government the Republics of Central America, by force of arms and against the wishes of the several Republics concerned; and

WHEREAS, There is pending between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty providing for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the continent and in the Republic of Nicaragua, for the benefit of all Central American Republics, as well as the United States, which treaty it is understood the Republic of Nicaragua has ratified; therefore

Be it resolved, As the judgment of the Senate that, in view of the special and important interests of the United States in connection with the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the interoceanic transit across the continent now in progress of adjustment, any invasion of the territory of Nicaragua or Costa Rica by the forces of Guatemala under the circumstances and with the purposes before stated, is regarded by the Senate and ought to be treated by the United States as an act of unfriendly and hostile interference with the rights of the United States and of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to said matter.

HAZEN'S SENSATION.

He Creates a Sensation by Saying He Went Outside of Red Tape to Further the Escape of Greely.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The examination of General Hazen was continued before the Court Martial. He testified that the newspaper interview complained of was inaccurate in several particulars, and that he was not aware that he was being interviewed with a view to publication. There was a decided sensation in court when General Hazen with great feeling said: "I had no official responsibility for the decision of the Secretary of War. I had the responsibility to do everything in my power for the relief of the expedition—the responsibility which one man bears to another. There was no effort which I possessed, no energy which I possessed that was not due those imperilled men to help them out. I was ready to spend every cent I possessed, and in 1882 when the 'Neptune' was to be sent and Congress was late in making an appropriation for it, I engaged that vessel on my own responsibility. I would have done the same thing in 1883 if I had been permitted to do it." The cross-examination of the witness then began, but nothing important was elicited up to the time court adjourned.

THE COWBOY WAR.

The Slayers of the Three Desperadoes Taken to Las Vegas by the Troops.

DENVER, Col., March 19.—A Springer, N. M., special says: "By order of President Cleveland a detachment of the Tenth Infantry arrived this afternoon and escorted to Las Vegas for safe keeping the besieged officers, Lee, Kimberly and Hixenbaugh, the slayers of three desperadoes, Rogers, Currie and Red River Tom, in their attack on the officers in jail Monday last. While many of the cowboy avengers left town last night many remained determined to avenge the death of their comrades as soon as the officers made their appearance. Of this the latter were advised, hence the request of the Governor for a military escort out of town. On the arrival of the train the inhabitants flocked to the housetops. The greatest excitement prevailed, as it was expected an attack would be made upon the soldiers and an attempt made to seize the officers and hang them. No demonstrations were made, however. The train arrived at Las Vegas at eight this evening. The desperado, Currie, was the same who shot and killed the actor, Parker, some years ago at Marshall, Texas, while the latter was trying to save some ladies from insult.

BUSHYHEAD.

The Big Indian on His Way Home—Negro Indians.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Nation is at the Planters House, on his way home from Washington, where he went to confer with the then Secretary of the Interior, Teller, in regard to devising some mean of effectually disposing of the claims which were constantly being made by persons to membership in the Cherokee Nation. "We are," he said, "continually obliged to pass upon the claims of persons having lots of negro blood and no Indian blood in their veins, to be taken into the Nation, and I visited Secretary Teller in order to secure his advice upon the formation of a tribunal which would dispose of such applications in a satisfactory and final manner. He was, however, so busy winding up the affairs of his department, that I was unable to have the matter disposed of, and shall have to wait until the time comes when Secretary Lamar's attention can be brought to it. I saw the Cleveland inauguration while I was in Washington, and that sight alone amply repaid the trouble and trial I had undergone."

FEARFUL MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Hundred Men Supposed to be Killed in Germany.

BERLIN, March 18.—A terrible disaster occurred in the mining village at Camp Housen, near Saarbrucken, this morning, by which it is believed fully two hundred miners lost their lives. The explosion occurred in one of the large mines. The miners had hardly began the day's work when fire damp, becoming ignited, exploded, causing a heavy cave in and around the shaft and entrance to the mine. Over two hundred men are known to be in the mine at the time. All efforts to reach them thus far have been unsuccessful. It is feared that all have been either crushed to death or asphixiated. The scenes in and around the mine are heartrending. The wives, mothers and children of the imprisoned men flocked around the entrance, sobbing hysterically and imploring of God to help them and spare the lives of the dear ones entombed below.

Double Tragedy.

ST. PAUL, March 19.—A woman of the town named Mrs M. D. Button was found dead in a room with a man, also dead. It was thought at first that he had shot her and then himself, after a lover's quarrel, but later developments were such as to lead to the arrest of one Bergstorm on suspicion of having killed both the parties. The dead man has been identified as a former merchant of Neillsville, Wis. The woman's husband, a gambler, is missing. Bergstorm kicked in the door and reported finding the bodies. The man found dead with the woman leaves a wife and five children, part of them here and part in Neillsville now. The police are hunting for the husband of the woman.

National Passenger Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents met here yesterday. C. A. Taylor was elected President; J. N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Vice-President, and A. J. Smith, of Vicksburg, Secretary. About one hundred and fifty members were present. The report of Wilson's Committee was ratified, making a uniform rate of one cent a mile over all the United States railroads for tickets to and from New Orleans until the close of the exposition. This morning passenger agents left for the exposition by special boat.

PARTY METHODS CONSIDERED.

Some Impressive Illustrations of Republican and Democratic Methods.

Some impressive illustrations are now being given of the methods by which the Republican and Democratic parties seek and retain political power. Last November Pennsylvania gave a Republican plurality of 81,000 and a clear majority of 50,000, while Philadelphia made good its claim to being the chief Republican city of the country by rolling up a plurality for Blaine of 30,000 votes. The result was a free, fair and unbought expression of the people's will. Such an overwhelming endorsement would have pastured the party, according to all precedent, in taking every advantage of its opportunity to arrange the congressional districts of the State so as to strengthen itself for future contests. And yet to-day one of the chief causes for delay in apportioning the State is a desire of the Republicans to do justice to the minority, and especially to leave a district in this city which can be carried by a Democrat.

In contrast with this magnanimity the means adopted by the Democratic Legislatures to secure the election of Congressmen appear gross and outrageous. South Carolina, with its 200,000 Republican majority, is cut up into Congressional districts in such a manner that only one of them can be carried by the Republicans, the majority in this district being too large even for the bulldozer and ballot-box stuffer to handle. In Mississippi the situation is fully as suggestive. With three anti-Democratic majority, the Republicans deem themselves fortunate if they are permitted to send one representative to Congress. To make it possible to accomplish so high-handed an outrage, no regard was paid by the Democrats to population in apportioning the State, and one ground of fifty very 20,000 in the number of people they contain. These are only two illustrations of the way in which the Democracy uses the power gained by the smuggler and the false count.

A little group of Independents can be found, however, who are willing to excuse this action of the Democrats in these States because the opposition vote is made up largely of colored men, and the outrage, according to their reasoning, is not so heinous as it were perpetrated on white voters. Here are two examples where this argument will not hold good. The congressional districts in Missouri were arranged to return a solid Bourbon delegation. In the tidal wave of 1882 the plan worked as it was intended it should, but last fall two districts proved unfaithful and chose Republican congressmen. And now the Democratic legislatures are adding up columns of figures and studying maps to see from what strong Democratic districts a county or two can be spared and added to the weak Democratic districts so that the 202,929 Republican voters in the State may not be able to choose a single member of the House of Representatives. The Democratic plurality in Indiana last fall was 6,512 only, and the party was in a minority of 5,122 on the popular vote, but succeeded in carrying nine of the thirteen Congressional districts. This, however, was not enough, and it has just forced through one branch of the Legislature, under the gag rule, a new apportionment, which will make it impossible for the Republicans to elect in future more than two members of Congress. The contrast presented between the methods pursued by the Democracy in these two instances and that followed by the Republicans in Pennsylvania should convince the most purblind Independent of the absolute dishonesty and recklessness of the former party.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE DEMOCRATIC INAUGURAL.

The First Democratic Message During Many Years Not a Satisfying One.

If President Cleveland had simply made his oath of office the text and substance of his inaugural address, he would have given just as much information of the policy of his Administration as appears in the address that he delivered at the Capital. "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This was his oath of office, and this is the long and short of his inaugural address. Except that he emphasizes his previously-defined position upon the civil service by reiterating it, urges the education and civilization of the Indian with a view to citizenship, and pledges himself to a rigid enforcement of the laws against polygamy, his fellow-citizens will read in vain for a frank statement of his views upon the living questions of the day. We must accept his Administration upon the personal assurance of the man that it will be actuated by the best motives, and the most earnest of endeavors on his part to make it acceptable to the American people.

The inaugural is replete with those glittering generalities which mean everything or nothing as the author may desire and intend. The responsibility of the trust, devotion to the Constitution, the superiority of patriotism over partisanship, and the obligations which the acceptance of the office imposes, while they are old and familiar phrases, form the burden of the inaugural speech, without that application to vital quest ons which would naturally be expected from one whose opinions on public measures are so little known. President Cleveland has been given an opportunity to outline the policy of his Administration, an opportunity usually embraced with willingness on the part of his predecessors. He has ignored it, and asked the country to accept him and his Administration upon a naked promise that it shall be molded to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

This reticence is a surprise and disappointment to citizens of all shades of political opinion. It keeps alive the spirit of apprehension so closely following the election that a Democratic Administration portends disaster to the business interests of the country. This might have been allayed and confidence restored had President Cleveland made his inauguration the occasion for the expression of pronounced views in favor of a protective tariff, a National bankrupt law, the suspension of silver coinage, and other important questions of legislation. While the President has thrown away an opportunity to strengthen his Administration in public favor at its start, he will be forgiven the absence of information as to his intentions if his work proves acceptable.

But no ambiguity of expression at this time will excuse future failures. His avowed position respecting the Civil-Service, and his recent attempt to bring his party in Congress to a realizing sense of its duty upon the silver question, give promise on his part to step beyond party lines, if it be necessary, to secure to the country wise and sanitary legislation. And in default of anything more specific the people of the United States can simply hope that this will be the policy of his Administration.—*National Republican.*

SIMPLICITY.

President Cleveland's Talk in His Inaugural on Prudential Economies Suggestive of Demagogy.

There was very little in President Cleveland's inaugural address commending practical questions of government, but he did not omit to urge in a general sense the virtue of simplicity and those "prudential economies" which are always so safe to talk about. He would so far, indeed, as to intimate that he proposes to set an example in this respect which will cause him to be regarded as a world no less than a national reformer. "Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs," he said, in a large and not modest way, "are still of the people, and may do much to encourage or discomfit with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among the rule how citizens adopt, and promote a thrift and prosperity." This is open to the observation we are obliged to say, of being indefinite and difficult to reduce to any exact plan of action, but it has a ring, has its sound, nevertheless, and justifies the hope that as soon as our new Executive shall get the hang of things he will return to the subject and tell us more particularly how to draw the line in the case.

It would certainly be a great advantage to have fixed and uniform ideas established in the matter of "that plain way of life" which Mr. Cleveland recommends so highly as a help to thrift, and an exhibition to the country of material welfare. If he can show us by his personal conduct just how far we may safely indulge our natural tastes and habits, what we may safely expend on food, clothing and amusements, he will do the country a very unique and interesting service. No former President, so far as we know, ever undertook an experiment of this kind. As a rule, our Chief Magistrates have devoted all of their time and thought to issues of a strictly political nature, and it would be a decided novelty, it must be allowed, to see a man in that great office with a policy concerning "the way of life" upon which we must rely for national prosperity and progress and glory. In other words, we could not but be entertaining as a President to whom we could look, not merely for the enforcement of the laws and the filling of the offices, but also for daily precept and example in the direction of social and domestic economy.

Seriously, however, this new departure of Mr. Cleveland on the subject of simplicity and popular economy is worthy of regarding as a component instance of a kind of talk that is in the main simple demagogery and like unpractical. It is not true, as such talk implies, that this is a Nation of generals and statesmen and social guardians and professors, or not as a people as a whole. The extravagance and dissipation that integrity has been undermined among us and the true philosophy of thrift and prosperity is at naught. All things considered, we will compare favorably with any other country in the world in every respect that makes a people strong and admirable. There is no other Nation on earth that can show a higher average condition of morality, of industry, and of careful, systematic economy. The people live no better than those of other countries because they can afford to do so. For the same reason, the style of living now prevalent here is superior to that which was observed by our forefathers. The simplicity of the old times about which we hear so much was more a matter of necessity than of choice, and the tendency to social display was greater in comparison than it is at present.

There is a great deal of money foolishly spent in the United States, to be sure; and there are there in every community who live beyond eg to methods that are incorrect and pernicious. But in the country at large and among the people as a whole the way of living is unquestionably sound and wholesome. It is a libel, therefore, to charge or insinuate that we are in danger of going to decay and destruction on account of social extravagance and demoralization. There is room for improvement, certainly; there always has been and always will be until we reach the millennium. The art of living precisely right has not yet been discovered. There are considerations of economy and prudence that we do not observe as closely as we might; but our shortcomings in this connection are not so many and great that a President need to hold them up to us as if they were of a character to establish ruin and making popular government a farce and a failure. On the contrary, there is far more occasion for expressions of pride and satisfaction over the fact that a people with so many temptations to evil courses are in general so well-disposed and sensibly careful.

The American people can be honest and prosperous and altogether worthy of their mission without going back to the style of living which characterized the time of their ancestors. They can afford to take advantage of all the multiplied sources of comfort and pleasure which the progress of civilization has brought within their reach, and still be sure that their patriotism will not fail, nor their views of right and wrong be corrupted and perverted. There is no reason why they should refuse to occupy good houses, and wear good clothes and eat good victuals, if they want them and can pay for them. It is not true that integrity and a cheap and stingy form of living necessarily go together; the question of man cod is not decided by any such unreasonable test as that. The "prudential economies" that the President recommends are proper in their way, and not to be despised or disparaged; but some allowance must be made, at the same time, for the fact that there is a wide difference between what is convenient now and what was convenient a half or even a quarter of a century ago. If the truth could be accurately ascertained, it would most likely appear that our forefathers, with all their affected simplicity, were more extravagant in proportion to their means than we are, and it is not at all certain that their standard of virtue as citizens was any higher than ours.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—A Paris company is making white bricks of a very handsome appearance from the pure silica used in the manufacture of plate-glass. They are lighter in weight than clay bricks, but are not porous, being subjected to hydraulic pressure before the final baking process to which they are subjected. Changes of climate have no effect upon them.

—There are five United States mints located at Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Carson City, Nev.; New Orleans, La., and Denver, Col.