

RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. G. SOMMER, Proprietor.

RED CLOUD, - - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Wisconsin Legislator has introduced a bill to prevent the killing of birds for millinery purposes.

The Austrian Government has expelled M. Filion, the correspondent of the Havas news agency, of Paris.

The transfer of the Reading express business from the Adams to the United States has gone into effect.

COLONEL ABBOTT, of Cleveland; Captain Bauer, of Louisville; Mayor Carter, of Indianapolis, and secret service officers have taken precautions to insure the safe conduct of President-elect Harrison to Washington.

THERE will be no war between the citizens and half-breeds in Rolette County, Dak. The entire matter of taxing the half-breeds has been submitted to the Government and both parties seem inclined to abide the decision.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, is short and stout, with a ruddy complexion and the general appearance of a man who enjoys a good dinner. He is one of the greatest diners-out in England and is a most agreeable table companion.

THE Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says: "The Pope's letter approving the statutes of the new Washington University, which will appear shortly, will pay a high tribute to the zeal and intelligence of American Catholics."

STATE Department officials laugh at the suggestion that Germany will demand the punishment of Klein. They say they first would like to be informed what Klein has done to deserve punishment and then want Germany to prove it.

THE annual convention of the National Electric Light Association was held in Chicago recently. President Duncan stated that the incandescent lights now in use numbered 2,500,000 while 300 miles of electric railway tracks had been laid.

EDITOR STEAD, of London, says that he learns from a private source that the real truth about Crown Prince Rudolph's death was that the Baroness Vetsera poisoned herself in Meyerling. Rudolph covered her with flowers, laid down by her side and shot himself.

JOHN A. STEWART, president of the United States Trust Company, has been elected treasurer of the Grant Monument Association in place of J. Pierpont Morgan. Secretary Green's report showed that the amount of contributions to the fund and deposited at interest in the United States trust to be \$190,343.57.

THE board of directors of the Sioux City & Northern Railroad Company by formal resolution has cancelled and released the three per cent. tax voted by Sioux City, Iowa, amounting to \$278,000 in aid of the company, the company having succeeded without the use of the tax in placing the bonds so that the road will be constructed this year.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. WILLIAM WARNER, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., was banqueted at the Hotel Normandie, Washington, on the 20th by the officers and members of the Department of the Potomac. The affair was brilliant and largely attended.

The House has signed the Nicaragua Canal bill.

JUSTIN JONES, once publisher of the Cleveland Herald and later an editor and publisher of Boston, died at Cromwell, Conn., recently aged seventy-four.

It is reported at Washington on the 20th that a demand would be made by Germany for the punishment of Klein, the newspaper correspondent whom the Germans asserted led the Samoans to attack the American forces last December.

M. TISSOT has formed a new French Cabinet, with De Freycinet for Minister of War.

The President has vetoed the bill for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines river.

REPRESENTATIVE O'DONNELL, of Michigan, presented in the House recently an enormous petition against the Sunday Rest bill, which bore the signatures of 25,000 Seventh Day Adventists in all parts of the country.

THE last reception of President Cleveland was given at the White House on the night of the 21st and was attended by an immense assemblage.

CARDINAL NEWMAN observed the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth on the 22d by celebrating a Pontifical high mass.

Dr. D. W. BLISS, who attended President Garfield during his illness, died at Washington on the 20th.

The train in the West Virginia Legislature ended on the 21st by the re-election of Kenma for the United States Senate, Dorr being finally induced to forego his candidacy.

The British Parliament assembled on the 21st. The Queen's speech contained nothing of especial moment.

The Emperor of Austria purposes to grant general amnesty to political offenders as a tribute to the late Crown Prince Alexander.

JAMES C. FLOOD, the California millionaire, died at Heidelberg, Germany, on the 22d.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated on the 22d by general cessation of business in financial quarters. At the celebration at Chicago Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, advised against the agitation of any annexation scheme, but spoke favorably of monetary reform.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 19th the credentials of Senators Berry and Harris were presented and read by the Secretary of the Senate.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 20th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 21st further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 22d further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 23d further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 24th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 25th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 26th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 27th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 28th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 29th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 30th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 31st further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 1st further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 2d further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 3d further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 4th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 5th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 6th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 7th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 8th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 9th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 10th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 11th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 12th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 13th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 14th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 15th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 16th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 17th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

After the disposition of resolutions and motions of minor importance the Senate on the 18th further considered the Sundry Civil bill.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Nebraska Legislature.

The Senate held a short session on the 19th and indefinitely postponed the House bill allowing publishers legal rates for tax notices passed.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

On the 19th the Senate discussed Mr. Baymont's bill for the protection of mechanics, farmers and others.

SQUID HORROR.

Terrible Explosion, Resulting in the Death of a Number of Girls, at Plymouth, Pa.

NEBRASKA, Pa., Feb. 26.—A terrible disaster occurred at Plymouth, a few miles from the sea, yesterday afternoon, by which the souls of ten girls and one man were hurled into eternity.

Back of the Grayford shaft stood the factory of John Powell, used for the manufacture of squid used by the miners in loosening coal in the mines.

The scene was fraught with terror as the girls, some of them heeding, other gasping for a few breaths of fresh air, rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help.

After a short debate the Senate on the 23d defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 24th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 25th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 26th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 27th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 28th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 29th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 30th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 31st defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 1st defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 2d defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 3d defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 4th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 5th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 6th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 7th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 8th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 9th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 10th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 11th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 12th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 13th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 14th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 15th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 16th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 17th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 18th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

After a short debate the Senate on the 19th defeated Mr. Linn's bill requiring foreign corporations to incorporate in the State.

EGAN ON PIGOTT.

Patrick Egan Discusses the London Times' Latest Witness as an Influence on the Egan-Pigott Case.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Patrick Egan, in an interview last night, referring to the letters made public in the London Times of February 20 and March 9, 1891, and Egan's reply of March 11 in which Pigott threatened to publish for the government, unless his silence was bought, certain documents against the Land League, which he believed to be false.

Since the days of Reynolds and Sammy O'Brien no such infamous scandal has occurred in connection with Irish Nationalism as that which has been so systematically and unscrupulously blackmailed, an expert forger, he has been for years on the secret service roll of Dublin Castle.

While he was writing those letters to me he was at the same time in connection with the forger, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Parrell, and I bought out the two newspapers, the Irishman and Flag of Ireland, and my exposure of his attempt at blackmailing cut him off from the National and Irish Nationalism.

Before his exposure he had been secretly assailing the National movement, and since that he has both openly and covertly carried on a warfare against Mr. Parrell and especially against me, culminating in the "Parrellism and Crime" articles and the forged letters. With the exposure of the villainous authorship of the articles and the forgeries the London Times stands condemned.

WHIRLWIND WORDS. He Feared the Effects of the Invasion of the Whites of Indian Territory and Pleads for Protection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A Herald special from Fort Reno, I. T., says a delegation of seventeen chiefs and head men of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, headed by Whirlwind, chief of the Cheyennes, called on Colonel Wade, commanding at Fort Reno, on Tuesday, to submit through him a petition to the President and Congress.

Whirlwind made an eloquent speech embodying the subject of the petition. He feared the effects of the invasion of the whites, which will undoubtedly take place in the Indian Territory.

He asked for protection to the Indians in their rights. On account of droughts they are unable to support themselves by farming, and they ask for land enough to enable them to raise stock.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

He said that the whites were taking the land from the Indians, and that the Indians had no money to buy land from the whites.

THE SACKVILLE AFFAIR.

The President Sends the Papers to the President-elect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President sent to Congress yesterday the correspondence in the Sackville case. A large part of the documents consist of letters made public at the time the Sackville case was pending. There are also copies of the correspondence passing between the Government and Minister Phelps at London, the substance of which has been from time to time made public. The most important of these documents are two letters from Sackville to Siskind, and a long letter from Bayard to the American Minister at London, written in January of the present year.

In Lord Sackville's letter he states that the Sackville letter was private and not intended for publication, and that it contained no reflections upon the President or his political course, but that the expressions reflected upon the President which were accredited to him were distorted newspaper interviews which misrepresented his statements and which could not be repeated without entering into a political agency which resulted in his removal without a sufficient hearing or even proper notice.

In the second letter on the subject sent through which Bayard after he took charge of the legation Lord Sackville again calls attention to his statement that his letter was not intended for publication, and that he had been misrepresented in newspaper interviews; that he was ignorant of the grounds on which his removal was demanded during a period when the matter was under advisement. Sackville then goes over the history of the Presidential campaign and says party intrigues were allowed to override international comity, and asserts that telegrams and letters were slipping away from the Democratic party and immediate action was taken with a lack of courtesy on the part of Bayard unprecedented in diplomatic history.

Another important document was the letter from Minister Phelps to Bayard January 30, 1891, in which the former speaks of Sackville's course as unwarranted and a gross impugnation of the President's motives. Phelps then goes on to state that he had been advised and rejected by the Russian Government, and the rejection of Lord Farnham by the Spanish Government in 1878 as precedents justifying the course of President Cleveland.

CHICAGO & ALTON. Balance Sheet Showing Considerable Increase in Receipts and Expenses.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The balance sheet of the Chicago & Alton for the year ended December 31, 1890, has been given out to the stockholders. The gross earnings from traffic and interest on temporary investments were \$1,500,000 during the past year.

The gross earnings decreased \$100,000 from the year previous, but the operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased lines, interest on bonds and dividends were \$7,500,000; balance, \$1,912,111. The company, therefore, not only earned the 5 per cent. dividend it paid on its stock, but also had a surplus of \$1,912,111.

At the end of the year the surplus on hand amounted to \$2,260,000. This is nearly sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. for the succeeding two years. But it is not probable that the surplus will be used to pay dividends hereafter. On the contrary, the surplus is more likely to be increased this year, as business can not possibly be worse than it was last year.

The amount expended for real estate, new traffic, new earnings decreased \$100,000 from the year previous, but the operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased lines, interest on bonds and dividends were \$7,500,000; balance, \$1,912,111.

While nearly all Western roads increased operating expenses last year, as at the prevailing low rates a much larger amount of freight was carried, the Chicago & Alton, on the contrary, the Alton, as shown, decreased its operating expenses over \$100,000 and thus saved itself from heavy loss.

The fact is that nearly all the unfavorable conditions which have recently indirectly forced to State or Congressional legislation relative to constructing and operating railroads.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE. The Second Year's Session—Preparing for Permanent Organization.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In the convention of the Tariff Reform League yesterday afternoon, at Chicago, offered a resolution to draft a constitution and by-laws and report on a method of permanent organization. The resolution was seconded by Clinton Furbush in an enthusiastic speech.

Several speakers addressed the convention for and against the resolution. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

J. M. Smith, of Ohio, read a paper on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.

Mr. Edmunds, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the tariff and the Senate substitute.