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### CONGRESSIONAL.

**TUESDAY—SENATE:** The house bill to amend the revised statutes in reference to temporary designations to fill vacancies in case of death, sickness or the absence of the heads of departments, was passed. The fortification bill was discussed and an amendment reducing the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to \$600,000 for the purpose of oil-tempered and annealed steel for high power coast defense guns, was agreed to. Other amendments were offered, but no action taken.

**HOUSE:** After passing a number of bills of minor importance, the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The entire time was occupied in general debate, and without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY—SENATE:** The fortifications appropriation bill was then considered and a number of committee amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed. The military academy appropriation bill was reported and passed and the pension bill taken up, but went over as unfinished business. The senate then after a brief executive session adjourned.

**HOUSE:** In committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, Mr. McCauley of New Jersey said the United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union or that it should have no commercial dealings with Canada. The bill was laid aside with favorable recommendation and the committee proceeded to a consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. After a long discussion the committee rose and the diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. The conference report was adopted on a bill providing for an additional justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

**THURSDAY—SENATE:** The pension appropriation bill, with all committee amendments, was passed, and the eight-hour bill reported. The senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

**HOUSE:** The house, after agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., during the remainder of the session, went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. The bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

**FRIDAY—SENATE:** The naval appropriation bill was reported. A resolution was adopted calling on the president for the correspondence in reference to the killing of Barrundia. Senator Morgan addressed the senate in support of the bill to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua maritime canal. The balance of the session was occupied in discussion of the eight-hour law.

**HOUSE:** The senate bill amending the land forfeiture act of Sept. 20, 1850, was passed. The postoffice appropriation 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 question was the decision of the chair upon the point of order raised against Mr. Bland's silver amendment. The point of order was sustained and Mr. 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 decision of the chair was sustained and when the vote—yeas, 124; nays, 127—was announced there was an outburst of applause on the Republican side. Seven Democrats voted in the affirmative and eleven Republicans in the negative. Debate on the paragraph in the bill relative to the world's fair continued 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.

**SATURDAY—SENATE:** The order for night sessions, submitted by Mr. Edmunds, was taken up and agreed to. During the remainder of the session the senate will meet at 11 a. m. and take a recess from 6 to 8 p. m.

**HOUSE:** The conference report to ratify the agreement with the Sac and Fox nations of Indians and the Iowa Indians in Oklahoma was adopted. The report of the Baum investigating committee was submitted and ordered printed and recommitted.

**MONDAY—SENATE:** In the senate the credentials of Daniel W. Voorhes and Henry C. Hansbrough as senators from the states of Indiana and North Dakota respectively, were presented and filed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the president for correspondence relative to the importation of products of the United States into Brazil. Senator Blair's motion to reconsider the vote recommending the eight-hour law was rejected and the bill was sent back to the committee on education and labor. The house copyright bill was then taken up and discussed until 6 p. m., when the senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

**HOUSE:** After an unsuccessful effort to consider bills pertaining to the District of Columbia, the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some discussion it was passed. The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up, but without disposing of it the house adjourned.

### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Professor Koch has arrived at Constantinople.

A Louisville dry goods house will test the constitutionality of the McKinley bill. Harry Stovey signed a contract to play with the Boston league baseball club.

The relations of the striking London dock laborers and the ship owners continue hostile.

John Tyson, the St. Louis grain broker who failed recently, will pay his creditors 25 per cent. in cash, and 75 per cent. in notes.

The Central Farmers' institute of Toronto, Ont., passed a resolution favoring free trade between the United States and England.

Two burglars were going through Judge H. J. Ewing's house in Cleveland, O., when the judge opened fire, and John Farver, a colored man, one of the thieves, was mortally wounded.

### ANOTHER ACT OF THE DRAMA

### TREACHERY TRIUMPHS

'THE SUN OF LIBERTY IS SET.'  
—Benj. Franklin.

### THE SENATE DEFEATS THE CURRENT RESOLUTION.

### THE NAMES OF THE TRAITORS.

Collins, of Gage,  
Turner, of Saline,  
Taylor, of Loup.

We stop our press to announce the consummation of the vilest legislative villainy ever perpetrated by any legislative assembly.

At 3 p. m. Wednesday the senate of Nebraska refused by a formal vote to pass the concurrent resolution convening the joint session for the trial of the contest.

That the result was produced by the vilest corruption and treachery we have no manner of doubt. That any man can say that his conscientious scruples prevented him from allowing this contest to be tried will not wash.

We want every man in this state to see the names of the men who were false to their party, false to their pledges, and false to the commonest dictates of honor.

One is a hoary headed old villain from our own county, Gage. We blush for the fact. One is from Saline Co. One is from Loup Co. This last man is not only a traitor but a skulker.

Too much of a coward to toe the mark either way, he slunk out like a sneaking cur and refused to vote.

### The Ayes and Noes.

Ayes—Coulter, Day, Dysart, Hill, Michener, Foynter, Randall, Sanders, Smith, Stevens, Warner, Williams.—12.

Nays—Brown, Christopherson, COLLINS, Eggleston, Keifer, Mattes, Moore, Schram, Shumway, Switzer, Thomas, TURNER, Vanhousen, Wood.—14.

### Not voting—TAYLOR.

Paired—Beck and Shea; Horn and Starbuck; Koozitz and Wilson.—6.

### Further comment next week.

### NEBRASKA NOTES.

A large camp of the Sons of Veterans has been organized at Lyons.

The Auburn city council has authorized a preliminary survey for water works. John E. Shipman, a well known attorney of Kearney, has been arrested for forgery.

The bill to abolish ticket-shops was reported for passage in the Nebraska house. The commissioners of Colfax county have set aside \$6,000 with which to establish a poor farm.

Capt. J. S. Hedges, one of the wealthiest and most popular men of Shelton, died. He was 51 years of age.

The firm of Lorance & Brush, bakers and confectioners at Auburn, has assigned for the benefit of creditors.

The 4-year-old son of Mrs. Richard Moon of Atkinson drank a bottle of strychnine solution and died in agony.

D. P. Davis, a prominent citizen of Harrison, died at Hot Springs, S. D., while on a visit. He was 62 years old.

A farmer's institute will be held at Auburn, Feb. 11, 12 and 13, and an interesting programme has been prepared.

Wesley Hudson, aged 17, at Dorsey, Holt county, was accidentally shot and killed by Thomas Crowe, a neighbor.

An election has been called for March 9 at Tekamah on the question of issuing \$10,000 in bonds for water works.

The question of changing from the commissioner system to township organization is being agitated in Burt county.

The \$80,000 of Cass county court house bonds have been sold to the state at par, to be paid for out of the permanent school fund.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to increase the saloon license in cities of over 1,000 inhabitants from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

The Fremont police looked with suspicion on an old man who plied the profession of begging in five different languages and ran him in.

'High water mark' was reached by the Chicago Packing and Provision Company of Nebraska City last week when 9,830 hogs were killed.

John Harrison of Winnebago precinct, Thurston county, was convicted of bribery on election day and fined \$1. A friend paid the fine for him.

The Superior hose company has a by-law prohibiting members from wearing dress parade uniforms to fires, and making this offense punishable with a fine.

Dick Ridgely and John Abbott were arrested at 17 cents on the charge of stealing hogs from Aldrich's stockyards. Three fat porkers were found in their possession.

### MILES AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General Denies the Allegations Made by Davis' Widow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—In the memoirs of Jefferson Davis, recently published by his widow, many pages are devoted to a description of the 'Tortures of Fortress Monroe,' of which district Gen. Miles, now at the division of the Missouri, was in command at the time Davis was imprisoned there. Mrs. Davis charges Gen. Miles with cruelty to the president of the Confederacy. He is charged with shackling Davis by brutal force, keeping him in a vermin-infested cell, withholding his clothes and linen and making souvenirs out of his possessions, even his hair, when he had it cut.

Gen. Miles was interviewed in regard to the matter. He said he did not mind the attack. 'Of course,' he added, 'Mrs. Davis feels bitter towards me, as she probably does towards many more northern soldiers. While caring nothing at all for anything she may say or write, I would call your attention to the fact that Jefferson Davis managed to survive my cruel treatment and lived twenty years after, finally dying of old age. That would hardly have been the case, I think, if he had been subjected to such horrible abuse. There is not a particle of truth in the statements made by his wife. The fact is that Jeff Davis never was in better trim than when he was liberated.'

### CURED BY THE LYMPH.

A Consumptive Restored by Dr. Koch's Remedy—Spurious Lymph Causes Death. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—W. A. Walters, who entered the Missouri hospital Jan. 21 a consumptive, leaves cured. All the known tests fail to reveal the slightest trace of consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs, and, so far as medical experts are able to ascertain, Koch's lymph has performed the wonderful cure. Walters was a consumptive for more than a year.

### Spurious Lymph.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—Was John B. Ellis murdered? That is the question which Coroner Langdale and an able corps of assistants endeavored to decide at a post-mortem examination of the body at Stine's morgue. Ellis died at the city hospital from the effects of an injection of what was said to be Dr. Koch's lymph. There is a great deal of interest taken in the case among the members of the medical profession.

There is a great deal of doubt as to the genuineness of the fluid injected. The deceased wife is loud in her denunciation of Dr. Baum, who administered the lymph, and says that she and her family were ignorant of the experiment. The coroner is very skeptical on the subject of Dr. Koch's treatment and when he learned of Ellis' death he determined that a thorough investigation and a post-mortem examination should be made.

### Wants a Ship Canal.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 10.—The Columbia and Snake River Auxiliary Waterway convention, consisting of delegates from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, has adopted resolutions expressing belief that a ship railway, as recommended by the Oregon delegation in congress, is the most economical, satisfactory and expeditious plan for a permanent improvement of the falls of the Columbia river. The memorial to the legislatures of Washington, Oregon and Idaho sets forth that financial distress prevails in the territory drained by the Columbia, on account of inability of the railroad companies to move the grain crop at the proper time, and as a temporary relief urges the construction of a portage railway around the cascades and falls, in order that the river may be made navigable to the inland empire.

### Santa Fe-Rio Grande Absorption.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 10.—A rumor is current in railroad circles here that a deal is on foot which will result in the absorption of the Rio Grande Western by the Santa Fe company. Residents Manville and Palmer, of the respective roads, have both been here during the last few days and made trips of inspection of the western lines, and surface indications seem to give plausibility to the report that a consolidation is being arranged. Having purchased the Colorado Midland, with a terminus at Grand Junction, the acquisition of the Western would give the Santa Fe increased advantages in obtaining coast business and doubtless accelerate an extension to San Francisco from Salt Lake via the Yosemite Pass.

### South Dakota Claim Jumpers.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 8.—Claim jumpers are annoying settlers on the ceded Sioux lands. Many of these settlers were compelled to leave their claims at the commencement of winter, intending, of course, to return in the spring. Claim jumpers have taken advantage of this and are locating new settlers on the claims of the settlers who are temporarily absent. Serious trouble will result.

### Central America at Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Jacob Baise, consul general of Guatemala and Honduras in the United States, received the following cablegrams from President Barillas of Guatemala and President Brogan of Honduras:

GUATEMALA, Feb. 9, 1891. The rumors about the revolution in Honduras and Central America are untrue. All Central America is at peace and busily engaged in gathering the coffee crop, which will be the largest Guatemala has had.

BARILLAS. HONDURAS, Feb. 9, 1891. Complete peace reigns in Central America. Rumors to the contrary are false. Honduras is all right.

BROGAN.

### IN EAST AFRICA.

### Wissmann Showing Method in His Alleged Madness.

### PETITION TO THE Czar RETURNED

To Its Authors Without Comment—A Poor Man's Poor Show in English Politics—An Alliance Against San Salvador—Our Commercial Advantages in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Late advice from Kismayu show that there is no foundation for the report that Commander Wissmann's mind had become affected. Baron Wissmann, on his return to the German east coast of Africa, found things in a deplorable condition and most of what he had accomplished undone. The natives were insolent and the Arabs were running the open traffic in slaves. He ascertained that the English, while professedly friendly, were spreading false reports among the native tribes as to the power and intentions of the Germans, and that a widespread impression prevailed that Germany was simply an appendage of Great Britain. Wissmann undertook rigorous measures to bring things back to their former standard. He put several of the natives to death who were captured in the act of selling slaves, and rebuked the insolence of the native chiefs by compelling them to come before him and again, in the most submissive manner, declare their allegiance to Germany. He is now engaged in making war upon some tribes that still defy the German authority. The reports of his insanity he attributes to English officials who are anxious to see him removed from the coast, in order that they may have some easier man to deal with.

Gen. Without saying.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Guild hall memorial of citizens of London to the czar in favor of more lenient treatment of the Russian Jews was returned to Lord Salisbury from St. Petersburg without any comment through Baron DeStaal, the Russian ambassador. The signers of the memorial are indignant because the Russian minister to England, Baron DeStaal, snubbed Major Savoy, taking no notice of him, and handed the reply to Lord Salisbury. There is good authority for stating that the memorial has not injured, but has rather helped the Russian Jews. It was forwarded to the czar through Gen. DeReichter, who is charged with the reception of petitions addressed to the autocrat, and whose duty it is to make a summary of such memorials for the czar's personal perusal. In this case, it is understood, the petition was submitted to the czar without being summarized. It is also stated that the czar was pleased with the respectful manner in which he was spoken of in the petition, and that while it would be derogatory to his dignity to change a line of policy on such a memorial, yet that instructions have been given to alleviate the harshness of the anti-Jewish laws in their administration.

A Poor Man Stands a Poor Show.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Aveing, the socialist, having failed to make the deposit required by the English law on the part of a candidate for parliament, has been compelled to retire from the contest in Northampton, his nomination being void. When the Social Democratic federation refused to advance money for Aveing's candidacy it was thought that the Tories would do so in order to keep him in the field and divide the Liberal vote. The Tories, however, chary of any dealings with Aveing for fear that he might afterward expose the connection between them and it, resolved to let Aveing shift for himself. This assures a Liberal victory at Northampton, and is a great relief to Mr. Henry Labouchere, who did not want a person of Aveing's record as an associate in representing that place.

Are Catholics Eligible.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the house of commons Mr. Causton, Liberal member for South Wark, asked the government whether, under existing laws and without further legislation, Catholics were eligible to the offices of lord chancellor of the United Kingdom and viceroy of Ireland. Attorney General Sir Richard Webster answered that lawyers differed on the question, which would become a practical one requiring solution if any government should appoint a Roman Catholic to either of the offices named.

Our Advantages in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir James Ferguson, of the foreign office, answering a question to parliament relating to the American reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and as to whether Great Britain would have equal commercial advantages in Brazil with those bestowed by the treaty on the United States, replied that Great Britain had no commercial treaty with Brazil and could not, therefore, demand the same trading rights as those bestowed by the treaty on the United States.

Alliance Against San Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 11.—A secret alliance has been signed between Guatemala and Honduras against San Salvador. Guatemala is preparing for war and bringing its army up to the standard required by law. President Barillas of Guatemala is now at his country seat, 'Libertad.' Gen. Ruiz Sandoval has asked the Guatemalan government for hospitality.

### THE CAMP FIRE.

### REMINISCENCES AND INCIDENTS OF THE LATE REBELLION.

A Dismal Campaign—The Wilderness Once More—Other Interesting Matters for Note.

Dismal Campaign.

Among the many good shots made by the artillery on both sides, I think one made by the Tenth Indiana battery will rank away along up among the best.

The Tenth battery, then under command of Captain Cox, was attached to Wagner's brigade of General Woods' Sixth division. At the battle of Stone River, December 3d, 1862, it was posted on the left of the railroad in the field just south of the round forest, and from fifty to one hundred feet from where now stands the Hason monument. After doing splendid work through the heat of the battle it was reserved for them to crown their day's work with the most splendid shot ever seen.

Everything on the right of the railroad being defeated and driven back, a new line was formed along the track of the railroad from Wagner's brigade to the rear, thus leaving the Tenth Indiana battery and its infantry support at the point of the angle made by this new formation.

After the new formation the field from the railroad west, across the Nashville pike to the cedar forest that had been fought over so fiercely that morning, became the neutral ground on which either army must fight to pass.

The last attempt the confederates made on the front gave Capt. Cox an opportunity to put in a flank shot in fifty yards away that he took advantage of and executed with a result most horrible to witness.

A charging column was formed by the confederates on the high ground to the southwest of the burned Craven house, and in splendid order came across that field until their right flank was opposite and some fifty yards from the battery. Cox, in the meantime, saw the direction they were taking and thinking they might offer their flank to him, wheeled his six guns to the right, placing them to bear on a given point, then awaited the moment to fire.

Every batteryman was at his post. Six lanyards were held by six powder-bearded men who knew that but a moment more they would send a bolt of death and destruction into the ranks of a brave but unsuspecting foe. 'Steady, men; hold for the word,' said Cox, as he sat in his saddle watching for the supreme moment. On they came! What a splendid line! Their guns glistened in the descending western sun. Oh, how beautiful the sight this moment, and oh, how horrible the next! 'Ready, fire,' rang out clear and distinct above the din of battle to the right of us. The smoke rose, and there is one long winnow of death lay half of that splendid line, while the others were seeking safety in flight. 'We knocked the bull's-eye,' said Cox. 'A cheer and a tiger,' said his infantry support, and then rang out a prolonged hurrah for the Tenth Indiana Volunteer battery.—Ed.

The Wilderness.

Replying to Joseph H. Carter's Wilderness article recently published as to Rice's Brigade, of the Fifth Corps, being under Hancock at the Plank road on the 6th of May, I will state that late in the afternoon of May 6, Gen. Hancock was having a severe engagement, and called for help. Gen. Wadsworth, with his Division and part of Robinson's Division, was ordered to report to Gen. Hancock. Gen. Wadsworth was directed to move his command so that he would strike the Confederate left flank, at that time stretched across the Plank road and facing Hancock's Corps. Gen. Wadsworth reached a point near the Confederate flank, where, owing to the density of the Wilderness and darkness, he was obliged to halt for the night.

Capt. Meredith, of Gen. Wadsworth's staff, was sent back to Gen. Warren to report the situation and bring up ammunition. The Captain returned at 3 o'clock a. m., with orders to push forward at earliest dawn and report to Hancock. The Confederate commander finding a body of troops approaching his flank, withdrew during the night to relieve his flank from Wadsworth's morning attack.

Gen. Wadsworth's command moved forward and formed the right flank of the Second Corps, then wheeled to the right, with the left on the Plank road, and moved forward in line with Gen. Hancock. Gen. Wadsworth called for more troops to extend his line to the right, learning the enemy had extended past his flank and it was then that a brigade of the Ninth Corps came and reported to Gen. Wadsworth.

Gen. Hancock sent word to Gen. Wadsworth to look out for his left on the Plank road, as the Second Corps' left was yielding to a Confederate charge. Gen. Wadsworth seeing the Confederate lines on his left, across

the Plank road, passing by his flank, undertook to wheel some regiments to the left and fire into the Confederate flank, but unfortunately threw the flank of his own wheeling regiments into an Alabama brigade lying on the ground, and received himself what he expected to give.

At this time much confusion existed, and Gen. Wadsworth's command went back to the Brook road without regard to alignment. Gen. Wadsworth did not rein his horse to the rear for an instant, and when he did the Alabama troops were within a few feet of him, yelling and shooting. At that place, the most advanced position taken by his troops, Gen. Wadsworth fell, shot through the head.

Gen. Cutler took command of the division, and the following morning reported to Gen. Warren. That is why 'some of the Fifth Corps was with Hancock.'—Earl M. Rogers.

They Killed a Horse.

Never having seen anything in the Camp Fire from the members of Co. I, 7th Iowa Inf., I rise to ask if any of them remember the first skirmish we had with the Johnnies, near Columbus, Ky., when Co. I killed a horse? That day the writer and a few others, with Sergeant John T. Wallen in command, were sent out on picket duty, fifteen miles from Columbus, Ky., which was then full of rebels. When we got to our post the writer came on first relief, and the others sat down by a large tree to talk. They made quite a noise talking. Thinking that the enemy might be close I said: 'Wish you would be still; who could hear if the rebels were coming?'

'Are you scared?' said one, and another said, 'There is no danger.' 'Do you hear that bell?' said I. 'The rebels don't wear bells,' they laughingly retorted.

But I was still looking through the timber. Soon I saw the horses' feet down the road, and then I said: 'There they are!' and a big rebel wearing a large white hat came around the bend in the road and stopped.

The boys jumped to their feet, and Sergeant Wallen ordered us to fire on the rebels, which we did and started to run back to a house a quarter of a mile distant, as the rebels of the road, where the company was then stationed. The house was surrounded by a pulling fence, and the war of protection. The Johnnies came up to the house and we had a lively skirmish. Company I killed a horse dead on the spot, and wounded some of the rebels. One of our boys was wounded in the arm, and others had holes shot in their clothes. This was in October, 1861, and as long as company I remained with the regiment we would hear, 'Fall in, Company I, and kill a horse!' Company I was with the regiment from August 1, 1861, to July, 1865. This was the first company of the 7th regiment to see the enemy, and the writer the first man to call attention to the rebels on that occasion. If it is read by any member of Co. I, or of the 7th regiment, I would be glad to hear from them.—J. B. Conwell, 7th Iowa Inf.

South Carolina's Redbones.

There are a singular race of people in South Carolina called the Redbones. Their origin is unknown. They resemble in appearance the gypsies, but in complexion they are red. They have accumulated considerable property and are industrious and peaceable. They live in small settlements at the foot of the mountains and associate with none but their own race. They are a proud and high-spirited people. Casts is very strong among them. They enjoy life, visit the watering-places and mountain resorts, but eat by themselves and keep by themselves.

When the war broke out several of them enlisted in the Hampton legion, and when the legion reached Virginia there was a great outcry among the Virginians and the troops from other states because we had enlisted negroes. They did not resemble the African in the least, except in cases where Africans had amalgamated with Indians. This intermixture, which is common in the Carolinas, produces marvellous results. It takes the kink out of the hair of an African, straightens his features and improves him in every way except in temper.—Confed.

After the Army Canteen.

A committee of ladies who were appointed by the National Convention of the W. C. T. U., called upon the president and secretary of war and urged them to issue an order forbidding the sale of beer and light wines at military posts. The committee said that the government was not only licensing and encouraging beer and wine drinking, but was even compelling commissioned officers of the army to be 'overseers of military saloons, called canteens, thus giving a semblance of respectability to beer-drinking.'

The Arithmetic of It.

Mr. Grumps—'I don't see how it is these Mormon women could be contented with only half a husband.' Mrs. Grumps—'A woman with only half a husband has only half as much trouble as a woman with a whole husband. That's why.'