

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Conference of Nebraska Prohibitionists. A state conference of prohibitionists was held in Lincoln last week with a good attendance.

The committee on plan of work recommended "that the prohibition party, the Good Templars, the W. C. T. U., the anti-saloon republicans, democrats and united labor men use their organizations to carry out the agitation for the passage of the prohibitory amendment to our state constitution. We further recommend that in each county and precinct leagues be organized, and that all people, of whatever political opinion, as far as possible, co-operate with the leagues for carrying the amendment. We further recommend that the right-fully constituted officers of the afore-said organizations confer together to provide for an economic distribution of labor, so that the greatest good may be accomplished with the least expenditure of time and money. We would further recommend that a number of mass meetings be held in different parts of the state for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of the amendment.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, By the Nebraska state prohibition conference, held at Lincoln, April 17 and 18, 1889:

1. That, whereas, the last session of the legislature saw fit to submit to a vote of the people the question of a prohibitory amendment, we pledge the several organizations represented by us that during the next eighteen months we will put forth our most earnest and persistent efforts to secure the embodiment of prohibition in the organic law of our state.

2. That while we deem it for the best interest of the cause that we enter this amendment campaign each organization under its own banner, working through its own methods, we will most cheerfully co-operate with all lovers of home, either in their individual capacity or as organizations who are honestly laboring for the same great principle.

3. That while we will be untiring in labor for this great cause by the methods we severally deem best, we do not propose to carry partisanship into our work or pass unfriendly criticism upon those who work by different methods but with just as sincere motives.

4. That whereas strong drink is the greatest curse of the laboring class, we urge on the labor element of the entire state, of whatever party affiliation, to unite with us in carrying the state for prohibition.

5. Whereas a non-partisan conference is being called to meet in this city on June 5, therefore resolved, that as individuals we recognize the most perfect freedom to attend that, and any other movement to ultimate victory.

6. That with charity to all and malice toward none, we enter hopefully and determinedly into this contest for God, home and native land, and urgently call on the prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U., the Good Templars, and all other temperance organizations to each perfect its machinery, adopt its own methods, strengthen its own organization, and then march forward in hearty sympathy with each other's work for a combined assault on the most formidable citadel of the rum power—high license.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—Yesterday, says the Omaha Republican, saw the first detachment off for Oklahoma. A few stragglers left the night before, but it was the colony itself that left yesterday. Most of them came from South Omaha, and the majority were foreigners. Many of them carried guns and other weapons of offense and defense. They seemed to think that these were the only sure means of securing a farm in the Indian Territory. Another party will leave to-night, but it is said that none of the town site men will be with it.

—The ministers of Lincoln are moving for the closing of amusement places on Sunday.

—A new opera house for Lincoln is a foregone conclusion. But the location has not yet been decided upon.

—The election held in Butler county on the proposition to vote \$50,000 for building a court house at the county seat, resulted in a victory for the enterprise by something over 300 majority.

—The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, Nebraska, will meet in annual convocation at York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 30, 1889.

—A Campbell dispatch says that an old grudge between L. D. Mouser and Frank Karnes was settled on the banks of the Blue by a rough and tumble fight. Mouser won after the loss of one ear. Karnes has a bad looking eye. Both men received severe punishment.

—It is rumored in Lincoln that Representative Brink, of Albion, Boone county, will be appointed bank inspector.

—In Omaha last week 135 men employed by the city water works company quit work on account of a reduction of their wages from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a day.

—At a special election held in Blair for the purpose of voting on the proposition of the city issuing \$5,000 bonds to aid in the erection of a new court house at Blair, the proposition was carried. There was only seven votes against it in the city.

—The public school building at Stells was burned to the ground last week. Supposed incendiary.

—Black Horse, an Indian policeman from the Pine Ridge agency, arrived at Valentine last week from the Rosebud agency and turned over to the sheriff Black Bird, or Silver Wing, the Indian who brutally outraged a young woman near Rushville, Sheridan county, a few months ago. Black Bird after the outrage escaped to the Northern Missouri agencies, but was trailed by Black Horse from the different agencies and finally arrested at Rosebud. He will be sent to the Sheridan for trial. Great credit is due to Black Horse for his perseverance in making the capture.

—Peter McGoff, a citizen of Elmwood, suicided on his wife's grave by taking poison. His wife had been buried but a few days.

—The business of the Lincoln post-office for the last quarter shows an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding period of one year ago.

—The cost of the creamery plant at Nelson was \$6,000.

—Work is progressing on the new flouring mill at Sidney.

—Preparations are well under way for the fifteenth annual tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's association, which is to be held in Norfolk May 21, 22, 23 and 24. Ten of the solid business men of Norfolk have formed a syndicate to give financial backing.

—A complete system of waterworks is to be put in at Grant, the work to commence at an early day.

—Ex-Warden Heyers has removed to Plattsmouth and engaged in the real estate business.

—Postmaster Watkins, of Lincoln, has sent to Washington the plans for making the improvements on the post-office grounds contemplated by the recent action of congress.

—Mrs. Diamond, of South Omaha, swallowed some poisonous medicine by mistake, and was dangerously sick until relieved by a physician.

—While the guests of the Wood River hotel were at breakfast, two tramps, giving their names as Eugene Hughes and Harry Hart, went through the different rooms and gathered what they could find of value. They were discovered and captured.

—Senator Norval, of Seward, is going to spend a few weeks in Oklahoma.

—The Woman's Relief Corps have taken in hand the question of the Orleans cemetery, says the Press. Mrs. S. Morgan has put her shoulder to the wheel to secure a decent burial place.

—The citizens of Seward gave Senator Norval a grand banquet.

—Two tramp acrobats or contortionists are "working" this part of Nebraska, says an Atkinson dispatch. Last evening they were granted special favors by the G. A. R. at the entertainment given here, and repaid it by publicly and deliberately insulting the old soldiers.

—The supervisors of Harlan county have called a special election for May 17 to vote on the issuing of \$25,000 in bonds to build a new court house.

—A Chase county homesteader named Davis was knocked senseless and robbed by highwaymen the other day, but fortunately he had placed \$200 in a bed-tick before leaving home and the robbers did not secure much.

—The Wahoo saloon men are having a hard time, four of them having been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday and election day and fined \$100, and one of them getting a double dose.

—Fremont has been requested by the board of supervisors to finish a calaboose for its regular drunks and tramps.

—A number of the men who have been discharged from the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth have secured work as farm hands.

—The Fillmore County Democrat says that Rev. Miss Speaker will occupy the Baptist pulpit after the first Sunday in April at Ohioa.

—Some time ago the four republican candidates for the postoffice at Howard agreed to submit their claims to the people, and last week a republican primary election was held for the novel purpose of selecting a postmaster. Captain George W. Martin received the highest number of votes, and, according to the agreement, he will get the endorsement.

—Rev. Campbell has resigned as the pastor of the M. E. church of Milford, going to Indianapolis to accept a lucrative position with a publishing house.

—The state board of transportation held an informal meeting last week and decided to issue an official railway map—full, complete and comprehensive—showing, in colors, the terminals and trend of the various systems of railroads operating in the state. This map will be for public as well as official guidance. It will carefully trace all lines of road in the state.

—Articles of incorporation of the Superior Light and Power company have been filed in the office of the secretary of state. The principal place of business is to be Superior, Nuckolls county, and the object of the company is the construction, establishment and maintenance of electric light and power plants.

—Two very fine specimens of English calcite have been recently added to the state university museum by Prof. Hicks. They came from the north of Hilda and are considered by the professor to be very fine.

—It is probable that Geneva will put in a system of water works the present season.

—The business men of Beatrice have formed a social organization, and in a short time will have fitted up rooms with all the belongings of a metropolitan club. The new organization comprises at least seventy-five of the best business men in town.

—George Barthel, living in Jefferson county, met with a painful accident. He was caring for a large stallion lying sick in the barn. In trying to move the horse it fell upon him and badly fractured his legs and hips. It is feared he will not recover.

—A corpse floating down the river was seen by a bridge motor conductor at Omaha last week. The proper authorities in all the towns down the river were notified by telegraph.

—The Coleridge town board has raised the saloon license to \$750.

—Work has been commenced on the creamery building at Bloomington.

—Work is about to commence on a new opera house at Columbus to cost \$25,000.

—The Omaha board of trade is urging Judge Groff for the vacancy in the interstate commerce commission.

—A number of young men in Lancaster county, residing near Bennett, were arrested and fined for Sunday horse racing.

—Nate S. Porter, of Ponca, has been appointed commissioner to allot lands in severality to the Indians in Indian territory.

—The Great American Tea company of Omaha, which opened a branch in Nebraska City some months ago, was closed last week by the sheriff. The assets include about two pounds of green and three of roasted coffee, and a half dozen coffee sacks filled with sand. The proprietors have disappeared, leaving numerous bills unsettled.

—The city council of Nebraska City passed an ordinance imposing an occupation tax of \$200 on each saloon. This, with the license, will make the total fee \$700.

—A crooked Kansas City man who had jumped his bail of \$1,000 was arrested in Lincoln last week, whether he had been followed by his bondsmen.

—The twenty-second annual convention of the Nebraska Sunday school association is called to meet in Tecumseh, Neb., Tuesday afternoon, June 11, to continue in session until Thursday evening, June 13, 1889. The usual railway courtesies may be expected by the delegates.

—H. Walton, living five miles northwest of Unadilla, lost a thoroughbred Clydesdale mare from being hooked by a mad cow. The mare was terribly lacerated near the flank, letting out her entrails. She died almost instantly and about the same time the cow died in great agony from hydrophobia. Mr. Walton's loss is from \$5,000 to \$6,000. E. Lutz, a neighbor of Mr. Walton, had a splendid Clydesdale mare go mad and she died in awful distress. These losses result from the ravages of mad dogs.

Sufficient Means Not at Hand.

Washington dispatch: The board of bureau officers, which has been considering the proposals received for building an armored coast defense vessel, has completed its work and reported to the secretary of the navy. It is understood that the board finds that it is not possible to build a vessel under the lowest bid (\$1,614,000), and comply with the terms of the act of congress, which fixes the total cost of naval rams, batteries and other naval structures to be built under its authorization at \$2,000,000. Out of this total must come the armor for a coast defense vessel, which is not to be furnished by a contractor, and which will cost \$500,000, anchors, boats, etc., and a submarine boat, for which proposals were received some months ago. Altogether there would be a deficit of about \$100,000, if the lowest bid for the building of this powerful vessel were accepted. The next move of the department, if the report is accepted by Secretary Tracy, will be to advertise for proposals, and if that fails to secure reduction, then to appeal to congress for an increase in the limits of total cost.

The Presidential Party's Movements.

Washington dispatch: Two managers of the New York centennial committee were at the white house and state department making arrangements for transportation of the presidential party to New York on the occasion of the centennial celebration. According to present arrangements the presidential train will leave Washington early Monday morning, the 29th, bearing the president, his cabinet, and their families. Arriving at Elizabeth, N. J., in the morning, they will breakfast with Governor Green, of New Jersey. The party will then proceed to Elizabeth, where they will take the boat for New York City. Landing at the wharf where Washington stepped ashore, the party will proceed to the city hall and listen to the oration to be delivered by Chauncey Depew. After luncheon President Harrison will hold a reception for two hours and will then be driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel. He will also attend a ball Monday night. Secretary Blaine has promised that he will respond to the toast, "The House of Representatives," at a banquet on Tuesday night.

A Bag of Gold Mysteriously Disappears.

Brainard (Minn.) special: A package containing \$15,000 in gold has mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Northern Pacific Express company in this city. Louis Holman, the night clerk in charge, received from the train yesterday afternoon four sacks of specie, two of which contained \$15,000 each in gold, and two \$500 each in silver. The money was consigned to the First National bank of this city by the Northern Pacific railroad express company to be used in paying the employees of the road. Holman says he is positive he looked all the specie in the vaults. Half an hour later, in checking up, he found that one of the bags of gold was missing. He at once notified his superior, but a close investigation failed to reveal a clue to the missing money. Holman has been in the employ of the company for several years and is regarded as honest and faithful.

A Call on the Great Father.

Washington dispatch: Red Cloud, the big Sioux Indian chief, called on the president this afternoon, accompanied by Agent Jordan, of the Rosebud agency. Red Cloud was attired in civilized garb. It is his custom to make a pilgrimage to Washington on the incoming of every new president, and this is the ninth time he has paid his respects to the great father. Red Cloud is in a hurry to secure the payment of \$28,000 appropriated by congress to pay for a lot of ponies which the United States troops took away from his band in 1875, when it was feared they were going on the war path. One of his purposes here is to see if this money cannot be paid to him and his people at once.

Mr. de Blowitz, the celebrated Paris correspondent of the London Times, will relate, in Harper's Magazine for May, the story of his greatest journalistic achievement, the publication of the Treaty of Berlin at the very hour that it was being signed by the representatives of the Powers. The news caused a great stir in Berlin at the time and an irritation not even yet allayed. The article in Harper's is the first authentic narrative of how the treaty fell into Mr. de Blowitz's hand, and the author declares that nothing more about the matter will ever be known. Mr. de Blowitz is an Anstro Slave by birth, but has become "a naturalized Frenchman." A portrait of him accompanies his article, which is entitled "A Chapter From My Memoirs."

A EULOGY OF THE LATE MR. MATTHEWS.

High Tribute to the Memory of the Dead Jurist by Justice Miller.

Washington dispatch: Attorney General Miller to-day presented in the supreme court of the United States the eulogistic resolutions recently adopted by the bar of the court, touching the death of Associate Justice Matthews, and asked that they be placed on the records of the court. In presenting them Mr. Miller said: "In this august presence, all human visitors stand uncovered and bow with reverence. But now and again your presence, in whose court magistrate and private citizen, jurist and rustic, are upon a plane of absolute equality. Answering the summons of this power, your eminent associate, a worthy successor of the long line of illustrious men whose great virtues and learning have adorned this great tribunal, has gone to that country whose mystery, so far as human effort is concerned, is no nearer solution than when in the childhood of the race death snatched a brother's life by a brother's hand, or when the poet king bewailing his child, said all that can now be said: 'I shall go to him but he shall not return to me.' We mourn the departure of your associate. True, his life has gone out when at the zenith of its brightness. While not a young man, Justice Matthews was upheld by a spirit so buoyant, mastered difficult questions and wrote great decisions so easily, that no one thought of him as old in years. It is the dull, uneventful day which drags and seems long. The day or the life full of great thoughts, crystallizing into great deeds, seems always short. Even the heathen had a better measure of life than yours. Seneca says: 'We must not care for length of life, but for life sufficient for its duties. Life is long if it is full. But it is full when the soul hath completed its development and hath shown all its latent powers.' Measured by this standard, the life we mourn had no further need of years on earth.

For ourselves and the country, we regret that we could not have the benefit of further exertions of his splendid powers; but for himself his life was full. He has gone to the majority; to the majority of the great and good of all time; to the majority of the associates of his early life, that period in which most lasting attachments are formed; to the majority of his own kindred; to the majority, I had almost said, of those who as associates extended to him the hand of welcome when he first took his seat as a justice of this court.

My personal acquaintance with Justice Matthews was slight. While he was at the bar I occasionally met him, but only as a young man at the bar meets a great lawyer. Since he has been upon the bench I have only seen him in the discharge of his high duties. Of his personality, therefore, it does not become me to speak. Nor is this the time, or am I the person to indulge in extended eulogy on his career and character. Others better fitted by intimate personal and professional association, and by gifts of speech have already performed this pleasing duty. This much, however, I may say in the way of characterization. The mind of Stanley Matthews seemed to me to be deeply original. He possessed. He studied principles more than precedents. He surveyed the field of jurisprudence with the eye of a statesman, as well as a lawyer. He took his direction in the law by the law, by the compass and the stars, rather than by uncertain foot prints, or marks on the trees, blazed by his predecessors.

Chief Justice Fuller responded, and said the court entirely concurs in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions which have just been read, and in the observations of the attorney general, accompanying their presentation. Before he came to grace a seat upon this bench, Mr. Justice Matthews had in high public place, political, professional and judicial, acquired eminent distinction and displayed the qualities which invite attention and command admiration and respect, while as a member of the bar his conspicuous ability, faithfulness and integrity had given him a rank second to none. And the felicity was also his of having rendered his country gallant service as a soldier. He brought here the garnered wisdom of years of varied experience and constantly added to it the fruit of cultivation in this exalted field of exertion, whose margin faded before him as he moved growing in strength with exigencies requiring the putting forth of all its powers. In listening, patient and sympathetic; in intercourse with counsel, cordial but dignified; conscientious in investigation, honest and impartial in judgment; full of resource in supporting given conclusions by accurate and discriminating reasoning; ample in learning and comprehensive in scholarship; luminous in exposition and apt in illustration, he demonstrated such fitness for his sphere of action, that his removal in the midst of his usefulness cannot but be regarded as a severe loss to the bar, the judiciary and the country.

To the associates of years of personal companionship, in the administration of justice, that loss is quite unspoken. The ties between those thus thrown into close intimacy are extremely strong, and when one is taken away, upon whose painstaking scrutiny, clearness in explanation and fullness of knowledge, reliance has been justly reposed by his brethren, and whose amenity of temper and kindness of heart have naturally inspired affection, a keen sense of personal bereavement mingles with the common sorrow. In view of a life like this, crowned with the success that waits upon absolute devotion to duty, how false the desponding exclamation of the preacher that "that which now is, in the days to come shall all be forgotten."

The remembrance of the just and the wise is with the generations, and the works of this faithful public servant will follow him in the days to come, now that he rests from his labors.

A Masonic Jubilee.

New York dispatch: Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence announces that arrangements for the Masonic jubilee, to be held simultaneously in 77 lodges in the state of New York on the evening of April 24, have been completed. Nearly 75,000 Masons will participate in the jubilee in this state, 3,000 of whom will meet in the large Masonic hall on Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The celebration will commemorate the order's freedom from debt, and will be a grand occasion. The building fund, which was started in 1842, is now discharged from debt.

A LARGE AND TERRIBLY FIERCE FIRE.

Over Three Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

New York dispatch: The largest and fiercest fire witnessed here for years swept the east bank of the North river clear to day, from Fifty-ninth street to what would be Sixty-fifth street if that street ran to the river. It destroyed more than \$1,500,000 worth of property belonging to the New York Central Railroad company, and at least \$500,000 worth of land, flour and the like belonging to other persons, notably N. K. Fairbank, the great Chicago land merchant. The flames destroyed two big elevators of the Vanderbilt system, a big brick building, stretching from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth street, and occupied jointly by the Fairbank land refinery and the Rossiter stores, and wiped out the dock property of the New York Central railroad from Fifty-ninth to past Sixty-fifth street. Henry Benning, a workman in the Fairbank refinery, was killed by a jump from a third-story window. Many others were injured by jumping, but in the great confusion attending the conflagration, the names and extent of the injuries of but very few were obtained. Rumors were rife all evening that a number of workmen had been caught and burned in the refinery, but it has been impossible to verify them. The fire broke out in the southeast corner of the Fairbank refinery, but how nobody knows. Soaked in grease as the old building was, it was in flames in an instant. The men at work in every story dropped their tools and ran to save their lives. The stair cases were columns of flames and the windows presented the only means of escape. Pursued close by the fire, the men hung themselves out headlong, and how many there were nobody could tell. Many who came out were packed up and carried away by friends. The fire had soon swept throughout the length of the building, and shot over towards the big grain elevators of the New York Central railroad. Between the place where the engines were stationed and the elevators were twenty-seven railroad trains, which no fire engine could cross, and next the Union Stock yards, half a mile of broad enclosure and pens, equally impassable. There was no way for a fire engine to reach the elevators except along Sixtieth street, past the burning buildings, and that street, after two engines had fought their way past, was blocked by falling walls. Furthermore, near the elevators was only one small water pipe. The fire boats were sent for and several of them began work in a heroic struggle to save the elevator, but it was all in vain. The tremendous heat from the fire across dried and warped the wood-work of the big frame building under its corrugated iron sheathing, and in a short time elevator "A" was on fire and burning fiercely. Soon after the walls of the Rossiter stores fell, releasing tons on tons of burning merchandise that rolled in blazing heaps in every direction. This increased the heat and flame, and the efforts of the firemen seemed to be entirely useless. About this time the stock yards pens were cleared out. At 7 o'clock elevator "B" caught fire, and the scene had then, in the growing darkness, lurid effects that made a spectacle of awful grandeur. The second elevator was entirely consumed also, and at 11 o'clock to-night, when the fire was gotten under control, the half mile of ruins sent out a furnace heat.

An estimate of the losses is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include The Rossiter stores and contents, The Union stock stock, Elevator "A", Elevator "B", Dock "B" contents, Dock "C", The Wilcox building. Total: \$1,500,000.

The loss to the New York Central company is covered by insurance. Wilcox company's stock was insured for \$100,000.

A Bugle Sounded for Moving.

Arkansas City (Kas.) special: Early this morning Capt. Hayes at the head of his column blew a long bugle blast as a signal for the assemblage of boomers to start, and immediately afterward 1,000 wagons and 5,000 men, women and children began the long and weary journey on to Oklahoma across the Cherokee strip. Just before the start was made Capt. Hayes made a brief speech to the boomers, reminding them of their pledge not to interfere with the cattlemen's fences or Indian villages in the Pawnee and Ponca reservations.

The boomers over at Hannawell and Caldwell started a few minutes after the Arkansas city procession. Capt. Woodson, who regulated their departure, searched every wagon and destroyed every drop of liquor found in them. He did this under orders from the department. Capt. Hayes has similar orders relative to his crowd and he will begin his search early to-morrow morning, when he hopes to overhaul them about half way across the strip.

Harry Hill, who passed through Parcell to-day, says the town is overrun with gamblers, monte men and thugs.

This afternoon five boomers started for the line with big flat boats which they intend to use in ferrying horses and wagons across the Cimmaron. The boats will be badly needed. Without them the river will be almost impassable.

Measures for Preserving Peace.

The following message was sent out from Washington by the assistant adjutant general:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—[To the Commanding General, Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill.]—By direction of the major general the following is communicated: The president directs that General Merritt act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States courts having jurisdiction in the country opened to settlement under the president's recent proclamation to preserve the peace and will, upon the requisition of such marshals or deputies, use the troops under his command to aid them in executing warrants, making arrests and quelling any riots or breaches of the peace that may occur. He will use his influence to promote peace and good order and will take every proper measure to avoid any conflict of arms between or with the settlers. He will also see the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits in the Indian country are enforced. A careful enforcement of these provisions will do every thing to promote good order. J. C. KILZOS, Assistant Adjutant General.