NEWS OF NEBRASKA

THE NEBRASKA EXHIBIT .- To the People of Nebraska: I have been asked: "Why is it Nebraska has received no premiums at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition at New Orleans?" Permit me to reply in this public manner. First: Under regulations of the exposition, all collective state and territorial exhibits-in fact, all exhibits in the government building-are noncompetitive. Second: It was understood and agreed, before bringing our exhibit to New Orleans, that to secure the best possible advertisement for the state, all the material should be massed in one grand collection. By this method Nebraska obtained the universal award of the press and the country, ine presenting on the opening day the best general fruit display, being twelve hundred of the twenty-two hundred plates of fruit-two hundred more than all other states and territories combined-as well as being the only state in place on that day. She also obtains the reward made by over fourteen hundred of the leading newspapers of the country, bailing from every state in the Union, that the Ne braska state collective exhibit was the best shown at New Orleans. This is of record evidence shown by scrap book clippings at the headquarters, and which placed on file with the state archives at the close of the exposition. All awards of premiums at this exposition have been made to individual exhibits, except in horticultural hall, the greater number being on merit and not competition. Experienced exhibitors are rapidly losing confidence in and respect for competitive awards. They are too much subject to "tricks of the trade," as in politics and horse-racing. The American Pomological society long since abandoned competitive awards.

My great object in presenting our exhibit to the world at New Orleans was to show to best advantage, the resources, advantages and possibilities of Nebraska. To this and I chose the unbiased expressions of the press and public opinion, preferring these tribunals to "select committees." As to the result I leave you to judge.

It may not be digressive to add in this connection that at one time an effort was made by the commissioners from the various states and territories to have a grand sweepstakes award made for the best state exhibit. As the representative of Nebraska I offered \$1,000 to make up a fund for this purpose. For various reasons the plan, however, was found not practicable and abandoned.

ROBT. W. FURNAS, U. S. Commissioner for Nebraska.

NERRASKA ABROAD .- Now that the representatives of the six trunk lines have come to the front with a programme of assistance for the exposition reopening project, it would seem that the committee has made the circle of influences quite complete. With representative bankers, merchants and professional men to represent the local, the United States commissioners the national, and the transportation companies the intermediate interests, it does look as if the autumn fair was destined to be born under auspices about as catholic and propitious as could be well imag-

Of course it is not known yet what the states, or any of them, can do to help their exhibits along, nor are we advised as to the amount the railways may feel justified in subsc ibing. As to the latter, something may depend upon the degree of r presentation ac corde the transportation interest in the new board of management. The general street talk places the probable railway contribution at \$100,000, which, with the like amount already subscribed by the people of New Or-leans, leaves only about \$70,000 to be made up. That is surely a small sum when compared with the great purpose for which it is asked. It should be raised without any sort of delay or trouble.

In this respect we have something to learn from the wide-awake westerners who are with us at the exposition. These young states and territories may be counted upon every time to put in a creditable appearance at every affair of the sort, and when their authorities fail to put up the needful, their public spirited do not stop to think twice about it, but produce the money. There is not one of them but will find a way to be handsomely represented here next October, if New Orleans will do its duty to itself and the splendid supporting semiment in the country at large. As an illustration of the way they do things out toward the "setting sun," a couple of wecks ago ex-Governor Furnas, commissioner for Nebraska, wrote home to ascertain if money could be raised to represent the state at the American exhibition in London next spring. In view of the fact that there will not be any session of the Nebraska legislature this year, and, therefor, no chance for an appropriation, the commissioner knew that the matter must rest entirely with the generosity and public spirit of individual citizens That was what he appealed to through several letters addressed to the right kind of people. It is extremely suggestive of western method that the return mail brought Governor Fur-nas personal pledges for over \$20,000, and assurances from state officials and the business community that as Nebraska could not afford to be absent from any great ex osition anywhere, any additional sum requisite to a proper exhibit and state propaganda in connection with the American exhibition in London would be forthcoming as fast as it might be called for .- [New Orleans Democrat.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

The Sioux City Journal says the Gordon mode of salutation is to pull your gun and fire into the ground, air or neighbor's house Failing to do this causes your friend to feel slighted. The custom is peculiar, having grown up with the town. Accidents are, of coure, expected, but are always apologized for. The last of this kind occurred last week when, according to the Press, James Palmer met Charles Butler and said good morning; Charles was plea ed to see James, whom he honored with the fashionable salute, but unluckily shot his friend through the foot, giving him a bad wound.

A colored man was excluded from the first floor of the opera house at Omaha a few days ago, and now a suit against the manager of that institution is talked of.

At Hastings the five-year-old son of Mrs. Littlefield startled the community by climbing to the highest point on the roof of the Morledge & McWade block. When discovered he was quietly sitting on the projecting cornice with his feet swinging out over the walk as he complacently surveyed the city and country below him. When his mamma was informed of the situation, she wanted him down off that immediately, and after a little rustling the neighbors succeeded in landing him safely on lower ground.

On June 1 the law regulating railway rates in this state goes into effect. Therefore, at this time, the rate and division clerks of the Union Pacific and B. & M., the roads chiefly affected, are pushed to the arduous task of revising the tariff to comply with the law.

The Wymore Wymorian says the well at Rice & Co. at that place is now 400 feet deep and there is not a foot more water in it than when it was only forty feet deep. Williams Bros. are still hopeful and say they will drill 2,000 feet but what they will succeed in securing a good supply of water. The probabilities are that they will soon strike a flowing stream of water and Wymore will have an artesian well.

The Plainview Gazette facetiously remarks that it is now the time of the year when the swindler takes a churn, washing machine. lightning rod, clothes line, plow, or something else that is suitable, and goes out to find men owning good farms who will sign notes for

five hundred dollars or a thousand dollars without reading them, under the impression that they are getting a needed tool for a small

Land hunters are said to be thicker in Nance county than for two years past.

The state land commissioner has sent out notices notifying leasers of school lands, that if the interest is not paid within six months eases will be cancelled

The Broken Bow Republican says that Mr. W. H. Turner, who resides on the north fork of Spring Creek, shot three Winchester and ten revolver shots at Elisha Sanderson, who was doing some breaking for Turner. Saturday they had some words-Turner wanting Sanderson to plow deeper, when, getting warmed up, Sanderson called him a hard name, when Turner pulled his revolver on Sanderson. Nothing more was said or done until Monday evening. Then Saunderson was pulling hay from a hay stack about seventy yards from Turner's house, when Turner shot at him, cutting the ground within three or four feet of him. The offender was arrested and bound over in the sum of \$100.

Messrs. Webber, after carefully looking over the ground at Wayne, decided that the prospect for the town and country were sufficient to justify them in erecting a mill there, and as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements can be made they will begin building. The mill will be built in the best manner, and have a capacty of fifty to sev-

enty-five barrels a day.
Leveral Valentine ladies have gone out onto their homesteads for six months, the required time of residence to "prove up."

Rev. Mr. Coleman, former pastor of the Congregational church at Wymore, died in California last week. Beatrice's city scales took in \$15 this

month. Weigher's salary in the meantime \$125. The scales cost \$480. Not a profitable city institution. P. J. Myers, of Gage county, had three rams

whose fleece weighed 26, 27 and 30 pounds, re-The Nebraska and Iowa Packing company, at Nebraska City, last week received a ship-

curing the meat killed by them this summer Fellow workmen of Mr. Wigman, who was ruthlessly assaulted a few nights ago, are

ment of seventy-five cars of salt to be used in

still holding out \$500 reward for the perpetrators of the outrage. A. G. Howard, a farmer residing near Syracuse, was kicked by a mule one day last week,

and aside from having one ear cut off, was badly injured in the breast. Fruitmen about Nebraska City concur in

stating that the fruit crop was not injured by the late cold spell. Two telegraph offices have been opened

west of Valentine The tide of emigration that set in early still continues unabated and the population of

every day.

Postoffice changes in Nebraska to May 16 1885: Established-Baker, Buffalo county. Lee W. Baker, postmaster; Pine Camp. Keya Paha county, Mertha A. Snyder, postmistress. Discontinued-Rogers, Colfax county. Fostmasters appointel-McCook, Red Willow county, Alonzo P. Sharp; Plattsmout , Cass county, Jonathan N. Wise; Salem, Richardson

county, James R. Campbell. August Spancer, a Swede laborer, met with instant death in Omaha a few days ago He was working in a treach when the dirt caved in upon him.

An insane man confined in the Albion jail made his escape last week and returned to his farm, where he was recaptured and returned to his comfinement. Merriam, the Omaha grain dealer and eleva-

tor min. estimates that five-sixths of Nebraska's crop of 1881 has been converted into cash, the balance being held for better prices-

Mrs. Alma Etmund, of Lancaster county, has been pronounced insane and taken to the asylum.

The graduating class of the Omaha High school this year numbers thirteen.

A special election has been called for June 16 at Wisner to vo!e upon the proposition to issue \$16,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing water works.

James H. Phillips, of Beatrice, brother of Capt. R. O. Phillips, of Lincoln, died a few days ago

Thomas E. Doty, recently delivery clerk in the Lincoln po toffice, has been arrested on charge of embezzling from the mails He made a full confession.

The new three-cent law is beginning to operate. The B. & M. announces a reduction of the unlimited rates between Missouri river points and Denver from \$22.50 to \$23.25. The limited rate will be as before, \$19.00.

Secretary Rozgen says that he has ha about forty applications for the appointment of secretary of the railway commission, and that the auditor and attorney-general have probably received as many.

Lincoln's new water works have been thoroughly and successfully tested.

A man named Coleman was found dead ina stock car at Ponca, having suicided, it is supposed, because of too much strong drink and ill luck at the gaming table.

A correspondent of the Omaha Republican writes from Arapahoe: "We had the opportunity this morning of examining one of the greatest curiosities, or freaks of nature, that has ever been seen in our city, viz: a double calf-head. Mr. Uhlmann, the owner of the mother of the calf, tells us the calf was dead but all natural every way until the neck was reached, which, about half way between shoulders and ears, divided into two distinct necks, ending with a perfect head on each neck. It was examined by scores of people, as Mr. Uhlmann cut off the neck just in front of the shoulders and brought the heads to town, still joined together. He intends pre-

serving them in alcohol." The city council of Omaha have refused to The committee selected to locate the site for the new Nebraska City postoffice has thus far

The Auburn Post learns that their is not much opposition to removal of the county seat in Nemahs county. Many who two years ago voted in opposition to removal will favor the question at the next election.

John McCumber, of Nemaha county, was thrown from a horse and dragged 150 yards, in the meantime being badly kicked. The boy injuries brought on unconsciousness and at last accounts it was thought he could not live.

There are but two ways in which the law permits fish to be caught in this state, except in private ponds or streams, and they are by hook and line or spear or fork. The use of any other means subjects the offender to a fine of not less than five dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

The tide of immigration to the White river region continues to increase. Daniel Douglass, a Dixop county farmer,

will sow forty bushels of buckwheat this sea-

Howard Spencer, aged 28, committed suicide at Beatrice by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He was a member of the Spencer Planing Mill company. He did the shooting in a small room at the mill, killing himself instantly. The coroner's verdict was temporary insanity. Despondency and continued ill health is supposed to have

The Seventh Day Adventists of Nebraska have decided to hold their spring camp-meet ing this year at Norfolk June 10-16. Arrange ments have been made with all the railroads in the state for low excursion rates.

brought it about.

The Plainview Gazette says this is the time of the year when the swindler takes a churn, washing-machine, lightning-rod, clothes-line, plow, or something else that is suitable, and goes out to find men owning good farms who will sign notes for fivehundred or a thousand dollars without reading them, under the impression that they are getting a needed tool

Death is announced of N. Pillsbury, an old and respected citizen of Central City.

Ulysses has two saloons that pay \$1,500 each. The editor of the Aurora Republican, who has been on a visit to his old home in Ohio, says a great change has taken place among the people in regard to their opinions of Nebraska. Five years ago it was found hard to make the people believe that Nebraska did or ever would amount to anything. Now they all seem to think that this is the country and many well come among us as soon as they can dispose of their farms.

THE HALF-BREED WAR ENDED.

The Chief of the Rebellion Captured by Three Canadian Scouts.

News comes to Winnipeg from reliable sources that Reil, the rebel leader, was captured by dominion troops. His followers are scattered and it is believed the rebellion is

St. Paul dispatch: A Winnipeg dispatch says: "Reil was captured to-day (Friday) at doon, three miles north of Batoche, by three scouts, named Delpel, Thorne and Armstrong. | lar stress on Burton's statements and urging be shot. He was taken to Gen. Middleton."

Later.-William Delpel, Thomas Howrie and J. H. Armstrong, three daring scouts, captured Riel. He was on the road, three miles north of Batoche, in company with three young men, two of whom were armed. He appeared un-concerned. Delpel said to him, "I am surprised to see you here."
Reil said: "I am coming to give myself up."

He said his wife and family were across the While talking to him Major Boulton's scouts were seen coming up, and Reil, becoming afraid of being shot, begged his captors to take him into camp themselves. Accordingly Delpel went off for a horse, but when a little distance away Boulton's scouts got close. Howrie and Armstrong took Reil on one of their horses, and, taking unfrequented roads, thanked his counsel and friends, concluding will bring Reil into camp. General Middleton gave orders that the men should keep in their tents when Reil comes in, as he is airaid some personal enemy of Reil's will shoot him, many having sworn to shoot him at sight.

Guardepuy's Crossing.—Reil was brought in at half-past 3 this afternoon. No demonstration was made. He walked quietly to the general's tent. The note which Reil gave the courier was a letter which General Middleton sent him. He knew nothing of Dumont. Rell said he stayed on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs one and a half miles north of Batoche. He wished a fair trial. He asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or military trial. He wanted a civil trial. He was afraid of the scouts, but passing through them the captors brought him safely to camp. He said his wife and family were with half-breed woman near by. Riel is now being interviewed by General Middleton. When he saw the Gatling gun go down with the scouts at Batoche he was much alarmed on account of his family. Riel appeared careworn and baggard. He has let his hair grow long and is dressed in a poorer fash ion than most of the half-breeds captured. While talking with General Middleton he could be seen from the outside of the tent. His eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a hunted man. He evidently is the most frightened in camp, and is in constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers, though

in no danger of such violence. A Calgary dispatch says that reports have reached there that hostile Indians from the surrounding lake are on the warpath making for Calgary. Reinforcements are absolutely re-

Reil, whilst riding into camp, expressed him-elf to his captors as follows: "I do not think self to his captors as follows: this trouble will be without result, as the complaints of the farmers will now be regarded with some degree of attention." When teld that his books and papers had been captured, he said: "I am glad. This will show I am not the actual leader of the rebellion. I have been encouraged by people of good standing at and around Prince Alberts who came over from Montana." He asked would they give Francis was placed under arrest, and steps him a fair trial, civil or martial. Armstrong told him him he would be tried by martial law. Riel drew a long breath but said noth ing. He spoke again of not being the head man in the rebellion, and then commenced praying, and made the sign of the cross. | want to be selfish, and hoped none of the halfbreeds would suffer. Riel then commenced praying again. In appearance he is now like common half-breed and looks very dilapidated. He spends most of his time talking in a

wandering manner and praying. A band of Indians coming from the west to help Riel were met by the half-breeds, who told them the war was over. Some of the prisoners were placed on board the boat. In parting from their families there were many pitiful scenes of women crying and holding up

their babies for their fathers to kiss. The general opinion is an attempt will be made to get Riel off on a plea of insanity. Stories have been freely floating around regarding his unsoundness of mind. There is always a chance, however, a bullet from the volunteers' or scouts' rifle will find him. The Dominion government is said to be much embarrassed by his capture.

THE CAPTURE OF RIEL.

On Whom He Laus the Blame for Inaugurat-

ing the Rebellion. A dispatch from Gabriel crossing says the troops have crossed the Saskatchewan river and proceeded via Duck lake to Prince Albert, which place they will probably reach in a day confirm several of the mayor, sappointments. or two. Riel's capture absorbs all other topics. Riel says Lawrence Clark, of the Hudson Bay company, precipitated the uprising. The half-breeds were celebrating the feast of Saint Joseph when Clark arrived from Winnipeg. Clark first mocked their religion and then told them five hundred soldiers were coming to join in the feast and would give them all they wanted in the way of economy f they did not go back to their homes and abandon their nonsense. Riel was absent from Batouche at the time, and on his return found that his people were in arms and had determined to plunder the stores before the troops mentioned by Clark arrived. Riel denies that he was the leader of the rebellion and says that he can prove that he wanted to go back to the United States, but would not be allowed. He expects to be hanged and devotes a great part of his time to fasting and prayer. A courier reports to Gen. Middleton that while on his way from Batouche to Pr nce Albert he met three Indians beyond Lepene's crossing. While talking to the Indians Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, appeared on the edge of a bluff and asked the courier what he wanted. The courier asked Dumont to give himself up, saying Gen. Middleton promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that he had arms and intended to fight and would not be taken alive. The rebel lieutenant, with a few followers, was last seen proceeding from the fiesh, wholly unrecognizable, were all that open prairie toward the ruins of Batouche.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

The senate committee on inter-state com merce, consisting of Senators Cullom, of Illi nois, chairman; Warner Miller, of New York O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, A. G. Gorman, of Maryland, and Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, with C. R. Paul as secretary, met at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, to investigate the subject of the regulation of commerce between the states. Invitations were sent to a number of organizations and business men in New York to present their views before the committee. The object is to obtain the feeling upon the subject to aid in legislation in the coming congress.

At a meeting of the committee of citizens appointed to receive subscriptions for the Plymouth sufferers, the treasurer announced that the contributions received amounted to \$6,198.

families were driven from their houses by the flood. The names of the drowned as far as learned are Mrs. Woods and child, Dr. Mc-Coy, John Rice and a child named Vandusen. Several are reported missing.

The town of Graffville, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, was entirely defamilies lost everything. Loss about \$40,000. book, states that the general has written a riously if not fatally injured, dedication for his forthcoming work. The soldiers engaged in the war of the rebellion. and also those engaged in the war in Mexico. .nese volumes are dedicat 'd."

The Dynamiters, Cunningham and

Barton, Convicted and Sentenced. London dispatch: Judge Hawkins began the charge to the jury in the case of Cunning ham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, immediately after the court assembled. He ex plained the law in regard to the charges against the prisoners and carefully analyzed the evidence against Burton, laying particu-He appeared unconcerned, but begged not to the jury to weigh the evidence carefully brought forward by the crown in regard to his movements since his arrival in England. There could be no doubt of the falsity of Burton's statement. The whole proceeding on Burton's part with reference to Burton's statements were aslounding. United States Minister Phelps was present during the delivery of the charges and seemed much impressed with the points made by the judge. At the conclusion of the charge, the jury re fired and after a short absence returned a

> verdict of guilty. On the announcement of the verdict the judge sentenced Canalogham and Burton to enal servitude for life. When the question, has the prisoner at the bar anything to say why s "tence should not be passed upon him" was asked, Cunningham leaned forward and vigorously pretested his innocence. He with the bitter exclamation, "you may destroy the body, but you cannot hurt the soul. Burton also protested his innocence. "English prejudice sends me to eternal punish-

> ment," he said. Cunningham and Burton maintained an apparently cheerful demeanor after their return o Newgate prison. They will return to Newgate to-night and be removed to other prisons to morrow. They will not both be confined in the same place. Extra guards will be on duty at Newgate. Burton has gained twentyeight pounds in weight, and Cunningham fourteen pounds since their arrest.

A FIENDISH FRENCHMAN.

Murders His Paramour and is Caught with Her Body.

A 3 o'clock this morning, says a New York dispatch, a Frenchman named Louis Francis, of No. 307 Tenth street, was arrested while on his way to the North river bearing on his back a bag containing the corpse of a murdered woman. The policeman was attracted by Francis' mysterious manner, who was stopped and asked what the bag contained. The Frenchman refused to give any explanation, and attempted to move on, but the officer insisted upon knowing the contents of the sack, and took Francis into custody. On opening the sack it was found to contain the mutilated corpse of a woman. The body was doubled up and in almost a nude c ndition. The policeman, upon maki ng closer examina tion, found that the woman had been murdered. There were ghastly wounds about the head and trunk. Francis was asked for an expanation, and, after recovering from his con us on, declared that the corpse was that o: his wife, who had died a natural death, and ne, being without the necessary means to defray the expenses of a funeral, had conceived this plan for disposing of the body. Tols not being accepted as a satisfactory explanation,

we e taken to investigate the affair. Louis Francis tell- the following story: Yesterday I found a valuable dog which my wife afterwards lost. I reproached her and she swore at me. At half-past seven lest night she seet me out for beer. When I came back I found a man named Wilsiam Welsh in asked whether his family would be blown up the room with her. Weish works in the same with a Gatling gun, and then said he didn't shop with me. she sat on my lap and kissed me. Then she threw a glass at me and then a can. She then went out. Then We sh and I walked out half a block. Then I left him to come home. When I came back she was ly ng on the floor dead. I waited an hour thinking she would revive. She did not, I do not know the cause of her death. She told me before she died, she did not care for me, but she I ked the man who put up wine for her. is Leopold Saconville, and lives with Mrs. Lynch on Broadway. After he found that his wife was dead, he took ten cents and wen out and got a drink. In half an hour he came back, and put her in a bag to throw her into the river. The woman was not Francis wife. She was Selma Sapot, was 38 years old. with a son 18 years of age, who lives in Bos-ton. Francis is one year younger than his paramour. He worked for some time in a French polishing marble yard. Three months ago the ccupie moved into the apartment where the crime was committed. Francis lived on the ground floor, in the rear of the structure. Both were accustomed to drink freely of beer, and quarreled often. Two weeks ago, while under the influence of drink, he beat and kicked her while she was on the floor. Upon picking her up he was heard to say, "I guess I've fixed you this

As the body of Selina Sapot lay in the police station it was plain to see that she had been a pretty woman. About the neck was tied a silk handkerchief and about the throat a line of discoloration and marks of finger nails were found. It was evident that she had been strangled to death by twisting a handkerchief

Fire Children Burned to Death.

An Owatonna (Minn.) special says that at 11 o'clock Thursday night the house of a Norwegian farmer named Henry Lewiston, about six miles southeast of that city, was burned. and five of his children perished in the flames The family, consisting of himself, wife and seven children and hired man, were all sleeping at the time in the second story. The only window in that part of the house overlooked the shanty addition used for a kitchen. Lewiston carrying her youngest child in her arms and another child aged ten years and the hired man following. When Lewiston opened the only door of the house, which led into the shanty, the smoke and flames burst in, nearly overpowering him and burning off a part of his hair and beard. The hired man then broke out a window, through which they escaped. Mrs. Lewiston was severely burned Lewiston made several frantic efforts to reach the children still up stairs, but as there was no door or window through which this could be done, except the window on the side of the house already in flames, he was powerless to rescue them. The persons thus cremated alive were four boys, aged eighteen, fifteen, six and four years, and a girl aged ten. A few bones and a small quantity of charred could be found.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press News Gatherers.

Professor B. E. Odlum arrived in New York from Washington, to perfect the arrangements for his contemplated jump from East river bridge into East river, a hundred and forty feet. He stated that he proposed to jump, notwithstanding the bridge officials declared they would prevent it. He was confident the feat could be performed. He had arranged with friends in a boat below to signal when the river was clear, and Captain Boyton in the water, attired in his nautical dress, to render assistance if necessary. A few minutes after 6 o'clock the profes. sor jumped, and after striking the water disappeared for a few seconds. Capt. Rowe, of of the tug boat, succeeded in The flood caused much damage in the vi- reaching the body and took it to Pier 11cinity of Elk City, Kansas. Seventy-five where it was taken charge of by friends. The act was witnessed by hundreds who thought it a case of suicide. Captain Rowe states that Odium was alive when taken from the water, but died before reaching the pier.

The scaffolding used for the first time on the new postoflice building, Baltistroyed by fire, including a mill and a quan- more, gave way and seven workmen on it at tity of shingles and lumber. Twenty-five the time were precipitated to the ground, a distance of seventy feet. John Rogers, a Mr. Webster, publisher of General Grant's bricklayer, was killed outright, and others se-

The Cincinnati Price Current says: dedication is as follows: "To the officers and Western packers handled an aggregate of 1,310,000 hogs since March 1st, against 1,110,-000 a year ago, an increase of 200,000 for the first one-third of the summer packing season. The number packed at the principal points in the West to date since March 1st is as follows; Chicago, 749.000; Kansas City, 205,993; St. Louis, 58,000; Cincinnati, 40,000; Indianapolis, 25,500; Milwaukee, 66,500; Cedar Rap-

ids, 52,704; Cleveland, 35,000. The formal opening of the Confederate Soldiers' Home near Richmond, Va., took place on the 20th. R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, with Aaron Wilkes Post G. A. R, of Trenton, New Jersey, and the city military, marched to the Home, where after prayer by Rev. J. William Jones, Col. Archer Anderson turned the Home over to General Fitzhugh Lee, who accepted it in behalf of the board of managers. A large number of distinguished and invited guests, including many ladies, were present. From the Home the veterans and military proceeded to Hollywood Cemetery and participated in the annual decoration of the graves of the Confed-

John Burns and Thomas Deran, mechanics employed in the meter room of the St. Louis Gas company, were killed by the explosion of a meter. Thomas Killan, also employed there, escaped. The same meter exloded twelve years ago, killing one man.

Henry Meyer, of the firm of Meyer & Ribstock, Cincinnati, suicided by hanging at his residence in Clifton, Ohio. Poor health was the cause.

A special from Bridgeport, Ill., says: The seventeen year old locusts which Prof. Riley predicted, as mentioned in recent Washfirst appearance. They have been found in large numbers close to the surface of the ground and moving upwards. The indications are strong that an unusually large swarm will appear in a short time. Very extensive apple orchards were planted by capitalists this spring, and a large eruption of locusts will al-

most certainly kill them. Dispatches from the San Joaquin say that the Hessian fly has greatly damaged the wheat crop, and that where twenty bushels per acre were expected, not more than sev-

en will be realized. Charles Hayes committed suicide at Newton by taking strychnine. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and this is said to have been the cause of his rash act. He was a married man about 35 years of age,

and came a few months ago from Joliet, Ill. Wm. Cooper Thompson the newly appointed 2nd. Dist!collector,came to Wapello county from Ohio in 1848, and followed farming and teaching. In 1873 he became one of the proprietors in the Ottumwa Business College; was elected county clerk in 1878; was twice re-elected, but defeated last fall while running for the fourth time. He has been a life-long democrat, a very shrewd, sharp and

'uccessful politician and leader. A party of railroaders at Gloster, Miss., took Will Sims, a negro laborer, from the calaboose and hung him to a stringer of the railroad bridge. He had murde red a

Henry Amer, city marshal at Straitsville. Ohio, was shot and mortally wounded by Albert Guess. The marshal was trying to arrest him when Guess fired a shall shot in his back. He will die. Guess fled and a pos-

se of men are in pursuit of him. James King, a rich farmer fifty years old, living near Fulton, N. Y., cut his throat, dving soon after the act. He was supposed to be insane. His wife, who was par tially paralyzed, is unconscious from the shock and it is feared she will not survive.

In Pittsburg Francis Bobbett, a young Bohemian, shot an i accidentally killed a little girl named Lippich, four years old, dead. It is supposed the first shooting was accidental, and being filled with remorse he killed himself. There were no winesses to the

A plot was discovered to blow open the doors of the parish prison in New Or. leans and release prisoners. A gang of ten prisoners secured several pounds of powder, filled the locks of the cell and the entrance loors, intending to explode the charges at a ignal, assassinate the keepers and escape. One of the gang weakened, however and informed the Sheriff. They were at once separated and put in the strongest cells in the

Rev. J. R. Pearson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Collinsville, Ill., suicided, May 21st. The cause was mental de

pression on account of ill health. Samuel C. Nutt, a religious enthu-Lewiston and wife were awakened by the glare of fire, and rushed downstairs, Mrs. siast, died at Farmer City, Ifl., from the effects of a fast of forty days which he immag- of the enforcement of laws relating to the apined the Lord had commanded him to take. | pointment and retention of ex-soldiers in the

> An aged farmer named Elijah Smith, attempted, with his wife, to drive across the railroad tracks in the suburbs of Detroit. Two trains were coming in opposite directions. The old folks' wagon was pulverized, and they were mangled to death.

Go half way to meet a man, and he will go twice that distance with you without a word.

THE FRENCH NOVELIST DEAD.

Victor Hugo Passes Peacefully Away Without

Suffering. Victor Hugo died in Paris on the 22d. His condition in the morning was so manifestly worse that death was regarded as certain to take place within a few hours. When this became known Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, sent specially to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic church. Mr. Leckroy, the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death bed when the cardinal's proffer came, replied for Hugo, declining with thanks the archbishop's tender, and saying for the dying man, "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but does not desire the services of a priest."

Hugo passed peacefully away without suffering. The government has proposed a civil funeral at the expenses of the state. The newspapers appeared in mourning. It is be-lieved that Hugo's funeral will be the grandest scene in France for a century.

Victor Hugo, the great French poet and

novelist of the present generation, was born in Besancon, February 26, 1802. Being the son of an officer whose military duties called him out of France, he was carried in childhood to E ba, C rsica, Switzerland and Italy, and in 1809 to Paris. Here for two years with an elder brother, Eugene, and a girl whom he afterwards wed, he began his classical education under the exclusive supervision of his mother and the care of an old prisst. Then, his father baving been made general and appointed major-domo to King Josheph Bonaparte, of Spain, he entered the seminary of nubles in Madrid with the design of becoming a page to Joseph, which was, however, defeated by subsequent events. In 1812 he returned to his studies in Paris. When the empire fell Gen. Hugo and his wife separated. and Victor was thenceforth under the exclusive care of his father. Entering a private academy to preyare for the polytechnic school he evinced a stronger inclination toward poetry than mathematics, and his father was persuaded to allow him to follow literature as a vocation. In 1817 he presented a poem on "The Advantages of Study," and afterward won three succ ssive prizes at the Toulouse academy of Floral Games. At the age of 2) he published in first volume of "Odes and Ballads," which created a sensation. Two novels, "Has d'I-lande" (1823) and "Bug-Jargal" (1825). show d his force and originality in prose, also his predilection for the horrible and monstrons which permeates his greater works. In 1826 appeared his second volume of "Odes and Ballads" About this p-riod he joined others. in a rming a literary association, the Cenacle, in whose meetings literary and artistic doctrines were debated. They also established a perudical, La Muse Française. The drama of "Cromweli" (1827) was presented as a specimen of the literary reforms atmed at by the new school; but the preface was more important than the drama itself, being a treatise on as hetics. Thenceforth Hugo was the acknowledged leader of the romancists, who warred fiercely against the classicists. His claims to this distinction were strengthened by the publication of "Les Orientales" in 1828. Between that time and 1842 he published sixteen volumes of novels, dramas and

political poems. Having re ched the highest distinction in literature in 1841, election to the French Academy, in spite of the opposition of the old classical school, he indulged in political aspirations which were gratified by King Louis Philippe, in 1845, who mad him a peer of France. On the revolution of February, 1848, he was elected a deputy to the constituent assembly and voted with the conservatives. On ington dispatches, seem to have made their his re-election to the legislative assembly he became more democratic, and in vehement speeches denounced the reactionary tendencies of the majority and President Louis Napoleon's secret policy. On the coup d' etat of Dic. 2 1851, Hugo was among those deputies who vainly sought to presere the constitution and maintain the rights of the assembly. For this he was proscribed, and took refuge in the island of Jersey, where he continued his opposition to Louis Napolean, publishing 'Napoleon let Petit" (1852) and his bitter satires "Les Chautiments." Two years later he was compelled, on account of some hostile manifestation to the French government, to remove to the island of Guernsey, and in 1859 declined to accept the amnesty

In 1.56 he published "Les Contemplations."

in 1859, "La Legende de Siecles," and in

offered to political exiles

1862, "Les Miserables," the latter simultaneously in nine languages and eight cities. 'Les Miserables" is unquestionably his most popular if not strongest romance. des Rues et des Dois," "Les travailleurs de la Mer," and "Homme qui Rit" fo lowed respectively in 1865, '66 and '69. In 1869 he again refused amnesty at the hands of Louis Napoleon. He published in the Rappel a protest against the plebiscite of May 8, 1870, ratifying the new reforms of the empire, the violence of which caused it to be officially condemned. After the fall of Napoleon and the proclamation of the republic Hugo returned to Paris and soon after issued an address to the Germans, urging the formation of German republic and friendship with France. On February 8, 1881, he was elected one of the forty-three representatives of the department of the Seine in the national assembly, in which body he opposed the parliamentary treaty of peace with Germany. This arg red the party of the right, and when he attempted to address the assembly, on March 8, so violent was the opposition that he left the tribune and resigne this seat. Returning to Paris at the outbreak of the commune, he vainly protested in the rappel against the destruction of the Vendome column, and soon after went to Brussels where he wrote a protest against the course of the Belgian government in regard to the insurgents of Paris, and offering an asylum to the soldiers of the commune. His r ward was a narrow escape, through police intervention, from a mob which surrounded his The gevernment requiring him to quit Brussels, he went to London and after the condemnation of the leaders of the comname he returned to Paris and vainly interceded with M. Thiers on behalf of Rochefort, Rossel and others. All the radical newspapers presented him as their candidate at the election in Paris, January 7, 1872, but he was and then fired a bullet into his brain and fell | defeated. In 1872 he published a volume of poems, "L'Annee Terrible." and on May 10 of the same year began, with his son Francois and others, the publication of Le Peuple Souverain, a democratic iournal. His novel "Ninety-Three," appeared in 1873. It related to the war in the Vendee, introduced Robespierre, Danton and Marat, and was published simultaneously in all the principal modern larguages. His principal works since have been "Acts and Words," (1874-'77). "Legends of Ages," second series. "The Art of Being a Grandfather," and 'The History of a Crime" (1877), 'The Pope" (18'8), "The Supreme Pity" 1879), and "Religious and Religion" (1880). Two sons of the poet, Charles Victor and Francois Victor, obtained some distinction as authors. The former died in 1871 at the age of 45, and the latter in 1873, aged 43.

Otell Service and Soldiers.

A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of Pennsylvania and the Veteran Rights Union called on the He was editor of a paper called "Spirit of the regation that he desired to do all he could for old soldiers; that as president it was his duty to see that all laws of the United States are enforced, and that he would be giad to receive any communication from them. Man-ning assured them that his department would ning assured them that his department which respect the law in question, but he said exunion soldiers who had been offensive partisans could not expect to be retained. They took their chances in the last presidential election. He added that there were a great many ex-union soldiers and sailors who never had been recognized in the distribution of of-fices in the last twenty years, men who are democrats, and that the claims of these men would be recognized by the department.