

The Globe Theatre building at Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 27th.

Wm. Dixon, of Milan, Ill., committed suicide by taking morphine, on the 23rd inst.

T. M. Marquette, Esq., an old settler of Plattsmouth, has become a resident of Lincoln.

Roger Green was shot and killed by L. Weaver, a tax collector, at Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th inst.

A private service officer, of Pa., recently arrested John Earl and John Eaton and wife of Bloomfield Pa., as counterfeiters. The officer found a half-bushel of five cent nickels, a lot of dimes &c.

A Topeka, Kansas dispatch says that old Bender, the murderer has been brought to that city, and has been fully identified by a number of persons there. Immense crowds surrounded the jail where he is lodged.

According to the latest news the aspect of affairs over at Little Rock are anything but prospective of a peaceable settlement of the troubles there. The latest information is to the effect that Baxter has nearly 1,000 men to Brooks' 800 or 900, and that 500 of Baxter's army are armed with needle-guns, and the balance with rifles and muskets.

The Galveston News says Mr. Milbach, a commercial traveler en route from Gillet to Beville, in an ambulance, accompanied by a negro driver, was attacked by three bandits. One tied Milbach, while the others were searching for money and valuables. Milbach succeeded in getting one arm loose, and drawing a pistol, concealed under his coat, killed two of the highwaymen, but was himself killed by the third. The negro managed to escape with the money and valuables, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The St. Louis Globe gives an account of a most singular monstrosity. It is a child in Brown county Illinois, born with what appears to be the thigh, leg and foot of another infant, grown fast to the side of its face. The upper part of this thigh commences at the corner of the mouth, and the leg extends upward and across the ear with the foot projecting out behind the head. With the exception of this cumbersome superfluity the child is well and perfectly formed. It is about three months old and in good health. It is the child of George and Ann Turner.

It has been ascertained beyond doubt that old Bender, the greatest murderer of modern times has been arrested and is, or was in jail recently at Salt Lake. While he was there confined, hundreds of people, through curiosity to see the old butcher, flocked to see him. Two gentlemen who had been well acquainted with him in Kansas, called on him and recognized him as the Kansas murderer. Others who had known him previously also recognized him. The authorities at Salt Lake have also arrested another man whom is believed to be young Bender, and every exertion is being made to discover the balance of the family.

There was but little excitement manifested amongst our people of this locality, in regard to the veto of the currency bill. So far as we have heard expressions of our business men and others, there is a diversity of opinion, the same as at every other place in the West; but a majority of the people regret, the President deemed it his imperative duty to take such action in the matter. Some pronounced bitter invectives against the President, but sober-minded reflective men, who have hitherto believed in the honesty of Gen. Grant, while they think he has made a grave mistake, believe he did what he thought was best for the general good and the honor of the country.

The widow Pickles and her two sons, Charles and Julian, of Kirksville, Mo., recently attempted to assassinate Dr. Pitman of the same place. They owed the Dr. a considerable bill and sent for him to come to their house and they would pay him. He went, when the woman raised a quarrel with him, drew a pistol from her pocket, but before she could shoot, he took it from her; She then pulled another out of the other pocket. He prevented her from shooting by holding her hands until he got outside the door. But there Julian was ready with a shot gun and shot Dr. as he attempted to escape, putting a load of small shot into one side of his face and head. The wounds are thought to be not dangerous. The would be murderers were arrested.

We are now in receipt of "The Lincoln Daily Blade," Major Caffrey's paper. It is small as yet, but he promises to enlarge soon; but what it lacks in size is made up in quality. We have no need to tell our people here what kind of a paper the Major gets up—that it is new, lively and full of snap. In his third issue is a very able article defining his politics, which has the ring we like to hear—that of a true and uncompromising Republican. He commences the article by saying: "We are a Republican, and adhere to the organized Republican party because we have an abiding faith in its justice and generosity, and believe in the great principles upon which its party structure is erected. The present Republican party is the outgrowth of the world's conscience against the corruptions and bitter wrongs of the past, and in opposition to the oppression of capital upon labor now and in all time to come."

We wish for the Blade and its editor long and useful lives and unbounded financial prosperity.

CREMATION.

Burning the dead instead of burial was recently inaugurated in some of the eastern cities, and that manner of disposing of the dead appears to be gaining favor in different parts of the country. The following account in the St. Joe Herald will give our readers an idea of the process. The Herald is informed that "the new practice of cremation has been inaugurated in Leavenworth. On Thursday a son of Mr. Miller, a brother-in-law of Col. C. B. Jenkinson, died at the age of ten years. Yesterday a furnace was built in the yard back of the family residence, and the body was taken and placed in it, and in the presence of two or three hundred persons was consumed to ashes. All the physicians in the city were present, and the experiment gave the most complete satisfaction. The ashes left at the conclusion of the ceremony filled a pint bottle, and the entire cost of the procedure footed up a trifle over five dollars."

Besides the satisfaction of having the ashes of your cherished one in a bottle or urn, cremation is claimed to be much cheaper than burying in fine coffins with all attendant expenses, and that if the practice comes into general use it will conduce to the health of the country by preventing an infectious malaria, believed often to spring from the unfavorable location of cemeteries, and careless interments.

Governor Furnas and his staff seem to be out of luck. That bill to issue muskets to the St. Joseph soldiers hangs fire in Congress. In what way the Governor and his staff are out of luck with regard to the issue of muskets, there is probably not another man in the world except the chronic growler of the Bee able to see. Gov. Furnas, before he applied to the general government for arms, had hundreds of applications from his people on the frontier, for arms. He made an effort, or rather Senator Hitchcock did for him, to conform to the wishes of his constituents, who deemed themselves in danger of an Indian invasion. Gov. Furnas did all it was possible for him to do in the matter, acquitted himself well, and all intelligent, honest men approve his conduct. Gov. F. has excellent luck, plenty of luck, because he has at least two-thirds of the people for his warm friends and supporters. The other third we concede to his jealous, snarling, snappish, whining, envious, fault-finding, croaking, malicious enemies.—The Bee being a perfect sample.

The robbers who robbed the stage near San Antonio, Texas, are named and described as follows: James H. Reed, alias Bill Jones; he is a citizen of Vernon County, Missouri; is twenty-eight years old, five feet eight inches high, and has a Roman nose; is slightly stooping in the shoulders; light complexion, with a sunburnt and red lined face; has sandy or reddish hair. Another of the party was a Col. H. Carter, also from Missouri, Bates County; about the same height, has dark hair, and is about twenty-eight years old; weight about 135; his whiskers and moustache are lighter than his hair. The other is John H. Nelson, alias Jack Rogers, who is a large and young man, being six feet high, fleshy and awkward, and about twenty-two years old. J. M. Dickson, also from Vernon County, Mo., together with a girl named Rosa McComus (whom Reed called his wife), and Dickson's wife, came to San Antonio about seven weeks ago, rented a house, and lived together until Tuesday, the 1st instant, when Dickson and the woman left, going to San Marcos, where they arrived on Saturday, and were joined by the other three men on Monday thereafter. On Monday Dickson and the woman went out to board, and the same day the other three men left San Marcos. The next evening they committed the robbery, and the day after the robbery their own horses returned to San Marcos. The robbers have been followed to Fort Concho, and the indications are that they are en route for Arizona or the Indian Nation. Reed once lived in Bosque County, Mo., and moved from thence to Dallas, where his true wife now resides. Reed, not long ago, killed a man in Bosque County, Mo.

A bill has recently been introduced into the U. S. Senate to give a bounty of eight and one-third dollars a month—or at the rate of one hundred dollars a year—to every Union soldier who served in the rebellion, without regard to length of time or when he enlisted. The bounty law heretofore and now is very unjust, as a soldier who served anything under two years is deprived of bounty. We think exact justice would require every soldier to be served alike and paid for the time he served. Of course those who have received bounty in any manner, will not be entitled under this law to receive more. It is thought that this proposed new law will pass. Our Congressmen and Senators should interest themselves somewhat for the passage of the bill, for many of their constituents in this part of the State would be benefited by it.

At a recent meeting of the Trades Union and workmen of Indianapolis, Ind., the resolutions following were adopted, in reference to the President's veto of the currency bill: Resolved, That we, the Trades Union and workmen of Indiana, in mass meeting assembled, thank Senator Morton and our representatives who have so nobly supported the interests of the Western States in the financial debates and action in Congress; and Resolved, That we urge that they give no consent to an adjournment of Congress till some satisfactory financial relief be granted to the industrial interests of the West.

Chas. McDonald, city Marshal of Sandusky, Ohio, was recently run over by a train of cars and killed. He had been on a drunk and is supposed to have gone to sleep on the track.

THE VETO. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The Chicago Tribune which hitherto has been bitterly opposed to the administration, endorses the veto as follows: President Grant is entitled to high commendation for his veto of the senate currency bill. While this bill, owing to the unwelcome and ignorant of the inflationists who prepared and passed it, came far short of their intentions, and was not in itself a particularly bad measure, it contained an element of the gravest future mischief, since it affirmed the right of Congress to issue irredeemable paper in time of peace and make it legal tender, without providing in any way for its redemption. The affirmation of this right as to \$14,000,000 would have been all the excuse wanted to authorize the issue of another such measure. The bill was the first step on a downward path, the bottom of which lies bankruptcy, national dishonor and possible revolution. The President is entitled to the thanks of the country, and he shall receive ours, even if he has to follow those of Marton, Logan, Cameron, and the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Chicago Times calls the inflationists repudiationists, and says: The first expression that Congress heard was the mere froth of thoughtless or reckless impulse, or the cry of knavery. It represented in no sense whatever the cool judgment of people who care what they get, and are not anxious to see what they have earned. There is no more ground for a new hope that the repudiationists will not be able to get the country on the high railroad to the devil before the people can apply the brakes.

The suffering caused by the overflow of the Lower Mississippi river and its tributaries is immense and probably without a parallel in this country from such a cause. Citizens of Louisiana suffer most. Along the Ouachita and Red Rivers, as well as the Mississippi, the low lands are inundated. Thousands upon thousands of acres of thickly settled farming lands are under water, and the inhabitants have had to flee for their lives to the highlands, leaving behind them to the destruction of the flood every thing they had to preserve life. Stock and crops, houses, goods, all go to destruction. Many were unable to escape and were drowned in their own houses and upon their own plantations—some right in the streets of towns. Descriptions are given that are indeed horrifying—mothers wading up to their breasts carrying their babes above the water, and some being carried away by swift currents, leaving their little ones in their arms. In some places as many as twenty sugar plantations in a body are entirely inundated. In one locality three hundred families were driven from their homes, and are entirely destitute. Appeals go up continually to the Governor and the President and to the cities of wealth, for help—provisions to prevent starvation, and clothing and other things necessary to preserve life. The response to such prayers have been prompt and Christian like. The Gov. of Louisiana applied to President Grant, who without waiting the action of Congress ordered assistance to be immediately rendered.—Meantime Congress considered the matter and passed a resolution authorizing the commissary of the army to render the necessary aid at the expense of the Government.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

On the 23d inst., the President returned the Senate currency bill to the Senate with the following message: To the Senate of the United States: Here with I return bill No. 617, entitled "An Act to amend the act of the United States notes, and the circulation of the national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at being obliged to do so, and the sanction of a majority of the legislature chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have understoodly sought to find sufficient argument to justify such a course, but unsuccessfully. Practically it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether any real benefit to the reserve to be obtained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on balances, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically the measure would give to the States having less than the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation of the banking currency, and that if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would claim for such inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party loyalty, and the rights of the people, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address. In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passage appears: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a source of the most urgent duties of the government, to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange or fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It is the duty of the government to compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contract the premium on gold, and at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the price of gold, are inevitable, and the value of gold is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, the parties speculate on the rise or fall of the price of gold, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would be a desirable objective. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contract the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the price of gold, are inevitable, and the value of gold is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, the parties speculate on the rise or fall of the price of gold, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would be a desirable objective. 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