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McKEIGHAN NOMINATED

A Great Convention in the Fifth District—McKeighan's Nomination Unanimous.

Resolutions Adopted—A Summary of McKeighan's Speech—Delegates to Omaha.

The congressional convention of the new fifth district at Holdrege last Friday was the first great people's gathering of the year. Although it was a very early convention, called on short notice, and at an extremely busy season, there was a great turnout of the people, and an unlimited supply of genuine enthusiasm. Every county was represented and most of them by full delegations.

At 10:30 McKeighan arrived and was escorted by a large and enthusiastic crowd to the Hampton hotel, where his time was well occupied in shaking hands and talking with friends. He is looking well, and is feeling very hopeful for the success of the movement in the nation at large.

At 2 o'clock the delegates formed in procession in front of the hotel, and headed by the Holdrege band, paraded the town and then marched to the opera house. A large crowd of spectators was present, almost filling the house. At the back of the stage was a large flag, on which some independent ladies (Mrs. J. T. Kellie was one of them) had placed the name of "McKeighan," spelled out in flowers, and surrounded by a wreath of flowers. The Republicans held their convention in the same hall the previous night and had not a flag in sight.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Francis Phillips and the call read by Secretary McGaw. Col. E. A. Fletcher of Franklin was then chosen temporary chairman. He made a very appropriate speech. Secretaries were then chosen and committees appointed. The work of organization was completed by making the temporary organization permanent, hearing and adopting reports of committees. Prof. W. A. Jones of Hastings, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS:
Whereas, Our representative in congress, Hon. W. A. McKeighan has truly and efficiently represented the views and interests of the people of this congressional district by voice and vote; and

Whereas, His speech on free and unlimited coinage of silver has shown a deep insight into a question of paramount importance to both capitalist and laborer, a question which largely determines the equitable distribution of the products of labor, and on the right settlement of which, in accordance with the principles of the people's party, depends the prosperity of the masses of the people; and

Whereas, He has in that speech emphatically opposed a system of taxation which robs the masses of the people for the benefit of the few, a system which is a relic of barbarism which creates no wealth, but in its final result simply transfers millions of wealth yearly from the pockets of consumers to the pockets of a few millionaires; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the fidelity and courage of said Hon. W. A. McKeighan, and we feel that his services as our representative in congress are just grounds for our continued confidence and support;

Resolved, That we endorse the principles of the address and platform adopted at the St. Louis industrial conference; and emphatically we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver;

Resolved, That we demand that all natural monopolies being public necessities shall be controlled by municipalities, state or national governments;

Resolved, That we are opposed to the restoration of the sugar bounty in the state of Nebraska;

Resolved, That we commend the independent people's party for its correct and consistent recognition of the claims of the soldiers of the late war;

Whereas, The people's party are not asking charity, but they are demanding justice for the industrial people of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That we invite the constitution and co-operation of all industrial classes, whether they be mental or physical, and also of all those who sympathize with the principles of the people's party without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude to old parties which have no moral issue;

Resolved, That we recommend the Hon. J. H. Powers, and the Hon. W. A. McKeighan to the favorite consideration of the state convention as delegates at large to the people's national convention at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of the convention to the citizens of Holdrege, Phelps county, for their kind sympathy and co-operation in facilitating the work of this session.

When Prof. Jones in reading the resolutions got as far as McKeighan's name, the convention broke forth into applause. Requesting the people to hold their enthusiasm till he got through, he began again, but again the name of McKeighan brought forth a round of applause. Once more the Prof. began with "Whereas," but this time the name of the illustrious congressman brought forth cheers that fairly shook the building, and the reader proceeded.

After the resolutions had been unanimously adopted, the chairman announced that the next thing was the nomination of a congressman. Pres-

ident Powers then stepped to the front of the stage and spoke as follows:

"In the practical affairs of life when we have employed a man to work for us, and he serves us wisely and faithfully, we have two ways by which to show our appreciation; 1st, by expressing our approval, and 2nd, by re-employing him. We have already expressed our approval of the man we two years ago employed to serve us in our national house of representatives, and I now take great pleasure in nominating Hon. W. A. McKeighan as a candidate for a second term in that position."

After the applause had subsided, a delegate moved to make the nomination unanimous by acclamation. But another delegate moved as a substitute that the roll be called. The substitute carried. The roll was called, and as each county reported its unanimous vote for McKeighan, the applause broke forth again and again. Every vote was cast and registered for McKeighan and the chairman finally succeeded in quieting the applause sufficiently to be heard declaring the nomination unanimous. Then he introduced McKeighan who received a regular ovation. The following is an imperfect summary of what he said:

McKEIGHAN'S SPEECH.

"You will pardon my egotism when I say I think this nomination a fitting reward for an honest effort. It has been said of me that I never cared for a dollar, and never knew the value of money when I had it. But I always had an ambition to stand well in the opinion of my fellowmen. I have always taken sides with the weak against the strong. My sympathy always goes out to the underdog in the fight. During all the years since I have taken any part in public life, I have been an anti-monopolist. I have always sung one song. I have never believed that the great natural advantages which surround us should be monopolized by one man or one class of men.

Away back in the beginning of this nation's history arose the opposition to centralization. Truth is an eternal principle. "Every man has an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was a great truth, for which our forefathers fought. The men who enunciated that principle risked death by the rope. But they took their lives in their hands and defended that principle. Those old patriots were wise in opposing centralization, and we will act wisely to follow in their footsteps.

There is no ruler in the United States but the people. If you have not ruled the nation well it is your fault and not the fault of our form of government.

No man has a right to live in this country and be disloyal to the government. No man has a right to talk about reform by the bullet until he has exhausted the means of reform by the ballot.

You had a political convention in this hall last night. I leave you to judge which convention is nearest in sympathy with the great plain people who have made the desert to bloom in this part of Nebraska. Last night men stood up here and said they were Republicans because their fathers were Republicans, because the republican party saved the nation. I tell you this is a slander, an infamous "no-such-thing." What man of you went to the front to defend the flag, who did not touch elbows with brave and loyal democrats? It was the people that saved the nation. The republican party stands with its hind feet where its fore feet ought to be, and looks back at the past. I thank God that I belong to a party that invites you to think. If you want to be a loyal member of either old party, don't think.

I shall return in a few days to my duty and I shall rest easy. I came here willing, if you should so order, to take my place in the ranks and work for any one whom you might nominate. I am not afraid to trust the people of this district. I have no fear of the result. I see before me captains and lieutenants capable of marshaling the hosts, and advocates able to plead the cause of the people. The people are the jury and the judge. It will take more than bluster and assertion to enable our opponents to win a victory this fall. It will take more than appeals to prejudice and pointing with pride to the glories of the past. When I hear the Republicans talk I think of a question a small boy put to his father: "Father, is a thing good because it is old?" Why, in the olden times fellows would look up in wonder at the twinkling stars and believe the earth was flat because their fathers believed it was flat. But such people can never stop the onward march of civilization. I'm not one that cares to forget the past. No, let us rather profit by the experience of the past.

The Republicans claim all the virtues. They call us calamity howlers. But when free coinage of silver is mentioned from the throat of Wall Street and all its minions there goes up a mighty wall of calamity. They prophesy all sorts of terrible things that will happen if we have free coinage. What do you think of a man who runs down the credit of his government? Republicans should be more explicit. What do they mean by "honest money"? Who does not believe in an "honest dollar"? Who was it sent out those resolutions to the G. A. R. Posts? They were sent out by Harter, a banker from Ohio. It was a

(Continued on 5th page.)

WITH THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the General Conference at Omaha.

STATE AID TO CHURCHES.

A Resolution Presented Objecting to the Association of Sectarian Work with Civil Pay—Election Day Fixed for May 17.

OMAHA, May 10.—Bishop Vincent presided at Monday's session of the quadrennial conference and the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. McKinley of New York. It required nearly an hour to get through with the reading of the minutes of Saturday.

A motion was carried to have a special committee appointed to consider the entertainment of the next general conference.

A resolution was offered calling upon the committee on episcopacy to ascertain if either the missionary bishops had ordained anybody outside of the special territory to which they had been assigned and if so, by what authority they had done so. Referred to the committee on episcopacy. This will doubtless reach the action of the conference.

Rev. H. P. Williams of Iowa offered an anti-tobacco resolution. The resolution declared that the use of tobacco in any form was unchristian and harmful. Referred to committee on temperance.

Amos Shinkle offered a resolution to fix the time for the election of officers for May 16. The resolution was carried, and Tuesday, May 17, was carried. Then a resolution was offered calling for an investigation into the affairs of Grant university at Chattanooga. It was alleged in the resolution that this institution had squandered a great deal of money, which had kept in employment a larger faculty than necessary to do the work of the institution, and that the whole management of the college needed investigation. Grant university is under the charge of the Freedman's Aid society. The resolution was referred to the committee on Freedman's Aid and Southern Education society.

Dr. J. M. King of New York, a leading candidate for the episcopacy, offered a resolution for a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, "to the protection of the public morals in the United States against religious encroachments and to define the attitude of the churches with relations to the schools."

Dr. King offered another resolution declaring that the appropriation of money by the national government for ecclesiastical education was not in accord with the principles of the constitution, and that the churches should refuse to receive money from the government for the education of the Indians.

Dr. Neely said he wanted it thoroughly understood that the Methodist church had never accepted a dollar of government money for Indian missions. Some individuals connected with the Methodist church had entered into contracts with the government to conduct Indian schools, but the church officials had never done anything of the kind. A resolution declaring that the educational alliance between the government and the churches by which the churches receive government money was wrong and that the Methodist church should quit it, was carried unanimously.

An invitation from the Methodist union of Cleveland, O., requesting that the general conference be held in that city four years hence was referred to the committee on conference entertainment.

Dr. McDowell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing for a change in the rules by which neither the laymen nor the ministers, when voting by call of orders, that is separately, should have power to demand a call of the roll of the opposite order unless the opposite order wished to be placed on record. In other words, the resolution would not permit the laymen to compel the ministers to go on record, or the ministers to put the laymen on record against their will. By a vote of nearly four to one the amendment rescinding the action of Saturday was defeated and forty-eight laymen will still have the power to put the ministry on record on any question where they consider it desirable.

A resolution condemning special preparations for the next general conference was read and referred to the committee on conference entertainment.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Pemberton of Texas, declaring that the church was utterly opposed to all forms of mob law and all unlawful acts in which communities or mobs assume to take the laws of the land into their own hands for execution. Referred to the committee on state of the church.

A vote of thanks was tendered D. D. Collins of the Erie conference for a gift of \$1,000 for the American university, and at 1 o'clock the conference adjourned.

Harrison Replies to the Ministers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At the weekly conference of Methodist ministers Rev. Dr. Baldwin read a letter from President Harrison in answer to the protest sent the president. The president said the bill, as signed, was a compromise between the houses and senate bill, and as he felt as could be made. The president deprecated the methods of smuggling Chinese into this country and said the certificate would be a benefit to the Chinese as it would assist them to establish their rights in this country.

Silver Bailout.
NEW YORK, May 10.—Silver bailout on deposit against warrants 2,399,542 ounces; certificates outstanding, 2,390.

ROUND-UPS BEGINNING.

Johnson County Cattlemen May Resist the Authorities.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., May 10.—Interesting news may be expected from northern Wyoming within a day or two. The rustler round-ups began in Johnson and Sheridan counties on Friday last. The stockmen applied to the United States court last week, which issued a temporary injunction restraining some thirty or more defendants from instituting alleged illegal round-ups. United States Marshal Rankin immediately started for Buffalo, accompanied by Jeff Carr. When they arrive on the ground and find the round-ups well under way, and attempt to serve their papers there is likely to be trouble. Rustlers will hardly submit to so small a force and the marshal will probably be compelled to raise a posse of summer troops in order to enforce the orders of the court. The situation is decidedly critical to say the least.

RUN OUT BY CATTLEMEN.

Jones and Walker, Witnesses of the Murder of Champion and Ray, on the Way to Omaha.

CHADRON, Neb., May 10.—The Wyoming trappers are now flying toward Omaha on a special train in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Hepfinger of Omaha and it is perfectly safe to predict that the trappers, arrested and held in the water hole, will never testify in a Wyoming court. The habeas corpus case resulted in County Judge Ballard releasing the prisoners. As soon as the word "released" was spoken by the judge, Hepfinger, who sat down to the trappers, arrested and had them handcuffed together before Sheriff Dahlman could place them under arrest. The haste with which the men were taken by the man said to be acting in the interest of the cattlemen is accounted for by the circulation of the report that the train from the west is loaded with rustlers who intended to hold the witnesses at all hazards, if they were found.

THREE THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Six Hundred Families Driven from Their Residences at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 10.—In that portion of the city which is known as the bottoms, where 3,000 people dwell, it is estimated that 600 families have been driven from their homes and are sheltered in the park at the First and K street school buildings. The Universalist church has many people quartered there, many however, are bound to suffer terribly from exposure. Just before noon three residents of the bottoms appealed to the city authorities for aid in removing their property to places of safety. The patrol wagon, the street commissioner and health officer Bartram worked manfully and all the people were safely removed. In the afternoon the water rose more rapidly and the city is now surrounded on the north by a sea that is lashed to a foam by a stiff northwest breeze. The street and O street bridges are liable to go out at the water level higher. The bridge across the Antelope at Twenty-fourth and Randolph streets went out. The Lincoln park and other small dams in the vicinity of the city have been swept away. The wagon bridges that spanned them were also washed out.

National Historical Association.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The auditorium quartered several hundred delegates to the eighth annual convention of the National Historical association, to be held on the 24th at San Francisco. Of the 400 delegates, 150 visited the world's fair grounds and left for the Pacific. At Colorado Springs they will witness the dedication of the Childs-Drexel home for indigent printers. Receptions have been arranged for them at nearly all of their numerous stopping places. The states represented are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and all New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Nebraska and Rhode Island. Pennsylvania is the largest delegation. Following Iowa were among the party: Elmer E. Taylor, Traer; Albert M. Floyd, Lisbon; J. W. Dossie, Monticello; Byron Webster, Marshalltown; M. N. Richardson, Davenport; H. Trevis, Des Moines, and C. W. Lee, Ottumwa.

An Emigrant Ship Fined.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Collector Hendricks, on the report of Surveyor Lyon, refused clearance papers to the steamship Olinda, from Oporto. According to a report of Surveyor Lyon's inspectors, the Olinda had on board a part of her last trip ninety-six and one-half moon immigrants than the United States law allows her to carry. The "one-half" means an infant. There is a fine of \$50 for every additional passenger in excess of the schedule, and this, with another fine of \$250 imposed because the Olinda had no hospital on board, figures up Uncle Sam's assessment to \$5,075.

Waukesha's Defense.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 10.—A mass meeting of citizens filled the opera house to overflowing and resolutions were passed approving the defense of the city's rights by the uprising Saturday night, when the Hygeia Pipe Line company attempted by stealth to lay pipes through the limits of the corporation. The resolutions also urged the necessity of taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the city's rights from foes within and without, and severely denounced any railroad company giving transportation to any laborers who might come to lay pipes by stealth. The invaders returned to Chicago.

Cattle Quarantine Maintained.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 10.—Governor Barber, after hearing the railway people and the southern Wyoming cattlemen, refused to alter the quarantine proclamation to allow the unloading of Texas cattle at Orrin Junction. The regulation prevents the trailing of 200,000 head of grassers across the state. The Union Pacific officials are much disappointed. Unless low joint rates to Brennan, S. D., can be made, the Union Pacific will suffer heavy losses in traffic.

The Thirteenth Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—William Hinckeliff, thirteenth victim of the Central theatre fire, died at the Pennsylvania hospital.

BLOODY RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Thirty Thousand Men on Strike in the District of Lodz.

TORTURED THE REBELS.

Chinese Accomplices of Mason in His Upsiding Given Inquisitorial Treatment. German Spinners Fall—May Export Grain—in the Commons.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—The labor troubles at Lodz where 30,000 men are on a strike, were of a far graver character than at first supposed and the outbreaks were accompanied by a serious loss of life by both the strikers and the Jews, whom the strikers attacked. Considerable property was also sacrificed. The strikers attacked the mills and succeeded in wrecking a building, as the authorities were unable to cope with the men. The rioters then turned their attention to the Jews, but they made preparations to defend their lives and property and offered a desperate resistance. The fighting was fierce, and many combatants on both sides lost their lives, while there was a large number of wounded. The local officers were powerless to suppress the rioting, and the governor was finally compelled to invoke the aid of the military.

It is alleged that the sympathy of the soldiers was with the strikers and that they made no attempt to defend the people. The whole place is in a state of great excitement over the affair, and the authorities are taking precautionary measures in the event of a renewal of disorders.

Horrible Chinese Tortures.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The Shanghai newspapers which arrived by the Orient contain full accounts of the atrocious torture of the Chinese suspected of being accomplices of Mason in his foolish rebellion against the government. The newspapers which were accused have declared that they were simply hired by Mason and knew nothing of his plan. An English reporter got into the prison and saw one of the tortured men. His legs were paralyzed from torture. He said he had been hung up by the thumbs, flogged and had been burned under his nose, but had refused to confess, because he was innocent. Two other men who had just been removed from the torture chamber could not be seen. The foreign consuls at Shanghai have appealed to their government to suppress this hideous cruelty.

British Trouble in Africa.

ACORA, May 10.—It was thought that the trouble between the British and the Egha and Jebu tribes, growing out of closing by native chiefs of trade routes to the interior, would be settled with little difficulty, but it appears that the natives have no idea of submitting to the British demands, and consequently a British expedition to enforce the demands will start against the Eghas and Jebus on Thursday. The expedition will start inland from Lagos. Both tribes are ready to battle with the British.

Murderer Deeming's Confession.

MELBOURNE, May 10.—Murderer Deeming's confession is characterized by a document in which he declares his mother's spirit impelled him to commit the crimes. The story of his murder is told with the utmost sang froid, not to say enjoyment, although he declares that part of the time he was not sane and did not know what he was doing.

In the Commons.

LONDON, May 10.—In the commons an amendment to the small holdings bill, providing that county councils be authorized to compel landlords to sell their land and that the councils be required to divide it into small sections, was rejected by a vote of 229 to 152.

German Spinners Fall.

BERLIN, May 10.—Schindler & Herseg, spinners at Zittau have failed with a deficit of two million marks. Numerous Americans are said to be affected by the failure.

The Embargo Removed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—The decree permitting export of oats and corn will be issued Friday. The same action as to wheat will be taken three or four days later.

Poisoned a Prefect.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—A sensation was caused by the sudden illness of M. Gresser, prefect of this city, who is dying from the effects of poison administered.

The Stone Cutters.

NEW YORK, May 10.—One thousand five hundred men connected with the Paving Cutters' National union, went out on a strike. The strikers represent nearly all the stonecutting and handling trades in this city. The strike has extended to Brooklyn, where 500 men are out. There is hardly an important city in the Union that is not affected by the strike of the quartermen in New England against the employers which was begun a week ago.

Buffalo Street Car Tie-Up.

BUFFALO, May 10.—A tie-up of the Buffalo street car lines is threatened. It is believed the company will refuse the demands of the men, and that a strike will follow. The men are well organized as a Knight of Labor assembly.

The Boiler Makers.

COLUMBUS, May 10.—The annual meeting of the National Boiler Makers' association began here and will continue until Thursday. There are seventy-one delegates, but only about half of them are present.

Iowa Horsemen Disturbed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, May 10.—A peculiar disease has broken out among the horses at Mt. Auburn, and quite a number have died. The state veterinarian will be called upon.

AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST.

Statement of the Nebraska City Distillery Case.

OMAHA, May 10.—Judge Dundy, of the United States district court, entered judgment in the celebrated Nebraska City distillery case. In 1887 the Nebraska City distillery went into the whisky trust, and after running two years shut down. It had been leased to the trust for twenty-five years, and after being shut down was sold to G. W. Woolsey under condition that he should not use it for distilling purposes. Woolsey began the manufacture of whisky and choice wines. The trust immediately began suit, alleging a violation of those terms of sale. The defense was that the terms of the lease intended to perpetuate a monopoly and therefore were contrary to public policy. Five suits in all were maintained and in each instance the trust was defeated. Judgment was entered and the whole dismissed.

BIG LEVEE GONE.

The Morganza, the Largest in the World, Bursts—Others Can't Stand Much More Pressure.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The breaking of the great Morganza levee in Pointe Coupe parish is the greatest misfortune which could have befallen the people of this state. It will let the water down into Pointe Coupe, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Assumption, Ascension, La Fourche, Ibena, St. Martins and St. Marys parishes, and may flood all the country between it and the gulf. The crevasse will stop the Southern Pacific roads. The situation is regarded as most serious.

A great volume of water from the upper Mississippi and Missouri has not yet reached here. When it strikes the other levees, already weakened by the pressure against them, the result cannot fail to be widespread ruin and desolation in Carroll, Madison and other upper parishes. The water is now even with the tops of the levees in Mississippi. Thousands of acres are already under water and the inhabitants, having abandoned their homes, have taken refuge in Vicksburg, Natchez and other cities. Rain continues to fall, which increases the danger of the situation. Dispatches from Texas report that the Red river is out of its banks. Rain has fallen steadily for 50 hours in the vicinity of Denison, and corn and other crops on thousands of acres have been washed out and will have to be replanted.

Flood Notes.

Kansas reports high water and much damage to crops. The situation at Burlington, Ia., is somewhat better, but reports from the interior are gloomy.

The levee at Brook's Mills, Ark., gave way and 7,000 acres of corn and cotton are under water.

People along the lower Mississippi have asked that the government float be held in readiness to help them.

The Mississippi is booming at St. Louis and a dozen houses in the squatter settlement have been washed away.

SMALL PACKERS COMBINE.

Organize as the International Packing and Provision Company.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The small packers known as the "non associates," who have been fighting Armour, Swift and Morris in the Union stock yards litigation, have combined under the name of the International Packing and Provision company, with Henry Botsford as president. Botsford is president of the Chicago Packing and Provision company and the National Stock Yards company, better known as the "Stickey scheme." H. H. Porter, the new president of the Chicago Union Transfer company, which is part of the scheme, controls the belt railway of Chicago, and it is said it will hereafter be operated in the interests of the Stickey yards.

District Attorney Vindicated.

MADISON, Wis., May 10.—Governor Peck officially vindicated District Attorney Sleight, of Ashland county, who was charged with being incompetent and being guilty of extortion of Ashland county. In addition to his salary of \$800 per year and \$200 as office rent and \$600 as clerk hire, Sleight appeared before the county board and unlawfully, it is charged, asked them to cancel a certain tax sale, and corruptly and willfully or ignorantly in his official capacity advised the allowance of a bill remitting taxes to a mining company. The governor made an order refusing to remove Sleight from office, appeal for which was made by Attorney Dockery, of Ashland, ten days ago.

State Right to Tax Railroad Lands.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—A case involving the right of the state to tax railroad lands is on trial in the district court at Crookston, Minn. The county commissioners after securing legal advice upon the matter about a year ago, decided that this could be done, and orders were given to assess 200,000 acres of the Great Northern railroad's lands in Polk county, in the same manner that all other lands were assessed. Suit was brought to set aside the assessment and a test case was made, upon which result will be made known the right to tax all the railroad lands in the state.

Connecticut Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The Democratic state convention met here, Judge Walsh was chosen temporary chairman. The committee on resolutions after securing legal advice upon the matter about a year ago, decided that this could be done, and orders were given to assess 200,000 acres of the Great Northern railroad's lands in Polk county, in the same manner that all other lands were assessed. Suit was brought to set aside the assessment and a test case was made, upon which result will be made known the right to tax all the railroad lands in the state.

Yellow Fever on Board.

LEWIS, May 10.—The Norwegian bark Nor. fifty days from Rio Janeiro, arrived here. On the voyage nine of her crew were stricken with yellow fever and two died and were buried at sea. Seven are now convalescent. The vessel was placed in quarantine.

Trouble in McMillan's Hospital.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—The nurses in the training school of Grace hospital, an institute founded and supported by United States Senator McMillan, are in open revolt about the quality and quantity of the food furnished them.

Gifts to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The gifts to the Yale university the last year amount to \$373,800.36. The accessions to the library have been 8,700 volumes and 29,000 pamphlets.

ASKS FOR AN ALLOTMENT.

Mrs. Barnes of the Otoes Wants a Valid Title to Her Farm.

WAREHOUSE ARGUMENTS.

Commissioner Mason Says the Government Does Not Build Warehouses for Whisky Storage—Silver Men at Work—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The secretary of the interior has sent to the senate a letter from Indian Commissioner Morgan, together with a draft of a bill submitted by the latter official, to amend the act providing for the sale of the remainder of the reservations of the confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians in the states of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Morgan states that he is in receipt of a communication from Mary J. Barnes of Barnston, Neb., a member of the Otoe and Missouri tribe, applying for allotments of lands for herself and three sons under the act of congress providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the members of the different tribes in the United States. She states that the lands for which she makes application are within the original reservation of her tribe. Mrs. Barnes further says that the land requested for herself has been her home for twenty-five years, and is in a high state of cultivation, having valuable improvements, and that the several tracts requested for her sons have been their permanent homes for a number of years and are each well improved. None of these tracts have ever been sold and Mrs. Barnes and her sons wished to obtain clear titles. It will be remembered by the acts of 1876 and 1881, the Otoe and Missouri tribes agreed to the sale of all their lands without making any provisions for allotments to those members of the tribe who had elected to remain under the treaty of 1854. The commissioner thinks that Mrs. Barnes is entitled to the lands for which application is made, but as she cannot obtain a clear title under existing laws, except by an act of congress, he has drafted a bill to amend them.

It is provided that if any member of the Otoe and Missouri tribes who resided upon the reservation at the time the acts were approved, shall make application for allotments, the secretary of the interior shall cause a patent to issue to themselves or their heirs who may be living within the lands at the present time. It is further provided that the lands acquired by any Indians under the act shall not be subject to taxation for a period of ten years.

Warehouse Arguments.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Some Farmer's Alliance men in the south and west advocating the warehouse system for adoption by the government have been met with arguments that it is not within the province of the government to build warehouses for any class of producers, to which the advocates of the warehouse system replied that if the government could build warehouses in which to store whisky there ought to be no reasonable objection to construction of warehouses for grain and other products for farmers. Senator Cockrell sent inquiry to Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason, who replies in substance:

The United States does not now, and has never built any warehouses for distillers for the storage of liquor and distilled spirits. All the distilled spirits, with the exception of brandy distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, are deposited in a warehouse provided by the distiller himself. Distillers of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes except in a bonded warehouse erected by a private individual, and stored until the tax becomes due, but in no case is the government liable for any expenses incurred in storing distilled spirits of any kind.

Silver Men at Work.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Representative Pierce of Tennessee says he has received assurances from two members of the house now away from