

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. C. WOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is going to write an autobiography.

THE horses of the Department of Justice were sold at auction at Washington the other day.

THE Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, said recently that he was offered one of the foreign missions, but declined it.

SAM PINKERTON was killed at Greenville, Ala., while trying to win a bet that he could walk on the ends of the cross-ties while a train was passing.

A PETITION, signed by over a thousand clergymen and laymen, including the most prominent divines in the country, was presented to President Cleveland urging him to enforce the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy act.

MOORISH outrages upon Spanish residents on the Morocco coast are of daily occurrence. The Spanish populace is inflamed against the Moors, and there is talk of annexing a stretch of Moorish coast on the Mediterranean Sea.

GIVING huge breakfasts to unemployed workmen is the latest London fashion in charity. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild gave a breakfast recently to one thousand persons in the Southwark slums. The Princess Louise and Mrs. Gladstone assisted.

At Matane, below Rimourki, in the Province of Quebec, a few days ago, a cannibal named Portia literally tore the body of his wife to pieces with his nails and teeth and then fled. He was the brother of the Portia who a few years ago cut up two of his children to bait fox traps.

SENATORS at Washington have decided that it will be desirable to retrench the expenses of the Upper House. There are over three hundred persons now on the Senate rolls who draw salaries aggregating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. The use of the Butler mansion for committee rooms is to be discontinued.

UNITED STATES Treasury officials recently denied that the withdrawal of gold had already gone so far that one-half the business of the country was being carried on in silver and silver certificates. There was no reason to suppose that the people were hoarding gold. It was thought that Secretary Manning would take some action to check a discrimination against silver should it occur.

BANK-EXPERT JORDAN, whom Secretary Manning has employed to look over the Treasury accounts, is said to have discovered two important points. First, that the \$20,000,000 of subsidiary coin in the Treasury can not be properly counted as an asset, and that no bond call should be based upon this amount as part of the reserve; and second, that there has been an over-issue of gold certificates to the amount of \$40,000,000, and this amount ought to be deducted from the gold reserve in the Treasury in estimating the actual amount of gold in the possession of the Government.

At St. Augustine, Fla., on the 27th, the celebration of the landing of Ponce de Leon in 1512, and the founding of the city by Menendez in 1565, was a grand affair. The entire city was decorated with Spanish colors. The ceremonies consisted in a representation of the landing of Ponce de Leon. State Senator Genwar personated the Spanish discoverer. He was escorted by forty-six attendants in Spanish costumes, with battle axes and glittering helmets, to the inner quadrangle of the fort, where high mass was celebrated. After service addresses were made by General Gibson, commandant of the fort, and G. K. Fairbanks, historian of Florida.

MR. PHILIPS, the new Minister to England, has no fortune. He is reported to have earned large fees in his practice, but he was extravagant, and therefore had saved nothing of any consequence from his practice. Mr. Philips is tall, with a slight, elegant figure. He always dresses in black, and has a great dignity of manner. Mrs. Philips is a very handsome woman, a little above medium height. She is quite fond of society, and has a small fortune of about \$30,000, which was paid to her by one of her husband's clients, who knew Mr. Philips' faculty of spending money, and she, with Mr. Philips' consent, paid the money over to her. Mr. and Mrs. Philips are at present in mourning for an only son.

ONE reason why the food supplies of the British metropolises are obtained so largely from the continent or from this country is that local freights in Great Britain are high. At a meeting of the East Kent Chamber of Agriculture statements were made which evoked bitter comments upon the policy of English railways. A ton of cheese was transported from the United States to London for twenty-five shillings, while a ton of cheese from Chester to London costs forty-two shillings six pence. Potatoes from France were transported to London for thirty shillings per ton, while from Penzance, England, the charge was forty-five shillings. Hops were transported from Funching, Holland, to London, for twenty shillings, but from Faversham the charge was thirty-three shillings. There is a loud outcry in Great Britain for a large reduction in local railroad tolls, the present charges being considered extortionate and injurious.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE business transacted in the Senate on the 23d was in executive session, the proceedings of which were secret. Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was confirmed in office as Minister to Berlin.

In the Senate on the 24th memorials were presented from the Legislature of Arizona praying for the return to the public domain of lands granted to the Territory, and for legislation to prevent organized raids from Mexico. The Senate then held a short executive session, after which the credentials of James H. Berry, the Senator-elect from Arkansas, were presented, and Senator-elect and Speaker were appointed by the Chair as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

In the Senate on the 25th the oath of office was administered to Senator-elect Berry of Arkansas. The executive session then began the consideration of the West and La Plata treaties, which contained two amendments proposed by the President. The amendments were not reported, and the Senate adjourned.

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WILLIAM SHIELDS, appointed Postmaster of Westchester, Pa., by President Arthur March 3, committed suicide on the 25th by drowning. He was an old man and had been greatly worried over the intricate duties of his office.

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CARTER H. HARRISON was nominated Mayor of Chicago by acclamation.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS KEVIN was reported seriously ill at Richmond, Va., having grown worse since his return from Washington.

The President sent in the name of Samuel S. Cox, of New York, for the Turkish Mission.

PROF. OTTO SCHEUHLER, director of the Liederkreis Singing Society at Louisville, Ky., and a well known musician and composer, died the other night of blood poisoning caused by cutting a corn on his foot.

The Republicans of Kansas City nominated John A. Duncan for Mayor.

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Governor Coleman, editor of the World, of St. Louis, was also nominated for Commissioner of Agriculture.

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THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY stevedores struck at Philadelphia recently against a reduction of wages.

ENGLAND wishes the United States to keep the steamer Alert, loaned by her for Arctic purposes, as a memorial of American heroism.

THE Music Hall, at Buffalo, N. Y., caught fire on the evening of the 23d, just as the McCaull Opera Company performers were performing the evening's performance.

The players had barely time to escape. The fire extended to the St. Louis Roman Catholic Church adjoining it. Both buildings were destroyed. A man named Green was killed in leaping from the cupola of the church to escape from the flames.

The Minister from Japan has written a letter to Secretary Bayard, expressing the warmest thanks of his Government to Lucius Foster, United States Minister to Corea, for protecting a party of Japanese during the recent disturbances in that country.

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NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The decision of the Supreme Court that wholesale liquor dealers are not exempt from the provisions of the St. James law is said to require about thirteen firms and representatives to be organized in Omaha to take out license of \$1,500 each or close business.

THE UNGRATEFUL TURK.

Seeking an Alliance with Russia Against England Actively Preparing for War.—The British Called Out.—Special Session of the Cabinet.—Affairs in the Sudan.

LONDON, March 25.—There is great excitement here over reports from Constantinople to the effect that the Porte has asked advice of Bismarck in regard to a Russo-Turkish alliance against England. The War Office is besieged with newspaper men, eager to learn particulars, but no information of a reliable character is forthcoming. The general feeling is, that in spite of the assurances of the Government, war between Russia and England is inevitable, and every one knows that when such a war is begun, it will mean a bitter conflict, probably of many years' duration. The likelihood of Turkey having resolved on treachery toward England does not surprise any one, as it is a well-known fact that the Sultan has long been endeavoring to attract the attention of his people from the extravagance of his court, and that nothing could do this so effectively as war, is generally conceded. The huge orders given by the Government for supplies and munitions are regarded as positive evidence that the Government is preparing for a great conflict.

CONFIRMED.—LONDON, March 25.—It has been definitely ascertained that the Porte has asked Prince Bismarck for advice concerning the advisability of an alliance between Turkey and Russia against England.

THE ALARM SPREADING.—LONDON, March 25.—The feeling of alarm in ministerial circles at the prospect of a Russo-Turkish alliance can hardly be overestimated. Lord Salisbury, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a special interview today with both Messrs. Fisher, Turkish Minister, and John Pasha, special Envoy of the Turkish Government to England. In consequence of the critical turn which the Afghan question has taken, securities of all descriptions are weak. Consols are falling rapidly, and at 2 1/2 per cent, are quoted at 107 1/2. This is a drop of three-eighths per cent, within an hour, and is looked upon as conclusive evidence that news of the gravest character may be made public any moment.

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All Earthly Hope Gone.—ST. STEPHEN, Ky., March 25.—Wm. Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, lies for Grayson, the place of his execution, in charge of the Sheriff. He is deeply and a strong accompanying guard. Neal is resigned and composed. He reported he has written a confession and given it to his wife for publication after his death. In reply to a letter written by acting Governor Hindman, begging him to commute his sentence, the Governor declines the appeal, and urges him to look to a higher power, which he is not to mislead, and that he will be ready to be hanged. There is no doubt of the execution taking place this time.

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In rendering his decision, Justice Matthews observed that the rules and regulations and oaths prescribed by Congress concerning the election of voters in law, were without force, and no effect can be given to them. The administration of laws were not found nor authorized by them. The powers claimed by the Commissioners are not ministerial, as the Commissioner has the ground of action for damages. If the registration officers deprived citizens of their right of franchise in violation of law, they are responsible in suit for damages. He allowed the deprivation of franchise, when he refused to register, is then in the state and condition of a bigamist or polygamist, or is then actually cohabiting with more than one woman.

"Disfranchisement," the decision continues, "is not prohibited as a penalty for being guilty of the crime and offense of bigamy and polygamy, for as has been said, that offense consists in the fact of unlawful marriage, and a prohibition against that offense is not a denial of the right of voters by reason of the laws of the state. Continuing to live in that state afterward is not an offense, as though cohabitation with more than one woman, as well as one may be living in a state of bigamy or polygamy, states without cohabitation with more than one woman, he is a bigamist or polygamist, and yet guilty of no criminal offense. So that in respect to those disqualifications of a voter under the act of March 22d, 1882, the question is not well taken that represents the inquiry into the fact to the officers of registration as an unlawful mode of prosecution for crime. The power of Congress to prescribe the conditions of voters in the territories has passed beyond the stage of controversy into final judgment. The constitution cannot be avoided that the act of Congress here in question is clearly within the justification of law.

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