

BATTLE OF THE BILLS.

Struggles For Right of Way Competing in Congress—Advent of the Tariff Bill

Saturday's House Proceedings—Sensational Statements of a St. Louis Pork Packer.

He Urges a Kansas City House With Wholesale Slaughtering of Plague-Stricken Hogs.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There will probably be struggle for precedence in the Senate today between Mr. Palmer with his bill to establish a bureau of animal industry at St. Louis and his South Dakota bill. The former holds the position of unobscuredness, but Mr. Platt will ask that it be up-lifted. Both express a purpose to do it at the earliest possible moment. It is not clear that it is the right of way. The winning measure is liable to take up only all the time of the Senate throughout a week. Wednesday will be devoted to 40 messages of the late Chief Justice. The Memphis Bridge bill may secure a hearing this morning and it is probable that Senator Wilson, of Maryland, will come on during the day. It is thought that the regular order will be laid aside to afford him a chance to deliver his speech on the character of the Western mail service. One day may be devoted to unobjection cases on the calendar.

District of Columbia matters will occupy the first legislative day of the week in the House, prominent among them being the bill to promote anatomical science in the District by giving paupers' bodies to medical colleges, and the Georgetown and Tennantown cable railroad bill, both of which will be subjects of controversy. The Commerce Committee will be given the floor Tuesday. It has selected a large number of bills for action, including the Nicaragua Canal bill, the bill to loan Government exhibits to the Ohio Centennial Exposition, the Bureau of Health bill, the "Drummers' bill" and the bill to prevent frauds on American manufactures, in addition to a great number of bridge, highway and life-saving station bills. It is the intention to call up the Postal Telegraph bill—not for action, but to raise and determine the question as to the right of the Commerce Committee to substitute such a bill for the one which proposes to place telegraph companies under the operation of the Interstate Commerce law. Wednesday will witness the funeral services over the remains of the Chief Justice. The Epic Lands Committee will endeavor to get the House to resume the consideration of the General Public Lands bill on Thursday. The Logan Bill, which will probably give rise to a heated contest, and the bill which will come with the consideration of bills introduced by the Committee on Private Land Affairs.

The bill to amend the majority of the Ways and Means Committee will make a precedent in the House early in the week and be placed upon an order.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the investigation Saturday William G. Bartle, of St. Louis, testified that he had been in the packing business for forty years and had been engaged in shipping hogs to Kansas City. He had recently been in Kansas City and had examined the stock yards and packing houses there. At Jacob Dord & Sons he had found the slaughtering of a great many diseased hogs, most of them suffering from what is known as cholera. One of the firm told him that little white grease was made and also that his foreman had recently bought 2,300 smooth-red hogs which were put into the tanks and went into prime steam lard. Witness said that he regarded the attack on the manufacturer of refined lard as unjust and unwarranted. He thought that the investigation ought to begin at the root of the matter, and should first ascertain whether the refiner was compelled to make his refined lard owing to the prevalence of disease among hogs at the stock yards. He could, as a pork packer and experienced farmer, verify all the statements he had heard about the manufacture of prime steam lard. He had only gone out of the business because he could not pursue his business any longer and deal honestly. The tricks of the trade had become so corrupt during the past few years that even in his order trade with the South he could not compete with the small dealers of his own city. In cross-examination Bartle admitted of having been in the habit himself of packing diseased hogs, and continued with other disgusting revelations.

HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the House Saturday Mr. Stone, of Missouri, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the alleged frauds upon the Government by the California Redwood Company. Adopted.
Mr. Steel, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill providing for the promotion of army officers after twenty years' continuous service in a one grade. Committee of the Whole.

The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the House went into the Committee of the Whole on the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, spoke in advocacy of a proposed amendment providing that no corporation shall in any suit to which it shall be a party, be held to be a citizen of any State other than that in which the suit is brought because it was organized under the laws of such other State.

After discussion and pending action the House adjourned.

How is Ireland.
DUBLIN, March 23.—Mr. William O'Brien addressed the Fosenby tenants at Youghal early yesterday morning and afterwards attempted to hold the meeting which had been proclaimed by the Government. He united a car with the intention of addressing the people but was seized by policemen dragged to the ground. The police charged upon the crowd with batons and a serious melee which which a number on both sides were injured. It is alleged that several of the rebels were shot. Magistrate Pinnickett and down and beaten and received a head. Mr. O'Brien escaped to house and subsequently handed forward in a stable. Police and searched the streets of the

STRIKING RESEMBLANCES.

United States Senators Who Look Like Other Statesmen.

Visitors to the Senate galleries, says the Washington *Critic*, can not fail to notice the singular resemblances between a dozen prominent members of the present Senate and as many other conspicuous figures in the country's political history.

Occasionally Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, strikes an attitude, or his features catch a peculiar light, which renders his resemblance to Blaine so striking that it is generally recognized and commented upon. Although so widely separated in latitude, the statesmen from the extreme North and South are so much alike in appearance that it is sometimes difficult to convince a visitor that the "man from Maine" is not again in the Senate.

Senator Blair's resemblance to Hayes has often been commented upon, and increases with the marks that time is making upon the philanthropic New England Senator. The two men might readily be mistaken for each other. The resemblance which in the case of Eustis and Blaine does not extend further than to the similarity of feature and expression, in this case extends to manner, voice, form and bearing, and is in all respects seemingly almost perfect.

The similarity between the face and form of Senator Cullom and the portraits of Lincoln, heightened by the fact of their geographical origin, has been the subject of remark for many years and has done its full part in shaping the political destinies of Mr. Cullom.

Senator Morrill's resemblance to Charles Sumner is one of the most notable of the Senate likenesses, owing to its singular fidelity to every detail of countenance, color of eye, shade of hair and even to the tones of the voice and ease of gesture.

To the visitor who is seeking resemblances there is little difficulty in noticing a striking likeness between the profile of Senator Gorman and that of Washington as shown by many of the medalion portraits. This resemblance is sufficiently apparent to have been often remarked, and when the face of the Maryland Senator is in perfect repose and the expression one of attentive thought, it affords certainly the closest resemblance to the face of Washington of any now in public life.

The new Senators have displaced several of the Senate gallery of living likenesses, but have added one of the most striking to the number—it is that of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, whose resemblance to Ben Butler is so great as to impress itself upon the most casual observer.

THE AWFUL BLIZZARD.

How It Carries Suffering and Often Death to Western Travelers.

A blizzard is simply a strong, cold wind moving unchecked over leagues of light, unpeaked snow, says the *Toronto Globe*. It sweeps up that which has previously fallen, carries it away in the color of a vast shaken fleece, distributes it so that each atmospheric atom has its little particle, and drives along all with a steady fury. Whether fresh snow is falling can seldom be determined by people out in a real blizzard. As far as the eye can see upward, and that is but a little space, the hurry of minute pellets hurrying through ether across an unveiled sky prevails, and the hurrying sameness on every side is varied only by occasional tall and bending wreaths where the wind whirrs in shifting column. A confusion of the senses, comparable to none produced otherwise, appals one submitted to the enormous and blinding force of such a snow-filled wind, and scarcely a distinct thought remains, except that the awful cold furrows crouching for rest and shelter. To our personal knowledge, once such a storm swept with difficulty upon a railway track lifted three feet above the surrounding prairie, and may be lost by five steps the wrong way after stumbling down from the embankment, which, being white, becomes instantly invisible.

It is recorded on good authority that teamsters halting with their horses have been covered over thirty feet deep by blizzards, and have survived by beating out breathing chambers till the cessation of the storm enabled them to dig themselves to upper air. The formation of a drift about a halted man or horse or sleigh is sometimes wonderfully speedy, and the drift, once established, grows by virtue of its obstructiveness. In some well-authenticated cases lost persons have been found by the drifts over them and dug out alive; in others, the spring has revealed corpses still unthawed among the last white relics of winter. In blizzards people have often been unable to see across the street of a northwest town, and sometimes lose their direction in trying to reach the opposite side of a well-built way.

OUR GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

It Is Second Now, But Is Soon to Be the First.

Ours is a great country. This is not an original remark, but it has a large quantity of truth in it. And we are continually growing greater in very many respects—including some that are not of a character in which we can take any pride. But it is in population that we are making the most gigantic strides. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* shows our present and prospective positions in this respect as follows:

"The United States has a population of at least 62,000,000 at this moment. This makes it second in this particular among the great civilized nations of the world. Keeping in view the ratio of growth of the countries named between recent census periods, there are to-day about 88,000,000 inhabitants in European Russia, 47,000,000 in Germany, 40,000,000 in Austro-Hungary, 38,000,000 in France, 37,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, 30,000,000 in Italy, and 17,000,000 in Spain. The population of none of the other countries in Europe reaches 10,000,000—Turkey's inhabitants outside of Asia aggregate scarcely half that figure. Russia alone of the great powers of Christendom exceeds the United States in population. Even Russia must soon be left far in the rear. On July 1, 1900, when the next national enumeration takes place, the United States will have 67,000,000 inhabitants. It will have 95,000,000 in the year 1900 and 124,000,000 in 1910. This computation is based on the average growth of the country during the century. Employing a like basis for Russia, that nation before 1910 will have dropped to second place, the United States taking the first.

"Forty years ago the United States stood sixth in point of population among the civilized nations of the globe, and twenty years ago it stood fifth. Twenty years hence it will stand first.

How Many Stars We See.
In some remarkable mathematical observations by M. Hermitte, concerning the number of stars, he shows that the total number visible to the naked eye of an observer of average visual power does not exceed 6,000, and of these the Southern Hemisphere contains somewhat the larger number. In order to see that number of stars the night must be moonless, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere pure, and here the power of the unaided eye stops; an opera-glass will bring out 30,000, while a small telescope will bring out at least 100,000, and the most powerful telescopes yet constructed will show more than 100,000,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, Dead.

His Death Due to a Complication of Troubles—The Telephone Case His Last Decision.

Biography of the Distinguished Jurist—His Ancestor Signs the Death Warrant of King Charles.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Chief Justice Waite died at 6:10 o'clock this morning. The Chief Justice dined on Saturday evening with Senator Hearst, and on his return home he became so ill that his family physician, Dr. Winslow, was sent for. He was confined to his bed on Sunday and on Monday he insisted upon going to the Supreme Court to be present when the decision in the telephone suits were rendered. The weather was mild and the doctor yielded to his request, every precaution being taken to prevent any ill effects from the journey.

The telephone decision had been written by the Chief Justice, but he was too ill to read it from the bench, and that duty was therefore performed by Justice Blatchford. Special care was taken that no evidence of the Chief Justice's illness should appear, and none of the throng that heard the decision read suspected the real reason why it was announced by Justice Blatchford.

As soon as possible after the reading, Justice Waite left the bench and was hurriedly driven home. It is admitted that the trip to the Capitol was far from prudent for the Chief Justice's condition, but it is asserted that no serious consequences can be ascribed to it. The Chief Justice was determined to go and the doctors had to yield. He went back to bed and since then had been a very sick man.

On Tuesday morning symptoms of acute bronchitis appeared, accompanied by insomnia and great restlessness. His condition Tuesday was not alarming, but on Wednesday circumscribed pneumonia showed itself. On Thursday night he was comfortable, and no particular alarm was felt, but at six o'clock this morning failure of the heart's action was observed. Death ensued in a few minutes.

His daughter, Miss Marie F. Waite, and his son, Mr. C. C. Waite, vice-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, were with him when he died. Drs. Caroline B. Winslow and Frank A. Gardner were in attendance. Mrs. Waite left Washington for California about a week ago and is supposed now to be in Los Angeles.

Arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been made. The Chief Justice will be buried at Toledo, O.

In the afternoon consultation of physicians was held in the sick chamber. None of the Supreme Court justices had any information to give to inquirers, and extraordinary efforts were made by all having knowledge of the facts to keep the Chief Justice's illness a secret.

Justice Waite's illness was due to trouble with his liver and spleen, complicated with very painful stomach disorders. Justice Waite had a very serious fit of sickness just at the close of the administration of President Arthur. He was confined to his house for several weeks with an attack of dyspepsia that threatened at one time to have a fatal termination. The serious character of his illness at that time was not generally known until after the crisis had been passed, and it was not until he was well enough to be up and about his house and on the street that newspaper paragraphs appeared reporting him to be in danger.

The Justice was a hale man to look at, but he had a stroke of paralysis some years ago, and his friends had been solicitous about him on that account, feeling a recurrence of the old symptoms. After his recovery from a severe cold, he traveled and southerly by prolonged abstention from the duties of the Supreme Court.

The President is preparing an order closing all executive departments of the Government on the day of Judge Waite's funeral.

The Supreme Court and both houses of Congress have adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased Chief Justice.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Chief Justice Waite was born in Lynn, Conn., in 1816. In this State his youth was passed. His education was completed at Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1837. His inclinations were for the legal profession. After studying law in his native State he moved to Massena City, O., where he actively entered into the business of his profession. He never manifested any taste for party politics, but never shrank from fulfilling his duty as a citizen. In 1849 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature in which body his good sense was manifested on all measures of public policy. In 1850 he removed to Toledo, which city he made his home until he moved to Washington City in 1874. He was devoted to the law, and while at Toledo he declined repeated nominations to Congress. He also refused to accept an appointment to the Supreme bench of his State.

In 1871 he was one of the counsel of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. In this instance he distinguished himself by his solid judgment and his comprehensive views of international affairs. When the constitutional convention of Ohio met in 1873 Judge Waite was chosen to preside over it. There was perhaps no lawyer in the State better fitted for the position.

In 1874 President Grant appointed him Chief Justice of the United States. This position he has filled with honor to himself and to his country. His rulings have been in the main wise and entirely free from party bias.

This appointment was fortunate in that it placed a solid and conservative lawyer at the head of the court of highest resort in the country.

The dead Chief Justice's full name was Morrison Remick Waite. He was the son of Henry Matson Waite, who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

The coat of arms used by the Waite family in both Europe and America was granted in 1517. In the time of Cromwell, Thomas Waite was a member of Parliament and one of the judges who signed the death warrant of Charles I. Shortly after the Restoration the family removed to this country.

Chief Justice Waite married his second cousin, Amelia E. Waite, of Lynn, the greatest daughter of the distinguished Colonel and Revolutionary hero. She was a beauty and a belle, the leader in fashion and society.

PREVIOUS CHIEF JUSTICES.
The Chief Judges of the highest tribunal in America have been:
John Jay, of New York, September, 1789, to June, 1795.
John Rutledge, of South Carolina, July, 1795, to December, 1795.
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, March, 1795, to October, 1800.
John Marshall, of Virginia, January, 1801, to July, 1835.
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, March, 1836, to September, 1864.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, December, 1864, to May, 1873.
Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, January, 1874, to March, 1898.

court, but was rejected by the Senate when it reassembled.

John Marshall, the Virginian, was Chief Justice for the longest period—more than thirty-four years.

The longest time in which the office was vacant was between Marshall and Taney—above nine months.

President Washington appointed Jay, Rutledge and Ellsworth; President John Adams, Marshall; President Jackson, Taney; President Lincoln, Chase; President Grant, Waite.

Chief Justice Taney inaugurated more Presidents than any other Chief Justice. He administered the oath of office to Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. Marshall inaugurated five Presidents. Waite administered the oath to Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland.

The law provides that, in the case of the death or disability of the Chief Justice, the Senior Associate Justice shall act as Chief Justice until the disability is removed or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$10,000 a year and that of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court \$10,000.

EFFIE ELLIS.

A Suit For Heavy Damages to Be Brought Against Dr. Cox.

St. Louis, March 23.—Effie Ellis, the young woman who was deluged with vitriol and disfigured by Dr. Cox, of Springfield, arrived in this city yesterday morning and went to the house of Thomas Day and refused to see any one. Day stated that she had turned over her affairs to him, and that she was now in consultation with Lawyer Thomas Cornelius, with a view to suing Cox for damages. Being asked how much the suit would be for—\$10,000 or more—he answered: "Yes, and three times ten and more. I have not determined just yet how much it will be, but it will be a good round sum, you can bet." The girl, Day added, had partially recovered from her injuries, although her face was badly swollen and discolored from the effects of the acid, and her hair was falling out. Young Fenton Cox, who caused the trouble, came with the girl. "The boy," said Day, "is determined to do the right thing, and swears he will marry her. I would not be surprised if they were married in a week."

New Missouri Railroad.

MEXICO, Mo., March 23.—It is about a settled fact that the course of the Chicago, Hannibal & Springfield railroad from Hannibal to Springfield has been changed. By the change the line will run from this city to the Missouri river, crossing at Montauk creek, instead of Wolf's Point, and leaving the town of Columbus and Columbia off the road. Several changes, though unimportant, have been made south of the river. This line will go into Chicago from Hannibal over some existing road, which, it is whispered, is nothing less than the "Q." This enterprise taps some of the richest of the Southwestern country and will prove a big thing for its owners, who are high standing Chicagoans.

The Australian Rabbit Plague.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Eugene Lynn Spotts of this city left for Australia this morning via Chicago and San Francisco, taking with him thirty-six rabbits, inoculated with an unerringly fatal and contagious rabbit disease. He goes on a commission from the Premier of New South Wales in the hope of being able to exterminate the rabbits there, which have become such a pest that the Government has offered a reward of \$25,000 for their extermination. The millions of them which are now devastating the fields have all come from four ancestors taken to that country from England in 1817.

Switchman Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Frank Williams, a switchman, was killed in the Missouri Pacific yards at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. Williams was idle yesterday, and late in the afternoon he started across the yards at the State line. A policeman on the James street viaduct saw him step between two cars, and at the same moment the train started suddenly. An instant later the man was lying under the wheels. He was carried to a little house in the yards, where he died in a few minutes.

Jersey City's Meat Supply.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 23.—County Physician Converse stated yesterday, at a meeting of the Jersey City Board of Health, that he had been informed that sixteen head of cattle, recently condemned by Dr. Diamond, the Government cattle inspector, had been sent to Garret Bros.' fat rendering establishment, where fourteen were slaughtered by a private butcher and the meat sold for food. President Gordon said that he had appealed to the authorities in Washington.

Missouri Arbor Day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—Governor Morehouse yesterday issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 6, as Arbor Day, and recommending that all owners of land, whether small town lots or extensive farms, make special effort on that day to plant as many trees as practicable. He also calls upon all residents to unite with the school children in the work of beautifying the school property as recommended by the State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Ashore and Abandoned.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 23.—The schooner Ella, Captain Hart, from Rockland for New York, with lime, came ashore on Chatham Bar during a thick snow and gale last night. She was boarded by the life saving crew with difficulty. The vessel was found to have been abandoned and the cargo was on fire. She lies head to the sea with jib up and foremast hanging. It is feared her crew has been lost.

Important Arrests.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The sub-treasury officials here are convinced that the Loganport, Ind., authorities in arresting James Sapp and his accomplices on the charge of passing counterfeit money have struck a trail which is likely to lead to the arrest of the gang that, within the last month, has put fully \$50,000 in counterfeit money into circulation in this city.

Dry Goods Failure.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—Friend & Son, a dry goods firm operating a large establishment in this city and branch stores in the towns of Bennett and Greenwood, Neb., have failed. The extent of outside claims, mostly in Chicago and St. Louis, is not definitely known, but the firm expresses the hope that the stock will more than satisfy all and that business may be resumed.

Assessment Reduced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—A dispatch from Jefferson City says the Board of Equalization has reduced Jackson County's assessment fifty per cent. on town lots. The increase in the assessment in the county for 1898 over 1896 was \$70,000. In case the reduction had not been made, Jackson County would have paid over two-thirds of the entire increase in the State of Missouri.

Dry in Indiana.

MEXICO, Mo., March 23.—Complete returns show the dry law carried Andrus County by a majority of sixty-five at yesterday's local option election. This closes the saloons in Martinsburg, Boston City and Vandalia. The election was doubtless controlled by the wets.

FARMERS

That are in want of machiner of any kind thisspring
ARE
invited to call and examine our goods before buying
GOOD
Harrows, Plows, cultivators, Planters, and checwows, maxe
good corn
MEN

That want a first class machine of any kind will find it to their advantage to call on us.

Our gooes are all new, no second hand or carried over goods.

PALMER & FISHER

Successors to Palmer Crawford & Co., first door west of Miner Bros warehouse

Warner & Wolfanger

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Boots & Shoes

FINE SLIPPERS,

R. V. SHIREY, Pres. HENRY CLARKE, Vice-Pres. JNO. R. SHIREY, Cashier
HOWARD B. CATHER, Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

CAPITAL - \$75,000

Transact a general banking business, buy and sell county warrants, also county, precinct and school district bonds. Buy and sell foreign exchange

DIRECTORS:

Jas. McHenry. J. A. Tulleys. G. W. Lindsey. R. V. Shirey.
John R. Shirey. E. F. Highland.
Henry Clarke, A. J. Kenney.

Furniture, Furniture

New stock and almost at your own figure.

Come and get bargains.

F. V. TAYLOR,

Opposite First National bank and Post Office.

Special attention given to undertaking.

RED CLOUD NATIONAL BANK

J. W. Sherwood, President.
W. E. Jackson, Vice-President.
L. F. Albright, Cashier.

Capital \$50,000

Special Attention Given
Collections

DIRECTORS:
J. W. Sherwood. H. Sherwood.
L. F. Albright. Levi Moore.
W. E. Jackson.

Buy and Sell Exchange
Make collections and do a
General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on
savings deposits



THE TRALERS LUMBER CO.

—WILL MAKE—

FIGURES.

POSITIVELY

Lower than any yard in the world.

GEO. WHITSON,

DEALER IN

General Hardware, Stoves!

Iron, Nails, in and Copper-ware.

Keep on hand the celebrated Sterling Stoves, Ranges and Base Burners, the best in use.

Superior Barb wire always on hand.

Old stand on East Side Webster street, ed loud