

The Sioux County Journal

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HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Wood River is about three links shy on fire protection.

There is talk of holding a tennis tournament at Norfolk.

Fullerton will give itself one more chance to vote water bonds.

The mill company at Gering is paying 55 cents a bushel for good wheat.

The stock sheds of the Colfax county fair association were entirely destroyed by fire.

The residence of Judge E. Kinney of Milford was totally destroyed by fire, including the furniture, clothing and bedding.

T. B. McPherson & Co., shipped a special train load of stock from Arapahoe. There were ten cars of cattle and five of hogs.

For flourishing a revolver on the streets of Nebraska City in a menacing manner a young upstart by the name of Robinson was fined \$5.

The only son of W. B. Backus, formerly superintendent of the Genoa Indian school, was lately drowned while bathing in the river at Seattle.

Lexington people propose to irrigate and are considering a proposition to bond the precinct for the purpose of securing funds to aid in the construction of a ditch.

Fire destroyed the horse and cattle sheds at the county fair grounds at Schuyler. Estimated loss \$500. Cause of fire unknown. The buildings will be rebuilt at once.

A shunk burrowed under the hen house of J. T. Belford of Platte county and killed 100 chickens at one killing. The carnivorous brute was caught and the death penalty inflicted.

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred at Miller and but for a prompt action of the lady of the house would have resulted in a serious conflagration. The fire started in a bundle of bedding stored in a closet and was making great headway when discovered.

A very serious accident happened near Agnew station caused by Albert Neitzel attempting to drive his horse and wagon over the railroad track as a freight train was approaching the crossing. The horse was killed and the wagon demolished. Neitzel was slightly injured.

The skeleton of a man, presumably a negro, was found under the Dodge street school building in Omaha. It is thought to have been there for ten or twelve years. The building is nineteen years old and it is supposed that the body was concealed there after a murder had been committed.

The strike is having its effect on Fullerton industries in common with those of larger cities. The court house contractors are unable to get their stone owing to the inactivity of the roads, and as a result two masons who went to work on the new building were compelled to return to their homes in Beatrice.

A most terrific hail and rainstorm passed over Wallace doing great damage to crops and breaking most all unprotected glass on the west side of buildings. Two inches of water fell. The track of the hail was about one mile wide. Lots of hailstones measured four to six inches in circumference.

Sheriff Stafford has arrested William Schultz of Naper on a warrant charging him with selling liquor without having the necessary state license. He also secured a quantity of wine, beer and whisky which Schultz had openly exposed for sale for the past two months believing that he was not amenable to the state authorities because his place of business is on unsurveyed land.

Ira Planter, who was stabbed by Mike Conley in a drunken row at Nebraska City, is more seriously hurt than at first thought and has been taken to the hospital. Conley is in jail under \$250 bond. When he committed this last act of violence Conley was at liberty under a \$500 bond on the charge of robbery, so it is more than likely that he will remain in jail until November.

The Boyd County Press has been discontinued, its publisher being unable to straighten up sufficiently the type which was piled by parties during his absence. The plant is almost a total loss and it would cost more to replace the damage than can be made out of the paper. Editor Garrison thinks he has a clue to the parties who committed the outrage and will soon have the guilty parties. James Forbes of Butte has secured the presses and will move them to Butte.

A hailstorm at Kearney destroyed all crops on a section extending from the industrial school west for about six miles. Everything was literally pounded into the ground. Damages to the industrial school buildings will approximate \$1,000. About seven hundred panes of large glass were broken and all crops on the school farm are destroyed. It is difficult to estimate this loss, there being 285 acres of garden truck, which promised a heavy yield.

Editor—"Yes, I admit that your town has a good income, but he has very expensive taxes, why?" Daughter—"You mean me. What does he ever do that is so very expensive?" Editor—"What, you, for one thing."

Debs to Keep it up

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—President Debs' private mail was returned to him by the United States officials Wednesday. Service upon Debs to answer injunction proceedings in the United States court at Detroit was received yesterday noon. Debs will remove his headquarters from the Leiland hotel to the Revere hotel, on north Clark street, opposite Ulich's hall. He continues in charge of the American railway union affairs and said Wednesday morning that no change of the policy of the union would be occasioned by the action of the federal authorities. Reports of Debs are to the effect that over twenty local trades unions have already struck. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said this that by Monday next every knight in the United States would be out in sympathy.

SOVEREIGN IS SAFE.

There is no truth in the report circulated early afternoon, and which had its origin at the general managers' headquarters, to the effect that General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor and seventeen other strike leaders of minor importance had been indicted by the sitting federal grand jury. District Attorney Mitchell said at 1 o'clock: "The United press is requested to say not only have no such indictments been found, but that Sovereign's name has not been presented to the body nor is any such action contemplated unless circumstances other than now exist should make it necessary."

It is said that President McBride of the coal miners' union has sent word to President Gompers that he would not be present at today's conference and that he has stated that the coal miners will not be ordered out. The local leaders declare that McBride has sold out the miners, that he sold them out within a few days of victory in June and now proposes to stand by the bargain he made with the coal operator.

TRAINS MOVING REGULARLY.

The reported disaffection of the Illinois Central trainmen did not materialize yesterday. More suburban trains were run than on any day during the strike. The Illinois Central now has more men than it can work. The suburban service is still limited. Through passenger service is running smoothly, and Wednesday the company is receiving freight from connecting lines in Chicago.

The private secretary of Vice President Wickes said Wednesday morning that stories of attempts of dynamites to deposit a bomb in Wickes' office are true. He said that it had been discovered that there were four others besides James Monaghan connected with the plot, but he would name no one besides Monaghan. The latter is still at large.

Favors Arbitration

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13.—The republican state convention, which assembled here, had 1,011 delegates, only the delegates from Lake county failing to put in an appearance. The day was so hot, 92° in the shade, that a fire engine was kept busy until 4 o'clock in the afternoon throwing water upon the roof of the Auditorium. No nominations were made until 4:15 Wednesday afternoon, when Governor Nelson and Lieutenant-Governor Clough were renominated by acclamation. The first fight came upon secretary of state, for there were four candidates. Albert Berg of Chicago county won on the second ballot. There were eight candidates for state auditor, R. C. Dunn, editor of the Princeton Union, led with 366 votes on the first ballot, on the second 289 and on the third was nominated. This was acknowledged to be a defeat for the pine land ring.

In his address of acceptance Governor Nelson said in reference to the labor agitation now going on throughout the country:

"It is not nobler, better and safer to adjust the contention between labor and capital and between capital and producers by means of arbitration through the board of railroad commissioners or through some other board or tribunal of arbitration? The producer is entitled to reasonable rates, capital to moderate dividends and labor to fair wages, and whenever disputes arise between these different interests such disputes should be adjusted, not by strikes and boycotts, but through arbitration or conciliation in some qualified, fair and entirely disinterested board or tribunal to be established for that purpose. In these times of trouble and distress we need most of all confidence in each other and forbearance in each other, and above all we must strive to uphold the integrity of our country and its well being for ourselves and our posterity at all hazards. If patriotism and love of country prevails the republic will be triumphant through the storm."

Sheriffs in Session.

HASTINGS, July 12.—The State Sheriffs' association met in annual session yesterday with a good attendance of the officials. The day was spent in social conversation and discussions as to the duties and privileges of the office of sheriff.

Refused to Take Them Back.

CHICAGO, July 12.—President Youngman of the brotherhood of firemen called on Benjamin S. Thomas, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, in the interest of the striking firemen on that road. He requested that the old firemen be reinstated, which proposition Mr. Thomas flatly refused. The latter declined to discharge the new employes under any consideration he made plans for the old men. The conference was an extended one.

A Special Cabinet Council.

PARRA, July 10.—A special cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of ministers the day after Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the chamber, and the government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session.

The measures provided for the removal to the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the assizes for trial before juries. Among the offenses covered by the measures are insinuations through the press to outrage or crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, explosions, crimes against the state, and the defense of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties. The reason for dispensing with jury trials in the cases of persons charged with the above offenses is that juries have always hesitated to convict because the judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

PALERMO, July 10.—Seven anarchists were arrested here on the charge of being concerned in a plot to murder influential citizens. Among the men selected to be killed was Governor LaFarina who was the promoter of the popular address of sympathy presented to Prime Minister Crispi after Lega had attempted to assassinate him.

Taken from the Flames.

NEW YORK, July 10.—At a fire which broke out early Sunday morning in an Italian tenement in Withers street the firemen found it necessary to abandon the struggle with the flames for a time to separate two Italians who were struggling for each other's lives. The men were Luigi Savolli and Domenico Prato, rag-pickers, and they had quarreled over a woman whose fancy was sought by each. In their struggle they overturned a lamp, which fell among a pile of rags, and the fire resulted. In a moment there was a panic among the other inmates of the building, but Prato and Savolli fought on, regardless of the danger. When the firemen arrived the blaze had gained considerable headway and the two infuriated men were rolling over and over on the floor, each seeking to stick a knife between the other's ribs. A well-directed stream of water dampened their anger and they were finally taken from the burning building to the police station.

In a Fever of Excitement.

OTTAWA, July 10.—This city is in a fever of excitement because of the report that a mob of two thousand miners are on the march from Spring Valley to La Salle to destroy other coal mines. The state troops would have left at 7 o'clock but for the fact that there were only twenty stands of arms in the city. Governor Altgeld having ordered fifty stands returned to Springfield over a week ago. Sheriff Taylor and deputies organized a posse of sixty men and a special Rock Island train carried them to La Salle this evening. The men are well disciplined having all seen active service in the militia. They volunteered their services. They are all armed with a Winchester repeating rifle and twenty-five rounds of ammunition. The men are under instructions to protect the property of the coal company at all hazards and will shoot to kill.

In the London Market.

LONDON, July 10.—The release of government dividends and the increased plethora of loanable money during the week kept the rates at the lowest point. The cheapness of money failed to stem the influx of gold, but the American arrivals appears to have ceased. The tropical weather and the rival attractions of the Henley regatta and other sports made the attendance at the Stock Exchange small.

The business was of the most quiet nature. The settlement was concluded better than was expected. There was, however, one small failure. American securities continue to advance in price. The aspect of affairs in the United States had the effect of killing speculation. Foreign securities were firm, but the market was without feature. Home railway securities were dull. Gold and diamond mine shares were depressed. The passage of the tariff bill by the United States Senate had practically no effect on prices. The hoped-for rise in the American market was checked by the strike. It is the general opinion, however, that the downward movement has reached the climax, and that things will improve within a month or two. The changes for the week were fractional and mostly upward. Grand Trunk of Canada was down 1/4 to 1/2. Mexican fell 1/2 and seconds 2.

News from the Congo State.

LONDON, July 10.—Advices have been received here from the Congo State showing that the Mahdists attacked the fortified position at Munda on the Upper Nile on March 18. The Congo State troops completely defeated the enemy. Captain Bonvalet and sergeant Rigot, of the Jongo State forces, were killed.

A Dastardly Attempt at Wrecking.

AURORA, Ill., July 10.—A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the midnight Denver fast express train on the Burlington in this city. About midnight one of the employes in a livery stable found the tracks covered with a big pile of ties and also found the switch turned so as to throw the passenger of the main track. The switch bar was fastened by pounding in stone so that it took some time to set it again.

DEBS HAS BEEN ARRESTED.

Sufficient Bail is Furnished and He is Let Go.

MEASURE OF THEIR OFFENDING.

Bond was Fixed at \$10,000—Some Prominent Politicians Assist the Cause.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American railway union; G. W. Howard, vice-president; Sylvester Kellher, secretary; L. W. Rogers, director and editor of the Railway Times, and James Murwin, an engineer who threw a switch on the Rock Island road some time ago, endangering the lives of many persons, were arrested on warrants sworn out pursuant to indictments issued by the federal grand jury. The full list of indictments follows:

Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Kellher, L. W. Rogers, James Murwin, Lloyd Hotchkiss, A. Paiseyback, H. Elfin, James Hammon, William Smith, John Westerbrook, Edward O'Neill, Charles Nailer, John Duffy, William McMullen, E. Shelby, Fred Ketcham, John W. Doyle. All, with the exception of the first four named, had been arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne prior to the returning of indictments and are out on bail. They are accused of interfering with the business of the United States, obstructing the mails and also preventing and hindering the execution of the laws of the United States.

MEASURE OF THEIR OFFENDING.

The statutes under which they are indicted are as follows: "If two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of such conspiracy, all the persons in such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 and to imprisonment not more than two years.

"If two or more persons in any state or territory conspire to overthrow, put down or to destroy or force the government of the United States to levy war against them or to oppose by force the authorities thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, each of them shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without the foregoing fine, with hard labor, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, or both."

Marshal Arnold found Debs in his room at the Leiland hotel, on Michigan avenue. The labor chief was busily engaged in writing a letter to a friend in Indianapolis. Marshal Arnold knocked on the door and was promptly admitted. When he came in Debs smiled that bland, peculiar smile which is essentially his own, and surmising the truth at once asked if Arnold had a warrant for his arrest.

"You have guessed the truth the first time," said the marshal, producing the necessary legal papers. "I have here a warrant for your arrest."

TAKEN TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

This Marshal Arnold proceeded to do. Debs listened in silence. His brother was present all the time and he, too, said nothing. At the conclusion of the reading the three proceeded to the side entrance of the hotel and were driven at once to the office of District Attorney Mitchell in the federal building. There was a brief discussion as to the amount of bond that would be satisfactory and the amount was finally fixed at \$10,000 each. Friends of Debs immediately began to scurry around and there was a general movement on the part of some of the prominent politicians to assist the cause. William Skakel, William Fitzgerald, formerly the south town assessor and a leading democratic politician, William O'Brien, formerly the partner of Alderman Powers in the saloon business, also a politician, were soon promanaging the corridors of the federal building.

To Present a Pension Swindler.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A deputation from the pension bureau consisting of Dr. Marcus C. Baker, Confidential Clerk Charles Donnelly and Albert C. Ridgeway of the finance division, has left for Austin and Prescott, Minn., to act as prosecuting witness in the cases of a number of medical examining surgeons of the bureau charged with bribery, growing out of the famous Van Leuven pension frauds.

Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—H. C. Handford, second vice-president of the National Linseed Oil company, shot and killed himself at noon yesterday in the Hotel Metropole. No cause has yet been assigned for the suicide. He leaves a wife and two children.

Anti-Anarchist Bill Passed.

ROME, July 12.—The anti-anarchist bill was passed last night in the chamber by a vote of 331 to 28.

A Lord in a Dog Coat.

Lord Randolph Churchill is in attendance at the "Borton Cure" in Chicago.

The distinguished Englishman arrived Sunday afternoon accompanied by Lady Churchill and two servants. As is well known, his Lordship has been addicted to the morphine habit and he had determined to entirely rid himself of its clutches. So while Newport society was all agog with excitement and on the quiver for the proposed visit of the well-known Tory leader and his distinguished wife, they slipped away quietly and journeyed to Chicago, where his Lordship is at present undergoing treatment.

When the eastern express on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway stopped at South Chicago Sunday afternoon there alighted a well-dressed slender gentleman of medium stature. He was accompanied by a handsome lady whose winsome smile was remarked by the few idlers about the station.

While a sharp looking man servant was looking after the trunks and boxes that were being unloaded, the two, accompanied by a maid, entered a closed carriage that had been in waiting, and were driven rapidly away.

No one recognized the travelers as Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, as they had carefully preserved their incognito.

Their coming was expected, for a well-known business man interested in the "Borton Cure" was on hand to bid them welcome.

After a long drive the carriage drew up in front of the broad veranda at the institution located at No. 5510 Washington avenue, and the new arrivals were shown to a handsome suite of apartments in the southwest front of the house.

Both were very tired after their long journey, but the ex-Chancellor of England's Exchequer had recovered from his fatigue sufficiently to take his first step in the cure yesterday morning. As is usual, however, the patient was confined to his room during the day and evening, and will not be able to leave it for some time.

Newberry Bill Unconstitutional.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The report has reached railroad headquarters through sources well informed that Justice Brewer has reached a decision by which the maximum rate bill passed by the last legislature will be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it had not been read in full on each of the three stages of its passage through both houses, and furthermore because the bill does not define the manner in which the state courts shall determine whether the rates are confiscatory. Inasmuch as the railroads have disregarded the law up to this time no serious effect will be felt by the shippers if it is declared invalid. The probabilities are that an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Strike Ended at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Iowa July 11.—The railroad strike locally is practically over. All roads are running trains and receiving perishable freight. The stock yards were re-opened yesterday morning, and the packing-houses resumed operations. The entire military force was withdrawn from the city, and so far there have been no signs of a resumption of violence. The railroad companies all posted notices requiring their employes out on a strike to return to work soon, or be discharged. Many are applying for their old places. Preference is being given the men who stood by the companies and who were engaged during the strike.

Stopped the Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—The prisoners in the House of Correction at South Boston mutinied and refused to work. The officers drew their clubs and charged on the prisoners. The men resisted and attacked the officers with their tools, stools, any anything they could lay their hands on. Unable to drive them into their cells, the officers finally drew their revolvers and fired several shots at the convicts. Only one shot took effect, striking a convict in the cheek, but the discharge effectually frightened the mutineers.

At the Mine.

LADD, Ill., July 11.—Two men were killed and five injured in the Bureau county coal field as an outcome of the present trouble.

The militia was guarding a passenger train in the Rock Island road yard on their way through the city to Bureau Junction. The anarchists gathered on the hill and commenced stoning the train as soon as it arrived at the depot. They were ordered to stop and upon refusing a volley was fired and two of them were shot dead.

Powell was returning from Spring Valley, where he had taken a load of deputies, when the rioters opened fire on him from ambush. Four shots were fired, two taking effect in his face. He returned four shots and seriously injured if not he did kill an Italian. The deprecations are being committed by non-English speaking men. Bureau county is in a state of intense excitement.

The Men will Stick.

ALTON, Ill., July 11.—The Loyal Union, of the American Railway road, received an order from President Debs to call out the men on the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Road. The officers of the union held a meeting and decided they had no grievance, this action was telegraphed to Debs and an answer requested. This did not come, but it would not have mattered. The men will stick to the road.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

The circulars sent out by the authorities of the State University, calling attention to the desirability and even the necessity of some plan by which there may be a good high school in every county, are attracting much attention and exciting much thoughtful discussion.

It seems that about seventy-five per cent of the children enrolled in the schools of Nebraska are enrolled in the common, district, rural, ungraded schools. Of the remainder, more than half are in the grades of schools of small towns or villages, having no high school. The few not thus accounted for, being in larger cities, have opportunities for higher education than that which is known as the elementary, the education generally furnished by the district schools; that is, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and U. S. history.

When one considers the moral, intellectual, social, commercial, and industrial well-being of Nebraska, and the possible future of the state, as well as the advancement and well-being of the individuals of the next generation—it certainly seems questionable whether it is safe to trust all this to the management and control of a generation, three-fourths of which has had no education other than that obtained in these rural, ungraded, district schools.

Unintentionally, of course, yet none the less as a matter of fact, our present school laws create an educational discrimination between one-fourth and three-fourths of the people as to educational advantages. It is hardly wise, or safe, or just, to send three-fourths of the next generation into the sharp struggle for existence with no better preparation than can be secured in these common district schools. So, too, it is certainly only just that the seventy-five per cent should have as good opportunities for more than the most elementary education, as are now offered the twenty-five per cent.

The children of the district schools cannot secure any better or higher education, unless they can attend the high school or some neighboring academy. But this is to go to a fee school; while the free school is the American idea.

It is proposed therefore to secure legislation by which, for the purpose of a County High School, the entire county may be formed into a school district and a High School be maintained at the expense of the county, in charge of trustees elected by the people of the county at the usual June elections. With counties having a population of five thousand or over, the matter is optional; unless the assessment roll of the county shows one million or more in taxable property, when it is proposed to make the statute mandatory. Any city which wishes to be exempt from the tax necessary for the maintenance of this school, on showing to the satisfaction of the State Superintendent that it is maintaining already a high school of grade equivalent to that of the County High School, may be so certified by the State Superintendent to the county commissioners, and may be relieved from the tax. But under these circumstances it can have no vote on trustees, and can send no pupils to the schools except on payment of usual fees.

It is proposed to have three courses; a general course; a normal course; and a collegiate course. The general course will be designed for those who do not expect to be able to continue school life after leaving the high school; the normal course will be designed for those who intend to become teachers; and the collegiate course will fully prepare those who wish to enter the State University or any other institution of higher learning in the state. Graduates from the normal course will be entitled to a teacher's first grade certificate.

Kansas lead the way in this County High School matter several years ago; but with a law which was unfortunately weak in many particulars. In spite of this, however, several schools have been established and always with great success. It is said that the tax on the average farm in Kansas counties is almost imperceptibly increased, though excellent high school advantages are afforded right at the doors of the citizens. The current expenses of a County High School of one hundred and seventy-five pupils ought not to exceed five thousand dollars.

The University is urging this matter upon the attention of all citizens just at present because the immense number in attendance there already presses hard upon the income of the institution. It will be necessary, therefore, to drop one year of the preparatory work, beginning in 1895; and if the increase of students continues, to drop the second year in 1897. Some steps should be taken therefore immediately to make good to the counties the opportunities for better work than that done in the district schools, which have heretofore been offered by the University and by that institution alone;

Mr. S. T. Pickard's biography of Whittier is to be brought out in the autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Relic hunters have at last taken into consideration the wreck of the world's fair, and are now paying roundly for objects modeled in staff taken from the principal buildings. The angels on the woman's building are said to be in so much demand that they will fetch high prices when taken down. The salvage company that dismantles the building is reaping a good harvest.

Tulips are indigenous to south Europe.