

RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. G. MOSENER, Proprietor.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

A FAMILY by the name of Rudolph, consisting of six persons, have been suffocated by gas from a defective stove in Saxony.

DISTURBANCES were recently reported at Culabra on the Panama canal, following a reduction of wages by one of the contractors.

A MAN was arrested in Madrid recently having in his possession forged four per cent Spanish interior debt bonds to the amount of \$500,000.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S famous boar hound, Reichshund, has died from the effects of the recent fire near the Prince's residence, Friedrichshu.

THE annual convention of the union of societies for ethical culture opened at Philadelphia on the 25th. Felix Adler, of New York, was the leading speaker.

THE Republicans about Chattanooga, Tenn., have determined to press the claims of John T. Wilder, of that city, for Secretary of War in General Harrison's Cabinet.

WILLIAM ROSS, collector of the port of Halifax, N. S., has resigned because he exceeded his authority in transmitting a shipment of fish to Boston contrary to the claims of Canada.

A MEETING of the millers of Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and States south of Tennessee was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Nashville, Tenn., recently and an organization formed.

THE State Press Association met recently at Madison, Wis. Hon. Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, delivered an address at the State Capitol on "The Maxims, Markets and Mission of the Press."

DR. JOHN W. GIBBS, the fever specialist of New York, says that Sullivan, the pugilist, is nearly dead with a combination of typhoid and gastric fever, and that he can never stand training in his present condition.

THE Union Pacific road has withdrawn its circular announcing a change in the through rates on corn. This leaves St. Louis in full possession of its five-cent differential, and continues the alleged discrimination against Chicago.

THE Army Retiring Board, appointed to examine Judge Advocate-General Swain for retirement, has found him not incapacitated for active service. The President has approved the findings and the status of the case remains unchanged.

THE Secretary of War has officially notified the city of Frankfort, Ky., that the old wooden bridge across the Kentucky river at that point must be raised as it is too low for boats to pass under. The bridge has stood for over sixty years.

THE joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors was taken up upon the third reading and passed finally by the House by a vote of 132 to 55. It then went to the Senate.

THE Supreme Court of Utah has decided that Receiver Dyer of the Mormon property must answer questions by the examiner regarding corruption, extortion and wrong-doing, the whole of these questions being again referred to the examiner for a report to be made February 16.

With a view of avoiding the influence of Berlin on rouble quotations in St. Petersburg, it has been decided that the exchanges shall meet at eleven o'clock in the morning instead of four o'clock in the afternoon as at present, and get business transacted before the receipt of Berlin prices.

SAMUEL M. FELTON, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and ex-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railway, died at Baltimore, Md., recently. He was instrumental in piloting Abraham Lincoln safely through to his inauguration at Washington, just previous to the civil war.

A West Side street railway conductor of Chicago discovered how to set back the fare registers, and managed in the course of a year, to pay for a house and lot with his gains. Then he sold the information to his fellow conductors for \$25 each. One of his customers has betrayed him and the company is investigating.

A BANQUET was given at the Castle at Berlin recently to one hundred persons, when all, even to the humblest officer who had been decorated during the past year, were invited. Mayor Frobenbeck, however, did not receive an invitation. This marked slight of one who had been decorated by the Emperor Frederick for services during the floods was supposed to be due to the political opinions of the Municipal Council.

SHERIFF HAY and posse went to Bull creek, near Jeffersonville, Ind., early the other morning, ran the steamer Minnie Bay up to old Harrison Hogan's shanty and threw the electric light rays upon it. Hogan came out to give battle, but seeing the odds retreated inside. Hogan's hired man begged him to surrender, and the old man bared his breast and asked the sheriff to shoot him. He had no friends and had been beaten out of his wealth and did not want to be further abused. Finally he surrendered. Hogan had hitherto successfully resisted arrest, giving battle a number of times and putting the officers to flight, though he is seventy-five years old. Much

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23d a ludicrous petition was presented from a number of delinquents asking that a bounty be paid on each extracted in order to encourage American delinquents and afford a better market for agricultural products. The tariff bill was then taken up and consideration continued.

The debate finally closed and the bill passed by 22 yeas to 2 nays, a steady vote. Adjourned. The House by a vote of 108 yeas to 109 nays refused to take up the contested election case of Small vs. Elliott and the anti-committee case of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 23d committee reported and the concurrent resolution passed. The bill for the relief of the State National Bank of Louisiana caused quite a debate but finally passed. On motion of Senator Frye the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was given precedence over other special orders. No other business of importance was transacted before adjournment.

The reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill, debate on which continued at great length. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

When the Senate met on the 24th a message was received from the House announcing the sudden death of Representative Barnes, of Missouri. A concurrent resolution was introduced appointing three Senators and seven Representatives to attend the funeral. The resolution was concurred in, and Senators Frye, Culler and Culler (Senator Taylor afterwards substituted for Culler) appointed on the committee, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Murphy announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution of respect which was adopted, and the House adjourned. [The committee on the part of the House on the Sundry Civil bill, Messrs. Morrill, Mansur, Wade, Bryant, Stone and Henderson.]

In the Senate on the 25th the Senatorial Appropriation bill was reported from the committee by Senator Hale. On motion of Senator Allison the Senate insisted on its amendment to the tariff bill (being the Senate substitute for the House bill) and adjourned. A bill passed increasing the maximum of international money orders from \$30 to \$100. The Pension Appropriation bill and Military Appropriation bill were also passed. The bill declaring trusts unlawful was then taken up, considered and ordered printed with amendments. The bill to provide for the sale and disposal of the public lands, and the bill to authorize the conveyance of certain absentee Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas, were also passed. Thirty pension bills passed. Adjourned.

On the 26th the House passed the Army Appropriation bill and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill which was considered in recess. At the evening session, twenty-nine pension bills passed.

THE Senate was not in session on the 27th. The Speaker laid before the House the bill with the Senate substitute, therefore, together with the request of the Senate for a conference. Mr. Reed (Me.) moved to the House to reconvene on the 28th. Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) raised the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Mills (Tex.) the point of order that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A long discussion followed and the bill was finally referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Ford Immigration bill was also considered and the joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 to the legal representatives of James B. Eads the House in Committee of the Whole, considered the Sundry Civil bill until adjournment.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN BURTON, of the Fourth district of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis on the floor of the House at 10 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d and died soon after midnight at Willard's Hotel. His health had been failing for a year past.

W. D. WARREN was elected Senator by the Missouri Legislature on the 21st, notwithstanding charges of bribery and conspiracy in manipulating the Republican caucus, the investigating committee declaring that improper influences had not been used by Washburn or his opponent, Senator Mahan.

THE Spanish Government has issued a decree granting amnesty to all press and political offenders, including the soldiers who took part in the rising in Madrid in 1808.

THE Carolina of Russia is affected with a kind of palsy which began at the Bork railroad wreck and has been steadily growing worse.

A MEETING of the National Council of the National Union League has been called at Washington, March 2, for the purpose of strengthening the Republican party, especially in the South.

THE Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet on the 24th in honor of Mr. Phelps, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury. There were 250 guests, including Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, Lord Coleridge, Sir James Ferguson and many other literary and scientific celebrities.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, chairman of the Committee on Territories, has reported another omnibus bill providing an enabling act for the admission into the Union of the Territories of Arizona, Wyoming and Idaho.

CHARLES B. SHEPARD, the noted book publisher of Boston, Mass., died recently aged sixty years.

REV. BORD VINCENT was consecrated as assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio on the 23d.

In the Indiana Senate the Democrats unseated Carpenter, Republican, because of charges of bribery. His opponent was not given the place.

On the reassembling of the Texas Electoral College severe criticisms were made on the action of Senator Lagrange in reflecting the first returns sent to Washington because of alleged informality. The returns, however, were amended and forwarded.

The London Times says: "Englishmen will be curious to know the exact value of Prince Bismarck's assertion that Germany is absolutely at one with England in regard to Samoa. It is difficult to believe that England has given any kind of assistance to the depredations of the German intervention between Tannian and Malatua's partisans."

An engagement took place at Durban-Salam recently, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed, and the flight of the First Lieut. of the German war ship Sophie was killed by a musketeer. The defeat of the Arabs rendered the position of the captured missionaries still dangerous.

THE momentous election in Paris on the 23d of the General Council of the Republic defeated the Government candidate by a plurality of 11,500. A Cabinet crisis followed and much uneasiness prevailed as to what would come next.

BUTTERNUTS was denounced at a meeting held in Aberdeen, Scotland, for his recent speech in Congress regarding the use of steam presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

GENERAL ROBERT JONES, Inspector-General of the army, who was recently appointed to succeed General Baird, retired under operation of law, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 23th.

MERIDIAN BONDAGE.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has absorbed the Union Palace Car Company, which had absorbed the Wagner Company. The only other palace car company beside the Pullman is the Wagner, which runs on the Vanderbilt lines.

The anniversary of the Polish meeting at 1833 was observed in Poland on the 24th with numerous banquets at which hopes for the future freedom of Poland were expressed.

DEWEY'S suit for libel against the New York Times and company for publishing the "election case of Small vs. Elliott" was dismissed by Judge Patterson at New York.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

Nebraska Legislature.

BILLS introduced in the Senate on the 23d: Making an assault with a deadly weapon a felony; confining to the Government jurisdiction over Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara reservations; limiting application of the reform school law to children under sixteen years; allowing district judges to receive fees to appear when needed, extending to January 1, 1900 the payment of notes given for school lands on payment of interest and taxes in full. In the House the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the Mechanics' Lien bill. A bill was introduced to regulate banks and banking, and another creating the office of Registrar-General for the State, the commanding and controlling statute passed. Bills on the were considered in Committee of the Whole and the House adjourned.

IS the Senate on the 23d a lively debate took place on Mr. Kieckhefer's bill removing the limit of \$5,000 damages upon the life of a man killed through the negligence of his employers. The bill finally went over. This was introduced for an elective Railroad Commission, and propositions to expend money to tax dining and sleeping cars, limiting the Senate to forty and the House to twenty members, empowering members of the House to make a tour of inspection and a few other bills. Mr. Robinson's Attorney Fee bill for foreclosure of mortgages was a long and arduous one, and finally killed. In the House Mr. Kieckhefer in favor of submitting a Prohibitory amendment were presented. Among the bills offered in the House for an elective Railroad Commission, the bill requiring all persons owning or occupying land to destroy noxious weeds was favorably reported. The Governor's bill for the election of a Railroad Commission was favorably reported, and the bill to provide for sending a delegation to the Paris Exposition, Ballar's Anti-Trust bill was recommended for passage by the Committee of the Whole.

A SHARP debate took place in the Senate on the 23d upon the committee report recommending the indefinite postponement of two bills for an elective Railroad Commission. The report was rejected. Mr. Kieckhefer's bill removing the \$5,000 limit of damages for a man killed through the negligence of his employers was favorably reported, and the bill recommended for passage. In the House the bill exempting invalids and disabled pensioners a portion of the tax was favorably reported, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider Melville's bill, making September 1st a legal holiday, to be known as the day of the National Prohibition Commission. The bill was passed with instructions. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported on the Prohibition Submission bill, recommending that a committee be appointed to visit Iowa and see the practical workings of prohibition. A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill. The Speaker ruled that the majority report was in order, and the bill was passed after a long discussion the request was denied. A resolution by Mr. Brink that the committee report the bill back by Thursday morning was adopted. The bill was passed after a second time, committee reported and the House adjourned.

THE Senate spent most of the morning session on the 23d considering the committee report that had been called for Senator Lindsay's bill for submitting a prohibitory amendment was reported from the committee. The bill was passed after a long discussion. The bill to amend the act relating to the election of a Railroad Commission was passed. The bill to amend the act relating to the election of a Railroad Commission was passed. The bill to amend the act relating to the election of a Railroad Commission was passed.

THE principal cashier of the National Bank Agency at Bologna, Italy, has absconded, having embezzled \$150,000.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ending on the 23d numbered 342, compared with 387 the previous week and 269 the corresponding week of last year.

COUNSEL from New York and Philadelphia, representing unnamed parties, presented a petition to the State's Attorney General at Richmond, Va., asking for a writ of quo warranto against the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company for the purpose of forfeiting its franchises.

At the morning session of the House on the 23d, American railroad securities continued depressed. The German Bourses were quiet, with prices a fraction better. The Paris Bourse was flat, and the election of a Railroad Commission was passed.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 23d showed an average increase of 17.7 compared with the corresponding week of a year. In New York the increase was 18.9.

In Oklahoma, O. recently, four small children of Mary Porter, colored, were burned to death while left alone in their house by their mother.

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RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

Thousands of Angry Men Assault the Police and New Employees.

Of the Richardson Street Car Lines—Many Hurt, But No One Seriously.

The Company Makes a Statement—The Dead Stabbed in the Arms of the Advertisers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Henry W. Adams, who was killed at the Atlantic avenue car station Saturday night, was a descendant of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. His father, Charles Adams, founded the New Haven Falland, and was a third cousin of President John Quincy Adams. The deceased was a well educated man, and for four years past had been living with his brother-in-law, J. W. Wheelock of Brooklyn. For the past twelve months he had had no work and was confined to his bed, suffering from a sea-sickness when the advertisement for 500 Americans to operate the tied-up roads caught his eye. He was accepted and was given work watering and feeding the horses.

After Adams was charged with throwing him to his death were arraigned yesterday and were held upon the affidavit made by Detective Powers: "I was detailed to make an investigation as to how the deceased, Adams, came to his death. I saw a man standing on the sidewalk, who I took to be the man who had thrown Adams to his death by the hands of John Culler, Morris Stenson and Kerwin Graham, they having deliberately entered the station on the above mentioned street and pushed Adams down from a window to the sidewalk below, where his body was found. The deponent further says that he has probable cause to believe that one John Schumacher is also a party to the above action, as he was the man who allowed them to enter the station."

A RIOT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon two police patrol wagons pulled out from the Atlantic Railroad Company's station on Atlantic avenue near Third avenue. In each were thirteen policemen and eight new employees of the company, who were to be taken to other stations. Twenty mounted policemen followed the wagons, and a large crowd gathered about the station, and then the wagons started; the crowd became a mob, howling and swearing and throwing stones at the policemen and their charges. The wagons and horsemen were driven to the station, and the mob followed, shouting and gaining in number and every minute. Finally the procession was halted on Twenty-third street, near the station, several thousand angry men blocking the way. From the streets, windows and houses, clubs and bricks were hurled at the policemen and trembling employees. Sergeants Johnson and Cole, who commanded the mounted officers, ordered their men to charge and the squads advanced on the mob, but the mob refused to give up. The officers used their clubs effectively, and at five o'clock the employees that were being transferred were safely lodged in the station. They were wanted to take care of the horses which had been suffering from lack of food and water, and to help. Many rioters were struck by clubs and the flying missiles and several policemen were hit, but nobody so far as known was severely injured.

The company whose route is tied up yesterday issued a consent to the public, in which referring to the death of Adams, these words occur: "You (the public) ought to be reminded that the man whose life was sacrificed was engaged, not in an effort to start a car, but in keeping starvation from the stalls of hungry horses."

The exact demands of the strikers and the non-ability of the road to comply are made public in the company's statement. "The demands substantially were: That the company should pay for six weeks what it had previously paid for seven, (additional expense to the company, \$3,500 per year); that the company should modify its regulations concerning the use of changes and tools as to lessen the work and shorten their hours of Saturday labor, (additional expense to company, \$4,000 per year); that the company should regard eight hours labor on Sunday as a holiday's work with a full day's pay, (additional expense to company, \$7,000 per year); that the company make additional provision for switching cars, caring for stoves, etc., (additional expense to the company \$5,000). It is essential to say that the only way of an additional \$20,000 is with no corresponding return, would entail. Seven reports sent to the State authorities absolutely establish this proposition: To yield to the demands would be to deliver up the right of the public to the streets. There was no alternative. Plainly stated, it is the situation. The Knights said 'stand and deliver'; the company refused to deliver."

During the whole of yesterday application for work on the tied-up lines were taken by strikers or sympathizers and the tracks obstructed. During the night the cover plates on the automatic switch at the corner of Atlantic and Fifth avenues were carried away, but whether by strikers or not is not known. The strikers are demanding of the Railway Commission and of Governor Hill that the company's charters be annulled, and the address of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon in the station, made the following statement: The company says it can manage cars in two days if it has proper police protection.

Disappeared the Postings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has discontinued the findings of the naval examining board and the naval officers in the case of Assistant Paymaster Jacob D. Dyer, a veteran having the case further examined.

A PROBLEM that has a gloomy complexion, appeared recently in a Maine journal, and is as follows: "Take the number 13. Multiply it by itself and you have 169. This multiply 23 by itself. Then multiply that product by itself and so on until fifteen products have been multiplied by each other in turn." The question aroused considerable interest among lawyers in Portland, and their best mathematical class, after struggling with the problem long enough to see how much labor was required in the solution, made the following disconcerting report upon it: "The first product called for contains 1,333 figures, the first of which are 1,611. Allowing three figures to an inch, the answer would be over 1,775 feet long. To perform the operation would require about 28,000,000 figures. If they can be made at the rate of 100 a minute a person working ten hours a day for 100 days in each year would be twenty-eight years about it. If in multiplying he should make a row of fifteen products in each figure, the number of figures would be more than 2,500,000. That would be the present number of figures used if the product of the left hand figure in each multiplied by each figure of the multiplier was also multiplied by each figure of the multiplicand. To multiply two figures, the method employed to obtain the foregoing result can be used. A row of fifteen products would be made, and then their summing with five zeros, but upon their summing with five

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

Judge Brewer Remands the Book Island Suit to the State Courts.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 23.—Last summer the jobbers of this vicinity brought a number of suits in the district court of this county against the Rock Island and other roads for alleged violation of the Railroad law passed by the last General Assembly. The counsel for the roads at once took the papers from the local court to the United States Circuit Court, alleging that it was the proper court of jurisdiction, chiefly for the reason that the suits were not criminal but civil in their nature and involved amounts to the value of \$5,000 and upward. They were accordingly entered on file, but the Attorney-General at once appeared and moved that they be remanded to the State court, insisting that they were of a criminal nature and that the State court therefore had jurisdiction.

Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court has now remanded the cases to the county court, where they were taken. In his decision he discussed at some length the nature of the legislation. The gist of it contained in the following extract: "In whatever form the State pursues her right to punish the offense against her laws, every step of the proceeding tends to one end—the compelling the offender to pay a pecuniary fine by way of punishment for the offense. Though this case is not precisely in point, yet the theory underlying it, the principle which controls the decision is applicable here, and it must be adjudged that in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States—the ultimate authority in questions of this kind—an action to enforce a penalty, whatever may be its form, is one of a civil nature. I have no doubt that the long and patient examination in view of the vast interests and the importance of the question, and against my first impressions, I have been forced to the conclusion I have announced, and approved fully what my counsel urge in the briefs which, as they say, such a construction will place in the way of their reliance upon the protection of the Federal Constitution, but notwithstanding these difficulties, back of all the State stands that high tribunal, the Federal Supreme Court, which will ultimately determine and fully protect all rights guaranteed by the defendant by the Federal Constitution. The motion to remand will be sustained."

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territorial Convention Meets at Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 23.—The Indian Territorial Convention met in this city yesterday with over 200 delegates present from St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Springfield, Little Rock, St. Paul, Chicago and other cities. The convention was opened by President J. H. Clevinger of the Ft. Smith chamber of commerce, who made a brief address of welcome to the delegates and suggested the objects of the convention.

The following permanent officers were elected: Governor R. A. Campbell, of St. Louis, permanent chairman; J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, J. H. Cook, of Chicago, James C. Johnson, of Fort Smith, J. C. Jones, of the Cherokee Nation, B. D. Williams, of Little Rock and C. E. Richardson, of the Miami Nation, vice-presidents; M. D. Hinton, permanent secretary; George B. Bernard and Hugh E. Regan, assistant secretaries.

Delegates were present from each of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, and took a prominent part in the proceedings.

In the evening Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, read a memorial to Congress, which was adopted and cheered. It briefly set forth that the Indian Territory is a national and not a State, and its political and social status are an obstruction to civilization and the welfare of the Indians, rendering their land tenure insecure and their condition one of semi-barbarism.

The country is an asylum for criminals of every kind, whose deeds of crime are a disgrace to the nation. It is a byword and reproach, and the Indians are the victims of designing whites carrying with them the vices without the virtues of their civilization. The memorial further set forth the necessity for the enforcement of the obligations of the treaty rights between whites. Criminals fleeing from the States can not be reached by extradition or other process and the Territory is a harbor for criminals of all kinds and a refuge for those who wish to escape byword and reproach, and the Indians are the victims of designing whites carrying with them the vices without the virtues of their civilization. The memorial further set forth the necessity for the enforcement of the obligations of the treaty rights between whites. 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