

THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

400 Negro Miners Take the Place of the Strikers.

SEATTLE, May 19.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning 400 negro miners with their families arrived at Stone Siding, a small station on the Northern Pacific, about fifty miles from here. The negroes will immediately march to the coal mines of the Oregon improvement company at Franklin. They were recruited in Hannibal, Mo., it is said, by Superintendent T. B. Correy, of the Oregon improvement company's mines, and brought here to take the place of white miners, with whom the company had been having trouble.

About six weeks ago Superintendent Correy attempted to force the miners to sign a contract displeasing to them and a strike was the result. The company then withdrew the contract and Correy resigned, ostensibly to take a position with the railway company elsewhere. Another superintendent was appointed and the men returned to work at the old terms. When it became known among the miners that the negroes were on the way to the mines every camp was notified and all miners went out on a strike. At Franklin there is intense excitement and it is thought serious trouble may result.

Manager C. J. Smith of the Oregon improvement company said: "The company has determined to get rid of the necessity of bowing to every caprice of the labor union. The negroes will be put into the mines and will be protected if it takes more guards than the miners. A force of Pinkertons will accompany the negroes from the railroad to the mines."

Buffalo Bill and the Indians.

CHICAGO, May 19.—One of the officers at army headquarters here received a letter from a gentleman connected with Buffalo Bill in his trip through Europe with about one hundred of the hostiles captured by General Miles in the recent Indian war. The writer says that the red skins are all anxious to make money and some of them send their entire earnings home, and they declare they will settle down and build homes when they return. Kicking Bear and Short Bull, two of the worst hostiles, are particularly economical. The great armies of Europe are to them awe-inspiring, and they claim that General Miles sent such large numbers of soldiers against them that they became frightened and surrendered and will never again fight because of the great number of soldiers. The Indians will remain in Europe two years, and Buffalo Bill thinks by that time they will be accustomed to civilization and they will never again go to war.

Secretary Blaine Improving.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Secretary Blaine is improving. The gout is less troublesome and his general condition is such as to give rise to hopes of his leaving the city this week. He left his bed yesterday and reclined on the lounge reading the papers. Dr. Dennis, the attending physician, did not visit him at all yesterday. Mrs. Darnoch looked very cheerful and satisfied as she spoke of Mr. Blaine's condition. At Dr. Dennis' house early last evening, it was stated that the doctor had gone over to the Darnoch residence simply to make a pleasant call. Mr. Blaine's condition was so much improved that a professional call was not considered necessary.

Colored Miners Arrive.

FRANKLIN, WASH., May 19.—The negro miners who arrived to work in the coal mines of the Oregon Improvement company were placed in possession of the houses and tents provided for their use near the mines. No attempt was made to molest them. The negroes are confined to certain limits as far as possible and are surrounded by armed guards. Much indignation was expressed at a meeting of whites and a resolution was adopted protesting against the presence of armed guards.

Fatal Collision.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 19.—A fearful rear end collision occurred on the Louisville & Nashville road yesterday, near Phelan station, fifty-two miles north of here, between two freight trains. Engineer D. Edmunds and Fireman Lester Brown were scalded to death and brakeman J. J. Costello was killed and burned up. The cars were loaded with oil and merchandise and were burned.

Insurgent Rabbit-rod.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The hint was confidently dropped by a high naval official Friday that our efforts to capture the Itata have embittered the insurgents toward us and that American interests at Iquique, the insurgents' headquarters, are in danger. This accounts for the hasty mobilization of the Americans in that harbor.

New York Journal: He—You say that fight them but you talk; then why do you want them? She (sternly)—Because they make me forget what an idiot you are.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

A double wedding occurred at Roseland Thursday, the contracting parties being John H. Pope, a grain dealer, to Miss Alice Richards, and Judge J. H. Painter of Holyoke, Col., to Miss Sadie Richards.

The city clerk of Falls City, who has been a hard kicker on the electric lights in that place, was given a candle to work by at the last meeting of the city council. For once he kicked for electricity and finally the lights were turned on.

Landers' slaughter house at Loup City was destroyed by fire and Orlando Benschoter nearly lost his life. The smoke stack of the rendering furnace fell immediately by his side and he was pinned in the corner of the fence and could not escape.

During a storm last week lightning struck a bunch of horses on Cook's ranch near Harrison, killing three blooded mares. The deadly fluid then passed along a wire fence and killed two bulls which were standing two miles from where the horses were struck.

The Dakota City Eagle has started on its sixteenth volume.

The town board of Atkinson has increased saloon licenses from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

After issuing for thirty weeks the Carroll Tribune has suspended, owing to financial difficulties.

The annual convention of the Saunders county Sunday schools will be held at Mead, June 3 and 4.

The Crete Chronicle has made its appearance with W. O. Chapman as editor. It starts off well.

John C. Sprecher of the S. Huyler Quill goes on an extended tour of the west and George T. Vandermeider, editor of the Leigh World, holds down the situation.

Gage county will add to the buildings on their poor farm.

A Coal Creek man was shot in the left arm by the accidental discharge of a gun which he had with him in his wagon.

A lodge of the switchman's association of America has been organized at Grand Island. W. R. Brown was elected grand master.

The examination of C. C. Carpenter at Beatrice, who was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, resulted in his discharge.

There was a meeting of the principals of the high schools in Dodge and adjoining counties called for the purpose of mutual improvement and consultation.

Gottlieb Berger bequeathed \$5,000 to Dakota county "and he slept with his fathers."

Professor W. H. Garder leaves Wyoming to accept the position of principal of the Nebraska City schools.

The four-year-old daughter of Albert Bergman of Greeley county was drowned in a pond near his parents' house.

The Anselmo Sun, the Gandy Pioneer and the Rosedale Reporter have all shut up shop and died. Starvation was the cause.

Twelve men who less than two years ago were doing business in Arcadia have left the village and new men have taken their place.

The house of William Boggs near Table Rock was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp. By hard work Mr. Boggs prevented its total destruction.

Hon. James Whitehead has been appointed a member of the state central committee to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Jacob Horn of Broken Bow from the state.

Harry Bowers, a young man who has been working in a livery barn at Schuyler, forged checks for small amounts on John Craig and C. F. Bently and left for the east before being detected.

A Kearney curiosity is a calf with two perfectly formed heads, four eyes, two sets of teeth, two mouths, one throat and two ears. It was born near Aibia, is nine months old, now alive and doing well.

The little son of Mr. Wendlandt, living near Plymouth, Jefferson county, was so badly kicked on the side of his head by a horse that a portion of the bones of the ear had to be removed. He is improving, although he was expected to die from the effects of the kick.

Ashland has four kid base ball clubs, all organized.

Nebraska City has a dozen girls who are experts in tennis playing. Crawford has a cowboy club that can play ball as well as ride the festive broncho.

West Point Sports are anxious for a prize fight between some of Omaha's multitudinous scrappers.

Nebraska City sports take particular pride in the many fine roadsters owned by the gentlemen of that town.

Talmage is a small town but claims one of the best amateur tennis clubs in the state.

Bennett's state militia company will organize a base ball team. The boys say they can play base ball as well as they can intimidate Indians.

The railroad boys at McCook have organized a base ball club, and they threaten to pound into diamond dust any team that will run against them.

Castle Sans Lones by Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20.—Shortly after midnight the castle was discovered by the Mohawk block, corner Bay and Market streets. When first seen the flames were bursting through the roof of the building. An alarm was turned in and the firemen quickly responded, but owing to the inflammable character of the contents, it was impossible to check the flames until great damage occurred. The building was occupied on the first floor by the Drew hardware company, Church, Sons & Co., wholesale fruits; James Douglass, stationary; an Italian fruit stand and the postoffice. The second floor contained the United States district court and about a dozen law and real estate offices. The third floor was divided into the Masonic lodge rooms, the Grand Army of the Republic hall, a dramatic club room and private apartments. All the records of the United States court are burned, also the records of the Masonic lodges, chapters and commanderies. With the exception of F. W. Cockrell & Sons, none of the lawyers saved anything. This firm's library was saved by lowering the books from windows with great danger and difficulty. Drew's stock is a total loss, but is well insured. Anderson & Co. and Douglass saved nothing. Postmaster McMarry saved all the mail and furniture of his office and it was promptly carted to a place of safety. The building was 12x45 feet, of brick, three stories high. It was built in 1881-82 by Mr. Shoemaker late of Cincinnati.

A Big Explosion.

TERRYTOWN, N. Y., May 20.—A car laden with dynamite to be used in blasting along the Hudson river railroad suddenly exploded a few miles below here, tearing all the track off the road and blowing to atoms the train. It is reported that thirty men were killed. Some were hurled a great distance in the air. The firemen of the train was blown with the tender of the locomotive into the river. All traffic on the Hudson river road was stopped. The shock of the explosion was felt for miles in all directions and it is impossible to indicate the extent of the damage. The load of dynamite was on a flat car in a construction train and was to be used in building a third track. This was the cause of the disaster. The bodies of eight Italians and two Americans were picked up and carried to the station here. A large number of people were injured. It is impossible to tell how the accident originated. Thus far fifteen bodies have been recovered.

At 2 o'clock the remains of nine Italians and two Americans, who were killed outright, where they had been carried by the crowd engaged in removing the wounded and dead. Four others, Italians, died after being taken to the station and twenty-three badly injured are already there.

The Queen Expelled.

BELOIRADE, May 20.—At 11 o'clock Monday night the gendarmes in force attacked the cordon of citizens and guards around the palace of ex-Queen Natalie, and a severe struggle followed, in which many of the civilians and gendarmes were severely injured. Finally the gendarmes were repulsed. This affair greatly increased the difficulties of the position taken. Throughout the night the city was in a fever of excitement. During the morning the gendarmes again attacked the cordon of citizens, which they succeeded in breaking. They then entered the palace and the officer in command summoned Queen Natalie, who was still residing in her private apartments, to arise and instantly quit the palace and the country. To this command the queen replied that in complying with the order of the regents she yielded to force alone. On leaving the palace to step into a waiting carriage Queen Natalie, who was surrounded by gendarmes with loaded muskets, urgently appealed to the citizens and students, who menacingly pressed about her resort, to not further resist the officers. It was she said, her first desire to avert the spilling of the blood of the people.

A Ghastly Find.

LONDON, May 20.—A sailor's bag newly painted black, decorated with the brush and Norwegian sign represented as flying from crossed staffs and bearing the initials T. T. M. and the name Girvan was found floating in the dock at Liverpool. Upon being taken out of the water and opened the bag was found to contain the terribly mutilated corpse of a boy apparently about 15 years of age. His throat had been cut and both legs had been taken off below the knees in order to make possible the packing of the body in the bag. There was also found in the bag a knife and a saw both being new and both having fragments of flesh hanging to the blades. A careful examination of the body added to the appearance of the bag as to the instruments with which the crime was committed, shows the murder to be one of early occurrence. The police are as yet without a clue to the murderer or murderers. A most thorough search, however, has already been instituted among the crews of the ships in the harbor and the sailors' lodging houses are under close watch.

A Job for the Lord High Executioner.

TOKYO, May 21.—A proclamation had been issued by the mikado in which he deprecates the injury inflicted on the czarowitz with assault upon him by a Japanese subject. The mikado promises that the punishment of the offender will be swift, so that existing friendly relations between Japan and Russia may not be disturbed.

A Fishing Party Destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Four Newark men went fishing on the Hackensack river on Saturday afternoon and never returned. They were Henry and Jacob Gasser, brothers over thirty years old. Joseph Foss and Jacob Hallenbeck. They hired a boat at the Passaic river bridge of the Newark branch of the Central railroad of New Jersey and put out in a happy mood, intending to follow their usual plan of remaining out all night and returning some time on Sunday. Early on Sunday morning Fisherman Dusenberry pulled up one of his pike nets near the mouth of the river and found that he had caught the body of a man. One of the arms of the body the letters "K. V." were tattooed. This was Harry Gasser. His arm was tattooed in this manner by an ignorant sailor at sea, and his friends often called him about not knowing how to spell his name. The paragraph in the papers yesterday describing the find of the body and an overturned boat was seen by a friend of the men in Newark, and several of Gasser's friends went to Jersey City and identified the body. Then began a search for the others, but no bodies were found during the day. There is mourning in their Newark homes and a score of children are fatherless. Each of the Gassers had four children and Hallenbeck had three, while Foss was the father of eight. The Gassers and Foss were shopmen in Hainers' scissors factory, and Hallenbeck was employed by the Domestic machine company. He was a well known member of the old Domestic baseball club. Besides their wives and children the Gassers had a father to support who is seventy-three years old and nearly blind. The boat was an ordinary flat boat.

A Case of Eligency.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Miss Mary McNamara, the young woman who has hitherto been known to the world as the companion in the flight of Oscar Clapp, who left a wife and family at White Plains, and a lucrative position with Messrs. Hannans, the wealthy grain merchants, on account of his infatuation for the Fordham school mistress, called on Howe & Hummel, the well known lawyers, and told them that Oscar Clapp had induced her to marry him two years ago. She produced a marriage certificate that was perfectly regular, and said she wished to begin action for the annulment of the marriage. She said she did not know that Clapp was a married man until some time after her marriage to him. She went to his brother John F. Clapp who is a lawyer and told him her story. He sent for Oscar and told him the only thing for him to do under the circumstances was to get right away from New York; that is the reason he left so suddenly. She says the reason they came back is they were shadowed by detectives, who ordered Clapp to return to New York. Clapp, she says, confessed that he had been stealing money for a number of years, taking in at that time about \$30,000. This was the reason he was followed by detectives. A member of the firm of Annon & Co. was seen by a reporter, but refused to admit that Clapp had embezzled funds of the firm. He would not deny it either in and answer to a direct question, said evasively, "If he did, the money has been paid back." Clapp was at the Grand Union hotel last night, but refused to be interviewed.

Will Investigate the Lynching.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., May 21.—The court of inquiry ordered by the war department to investigate the lynching of A. J. Hunt by the soldiers of Fort Walla Walla, April 24, convened Monday. The court is composed of Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, Colonel Thomas Manderson, Fourteenth infantry; Colonel W. H. Carlin, Fourth infantry, and Captain Charles McClure, acting judge advocate of the department of Columbia. The instructions are to ascertain who did the lynching, give to opinions as to who were responsible, and make recommendations for further action. Sheriff McFarland of Walla Walla county, testified that he, in company with the prosecuting attorney, called on Colonel Compton, commandant at Walla Walla, on the evening of the lynching and requested him to call the check rolls early in the evening. Colonel Compton replied that under the ruling of the war department he could not call the rolls any earlier. The sheriff then related how on the night before the lynching he was stopped on the reservation by fifty soldiers while he was conveying Hunt to the hospital, where the dying statement of private Miller was taken. Late in the night before the lynching forty soldiers visited the jail, and told the sheriff they wanted Hunt. The sheriff said that after vain endeavors to get the colonel to call the check rolls before 11 o'clock, he returned to the city and in less than an hour the soldiers had broken open the gate and shot Hunt. The court will probably be in session the entire week.

Issued From Grief.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—A Wilkesbarre, Pa., special to the Times says: At Jackson, this county, boisterous scoundrels gathered at the residence of Frank Thompson. They were told to go away but refused. Thompson got his revolver and fired at the crowd. The ball struck John Bullard, a well known man, who was driving past the house in a buggy, inflicting a fatal wound. Bullard was returning home from church with his bride to whom he had been married just half an hour before the shooting. Thompson is insane from grief.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Platform and Resolutions.

United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas, Was Made Permanent Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention and Upon Being Introduced was Received With Great Applause.

The assemblage before him he proclaimed was one of the most important ever convened on American soil. They were upon the eve of an epoch more important to the interests of the people of this country than probably any that ever confronted them. They had before them a power which was crushing the people, not only in America, but in all the world. They divided upon some minor matters, but thanks be to God they united on this—the money power must be deposed. There was now no such thing as stopping the avalanche. Let them only keep it, however, in the middle of the road. Let them not go astray after this ism or that ism, but begin today [cheers] to spread the main issues.

Ignatius Donnelly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, climbed upon the rostrum and almost his first words caused a whirlwind of excitement. The declaration of Donnelly which set the convention wild was to the effect that he was there to report that the committee on platform was a unit for the organization of the third party. Donnelly evidently felt that his moment of triumph had come in the struggle which he himself so deftly began just twenty-four hours before, and for which he had been so publicly castigated by General Weaver. Two alternatives were presented, he said—either to ignore a third party or divide the friends of reform.

He then gave way to Robert Schilling of Wisconsin, secretary of the committee who read the platform as follows:

Your committee on resolutions begs to submit the following:

1. That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the people's party of the United States of America.

2. That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platform as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1890; of Omaha, Neb., in 1892, and of Omaha, Neb., in 1893, by the industrial organizations three represented, summarized as follows:

A—The right to make and issue money as a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum upon non-perishable products, as indicated to the sub-treasury plan and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

B—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C—We demand the passing of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

D—Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, state or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of the other.

E—We demand that all revenues—national state or county—shall be limited to the necessities of the government economically and honestly administered.

F—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

G—We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing. We demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

H—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

3. That we urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1893, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4. That a national central committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each state delegation.

5. That this central committee shall represent this body, attend the national conference on February 12, 1894, and if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled.

6. If no satisfactory agreement can be effected this committee shall call a national convention, not later than June 1, 1893, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president.

6. That the members of the committee for each state shall conduct an active system of agitation in their respective states.

Additional resolutions commended favorable conditions of universal suffrage, demanded notes to pay soldiers' wages to coin, favors eight hour work, condemns the action of the commission with reference to the name of the new party of the United States, and as each plank was read, great hall seemed to resound.

A plank recommended a franchise for favorable conditions, other demanded the payment of soldiers on a gold basis.

A prohibition amendment, Mr. Miller, of California, was indignantly defeated and the amendments and resolutions were met with great excitement.

H. E. Taubeneck, of Kansas, was unanimously chosen chairman of the national executive committee.

The following is the committee: Arkansas, L. P. Isaac, E. McCracken, J. G. California, Marion Castor, A. G. Hinckley, Connecticut, P. J. D. Baskins, J. D. G. Iowa, J. B. Weaver, M. L. Westfield, Indiana, C. L. Roy Templeton, J. D. G. Illinois, S. N. Norton, J. D. Taubeneck, Kansas, P. D. Dumbauld, R. S. O'Brien, Graves, S. V. Smith, T. G. Iowa, J. J. Mills, Dr. E. B. Pickett, Massachusetts, G. E. G. Michigan, Ben. Colton, Emery, John O. Santoli, Ignatius Donnelly, C. N. Pennsylvania, E. R. Agnew, South Dakota, J. N. Louisiana, Fred Zipp, Lamb, Thomas Gaines, Tennessee, H. P. Oklahoma, Samuel Croker, John Hogan, Pennsylvania, Thompson, E. R. Agnew, South Dakota, J. N. Louisiana, Fred Zipp, Lamb, Thomas Gaines, Tennessee, H. P. Oklahoma, James A. Smith, H. D. Maryland, Lee Cranfill, H. J. Schulters.

The Ohio delegation in the union conference held at a meeting and decided to hold a convention to nominate candidates to put tickets in nomination counties.

Ancient Graves Unearthed.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—Graves were unearthed at the site of the greatest of the works of that prehistoric people as the mound builders. This is under the auspices of the company and the direction of Dr. H. H. Henshaw, the field in charge of Warren K. Moorehead, thousands of people were present. The skeletons were those of men, one woman and four children. Five were in a good state of preservation. The others were in various stages of decay. In one grave the skeleton was so neatly gone as to preserve the outline in course ashes. In another skull alone remained, in which were the well preserved teeth. The skeletons were those of men, one woman and four children. Five were in a good state of preservation. The others were in various stages of decay. In one grave the skeleton was so neatly gone as to preserve the outline in course ashes. In another skull alone remained, in which were the well preserved teeth. The skeletons were those of men, one woman and four children. 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