SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

W. E. PATTERSON, Editor.

HARRISON, : : : NEB.

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Sensational Suit in Minden.

Minden special: One of the most sensational civil suits ever tried in this county is now in progress. It is entitled Edward B. Eckhard vs. Lillian C. Erkhard. Mr. Eckhard sues for a divorce and the children, two little girls. A. H. Burnett and M. A. Hartigan are the lawyers for Mr. Eckhard, while Tanner & McKinney and St. Clair & McPheeley are lawyers for the defense. The suit is he more sensational because of the prominence of the parties interested. Mr. Eckhard has been manager of A. J. Neimeyer & Co.'s lumber yards here for about five years. He is known as a pleasant, genial and obliging business man, and has worked his way up from an under man to the head of the business at this place. Mrs. Eckhard has been prominent in social circles all this while. She is the daughter of J. B. Williams, editor of the Holyoke, Col., paper, but was at one time editor of the Democrat here. The chief ground for divorce is for adultery.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are present at the trial and the mother seems very much effected. Mrs. Eckhard is dressed in black, is calm and seemingly not much affected by the testimony. The trial so far is being conducted in as decent a manner as such a trial can be, and much credit is due Judge Gaslin for the manner in which he presides on the occasion. While there has been a very deep interest in this case throughout Minden, very little has been said about it.

LATER.—E. B. Eckhard was granted a divorce and the children were given to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williams of Holyoke, Col., parents of Mrs. Eckhard. Mr. Eckhard is very much disappointed, and will probably carry the case up.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—The store of John Voboril at Linwood, was broken into last week by forcing the rear door, and a large quantity of the best goods taken, consisting of underwear, dress goods, etc. A hand car was stolen from the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad depot, and it is supposed the thieves loaded it with their booty and escaped. Nothing is known as to who done the deed.

—Articles of incorporation of the Lincoln knitting mills, of Lincoln, have been filed with the secretary of state.

—Mrs. Herbert Powers, a Schuyler lady, gave birth to three children last week, two boys and a girl.

—The board of public lands and buildings yesterday accepted the plans of William Gray for the new boiler house on the capitol grounds. The design submitted by S. J. Wiegel, of Hastings, for the house for the asylum out there was also found acceptable. Both houses are guaranteed to come within the appropriation.

—A curiosity in the shape of a blind centaur, says the Sterling Sun, was the property of Mr. Hugh Gingles last week, until he tired of its terrible deformity, cut its jugular vein and let it bleed to death. It was a colt, born without any front legs and no eyes. It clambered around on its hind legs everywhere, and there is no telling what it would have grown into if allowed to live, but it was a fearful spectacle.

—The governor last week issued a requisition for Nat Shervington and James McKee, who stole a couple of valuable mares from Carl Fuehring, a farmer living near Seward. Sheriff Smiley, of Seward county, has the men in custody at Leon, Kas.

C. E. Worthington, an employe at the Antelope well in Lincoln, the source of the city water supply, was severely injured while at the bottom of the well. He donned a rubber coat and descended some distance down the well, for the purpose of inspecting the machinery, when he was suddenly caught by a revolving cog-wheel, and before he could be rescued, every particle of clothing was torn from his body, even to his socks. When taken from the well he was black and blue and literally covered with wounds, although not a bone was broken. He is in a serious condition, but will recover.

—It has been decided that this year's excursion of the Nebraska Press association will be to Portland, Ore., and the Yellowstone Park. Although the route will probably be over the Northern Pacific, it has not been definitely determined yet. Lou Wessel, chairman of the excursion committee, has the matter in charge, and will issue a circular containing full particulars in the course of a couple of weeks.

—A citizen of O'Neill offers to put up $5,000 toward a $20,000 hotel in the town.

—The Lincoln social order of Elks banqueted Hon. Patrick Egan previous to his departure for Chili.

—The school census of Fremont shows a population of ten thousand people in the town.

—Stockham's creamery is now in full operation, having ten teams on the road getting cream.

—It is almost an assured fact that the next meeting of the State Horse Breeders' association will be held in Hastings. Nearly all the money required to secure the meeting has been subscribed and the balance will be forthcoming in a few days. Hastings has some very fine thoroughbred horses and several men who pay special attention to breeding.

—J. D. Hopper, a man who was shot in the right leg in the so-called B. & M. riot last August, has sued the company for damages amounting to $10,000.

—Mrs. Cox, of Lincoln, became insane from religious excitement and has been removed to the asylum.

Mrs. Charles Fisher, the wife of a Lincoln harnessmaker, was criminally assaulted by an unknown man the other day. Mrs. Fisher is an imbecile and is cared for by her son in the absence of her husband. A man came to the house and sent the boy down town on an errand and while he was gone the deed was committed. The villain has not been apprehended.

—The state auditor has about concluded the compilation of the appropriations and expenses of the last legislature, and the matter will be given to the printers in a few days. The appropriations are considerably larger than those of two years ago.

—There is a general disposition among the organized farmers of this state to resist the twine trust. Fifteen cents per pound is the highest price they will pay for binding twine.

—The committee on revision of the courses of study in the state university have recommended that such changes be made as will bring more flexibility into the work, particularly in the scientific course. It is also recommended that changes be made relieving the crowding in the sophomore and junior years, caused by the great amount of laboratory work required. The growth of this laboratory work in the last few years has been remarkable.

—Fire broke out in the Omaha Carriage and Sleigh company's works, at Albright, some miles south of South Omaha. Owing to the inadequate fire protection at that place the flames soon gained a great headway, and before they could be extinguished the building and stock had been damaged to the extent of $15,000. Fully covered by insurance.

—Theodore Brall, wife and child, of Omaha, registered at the Cincinnati house in Nebraska City, and in the evening a man who refused to give his name, came there and said the woman was his wife. The latter, when she saw the man, left the hotel with the little girl, and has not been seen since. Brall paid his bill and also disappeared.

—Hon. L. W. Gilchrist, member of the board of secretaries of the state board of transportation, returned to Lincoln last week from a trip through the western and northern portions of the state, "I have lived in Nebraska twenty-five years," he says, "and never saw such prospects for small grain as we have this year."

—The Red Cloud Argus says it is a good indication to see the county filling up with improved stock. Within the past few years fine breeding horses and cattle have taken attention, and in a few years "scrubs" will be a thing of the past.

—Joseph Bolshaw, a resident of Lincoln, broke his knee-cap in jumping off a moving train at Cambridge. The injuries are of a serious nature.

—There is quite an excitement at Crete over the prospect of there being erected soon an immense manufactory for cutlery and hardware. Some eastern capitalists met with the mayor, city council and prominent citizens and promise to erect such a factory if stock enough is taken there for the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings.

—Rev. James Patterson died in Omaha last week. He had long been actively engaged in church work.

—J. D. Hoffer, one of the victims of the riot at the Burlington depot in Lincoln on the 11th of last August, filed his petition in the district court last week, alleging $10,000 damages against the road for the injuries he sustained by means of a pistol shot he received in the left leg below the knee. Hoffer was going to Pacific Junction, Iowa, and was a passenger on the train when the riot took place. He resides at Cawker City, Kan., and is said to be a cripple for life because of his wound.

—The large frame building in Avoca, occupied by Peters & Bells as a saloon and billiard hall, was burned to the ground last week. The building was owned by Caleb Davis and was insured for $725, all it was worth. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building for over a month, and it was not five minutes from the time the fire was first discovered until the whole building was on fire and a strong odor of kerosene filled the air.

—The Union Pacific Golden Gate special is to be abandoned.

—Concerning fruit prospects about Crete the Globe says: The older pear trees are now a mass of bloom. The plum orchard will be in bloom in a few days and promises a very fine crop. The apple orchard will come into bloom in about a week, and promises thousands of bushels of apples. Raspberries and grapes are in fine condition, but blackberries are somewhat dried from the long, dry winter and the dry winds of March; all, however, promise a fine crop. Should the orchards and gardens all over the country yield as much fruit as they now promise, the year '90 will see an immense number of trees and plants planted.

—Articles incorporating the Philadelphia church, of the denomination known as the Free Methodists, a body of which is located in Harlan county, were filed in the office of the secretary of state last week.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Competitive tenders of land and money to secure the location of the NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME are invited by the undersigned committee having that proposed institution in charge. Such tenders will be received up to and including Saturday, May 25, 1889, should be in sealed envelopes and marked "TENDERS FOR NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME" and addressed to "GEORGE W. LININGER, CHAIRMAN, OMAHA, NEBRASKA." The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Information can be obtained from any Nebraska Lodge of Freemasons, or by application to the chairman. George W. Lininger, Chairman, Omaha; Francis E. White, Plattsmouth; George B. France, York; Bradner D. Slaughter, Fullerton; Alfred G. Hastings, Lincoln; Charles K. Coutant, Omaha; Robert W. Furnas, Brownville.

The Railroad Rates Too Low.

Pensacola (Fla.) dispatch: The supreme court of Florida decided that the rates fixed by the state railroad commission for the Pensacola & Atlantic railroad company are too low to permit the road to earn operating expenses, and consequently a deprivation of property without due process of law and without just compensation, and therefore amount to confiscation, and are repugnant to the state and federal constitutions. The state had obtained judgment in the lower court for penalties amounting to several thousand dollars for the refusal of the company to adopt the rates. The company appealed and the supreme court reverses the judgment.

AMERICA'S CENTENNIAL NAVAL DAY.

How It Was Celebrated in New York—The Addresses of Depew and President Harrison.

The centennial celebration in New York on the 30th was most fittingly carried out. As the sun rose the soul inspiring strains of "Old Hundred" were borne with the breeze to many listening ears from the chimes of old Trinity. The following programme was gone through with: "Old Hundred," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Centennial March," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "America," "The Starry Flag," Our Flag is There," "Auld Lang Syne," "My Country's Flag of Stars." The sound of bells calling the people to thanksgiving services in various churches awakened people anew to the true solemnity of the occasion. Services were held in all churches of the city of every denomination, votive masses being offered up in the Catholic churches, at which special prayers were held. As a matter of course the principal services were at St. Paul's church, in Broadway, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration. The exercises were conducted by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., L. L. D., bishop of New York, as the services on the day of Washington's inauguration were conducted by the bishop of New York, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost. Bishop Potter's address was an eloquent one. After dwelling on the exalted character of Washington, especially on the deep religious feeling which governed him, as shown on the day of his inauguration when he came to worship in this very church, the speaker touched on the constitution of the United States and the vast work which had brought its members into one body. After the ceremonies in the church were concluded, the presidential party, escorted by the committee, were driven down to the sub-treasury building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the literary exercises of the day began. Here Hon. Chauncey Depew, orator of the day made an address, of which the following is an extract:

"The solemn ceremonial of the first inauguration," said the speaker, "the reverent oath of Washington, the acclaim of the multitude greeting their president, marked the most unique event of modern times in the development of free institutions. The occasion was not an accident but a result. It was the culmination of the working out by mighty forces through many centuries of self-government. It was not the triumph of a system, the application of a theory, or the reduction to practice of the abstractions of philosophy. The time, the country, the heredity and environment of the people, the folly of its enemies, and the noble courage of its friends, gave to liberty after ages of defeat, of trial, of experiment, of partial success and substantial gains, this immortal victory."

Mr. Depew reviewed at length the characteristics of the pioneers of the country who fled from the tyranny of the old world and planted the seed of civil and religious liberty in the new. They had been purified in the furnace of experience and in high debate and on bloody battlefields had learned to sacrifice all material interests and to peril their lives for human rights. The traditions and experience of the colonists had made them alert to discover and quick to resist any peril to their liberties. The farmers' shot at Lexington echoed round the world; the spirit which it awakened could do and dare and die. The thunders of Patrick Henry in Virginia, the fervid eloquence of James Otis in Massachusetts, the pledges of Hamilton, Jay and Clinton that New York would contribute men and means to the common cause, infused confidence in the wavering, yet their vision only saw a league of independent colonies. The veil was not yet drawn from before the vista, of population and power, of empire and liberty, which would open with national union.

The continental congress partially grasped, but completely expressed, the central idea of American republic. More fully than any other which ever assembled did it represent the victories won from arbitrary power for human right. In the new world it was the conservator of liberties secured through centuries of struggle in the old. The men who fought the battles and staked their lives and their means on the issue of the revolution were the heirs and guardians of the priceless treasures of mankind. A year of doubt and debate, the baptism of blood upon the battlefields, where soldiers from every colony fought under a common standard, and consolidated the continental army, gradually lifted the soul and understanding of this immortal congress to the sublime declaration: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent states."

The immortal charter of freedom was signed by men upon whose heads tyrants had set a price. For them it was a death warrant or a diploma of immortality, as with firm hand high purpose and undaunted resolution, they subscribed their names.

More clearly than any statesman of the period did Thomas Jefferson grasp and divine the possibilities of popular government. He caught and crystalized the spirit of free institutions. He was singularly free from the power of precedents and the chains of prejudice. Upon the famous axiom, of equality before the law, he constructed his system. It inspired him to write the Declaration of Independence, breaking the links binding the colonists to imperial authority and pulverizing the privileges of caste. With peace came the strifes of factions, of jealousies between distant communities, the intense growth of provincial pride and interests, which for a time threatened the existence of the nation. Congress then framed the Articles of Confederation, which were founded on the doctrine of states' rights. They reversed the Declaration of Independence, and instead of entrusting power to the people, conferred it on the state legislatures. All states had an equal voice without regard to population, and any five of them could block the wheels of government. This was a fatal weakness. Congress could neither levy taxes nor impose duties nor collect excise. Anarchy threatened its existence at home and contempt met its representatives abroad. But ever through Cimerian darkness shot a flame which illuminated the coming century and kept bright the beacon fires of liberty. The architects of constitutional freedom formed their institutions with wisdom which forecasted the future. The moral and intellectual forces forming the foundation of the nation assented to the limitation of the boundaries of states, and gave congress the power to levy and collect taxes. The patriotism which had been misled, but never faltered, rose above the interests of the states and the jealousies of jarring confederates to find the basis for the union. The corner stone of the edifice whose centennary we are celebrating was the ordinance of 1787. It was constructed by the feeblest of congresses, but few enactments in ancient or modern times have had more far-reaching and beneficent effect. It is one of the sublimest paradoxes of history that this weak confederation of states should have welded the chain, against which, after seventy-four years of fretful effort for release, its own spirit frantically dashed and died. The experience of 100 years has demonstrated for us the perfection of the work, for defense against foreign foes and for self-preservation against domestic insurrection, for limitless expansion in population and material development, and for steady growth in intellectual freedom and force. Its continuing influences upon the welfare and destiny of the human race can only be measured by the capacity of man to enjoy the boundless opportunities of liberty and law. The eloquent characterization of Mr. Gladstone condenses its merits. "The American constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The speaker then reviewed at length the struggles following the inauguration of Washington, the various amendments to the constitution, the creation and perfection of the various departments of the government, the inception of the supreme court which defined and confirmed the enlarged power of congress and the rights of states, the wise and conservative counsels of the first president and the great debt posterity owes to his administration. After briefly sketching the wonderful growth and development of the country, Mr. Depew concluded as follows:

"The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illuminate vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect the powers of government and the expansion or limitation of the authority of the federal constitution are so completely settled, and so unanimously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations, will be, for them, a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism, for love and devotion to the union and liberty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of 100 years marvelously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy."

President Harrison was then introduced, and, being greeted with a grand outburst of cheering, spoke as follows:

"These proceedings are of a very exacting character and make it quite impossible that I should deliver an address on this occasion. At an early date I notified your committee that the programme must not contain any address by me. The selection of Mr. Depew as the orator on this occasion made any further speech not only difficult but superfluous. He has met the demand of the occasion on its own high level. He has brought before us the incidents of the ceremonies of the great inauguration of Washington. We seem to be a part of the admiring and almost adoring throng that filled these streets 100 years ago, to greet the always inspiring presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty, and teaches us, today, the great lesson that those who would associate their name with events that shall outlive a century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty. He was like a captain who goes to sea, and throws overboard his cargo of rags that he may gain safety and deliverance for his imperilled fellow men. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with the position newly thrust upon him, and modestly doubtful of his own ability, but trusting implicity in that God who rules the world and presides in the conscience of nations, and his power to control human events.

We have made marvelous progress in material events since then, but the stately and enduring shaft we have built at the national capital at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still the first American citizen."

The remarks of the president were frequently interrupted with cheers, and when he sat down there came cries for "Morton." But the vice president merely responded by rising and bowing ing to the throng.

Archbishop Corrigan, attired in his pontifical robes, then pronounced the benediction.

A Bloody Murder in Utah.

Salt Lake (Utah) special: Soren Christiansen, a stockman, was shot and killed Sunday afternoon, at Gasis, Millard county, by James A. Wright, with whom he had quarreled a few hours previous. Christensen was in a wagon driving along the road with his wife and babe, when Wright met him with a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with No. 4 shot. After a few words Wright fired, blowing fully one-half of Christensen's head off, and scattered his brains and blood over his wife and infant babe. The murderer, who is now in custody, has a large family. The murdered man was sixty years old and leaves a young wife and two children.

M. Coquelin, since his return to Paris, has been outspoken in his admiration of the appreciation of humor shown by Americans.

THE NEW YORK CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

President Harrison Responds to the Toast, "The United States."

At the centennial banquet in New York on the 30th, attended by a great many distinguished men, President Harrison responded to the toast, "The United States," as follows:

"Mr. President and Fellow Citizens—I should be unjust to myself, and what is more serious, I should be unjust to you if I did not, at this first and last opportunity express to you the deep sense of the obligation and thankfulness which I feel for these many personal and official courtesies which have been extended to me since I came to take part in this celebration. (Applause). The official representatives of the state of New York and of this great city have attended me with the most courteous kindness, omitting no attention that could make my stay among you pleasant and gratifying. From you, and at the hands of those who have thronged the streets of the city to-day, I have received the most cordial expressions of good will. I would not, however, have you understand that these loud acclaims have been in any sense appropriated as a personal tribute to myself. I have realized that there was that in this occasion, and in all these interesting incidents which has made it so profoundly impressive to my mind, which was above and greater than any living man. (Applause.) I have realized that that tribute of cordial interest which you have manifested, was rendered to that great office which, by the favor of a greater people, I now exercise, than to me. (Applause.) The occasion and all of its incidents will be memorable not only in the history of your own city, but in the history of our country.

New York did not succeed in retaining the seat of national government here, but though she made liberal provision for the assembling of the first congress in the hope that congress might find its permanent home here, but though you lost that which you coveted, I think the representatives here of all the states will agree that it was fortunate that the first inauguration of Washington took place in the state and city of New York. For where in our country could the centennial of the event have been so worthily celebrated as here? What seaboard offered so magnificent a bay on which to display our merchant and naval marine? What city offered thoroughfares so magnificent or a people so great or so generous as New York has poured out to-day to celebrate that event? I have received at the hands of the committee who have been charged with the details, onerous, exacting and too often unthankful of this demonstration, evidence of their confidence in my physical endurance. (Laughter.) I must also acknowledge still one other obligation. The committee having in charge this event have also given me another evidence of their confidence, which has been accompanied with some embarrassment. As I have noticed the progress of this banquet it seemed to me that each of these speakers had been made acquainted with his theme before he took his seat at the banquet, and that I alone was left to make acquaintance with my theme when I sat down at the table. I preferred to substitute for the official title which is upon the programme that familiar and fireside expression "Our Country." I congratulate you to-day, as one of the instructive and interesting features of this occasion, that these great thoroughfares, dedicated to trade, have closed their doors and covered up the insignias of commerce; that your great exchanges have closed and your citizens given themselves up to the observance of the celebration in which we are participating. I believe that patriotism has been intensified in many hearts by what we have witnessed today. I believe that patriotism has been placed into a higher and holier fame in many hearts. The bunting with which you have covered your walls, these patriotic inscriptions must go down and the wage and trade be resumed again. Here, may I not ask you to carry these inscriptions that now hang on the walls into your homes, into the schools of your city, into all your great institutions? Institutions where children are gathered and teach them that the eye of the young and the old should look upon that flag as one of the familiar glories of every American. Have we not learned that no stocks and bonds, nor land is our country? It is a spiritual thought that is in our minds—it is the flag and what it stands for; it is the fireside and the home; it is the thoughts that are in our hearts, born of the inspiration which comes with the story of the flag, of martyrs to liberty. It is the graveyard into which a common country has gathered the unconscious deeds of those who died that the thing might live which we love and call our country, rather than anything that can be touched or seen. Let me add a thought due to our country's future. Perhaps never have we been so well equipped for war upon land as now, and we have never seen the time when our people were more smitten with the love of peace. To elevate the morals of our people, to hold up the law as that sacred thing which, like the ark of God of old, may not be touched by irreverent hands, but frowns upon any attempt to dethrone its supremacy; to unite our people in all that makes home comfortable as well as to give our energies in the direction of material advancement; this service may we render. And out of this great demonstration let us draw lessons to inspire us to consecrate ourselves anew to this love and service of our country.

Millionaire Hull's Will.

Chicago dispatch: A dozen heirs-at-law of the recently deceased aged millionaire, Charles J. Hull, filed a bill in the circuit court to-day, which is virtually a contest of the rich man's will. Mr. Hull bequeathed all of his estate, nearly $4,000,000, to his housekeeper, cousin and friend, Miss Helen Culver. This action caused great dissatisfaction among the heirs-at-law every one of whom was ignored. The complainants state that Miss Culver has offered to pay them a considerable sum, but insists that they bind themselves to receive it as a settlement in full and for minor heirs as well. They ask the court to adjudicate the whole matter.

Mr. William L. Bright is thinking of retiring from Parliament to devote himself to business, in which he is enormously successful. He is the only one of John Bright's sons who inherits his father's rare sense of humor.