It Has Been Agreed Upon by Democratic Ways and Means Committee-Uncle Sam to Come In for Two Per Cent of all Classes of Incomes Over \$4,000 Per Year The Law to Become Operative July 1. 1895-How the Levy is Made.

Raising the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. -The full text. of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax, has been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. As yet details of the income tax. as finally agreed upon, have not been made public. The press is able, however, to give a very complete sum-mary of the essential features of the tax as it will be submitted to the house.

The bill provides the income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895, and hat the first collection on incomes is to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure, and the uniform rate of two per cent tax on incomes over \$4,000 is

The most important text of the bill is the method provided for the levy and collection of taxes. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual incomes of over \$3,500 to make a return to the local collector of make a return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over by the revenue collector, and a tax list is made up of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those making a return of above \$3,500 and under \$4,000, but the committee deemed it expedient to have this margin of \$500 below the exception point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who are

might be sure to show all who are subject to the tax.

In case a person having an income of over \$3,500 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the revenue assessor to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income. If this examination discloses the income is above \$4,000, the income is subjected to t ice the ordinary tax under the law, and the party falling to make his return is deemed guilty of a crim-inal offense and is made subject to

inal offense and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

The main purpose in framing the above provisions has been to avoid an inquisitorial operation of the law.

The committee believes it will do away with the necessity of having assessors prying into the private business of people unless the latter have a taxable income and try to business of people unicome and try to have a taxable income and try to evade the law. It is estimated that not more than 85,000 persons will be subject to this tax, so that a great majority of citizens will not have to make returns.

Provision is also made by which no information can be made public as to-the details of the income reported by citizens. If such details become pub-lic it might injure the credit of a firm or individual. For that reason any public or private person who divulges any part of this information concerning incomes, is made subject to criminal prosecution with heavy fine and

Particular provision is made for the collection of the income tax due on salaries, not only of officials, but the salaries of individuals received from business firms, corporations, etc. The individual receiving the salary does not pay the tax, but it is made the duty of every government, state, county and municipal disbursing officer to retain two per cent of all salaries over taxable amount. This two per cent is to be taken out of the salaries for the year.

The tax upon corporations includes every phase of corporate stock. This tax is general and is without the \$4,000 exemption allotted to individual incomes. It is provided that, including the tax on corporate stock, the corporation shall pay the tax and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholder. It is made the duty of each corporation to take two per cent of each annual corporate income from the amount set apart for the stock-holder, and pay the total to the internal revenue collector in the locality. Severe penalties are provided for failure to make the proper reduction from the dividends of stockholders or for a failure to make the return to the revenue collector.

The business of the levying and collecting of the tax is placed in charge of a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The different internal revenue. The different revenue districts of the county and country are also provided with deputy collectors who will especially manage the collection of the income tax. The measure as finally agreed upon is a detailed elaboration of a plan for an income tax proposed some months ago by Representative Hall of Missouri.

THE ST. JOE BANDITS. They Write to a Newspaper Making Sport

of the Officers. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 20.-No arrests have been made in connection with the train robbery yesterday morning. The sheriff's force and the police department claim to have several people under strict surveillance, but as yet have made no move.

It is hardly likely any additional feward will be offered, the officers here believing the robbery was the work of the same gang which held up the "Eli" branch train last week and for whose arrest a reward of \$2,300 is how offered.

This morning the Daily News of this city received a letter from some parties claiming to be the robbers. It was written on an ordinary sheet of note paper with a lead pencil and is

as follows:

St Joseph. Mo. Jan 19—Dear Sir: I wish to state through the News and give the city officers our regards. We are in good health and do not fear them and will not bother your rallroads for awhile. We made a little money last night and have a little to live on for awhile and our capture is impossible, so good bye for a while. We remain, yours truly.

F. D.

B.B. S. C. and The letter was mailed at the postoffice in this city at 10:30 o'clock last

In a series of destructive earthquakes in the province of Urgu, Mongolia, 100 natives with their flocks and herds of herses were swallowed up. | do.

JUSTICE IN NORTH DAKOTA-

Sextuple Murderer Ramberger E Facing the Scene of His Crime.

CANDO, N. D., Jan. 20.—At sunrise this morning crowds that had begun to gather last night to witness the hanging of Albert Bamberger, the sextuple murderer, were massed on the hills around the enclosure located in the valley one mile south of town, and a good view could be had from the surrounding hills. Over 2,000 people stood all morning waiting the end of the wretch.

end of the wretch.

Bamberger spent the night playing seven-up with his guards and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. He was a trifle excited, but otherwise showed no feeling whatever. Yester-day he talked with a clergyman bus refused to see him again this morning. retused to see him again this morning. He remained at the jail until 12:30 o'clock when the sheriff started with him for the

him for the place of execution, ac-companied by deputies and witnesses. The scaffold was built in an enclosare, but fixed so that as the murderer stood for his last view of earth before his execution his eyes rested on the place where he murdered his uncle, his aunt and four little cousins in or-der to accomplish his terrible designs on another cousin who had repulsed

The Kreider family came here from Lancaster, Pa., where others of their relatives still live, and settled on a farm two miles from this place. Bamberger had been employed as general utility man at the place nine months previous to the tragedy. He fell in love with his 16-year-old cousin, but she repelled him. At daylight, July 7 last, he went to his uncle's room and shot him with a shotgun as he lay nales. asleep. He then went to the kitchen, where his aunt was preparing break-fast, and shot her. Annie was locked in his own room and he next killed Bernice, aged 13; Marley, aged 11: Mary, aged 9, and David, aged 7. The youngest girl's throat was also cut to make sure of death. He spared the three younger boys in answer to the supplications of Annie, the oldest child. Next he compelled the girl to prepare his breakfast while the body of her mother lay on the floor at her feet. Coolly and deliberately he ate his breakfast. Then he drove the girl to his room and brutally assaulted her. After tying her fast and locking her. After tying her fast and locking her in the barn he saddled a horse and made for the Manitoba border. The little ones left alive soon released their sister and she gave the alarm. Bamberger managed his way to Deloraine, Manitoba, where he was captured late Saturday night, only forty hours after the murder. Only by the vigilance of Sheriff McCune was he saved from the pursuing lynching party, which nearly captured him on three occasions. He was taken to the Grand Forks jail, where he made a full confession. When brought up for trial he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be hanged.

NO FREE RAILS. The House Votes Down Free Trader

Johnson's Tariff Amendment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. -At the opening of the session of the house to-day the report of the committee on elections in favor of O'Neill, Democratic contestant in the contested election case of O'Neill vs. Joy, from Mississippi, was presented and ordered

The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, to place steel rails on the free list, but before Mr. Dalzell was recognized to proceed with his speech begun yesterday, Mr. Wilson asked unanimous consent that three hours be set aside next Monday for the consideration of the amend-

was agreed to. Mr. Dalzell began by recapitulating the charges he had made agnst Mr. He had shown, he said, that Mr. Johnson maunfactured certain kinds of street railway rails, behind the protection of 190 patents, and wanted railway rails to go on the free list; that he coerced his employes in the face of winter and starvation into accepting wages one-third cash and two-thirds in scrip; that he made an untrue statement and had altered the stenographer's notes, and lastly the had been hacked about the streets of Johnstown and had bought in at a discount by a relative of Mr. Johnson before it was re-

leemed at par. Mr. Johnson replied in a semi-humorous vein. He said he had notified Mr. Dalzell that he was going to attack the steel pool so that he might be prepared, but instead of making a defense he made a personal attacks upon him (Johnson). He (Johnson) did not claim to be a philanthropist

The Johnson amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost-76 to 100.

THOSE NEW BONDS. A Feeling of Relief Among Treasury

Officials. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-Now that

Secretary Carlisle has taken action on the bond question there is a feeling of relief among the treasury officials who have been viewing with uneasiness the invading of the gold reserve. Printing will be pushed rapidly but the bonds can hardly be ready for de-

livery before February 1. The new issue of bonds will be redeemable for gold. Estimates made to Comptrol.er Eckles by national banks show the national banks of New York city alone held more gold than the treasury of the United States, or rather than it contains of free

Secretary Carlisle's proposed sale of bonds has attracted widespread interest in congressional circles. Among members of the house comment on the secretary's action varies greatly. The leading members of the judiciary committee are disposed to criticise the secretary's action in view of the fact the senate has before it a resolution designed to prevent that issue of bonds. To accomplish the latter objectit would be necessary to obtain

additional legislation. Oates of Alabama. opposed the issue Catchings of Missippi says there was nothing else to do. Simpson of Kansas says its an infernal outrage Simpson of and inexcusable. Free Trader Johnson of Ohio, opposed the issue, but said it could not be helped. Burke Cockran said it was the only thing to

WILL OPPOSE BONDS.

OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Senator Teller Says the Proper Solution of the Treasury Deficiency is to Colm the Silver Bullion Stored Away-Bad Policy to Borrow Money When the Government Has on Hand Plenty of Material from Which to Make It-Autagoolim to Any Proposition Having in View the Issue of Bonds.

Getting Ready to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-in the senate to-day Mr. Peffer of Kansas introduced a resolution reciting the recent letter of the secretary of the treasury, calling for bids for bonds and declaring that the secretary of the treasury "has no authority to issue bonds for any other purpose than stated in the resumption act and that in the opinion of this body the secretary of the treasury has no authority for issuing

and selling bonds as proposed."

The sub-committee of the house judiciary committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Bailey declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no authority to issue bonds.

authority to issue bonds.

Senator Teller, leader of the silver men in the senate, said that the proper solution of the problem was to be found in the comage of the silver bullion in the treasury. "It is bad policy," he declared, "to borrow money when the government has on hand and lying idle material from which money can be made. What the country wants is more money, not more gold especially, and \$55,000,000 could be added immediately to this fund by issuing certificates against the seigniorage of the silver bullion now in the treasury. This could be followed by the coinage of the entire amount of the coinage of the entire amount of this bullion. It is, I know, claimed by some that the law under which this bullion was accumulated, requires that it shall be held in the treasury in sufficient amount to redeem the cortificates issued against its deem the certificates issued against its but this is a mistake. It required that the certificates shall be redeemed in coin and under the practice of the treasury department in redeeming the certificates in gold it is evident that it is entirely unnecessary to hold so much silver in the vaults of the treas-ury for this purpose."

Mr. Teller thinks the secretary has

authority to begin the immediate coinage of this silver bullion, which amounts to about \$170,000,000 in coinage value. He expresses the opinion that if the secretary does not choose to exercise this prerogative the Republicans will adopt a measure making the authority explicit and putting its beyond question.

it beyond question.

The silver advocates in both houses of congress say it becomes every day more and more apparent that they will antagonize any proposition for further legislation regarding bonds by an effort to first secure the coinage of this bullion, and they are generally of the opinion that such a substitute would stand a better chance of becoming a law than would a bond bill.

ANOTHER RAILROAD HOLD-UP Five Masked Men Do a Very Clever Piece of Work.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—North bound train No. 3 on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railway was held up at 12:40 this morning by five masked men at Roy's Branch, two and one-half miles north of this

the display of a red lantern and the explosion of torpedoes on the track. The engineer and fireman were then ordered out, and they obeyed at the point of the pistol.

Express Messenger C. E. Baxter was told to open the safe, and after refusing and being threatened with instant death he complied. The robbers took the contents of the safe down to the smallest scrap of paper, piled everything into an old flour sack and left the car. They did not mo-lest the passengers or take anything from the express car beyond the contents of the safe.

After completing their work they forced the train hands to line up beside the track and the robbers made the rescape, running westward into a willow thicket. Several shots were fired but no one was struck.

The robbery occurred in exactly the same place as the attempted robbery in which two men were killed September 25 last, and was accom plished in about the same way. Officers have no clue to the robbers' identity and there are no traces left

No information can be obtained as to the contents of the safe although it is thought there were several valuable packages.

The robbers could not all be described, but are supposed to be the same gang that held up and robbed the Chicago fast train, the Eli, on the Hannibal, just a week ago last night. One of them used a red lantern in ignaling to the engineer. Two of the men, a tall and short one, answer the description given of two of the Eli robbers

Sheriff Carson and a large posse of deputies are hot on the trail of the robbers.

Gold Reserve Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The net gold reserve sustained a loss of \$862,-000 yesterday and stands at \$70,734, 915. The net available balance of the treasury is \$84, 165, 602, a reduction of \$6,209,953 since January 1.

A Unit Against Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. - The appointment of Representative De Armond, Democrat of Missouri, to take the place of J. R. Fellows on the judiciary committee was determined on before the bond issue was raised. Mr. De Armond shared the views of Chairman Culberson and other Demomembers of the committee against the legality of the use of the proceeds of a sale of bonds except for redemption of debts. This ma the Democratic membership of the judiciary committee almost if not quite a unit against the bond policy. WRECKED ON A BRIDAL TRIP.

Ex-Consul General Sewall and His Wife Castaways in the China Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19. - Singapore dvices received by the steamer .China to-day give an account of the wrock of the steamer Normandy in the China. sea December 6 and the oscape of Harold M. Sewall of Maine, formerly United States consul general at Samos, and his wife, who were the only pussengers on the steamer. Sewall was married in San Francis-

co about six months ago and started on a trip around the world with his wife. They went to Manila and Nowhile. They went to Manila and November 29 took passage from there to Singapore on the Normandy, a cargo boat, which had limited passenger accommodations. A week later while crossing the China sea the steamer ran aground at night. The sea was breaking all around her and it was found necessary to abandon her. The captain, his wife, child and a number of the crew took one boat and leaded. othe crew took one boat and loaded it with several trunks containing personal effects. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall went in the mate's boat, leaving all their baggage behind them. The mate's boat drifted about all night in the rough sea and at daybreak its occupants found themselves five miles from an island. Sewall and

two engineers did most of the rowing and pulled for the island. Eain had been falling nearly all the time and all suffered greatly. After a dangerous attempt to land through the breakers they finally reached the shore. Sewall and his wife were without shoes and all the party had to walk a long distance before they found any signs of habitation. They finally came to a few native huts where they were given shelter, food and dry clothing. Here they also found the occupants of the captain's boat, all except the captain and his child who had lost their lives, the boat having capsized while endeavoring to land and the captain being killed by striking his head against one of the heavy trunks.

One of the party then went in a small beet to the Data and the captain and heat the Data and the captain being killed by striking his head against one of the heavy trunks.

One of the party then went in a small boat to the Dutch settlement at Rhio. The controller at Rhio, in remate, sent a government steamer to the island which took the party to Singapore.

AN A. P. A. LECTURER MOBBED. Wisconsin People Give Major Sims a Hot

Reception-Militia Asked For. APPLETON, W.s., Jan. 19.—Major Sims, the A. P. A. lecturer, spoke at Kaukauna last night. A mob of 2,000 people collected outside of the hall and stoned the building. Sims and a

party of friends barricaded the doors and resisted the assaults of the mob.

The sheriff of Outagamie county was sent for by Mayor Reuter who also telegraphed for militia but Government. ernor Peck refused to order out the troops unless asked by the sheriff. The sheriff partly dispersed the mob and with the help of local officers escorted Sims to his boarding place.

The mob followed throwing stones,

and Sims was knocked senseless, but officers fought the mob off and got him safely to his lodging. The mob

Sims was escorted to a train this morning by three men armed with Winchester rifles and left for Ashland.

A NATIONAL STRIKE COMING. Union Miners in All Parts of the Country Preparing for a Walk Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa, Jan. 19. - National Secretary Patrick McBride of the United Mine Workers' union says he expects a coal miners' strike in every state in the union within a few months.

ployers by fighting in districts and plans for a general strike which will involve 280,000 bituminous miners are now being considered. "Things are in such shape," said Mr. McBride, "that the miners of the whole country must quit work and strike to-

MR. WALTHALL RESIGNS. The Mississippi Senator Forced to Re-

tire Because of Ill Health. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-When the

senate met to-day it was announced that Senator Walthall of Mississippi had resigned on account of ill health His present term would expire March 3, 1895, but he has already been elected for another six years, or until March 3, 1901. The letter of resignation was

as follows:

To the Vice President of the United States—Dear Sir: I respectfully advise you that I have forwarded to the governor of Mississippi my resignation of the office of senator to take effect on the 24th in tant.

EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Among the most prominently mentioned about the capitol to-day as the successor of Senator Walthall are Representative John M. Allen of the First district, John Stone, Attorney General R. S. Hall and Representative T. C. Catchings of the Third district.

TWENTY YEARS FOR BANDITS. Three Illinois Train Robbers Plead Guil-

ty and Are Sent to Prison. SALEM, Ill., Jan. 19 .- The three train robbers, Hardin, Jones and O'Dwyer, who held up an Illinois Central train in this city September 20, were to-day sentenced by Judge Burroughs to serve terms of twenty years each in the penitentiary at Chester. All three entered pleas of guilty to the charge of burglary and Jones pleaded guilty to assault with intent to murder. Hardin and O'Dwyer were given the extreme limit of the law. but Jones was given a ten year sen tence in each case, making twenty years in all. Sheriff Helm started for Chester with his prisoners immedi-

ately. Kansas Mortgage Law.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 19 .- The question whether the mortgage redemp-tion law passed by the last Kansas legislature is constitutional as applied to pre-existing mortgages was decided in the United States circuit court yesterday. Judge Williams held that as to all mortgages made before the passage of the law of 1893 there is no redemption; that such mortgages are governed by the old law, and he ren-dered judgment accordingly.

The alderman of Boston have forbidden the performance of the Persian "muscle dance" in that city.

NEBRASKA'S SHOWING

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasure of the Society-The Corn Yield the Past Year Very Good, Especially in the Irrigated Sections-The State Fair the Most Successful Ever Held in the State-Permanent State Agricultural Museum -The Fair Dates for 1894-The Corn

Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. The twenty-eighth annual session of

the State Board of Agriculture met in Lincoln on the 16th. In the absence of President Henry, Vice President Barry presided. The business of the session was entirely of a routine character, consisting of reports of the secretary and treasurer, auditing committee, delegates to various associations, etc.

Secretary Furnas presented his annual report to the board. The first portion of the report dealt with the finances of the board for the past year and went into details. The following is a recapitulation of the report:

The total receipts or assets for the year 1893, including the balance on hand from last year and the annual state appropriation, was \$41,717.33. The actual receipts, omitting the balance on hand and state appropriation, were \$25,746.90. Amount paid for premiums, \$17,764.82; other expenses, \$21,-014.46. Total paid out, \$38,779.28. Balance on hand December 31, 1893, \$2,938.05. There were paid \$2,600.44 less premiums for 1893 than for 1892. The other expenses were \$1,778.14 less than in 1892.

It will be seen that all expenditures

for 1893 were \$4,387.58 less than for 1892. The deficiency for 1893 was by reason of shortage in receipts, the total being \$15,346.47 less than for 1892. In gate receipts alone the receipts for 1893 were 311, 324, 25 less than for 1892.

RECAPITULATION.	
Attractions.	
ralari-s	3,4.0 00
Hotel	67.01
Postage	3.0.35
Freight, express and telegraph Stationery and printing	841.68 8.468.41
Expenses of fair	7,3 8 81
Appropriations	3,14 ) CQ. 416.45
Premiums	17,761.52
Total	\$38,779 28

For reasons given in former reports it is impossible, at the present time, to give full agricultural data pertaining to crops for the year ending December 31, preceding. Sufficient, however, as to the leading factors, is at command to give a fair approximate. The corn acreage in Nebraska for 1893 is close to 5,583,812, and the average yield per acre for the whole state twenty-three bushels. Total, 128,427,676 bushels.

The wheat acreage, which is usually short, will not exceed 1,100,000 acres. The yield, too, is short, the state average being nine and one-half bushels to the acre, making a total of 10,450,000

bushels.

The acreage of oats is about 985,000. with an average yield of fifteen bushels to the acre, a total crop of 14,775,900 bushels. Barley 110,200 acres, with an average yield of fifteen bushels, total yield 1,653,000 bushels. Rye, 35,425 acres at twelve and one-half bushels per acre gives a total crop of 442,81?

A fact here worthy of note is that irrigated lands for 1893 show better yields for all crops than those not irri-Workers' union have abandoned the idea of securing justice from the employers by fighting to district the control of the contr ume.

While ills, and many serious ones have attended agriculture in Nebraska as elsewhere throughout the civilized world the year passed, the outlook is such as not to deter the persistent husbandman from continuing his work. In very many respects Nebraska has much for self-congratulation in comparison with other states. Embarrassment and depression at the present time is the mon lot of all, but less oppressive, I risk to say, than to almost any other

To the casual and unthinking obse ver and from a purely financial stand-point alone the fair for 1893 would not be termed a success. But yet, all things considered, it was the most successful fair the board ever held. No one conversant expected to pay expenses. One principal object was to keep in line as it were. At one time serious doubts were both entertained and expressed as to the advisability of bold. pressed as to the advisability of hold ing a fair during the Columbian year.

Our exhibits in some minor particu-lars were a trifle less than usual. As a whole, however, the aggregate exhibit excelled any preceding fair, and both patrons and exhibitors were never better pleased. It was most fortunate that Nebraska held her annual fair in 1893. Her reputation and standing were thereby "an hundred fold or It was demonstrated the under adverse-environments she could hold a most successful fair. With carefully and wisely husbanded balance on hand, held for such an emergency all premiums were paid in full and in cash to nearly all the winners before they left the grounds; paid all debts in full and in cash; do not owe a nickel, and have a little "pin money" No other state association in the United States, so far as heard from, did this.

The long entertained idea and pro-ject of the board to create and install a permanent state agricultural museum or exhibit, made up of the products of the state and from each county, now bids fair to be realized in the very future. The consent of all counties but two—and it is hoped to obtain these—that had cabinet cases in the state building at the world's fair was obtained to transfer them to the board rooms in the capitol building in this city. They are there now, forty in all. Each contains twenty-eight glass jars to be filled with corn, wheat, oats, bar-ley and the like. These it is now pro-posed to fill with products from the re-spective counties to which they belong. and not all from the same sack. These details are here mentioned in order that members and delegates in attend ance may be induced to take interest and aid to the end indicated. There are reasons to hope that all counties in the state will be prevailed upon to provide cases and jars for this museum No better plan can be devised by which

each county, and thus the entire state can be so advantageously advertised. The cases and jars cost \$50 cach. The

The cases and jars cost \$50 cach. The board rooms are now open daily, where all interested are invited to call and make themselves at home.

The fair dates for the year 1894, recommended for Nebraska at the Western District Fair association, which met at Chicago in October last, were September 7 to 14. Nebraska follows Iowa, as heretofore. The report from the delegate from the board to that meeting will show the dates for all the states in the district. These dates let it be borne in mind, are only recommended by the district association and must be confirmed by the respective states. So confirmed by the respective states. So far as heard from the other states have ratified the dates assigned them. It remains for the board to act.

After mature consideration and what seemed to be good and sufficient reason the board has decided not to hold the annual winter corn exhibit this year.

Treasurer McIntyre submitted his annual report. It was as follows:

DESITS
Belance on hand January, 1883.....\$80,97).43 Advertising in premium list (receipts).

Advertising in premium list (receipts).

Booth receipts
Bicycle r celpis
Camping receipts
General admission receipts
Hack admi-sion receipts
Bidroad coupons, R & M. railroad
Railroad coupons, M sourit Pacific
Speed genartment receipts
S all department receipts
S all department receipts
Fror, voucher No. 72 (RE).
Sons of Vermons
Account clerk hire
Speed penalty collected
rpeed penalty collected
rpeed penalty collected
County exhibit sold

841,717,88 By paid civht warrant, cries of 1841. \$33.27 By paid 993 warrants, series of 1893. \$38,703.48 By cash to balance.....

CHIZENS PROTEST.

Paople of Jacksonville Denounce Gorernor Mitchell.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18 .- Last night a great crowd of citizens thronged Metropolitan ball, called there to protest against the intended action of Governor Mitchell in calling out the militia to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell contest. Speeches were made of a fiery nature, some of the most prominent men in the city responding to calls from the audience.

After three of the city councilmen had spoken saving they protested more against the insult offered the city as a law abiding city than against the anticipated stopping of the corp.

the anticipated stopping of the con-test, resolutions were introduced and adopted amid the greatest applause and excitement denouncing the action of Governor Mitchell in threatening to call out the militia

THE WORLD'S FAIR REPORT.

President Palmer Submits His Annual. Finances of the Various Boards. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The annual eport of the World's Columbian commission was submitted by President T. W. Palmer to-day. Detailed statements of the scope and various features of the exposition are left for

the final report to be prepared by a special committee of the commission, with President Palmer at its head. It will be a week of great magnitude, practically a history of the fair, to be completed next November.

An estimate of \$41,000 to complete the work of the commission, not including the committee on awards, of \$11,000 in the treasury, the committee on awards \$96,273, the committee on awards of the lady managers

840,539, and present board of lady managers 351,194. PENSION EXAMINERS AT WORK Nearly All the states Being Covered by

Searchers for Fraud. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-A statement has been prepared at the pension office showing the number of special examiners of the bureau now in the field from each state, as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 2, Connecticut 2, Cali-fornia 4, Colorado 1, District of Columbin 8, Georgia 6, Indiana 18, Iowa 6, Illinois 18, Kansas 7, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 3, Massachusetts 1, Maine 4, Michigan 11, Maryland 2, Minnesota 1, Missouri 16, Mississippi 6, North Carolina 7, New Jersey 5, Nebraska 3, New York 21, Ohio 15, Orecond Department 16, Septic Carolina 7, New Jersey 18, New York 21, Ohio 15, Orecond 19, New York 21, Ohio 15, Oh gon 1, Pennsylvania 15, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 9, West Virginia 4, Texas 9, Virginia 11, Washington 1, Wisconsin 2, Vermont 2, Rhode Island 1, Oklahoma 1.

Captured in Mexico

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Jan. 18. - D. R. Jones, ex-county clerk of Barton county, Kansas, was arrested at Diaz, Mexico, Sunday morning by Sheriff Rightmaster of this county and Sheriff Spencer of Barton county and arrived here this morning. He 'is charged with raising county warrants of Barton county while in office, the amount of his embezzlement being \$1,000 or 81, 200.

THE February Century will contain an article on "The Tramp at Home," by the young man who writes under the name of "Josiah Flynt," and who has already contributed several articles on tramp-life to The Century. In the present paper he describes his own experiences with tramps during a ten days' trip from New York to Buffalo and return, at an expenditure of one dollar. The article will be especially interesting reading to the people living on the line of the New York Central Railroad, who will here learn that tramps have a high regard for the cities of Syracuse, Utica, Rome, etc. The Central road is said to be a very easy one to "beat," and tramps can be sure of three meals a day and a comfortable place to sleep anywhere along its line.

A Bogus Lord Convict Escapes. ABBEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 18 .- Lascelles, dias Lord Berestord, the noted convict, escaped from the Greer camp Monday night in citizen's dress, boarded the 9:40 o'clock passenger train at Kramer and went to Americus. There he was arrested b