Nebraska Sufferers.

The Indiana Senate Passes a Sweeping Law Against Combinations - Colored Men Want the Treasury Portfolio-Some Lively Scenes in the Colorado House.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7 .- As soon as the roll was valled in the house the sergenni-at-arms announced the private secretary to the governor. Judge Higgins said that the governor had signed house roll 79, appropriating \$100,000 for the aid of the sufferers in western Ne-

Mr. B-risand offered a resolution that a committee of two from the house and one from it was made be appointed for war on his excellency, James Boyd, to m form win agas the joint session was ready to hear his message; also that the state olicers be invited to be present. The resolution was adopted and the chair appointed as such committee Senator Switzler and Messrs. Chile and

Speaker Elder appointed White of Cass and Gain of Brown to wait on the senace and in him that body that do house a rained 11, coming to hear the meson of this cardioney, June 2

munt flor runn Major adlel the job present the local distribution Elder and the Cont. At 1950 the sergean mentus amounted the governor of the state of Nebraska, and, leaning on the arm of Senator Switzler. Governor Boyd came down the aid. followed by Attorney General Hastings. Andicor Benton, Secretary of State Allen, Commissioner of Public Lands and Enidings Humphrey and Treasurer

The governor and state officers were escorted to the secretary's stand. Lieutenant Governor Majors said: "Gentle men of the joint session, I have the dis-tinguished honor of presenting to you his excellency, James E. Boyd, gov-ernor of the state of Nebraska,"

Governor Boyd was greeted with storms of applause. At 11:30 the governor began to read his message, which was listened to with the closest attention

Death to Combines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—The senate passed the most sweeping measure that was ever aimed against trusts in this state. The bill provides that all trusts, pools, contracts, combinations, arrangements or corporations which attempt to decrease outputs, control prices or Nucli production, shall be considered conspiracies to defraud the people, and any passon being a member of shall be subject to fine of \$1,000 to \$15,000, and imprison ment in the state prison for from two tfive years. This provision is made to apply to any stockholder, or agent or person interested in any way in the management or profits of the pool, contract, combination, agreement or corporation. In cases where the company is organized under the Indiana laws, the charter is to be forfeited, in addition to the punishment prescribed in the penal section of the bill.

In another section it is provided that any person who is injured by the operation of the trust or pool, may sue and recover damages double the injury which his business has suffered.

Colored Men Want the Treasury Portfolio. Boston, Feb. 7.—The Boston Courant. the organ of the colored people in this city, contains an editorial urging the president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary Windom by the appointment of a colored man as secretary of the treasury. Hon. B. K. Bruce, John M. Langston, ex-Congreseman Lynch, Hon, Frederick Douglass and Recorder James M. Townsend are named as colored men amply qualified to fill the position. The editorial says: "Wasnot the Hon. Benjamin Harrison elected solely by black men? It is conceded on all hands that he was. Even the president himself admits it. In view of these indisputable facts, a cabinet position is not at all too large for the president to bestow upon the faithful colored Republicans who made him head of the na-

Legislators Grow Personal.

DENVER, Feb.7.-A storm in the house of representatives originated with a personal debate between Representatives Hanna and O'Mahoney, in the course of which Mr. Hanna stated that Mr. O'Mahoney "only attacked the absent, which was the act of a coward." Mr. O'Mahoney replied, calling Mr. Hanna a liar, blackguard and coward, and stating that he was ready to meet him on any field. Friends interfered to prevent a collision hetween the two gentlemen, but it is thought trouble will ensue between

Charges Against Judge Botkin.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.-The resolution providing for an investigation of charges against Judge Theodore Botkin, of the Thirty-second judicial district, was introduced into the house and unanimously adopted. Four petitions numerously signed were presented, charging Botkin with corruption, drunkenness, incompetency and sion in office. Judge Botkin and his friends claim that the charges were preferred against him for the purpose of forcing him to dismiss the cases against Sam Woods

A Rhode Island Election Case. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7 .- The supreme court has given its opinion as to the validity of the committee of the grand assembly in ordering an election for representative in congress in the Second congressional district, where there was

A MAN TO WHIP FITZ.

Carroll Disgusted With the Pugilist and Will Have Him Knocked Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7 .- A contract was signed by Beb Fitzsimmons to The House Committee Says Hundred Thousand Dollars for travel under the management of Otto C. Clato, who is backed by George B. Clark of Chicago. Carroll, as Fitzsimmons' manager, was the first to receive BOYD DELIVERS HIS MESSAGE, the offer, but he refused to take less than \$1,000 a week, and intended to leave on Wednesday for Chicago to make arrangements for a tour of their own. In the meantime Fitz was approached and told that the offer was for himself aione and that Carroll was not wanted. Fitzsimmons, who had been drifting away from Carroll since the division of the spoils of the fight with Dempsey, thinking that Carroll of more than he should have received. inally determined to stand alone, and igned the contract. Carroll was charmed and left for San Francisco. He ays he will get a man to whip Fitz.

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

lans for Machinery to Be Used in Trans-

mitting Power. Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 7.-The Catraci Construction company was organmed can time ago in New York for the the pass of developing Niagara Falls. Iwing to the magnitude and importnce of the undertaking, an international commission was formed to pass judgment on plans submitted for machargery to be used in directing and rate militing the enormous power. This containe met in London during Janury and had under consideration plans iren works submitted a plan for the ly invalid and pneumatic transmission of power and have been awarded the prize of \$1,000 for the scheme. This is the only prize awarded to America and is the lagrant prize in its class.

Lad indians on Trial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7 .- Four Inlians, George Snow, Eland Pierce, John Pierce and James Lukes, were arraigned for having attempted to cremate an dd farlian, John Jackson. pleaded not guilty and were admitted to bail. Jackson charges that in October lest, the four indians left the Cattaragus eservation and went to Salamanca. where they became drunk. On the reurn to the reservation they stopped at 'ackson's house and demanded more appear. Jackson refused and they threw him down, , sured oil over him and set it on fire. Jackson managed to ex-tinguish the flames before he was seronely burned.

Thuwing Dynamite.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7 .- A gang of stone physterers employed on the New York and New Haven railroad placed a dece of dynamite on the forge in their unity to thaw out while they ate their linner. Shortly after there was a trenendous explosion, which shattered the hanty and injured all the men. The reman, C. L. Barbour of Colchester, vill lose the sight of both eyes and is adly cut about the head. He may die. harles Kelly of Williamntic was badly inred shout the face and head. Four thers were probably fatally injured.

Charged with Mail Robbery. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.-Wm. G. Howell, charged with robbing United States mails in Colorado, was arraigned efore United States Commissioner rawford and held in \$5,000 bail. He was unable to furnish the amount and was committed to await trial. Mr. W. Lawrence, postoffice inspector at Pueblo, eft for Denver with the prisoner. Howall denies the story of his complicity in

Murderers Identified.

mail robbery and claims he can furnish

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 7 .- John Daly, Felix McCabe and John Dougherty, charged with the murder Henry Derewent at Columbia, were given a hearing here. Daly was positively identified as having struck the blow which killed Derewent, and was committed for trial. McCabe was held as acces sory to the crime and Dougherty as

Big Fire at Reading.

READING, Pa., Feb. 7.—The large bolt and nut works of J. H. Sternberg & Co. was destroyed by fire. The machine shop, threading department, warehouse and office were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to 3350,000: with an insurance of probably 3250,000. The firm employed 550 men and boys, who will be thrown out of employment.

The Bonspiel at Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 7.-The contest between Manitoba and all comers rinks at the big Manitoba bonspeil was won by the all comers, represented by two St. Paul rinks and a rink from Lindsay, Ont. St. Paul and Lindsay will play for final possession of the

Indian Agent at Pine Ridge. CHICAGO, Feb. 6. - At Gen. Miles headquarters it was reported that Capt. C. G. Tenny, of the Sixth infantry, had

A Poor "Ad" for Anti-Fat. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- Ed. Williamson, the noted base ball player, had decided to retire from the diamond and go into business. For several years he has found it difficult each spring to get into condition, owing to his tendency to corcondition, owing to his tendency to corpulency, and he has finally wearied of in the affirmative and eleven Republicthe task.

A Needed Reform.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.-The house, by a vote of 146 to 0, passed a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a com-mission to revise the mining laws, and to inquire into the condition of the various mines.

Campbell's Will. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- The will of the late Benjamin H. Campbell was admitted to

## RAUM IS ALLRIGHT

His Skirts Are Clean.

PREE COINAGE FLAT ON ITS BACK.

Bland's Amendment Laid on the Shelf-The Land Forfeiture Bill Amended-The "Unprofessional and Illegitimate Methods" of Pension Agents.

Washington, Feb. 7.-The special committee of the house to investigate he charges against Gen. Raum, the commissioner of pensions, has completd its report of the inquiry and Representative Morrill, the chairman of the committee, will submit it to the house . The report was agreed to by the irree Republican members of the ommittee, and a minority report will signed by the Democratic members of the committee. In reviewing the charge hat Gen. Raum was selling worthless tock in a refrigerator company to employes in the pension office, and that he their investment, the report says there vas an entire absence of any evidence showing or tending to show that any rerigerator stock had ever been offered for sale to, or purchased by any of the employes of the pension office, or that in and by representative firms of there was any stock held by any one for image and America. The Norwalk the benefit of employes or any of their families, the only exception claimed being Bradley Tanner. The committee cays that Mr. Tanner (who is Gen. Raum's private secretary) spent four days in the company's employ and wrote a few letters for them while he was on regularly yearly leave of absence, but hat he was never interested in the Universal Refrigerator company, directly or indirectly, and that his promotion was due to Commissioner Tanner. There is no evidence, the committee says, to show that Gen. Raum has ever devoted any of the business hours of office to matters relating to the refrigerator company. In reference to the charge that George E. Lemon, a pension attorney of this city, had been granted speial favors by the commissioner in his ilcial capacity, because of notes in-

dorsed for Mr. Raum by Mr. Lemon, the committee state it ascertained that Mr. Lemon did endorse two of Mr. Raum's notes, amounting to \$12,000 not \$25,000 as charged—that Mr. Raum had been known by Mr. Lemon for twenty-five years and was regarded by im as perfectly responsible, and that r. Raum voluntarily gave Mr. Lemon stock in a Virginia mine to the par-value of \$100,000, as security for the sayment of the notes. Report says that it the time of the inforsement, Mr. eman had not even an intimation that he completed files order was contem-Considerable space is devoted the committee. was no favoritism to Mr. Lemon any other attorney

onnection with the order, and

at Mr. Lemon did not procure situations in the pension office for former employes of his. In conclusion, the ommittee says that there has been an ntire failure to show the sale or offer of any stock to any employe of the penon office or that there has been any romotion made, or offer to be made in onsideration of such purpose, or that y any unjust or partial ruling the comissioner has advanced or caused to be aims of Mr. Lemon or any attorney. out that on the contrary it appears dearly that the completed files order is just and impartial, and operated favorably in lessening the number of complaints received and in increasing the number of claims finally allowed, and hat no partiality or favoritism has been shown any attorney doing business before the office and that the endorsements made by Mr. Lemon were noted in consequence of the making of the order and had no connection therewith. A resolution finding that the charges against Commissioner Raum are en-

irely unsupported by the evidence is submitted with the report. CONGRESSIONAL.

The Land Forfeiture Bill Amended-Reed's Ruling Sustained.

Washington, Feb. 7.-In the senate the naval appropriation bill was reported. A resolution was adopted calling on the president for the correspondence in reference to the killing of Gen. Barrundia. senator Morgan addressed the senate in support of the bill to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua maritime anal. The balance of the session was occupied in discussion of the eight hour

In the house the senate bill amending the land forfeiture act of Sept. 20, 1890, was passed. The postoffice appropria-tion bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The pending Ridge. He succeeds Capt. F. E. Pierce, who has been relieved on account of ill-health. Capt. Tenny is now at Fort Porter, N. Y. Bland appealed. Before the vote on the appeal was taken there was great excitement in the house and nearly every member rose and anxiously watched the count. The the decision of the chair was sustained and when the vote-yeas, 134; nays, 127-was announced there was an outburst of applause on the Reans in the negative. Debate on the paragraph in the bill relative to the world's fair consumed the balance of the day and then the house, without action, took a recess at 8 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

Army Organization.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 7 .- The army organization will has been given a place in the order of business arranged by the be held Feb. 21.

Torska, Kan., Feb. 7. — Speaker

Kider's Kill to secure uniformity in the listing and texation of bonds, mortrages, the first and other constities. The value of the property distinguished to a position of bonds, mortrages, the secure described described chair constities. The value of the property distinguished to a position immediately after the Conger lard bill. The bill transferring the revenue marine barroau to the nice department has been been described obtained to a position of the programme. He was also elected obtained to a position of the programme and the constitution of the programme and the programme and the constitution of the programme and the programme and

### PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

METHODS THEY PURSUED IN COOK. ING THEIR FOODS.

A Synopsis of a Lecture by Professor Morse-The Antiquity of Cooking-Original Manner of Applying Heat to Meats and Vegetables-Esquimaux Huts.

Professor Morse gave his second lecture on "Primitive People" at Academy hall, and spoke particularly of fireplaces and stoves. In opening he briefly reviewed his first lecture, making special reference to the fact that men and animals adapt themselves to their surroundings. Thus dogs and cats in civilized homes eat corn and oatmeal, while cows in Iceland will eat salt fish as a steady diet, though neither of these animals would eat such food in the ordinary

Proceeding to the subject in hand, Professor Morse cited the finding of baked cakes with the Egyptian mummies as evidence of the antiquity of cooked food, and of the universal primitive fashion among savage or primitive peoples of cooking food in vessels resting on three rounded stones, which man very early found out were better than four. This method was employed by and promoted them in consideration of the North American Indians, the Esquimaux, the modern Finns, and even by the Irish in the Seventeenth century.

Another method employed was the cooking of meats in baskets of water with hot stones. Some tribes of the North American Indians cooked corn. grasshoppers, and perhaps other delicacies by placing them in clay lined baskets, with red hot coals, and shaking the baskets back and forth and blowing off the ashes and cinders till the contents were done to what the Indians probably considered a turn.

ESQUIMAU HUTS. The kitchens of New Zealand and Ceyion are but rough primitive forms of many that are seen in Germany and England, except that in the former cases the fires are out of doors. English and German fireplaces are far behind the American stove and cooking range, and are really survivals of prehistoric times though the hearths for the fires are raised and arrangements made for the escape of

the smoke. Succeeding the period of placing pots on three stones over the fire comes their suspension by some support, a familiar method being by means of three sticks fastened together at the top. The Esquimau suspends his kettle from the ceiling of his ice but by means of cord or hide, And here the lecturer departed from his subject to describe how the hut is builtspirally, with blocks of ice and of dome shape. The but is lined with skins, so that what little of the ice melts will not drop down on the occupants in the form

These huts are warmed by open crude oil lamps, in which is moss saturated the committee to a review of the his- with oil, and over them are suspended ry of the completed files order and the kettles. The oil comes from the virtually indorses it. The evidences blubber of the whale, seal and similar animals, and is obtained by the women and children, whose principal business it is in the winter time to chew blubber to get the oil. Under the hut there is usually a large supply of blubber stored for

Professor Morse describes the steves of China and Japan, and showed two patterns of what appeared to be earthenware portable stoves, about the size of bean pots. Other stoves are rough clay or brick affairs, with openings for wood and varying numbers of holes on top for aken up, out of their regular order any the accommodation of cooking utensils, and none have arrangements for the direct escape of the smoke out of doors.

EARLY METHODS OF GETTING FIRE. Some of these eastern stoves have shrines or symbols over the fireplaces to keep out evil spirits, and in some of them a light is kept burning, or a little food or some other trifle placed by way of invoking the care of some good spirit over the food that is to be cooked.

In closing, the lecturer had something to say about primitive modes of creating and preserving fire, followed by some interesting experiments with crude appliances. The origin of fire is not known, nor its first discoverer, but the discovery must have been followed by a tremendous stride of advancement by the human race Probably fire was first used as a religious rite, and by many savage nations it has been worshiped as a god; after that it was probably used for cooking, and then

for other purposes. Some people never learned the art of making fire, but took good care never to be without it. Emin Pasha, whose rescue from the heart of Africa Stanley sought, vouches for wondrous tales in that region to the effect that in some sections of Central Africa bands of chimpanzees occasionally raid the native villages with

lighted torches. Professor Morse illustrated three methods of starting fires-one by rubbing a piece of bamboo with a sharp edged stick; another by rubbing a stick in a groove on a piece of wood, and a third by means of a fire drill. None of these methods brings a direct blaze, but will produce a spark from which a fire may be brought by coaxing with tinder. The fire drill was the most successful of the experiments on this occasion, and was accompanied by considerable smoke, but no fire. The drill is a simple arrangement of wood and cord, by which a stick is kept rapidly revolving on a piece of wood, and in a fraction of a minute creates smoke and sparks.—Salem Gazette. Fature of Wheat in America.

We have had a run of prosperity for some years, and had been regaled with the thought that we had more food material than the nation could consume, and as much to spare as the rest of the world might want to buy. The indications are that the day of heavy surplus production is fast waning. Our wheat crop in 1874 was the magnificent total of 512,760,000 bushels. It has not kept at the upper notch, and in the year 1889 it figured a maximum yield of 490,500,000 bushels. We have a greater population by nearly 15,000,000 than a decade ago. and the increase of home consumption would necessitate a larger yield and not

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Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pul-

monary complaints in general.
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# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life." -F. J. Oliden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

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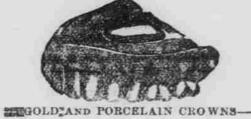
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