

GENERAL SLOCUM DEAD.

THE NOTED SOLDIER AND LAWYER NO MORE.

PASSES AWAY VERY UNEXPECTEDLY.

He Was a Noted Figure of the Late Civil War—His Military Career a History of Some of the Most Noted Campaigns of the Great Conflict—At Gettysburg With Meade and Hancock.

New York, April 16.—General Henry W. Slocum died at 12:05 o'clock this morning. He had been ill only a few days, and death was not expected.

General Slocum has been one of Brooklyn's distinguished citizens since the close of the war. He was a former president of the Brooklyn club and had been connected with many other organizations, social and military. He was born in Delphi, a small town near Syracuse, N. Y., September 24, 1827, and had started to take an academic course when fortune threw a West Point cadetship in his way.

He entered the academy at the age of 21 and was graduated in 1852, the seventh man in a class of forty-two. Immediately after graduation he assumed the command as second lieutenant of the Fourth artillery and was ordered to Florida, where there was trouble with the Seminole Indians. It was his first experience of the hardships and discomforts of battle.

The command was then ordered to Fort Moultrie and while there the young lieutenant began to read law as a relief from the monotony of garrison life. After a period of irksome regimental idleness, he resigned, went back to Syracuse and began to practice law.

In two years Mr. Slocum was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1859 he was chosen county treasurer of Onondaga county, and was holding this office when the rebellion broke out. He accepted command, as colonel of the 27th New York volunteers and led the regiment into battle at Bull Run, from which field he was carried severely wounded to the hospital, where he lay for several months. He was then made brigadier general, and under McClellan held command of the left division of the army of the Potomac and was afterwards made general of volunteers. To follow General Slocum's military career to the close of the war would be to write a history of some of the most important campaigns of the war. At Gettysburg he shared the honors with Meade, the commander, and with Hancock, and at Sherman's request he took command of the army of Georgia in the great march to the sea.

It was General Slocum who said at the Gettysburg council of war: "Stay and fight it out." In September, 1865, he resigned, and going to Brooklyn, became a lawyer again. That fall he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, but was defeated. He was sent to congress in 1868, again in 1870, and a third time in 1883. In 1876 he was elected president of the board of city works, Brooklyn, and was one of the commissioners of the Brooklyn bridge. He advocated making the bridge free to the public and had the satisfaction of seeing his suggestions adopted in 1891.

ONLY PART OF THE MEN OUT.

The Great Northern Railroad Strike Not On in the Eastern Division.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.—There is no strike on the eastern division of the Great Northern railroad nor is there likely to be one. The strike is confined to the lines west of Minot, N. D., where it is now general. The employees on the eastern division are averse to a strike, but even if they should do so it would not be for two or three days yet.

President J. M. Hill stated that not to exceed 300 men had gone out on one division and these were all operators, switchmen and yardmen. The engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen were all willing and ready to work and had expressed no intention of striking, so far as he had been informed. Only a few trains have been delayed and the trouble will all be over in a very short time.

A Helena, Mont., special says that the strike extends from Larimore, N. D., to Spokane, Wash., and 1,600 employees are now out. 200 of that number being in Helena. The only trains that left yesterday were two freights that left early in the day before the strike was ordered.

INGALLS NOT IMPLICATED.

The Ex-Senator Merely Nominal President of the Kansas Trust Company.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, in an interview in regard to suits recently brought against the defunct Kansas Trust and Banking company in which he, among others, were charged with fraud, said to-day that while he was president of the concern, he had never had any active connection with it. He owned \$7,500 of the stock, for some of which he had a premium. Of late years he has not received a salary as president. His losses and liabilities by the failure of the company amount to \$23,000. His total receipts from the company, including salary and dividends, amounted to \$3,700 if there was fraud in the business transaction, he had no knowledge of it.

Millions for Charity.

New York, April 16.—Fifteen million dollars were spent in this city for the support of the poor during the year ending February 28, \$5,000,000 more than in any previous year. This is an estimate based on statements made by sixteen of the various charitable institutions, relief societies and organized funds furnished to representatives of the Evening Post.

FOR CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Boatner Proposes a Radical Rule to Prevent Future Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Boatner of Louisiana, who has been absent from the city with the Jenkins investigation committee, did not reach here in time to attend the Democratic caucus yesterday. On learning of the action taken he expressed regret that he had not been able to attend. He had in fact contemplated offering at the first opportunity a rule which he believed would obviate the necessity of counting a quorum and at the same time effectually prevent filibustering without resorting to the undignified methods of fining members. "Under the rule that I would offer," said he, "any member of the house who being present, refused to vote, not having of course a pecuniary interest in the legislation under consideration, would be declared in contempt. This would deprive him of the right to make a motion, to object or in fact to be recognized by the chair. I would have him remain in contempt until the house should see fit by vote to remove his disability. It is not a difficult thing to compel the attendance of members. The rules, if enforced, already provide for that. Under this rule filibustering would be impossible after a single attempt had been made. The minority might leave a man or two in good standing to make motions, but they could not leave enough to call for the yeas and nays or conduct other obstructive tactics. The members who went voluntarily into contempt would be then under the control of the house, which could remove the disability when and in whatever manner it might see fit."

KANSAS WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Secretary Coburn Predicts a Bountiful Harvest.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—Secretary Coburn of the state board of agriculture is very much encouraged by the rainfall in the western part of the state. In a bulletin to the press this morning Secretary Coburn says:

Rains which began to fall at various points Thursday night and that have since reached to every nook and corner in the state, which were not wet a week ago, have vastly improved the prospects of the wheat crop. Large areas in the western part of the state have been lacking moisture for many months, so long in fact that wheat was suffering, and to these sections the rain seemed almost providential. While it comes too late to insure big crops in all counties, it is yet in ample time to make possible the production of a large aggregate yield and to save the West from what some were beginning to fear a crop failure.

"The great wheat producing areas of the state are in good condition as to moisture and the prospects are such as to fully justify the prediction of a bountiful harvest. There will not be the 100,000,000 bushel crop which the acreage sown made possible, but with such weather as we may reasonably expect, there will be a crop that will be the marvel of such as have not already had proof of what Kansas can do when she sets herself about it."

QUAY ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Pennsylvania Senator Attacks the Present Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The principal speech on the tariff question in the senate to-day was by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. He declared in opening that the senate was disappointed in the tariff bill prepared by the finance committee which instead of presenting a broad measure which would give tranquility to business for years, "threatened the country with a measure which has been described as sectional, partisan, blundering, discriminating and unjust." He held that the bill was prepared in such a fashion as to prevent the restoration of confidence for years. He characterized the McKinley law as an experiment in fostering American capital and labor. He predicted that the enactment of the present law would make America a colonial dependent of Great Britain. After reviewing the history of tariff legislation in this country and showing the effects of high tariffs and low tariffs on the industries of the country, he closed by describing with emphasis and apparent earnestness the ruin which the passage of the Wilson bill would bring to the industries of his state.

THE REVOLUTION ENDED.

Admiral de Mello and His Followers Surrender to Uruguay.

MONTVIDEO, April 16.—Admiral de Mello and the 1,500 insurgent troops, who disembarked on the frontier of Uruguay after having been driven out of the state of Rio Grande do Sul by the troops of President Peixoto, have surrendered to the Uruguayan authorities and have been disbanded and the rebellion in Brazil may be said to have completely collapsed.

The state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 15, but it is believed that in view of the surrender of Admiral de Mello and the insurgent forces, the Brazilian government will shortly be able to raise it.

Bread Riots in a Persian Town.

TEHRAN, Persia, April 16.—At Meshed, capital of the province of Khorassan, bread riots are of daily occurrence, and much distress exists among the 20,000 inhabitants. All the bazaars have been closed and the authorities are having great difficulty in protecting property.

The Missouri on a Tear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—The Missouri river, which is now higher than for several years, has left its banks about fifteen miles above Vermillion, N. D., cut a new channel and is now flooding a large area of farm land.

Again Without a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Filibustering was resumed in the house as soon as it convened to-day. The first call of the roll showed that the Democrats lacked thirty-seven of a quorum and at 12:30 the house adjourned.

WILL COUNT A QUORUM.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS FINALLY GET TOGETHER.

FILIBUSTERING COMES TO AN END.

The Caucus Instructs the Committee on Rules to Report a Rule by Which Members Present But Not Voting May Be Taken Into Account to Make Up a Quorum—Two-Thirds Majority.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In the house Democratic caucus Mr. Springer of Illinois brought forward the rule which he introduced some time ago, framed on the lines of the old rule drawn some twelve years ago by Randolph Tucker of Virginia, which provided that members who declined to vote when their names were called, should be brought to the bar of the house, and after being given an opportunity to vote upon the pending proposition, in case of refusal, should be recorded as "present, but not voting."

Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia offered a resolution directing the committee on rules to formulate and present a rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not. Mr. Outhwaite suggested a different method of accomplishing the same purpose.

Speaker Crisp took the floor and made a vigorous speech pointing out the deplorable position in which the house found itself on account of continued and persistent absenteeism.

Quite a number of speeches were made in opposition to any and all rules looking to the counting of members who refused to vote. Messrs. Kilgore of Texas, Bryan of Nebraska, McMillin of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama and Williams of Illinois led the opposition.

Mr. Cummings made a speech against the proposition to count a quorum at the conclusion of which he went up to the desk an amendment to the title of any new rule which should be reported for this purpose, so as to make it read: "A rule to nominate Thomas Brackett Reed for president of the United States."

Mr. Bland vigorously spoke against the adoption of any quorum counting rule, as he believed it to be an inalienable right of any member to oppose what he believed to be bad legislation. And further that this right authorizes silence when that is more effectual than a negative vote. In fact, obnoxious legislation could often be defeated in no other way than by silence. Mr. Bland is the only member of the Missouri delegation who voted against the De Armond resolution. The resolution was in full as follows:

SENATE WITHOUT A QUORUM.

Less Than Twenty Senators in the Chamber When the Senate Met.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There were but ten Democratic senators present when the senate met yesterday and about half as many Republicans. Mr. George gave notice that on Tuesday next Mr. McLaurin would address the senate on the tariff bill.

The urgent deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Cockerell offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$45,000 for the mint at Philadelphia made necessary by the unprecedented coinage of gold at that mint.

The question of the destruction of plates and reports prepared for the senate was again taken up and discussed by Mr. Manderson. The discussion was continued until 1 o'clock, when the urgent deficiency bill was displaced by the tariff bill and Mr. Peffer resumed his speech. At its conclusion Senator Mitchell of Oregon was recognized and began his speech. He concluded a few minutes after 3 o'clock.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The President Sends to Congress Another Letter on the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president yesterday sent to congress another letter in the Hawaiian correspondence, being Minister Willis' recital of events on the islands up to the latter part of March. The minister tells of the calling of the constitutional convention in May and says the government earnestly hopes that all of the Hawaiians will vote at the elections. He says that every voter must take the oath to support the provisional government and resist a restoration of the monarchy. Originally the oath also required the voters to renounce allegiance to Liliuokalani, but this section was abandoned. Minister Willis records the formation of the American union, whose object is to secure annexation, and reports matters as quiet on the islands.

Cost of Proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Morgan has completed, and will present to the senate within the next day or two, his report on the Nicaraguan canal. The report says: "Carefully re-vised estimates of the cost of the canal, and work connected with it, makes the total \$87,000,000 at the outside."

Gold Production for Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Director Preston of the mint bureau has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total production is given as of the value of \$35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,443 ounces, representing \$1,518,442.

RARE AND READABLE.

Nettles are cultivated in parts of Europe, the fiber being useful for textile fabrics.

The coal cargo of the Scotch ship Ada Iredale, which was abandoned at sea, burned for a year.

There are 21,000,000 church members in the United States and church property valued at \$475,000,000.

His majesty of Portugal in consideration of the small size of his kingdom contents himself with \$634,440 a year.

The largest oil painting in the world is by Tintoretto, entitled "Paradise." It is 33 1/2 feet in height and 84 in width.

The smallest coal burning locomotive in America is the work of C. D. Young of Denver. It weighs but 235 pounds.

The town of Sing Sing, N. Y., where the penitentiary is located, owes its peculiar name to John Sing Sing, a friendly Indian.

Bulgarian peasants, it is said, have given up grain growing to a great extent and are engaged in raising roses, the atar of which is very profitable.

The first free public school ever established in the world was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1639. The site of the school is to be marked by an enduring monument.

On the summit of Ben Lomond may be seen the smallest tree that grows in Great Britain. It is known as the dwarf willow, and is, when mature, only two inches in height.

Minnesota is not a very old state, but she already has more than \$5,000,000 invested in public buildings and \$10,000,000 in her school fund, with 1,000,000 acres of university land yet unsold.

The Wimodaughis society of Washington—which ran the words wife, mother, daughter and sister together for its title—drew the color line until lately, but it has admitted colored members.

Electric locomotives are proving themselves to be well adapted for use in coal and other mines, and they now furnish the motive power for hauling cars in about thirty mines in the United States.

SONS OF ADAM.

Mgr. Satolli's Fad is to Have Singing Birds all Over his House.

Tobacco was so called from the West Indian island of Tobago.

The late Lord Lovelace, who died recently, had ignored all animal meat for many years.

The man who thinks the boy who lives next door to him is a good boy has not yet been found.

Mrs. Sharp—a man always makes a fool of himself for a woman. Bachelor—How? By marrying her?

Judge J. T. Dalvin, of Slioma, Ga., who has married over 150 couples, says that he never received a single leg, save a bushel of potatoes.

"Why was their engagement broken off? Did they quarrel?" "No, that was the trouble. They were both so amiable that they got tired of each other."

Waiter, to happy-looking customer—Well, sir, what is it? Happy-looking Customer, spontaneously—Boy—eight-pounder—finest in the land! Looks like me, too.

Two old slaves, John Thompson aged 85 years, and Kitty Owens, 70 years old, were married at Louisville, recently. They were lovers previous to the war, but from that time until a short time ago they had not seen each other.

William Green bears the distinction of being the greatest steeple climber in England. He has repaired fifty or more steeples and spires, and is sent for from all parts of the kingdom. His greatest achievement has been in repairing the spire of Salisbury cathedral, which is over 400 feet high.

The original of Barnaby Rudge, a man named Walter de Briscac, who was a packman or peddler by trade, recently died in Chatham, England. Dickens used to talk to him when he met him in Chatham, and was struck by his cleverness and story. He always dressed in the costume of a man of the Georgian period.

LIGHT SELECTIONS.

Mrs. Harriet Condit caught a herring at Hartford, Conn., and in its back she found a lady's pin imbedded. It was set with moonstone and pearls.

Some months ago the free libraries of Sheffield, Eng., began blotting out the sporting and betting news in their newspapers. More than 20,000 readers protested, and the council has rescinded the order.

The largest increase in gold production in any state last year was in Colorado, whose increase approximates \$2,000,000. The only state in which a decrease is shown is Nevada, a falling off of about \$575,000.

A relic from the battlefield of Chicksawmanga, consisting of a piece of Southern pine, in one side of which is imbedded a bit of shell and in the other two balls, is prized by Isaac R. Patten of Watertown, Mass.

The entire orchard of a farmer near Stockton, Cal., was stolen. He went to town, and while he was away several men came and began to dig up his fruit trees. They said that the trees had been sold them by the farmer, and his son believed the story.

Dr. Claude Wheeler tells this story on himself: He had an elderly patient who dabbled in medical literature. This gentleman announced to the doctor the other evening that he concluded he was suffering from aphasia, or the loss of the memory of words.

"Oh," said the doctor, "that is nothing; I am often at a loss myself to find a proper word to express" thought.

"Ay, but in your case," growled the old gentleman in return, "that is due not to aphasia but to ignorance."

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS. Alliances Carriage Co., Cincinnati, O.

KINGSLAND & DOUGLAS Manufacturing Co., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THRESHERS. Unrivalled for fast Threshing, separating and cleaning.

TRACTION ENGINES. Excel in all points that go to make up a Perfect Pulling and Working Engine.

FREE SILVER AND PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS. JOLIET STOWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.

THE STAR COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLER. THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO., Decatur, Ill.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. FREE FIFTEEN. CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale. A FIVE HORSE POWER. Electric Motor.

MIXED Paints. AT WHOLESALE PRICES, Delivered Free For Houses, Barns, Roofs, all colors, & SAVE Middlemen's profits.

EXCELSIOR HOME BAKER AND ROASTER. The best paying investment for a housewife.

NOTICE. In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

SUNSHINE FRUIT AND FLOWERS. Cheap Rates to California via the Union Pacific Railway.

Harvest Excursions. Via the Missouri Pacific Route.

Red Apples via the Missouri Pacific route Feb. 1st, for one fare for the round trip good 30 days.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low Rates. Fast trains. Office 1138 O St.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS. REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

ROOT'S REPAIRING OUTFIT. Root Bros., Medina, Ohio.

LOCAL RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Arrival and departure of trains carrying passengers at Lincoln, Neb.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Passenger station corner O and Twentieth St. City office, 1045 O Street.

Union Pacific Railway. Depot corner O and Fourth street. City ticket office 1041 O Street.

Missouri Pacific Railway. Ticket office at depot and corner of Twelfth and O streets.

Chicago and East. Fremont, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Des Moines, Rapid City, Deadwood, etc.

San Francisco, Los Angeles and intermediate points. First class one way, \$20. Round trip, good for sixty days, \$35.50.

On the second Tuesday in December 1893, January, February, March, April and May, 1894, the Missouri Pacific Route will sell round trip tickets to all stations in Texas.

On the second Tuesday in December 1893, January, February, March, April and May, 1894, the Missouri Pacific Route will sell round trip tickets to all stations in Texas.

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