RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. G. WOSMER, Proprietor.

RED CLOUD. - - - NEBRASKA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

M. GUYOT DESSAIGNE succeeds M. Ferriolat as French Minister of Justice.

COLORADO is to become a tobacco-growing State, recent experiments showing the climate and soil to be admirably adapted to it.

THE recent number of the London Contemporary Review containing the unsigned article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty" is now allowed to be circulated in Germany.

BARNEY BRAVE, a squaw man, has been arrested on the Crow reservation in Montana on orders from Indian Agent Briscoe, who proposes to make a test case of the right of whites to live on the reservation.

THE bill authorizing the Governor to offer $5,000 for the apprehension of any notorious recent criminals, and which is designed to cover the Clayton murder, has passed the Arkansas Legislature and has been signed by Governor Eagle.

JOHN STEWART KENNEDY, of New York, who has purchased the whole of his family estates from Sir Douglas Stewart, is a Scotchman who made his fortune in America. The estate numbers 33,500 acres, including some of the best grouse moors in the highlands.

GOVERNOR BULKLEY, of Connecticut, has by a general order accorded all regular military organizations of other States permission to enter and pass through Connecticut, en route to and from the inauguration at Washington and the coming centennial celebration in New York.

THE Anti-Pinkerton bill introduced at the request of the Trades Assemblies of the twin cities has received its quietus in the Minnesota Legislature. The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended its indefinite postponement, and the author of the bill was the only one to vote in the negative.

FRANK SHANNON, of Philadelphia, has been rewarded for saving the life of a hyena. One of the hyenas at the Quaker City zoological gardens recently swallowed a bone. Shannon entered the cage, thrust his arm down the hyena's throat and extracted the bone. The woman's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has given Shannon a gold medal.

RECENT advices from Hayti are to the effect that General Hyppolite was, on January 4, formally saluted by the United States steamer Atlanta while he was being rowed to that vessel in a small boat. Minister Preston announces that he has received a dispatch informing him that the British and French Governments had officially recognized General Legitime as the President of the Haytien Republic.

BROKER GIBSON, who committed suicide a day or two ago at Buffalo, N. Y., had been accumulating insurance on his life ever since he began to fail in business, and at the time of his death he had policies for $80,000, distributed among a large number of fraternal and benevolent organizations. One of these orders he joined on the night of the suicide, going direct from the lodge room to the Turkish baths where he ended his life.

GENERAL BOULANGER, in an interview recently, declared that his programme was the adoption of the American Constitution, but with a ten year Presidency; the formation of a Council of State to prepare and submit laws to a non-deliberative National Council of five hundred members, half to be elected by universal suffrage and half to be chosen by the Provinces, to sit only one month in the year, and the granting of limited local government to the Provinces.

AMOS LAWRENCE HOPKINS has left the service of Jay Gould. For years he has been one of Mr. Gould's closest business associates. He has been entrusted with interests of vast magnitude. In Wall street circles he has of late been recognized as practically Mr. Gould's other self. The cause of the rupture was the cutting down of salaries. It is said that Mr. Gould has been cutting salaries in every direction throughout all of his corporations. He is credited with having brought about reductions within the last ninety days that aggregate a monthly saving of $39,000.

JUDGE BELL, of Mount Carmel, Ill., has made public the following maiden speech of Abraham Lincoln, delivered in Pappsville, near Springfield, nearly fifty years ago: "Gentlemen and fellow citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet. I am in favor of a National bank; am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

A SPECIAL from Castlewood, Dak., gives the particulars of a peculiar suicide which might result in the death of two men, one of whom was the physician who tried to rescue the would-be suicide. A man giving the name of Gustav Johnson was found soon after he had taken a dose of some kind of poison. He was nearly dead and Dr. Staley was called to attend to him. The doctor examined the poison and in trying to find what it was tasted it very slightly. In a short time he too was suffering terribly and other doctors were brought into service. Both men were in a critical condition. Johnson said he had no friends in the world and he wanted to die.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate on the 6th the Oklahoma bill was received from the House. Senator Platt moved its reference to the Committee on Territories and Senator Dawes wished it referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a lengthy debate followed. It was finally referred to the Committee on Territories. Senator Hawley presented an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill for the payment of $50,000 to the widow of General Sheridan "in grateful recognition of his services to his country." The House joint resolution for the payment of $800,000 to the heirs of James B. Eads passed. Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed but no final action reached....In the House the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed during the day and an evening session was held for considering District of Columbia business.

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 6th took up Senator Chandler's resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the matter of naval officers' claims, and after some discussion it went over and the Senate indulged in a long and uninteresting debate on the pending amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill increasing the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission....In the House Mr. Posey took the oath of office as Representative of the First Indiana district to succeed A. P. Hovey, resigned. A message from the President in regard to the agreement with the Creek Indians as to ceding their lands was received, and the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill caused an animated and interesting debate. It was finally agreed to. At the evening session a number of private bills passed.

THE Senate on the 7th agreed to the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill now goes to the President. Senator Blair, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported favorably the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting any abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of sex. Senator Cockrell reported a substitute for the House bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served out their term of enlistment, and it passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then discussed until adjournment... The House considered at some length and passed with amendments the Senate bill providing that the public lands now subject to entry and chiefly valuable for agriculture shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead law only. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

THE Naval Appropriation and Fortification Appropriation bills were reported in the Senate on the 8th and placed on the calendar, and after the disposal of various resolutions the House bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa was taken up and passed. The Pension Appropriation bill was also passed. After further considering the Union Pacific Funding bill the Senate passed fifty-two private pension bills and adjourned....The House soon after assembling took up the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and when the committee rose the bill passed. The Agricultural Appropriation bill also passed. At the evening session thirty-three private pension bills were passed.

THE credentials of Mr. Ransom (N. C.) for his new term were presented in the Senate on the 9th. The Senate substitute for the House bill establishing a United States Court in the Indian Territory was discussed and passed. The House amendment to the Direct Tax bill was non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. The Fortification bill was passed. Senator Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell with the presiding officer were appointed the committee on inaugural ceremonies and the Union Pacific Funding bill was further considered....The House passed several bridge bills and Mr. Springer reported the inability of the conference committee on the Territorial bill to agree, and the Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR SHERMAN has reported favorably the following amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations: "To enable the President to protect the interests of the United States and to provide for the security of persons and property of citizens of the United States at the isthmus of Panama in such a manner as he may deem expedient—$100,000."

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report against the admission of Utah at present, but to favor letting in Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona together. A report on the Utah case was ordered.

A MEMORIAL signed by all the State officers of Colorado indorsing Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., for Secretary of the Interior has been presented to General Harrison.

SECRETARY BAYARD has notified the German Minister that this Government accepts the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the conference begun in Washington in 1887 in regard to Samoa.

THE death is announced at Rome of Cardinal Ledochowski, formerly Primate of Poland and Archbishop of Posen, who was imprisoned by Prince Bismarck but who was released on his promise to reside abroad.

THE report that General Boulanger had applied to the Pope for a divorce is denied. It is stated that he will continue his suit in the Paris courts.

THE resignation of Harold M. Sewall, Consul-General of Samoa, has been requested by the State Department. Sewall bitterly criticised the policy of the Administration in the Samoa matter.

JAMES E. WALLER, private secretary of Governor Lee, of Virginia, committed suicide recently in his office at the State Capitol Richmond. The cause for the act was not stated.

THE New York Mail and Express, in a double-leaded editorial, congratulates Harrison and Blaine that the latter is soon to become Secretary of State.

MR. KILBRIDE, member of Parliament for South Kerry, Ireland, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor for breach of the Crimes act.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi has tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior and it has been accepted by the Czar.

THE much talked of "protocols" on the Samoan question were sent to Congress on the 8th, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany having consented to their publication.

THE recall of Mr. Sewall, the American Consul in Samoa, has produced an excellent impression in Berlin. The Post and other papers urge the necessity of the recall of the English Consul also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the entaing of the troubles.

A MASS meeting was held in Hyde park, London, on the 10th, denouncing the Government's Irish coercive policy and the imprisonment and ill-treatment of Editor O'Brien. In a newspaper letter Mr. Balfour denied that O'Brien had been ill-treated.

IN a communication to the State Department Minister Denby states that the number of American citizens now residing in the Chinese empire is 1,022. Of this number 506 are missionaries, seventy-three are seafarers, twenty-eight are in the Chinese customs service and twenty-three follow mercantile pursuits. The occupations of 348 are unclassified.

THE birthday of the late Samuel J. Tilden was celebrated on the 9th by his admirers in several of the principal cities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATHER COYNEY, of Dunmanway, Ireland, denies positively lauding the killing of Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

THE Northern Ohio blanket mill at Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire the other morning, causing a loss of $100,000.

INSPECTOR BONFIELD, Captain Schaack and Detective Lowenstein, of the Chicago police, have been suspended by Mayor Roche, pending the trial of their suits against the Chicago Times for libel.

IT is denied from Gloversville, N. Y., that there was any truth in the report of the drowning of seventeen men and their teams in Pine lake, near there, a few days ago.

THE Budget Committee of the German Diet has adopted the bill increasing the Emperor's allowance 2,500,000 francs.

AT Little Trout, Ont., the other day Trooten Golosh was murdered by five Indians and then literally torn to pieces. Two of the murderers were lodged in jail.

QUITE a number of persons have been arrested for outrages on colored persons in New Iberia, La., as a result of the recent investigation.

QUITE a sensation was created in St. Louis by the announcement that Henry Dieckmann, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, had skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of $50,000.

THE Theater Royal at Aldershot, England, was burned to the ground the other night. A performance was in progress when the fire broke out and the audience became panic-stricken and made a rush for the doors. Many persons were hurt, but no one fatally.

BY the wrecking of a bark at Texal recently ten persons were drowned, including the captain and his family.

THE works of the Pacific Guano Company at Wood's Holl, Mass., have been attached by the Lynn Institution for Savings. The liabilities are about $1,000,000. The company's headquarters were at Boston, and they have mines at Beaufort, S. C., and works at Charleston, S. C.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 7 numbered for the United States, 273; Canada, 30; total, 303, compared with 332 the previous week and 289 the corresponding week of last year.

TYPHO-PNEUMONIA of the most malignant type is raging in Granite, Mont., and the doctors are unable to control the disease.

IN the American mine at Leadville, Col., recently Superintendent Gleason was killed by a falling rock, and next day two workmen were killed by a heavy piece of timber.

THE attempt of the Banque Parisienne to found a new Panama Canal Company has failed despite the extension of the date for the issue of a new loan.

THERE was an outbreak of idle workmen at Rome on the 8th. Many rioters were arrested. Fears of further trouble were expressed.

THE agent of the German East African Company has ransomed the Catholic missionaries recently captured by Bushiri insurgents.

A DYNAMITE explosion blew a hole through Stevenson's brewery at New York recently. There was no clew to the perpetrators. Several persons were hurt, four women being brought to premature confinement.

A. S. GOODKIN is reported to have embezzled $70,000 belonging to the Manhattan Elevated railway, New York.

E. A. WATSON has been brought in to Fort Smith, Ark., as the assassin of Belle Starr.

THE bodies of nine Mexican prospectors, it is reported, have been found in the northern part of Wyoming Territory. It was said they were in search of a famous lost mine by the aid of a chart and were murdered by other prospectors who obtained the secret.

AN attache of the British Admiralty has been dismissed for crookedness in divulging terms of contract. He was caught by an electric wire while abstracting documents.

TOM ALLEN, a colored seaman, has been arrested in Swansea, Wales, for the murder of a Mr. Kent, the landlord of the Gloucester Hotel. Allen confessed. He had broken into the house for purposes of robbery, the murder following a desperate struggle.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS respited for sixty days the death sentences of William Walker and John Matthews, who were to have been hanged at Ozark, Mo., February 15.

THERE was a general tendency to advance on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended February 9. American railroad securities were affected by the desire to sell in New York whenever a rise was reported in London. The Continental bourses were quiet with business limited. Panama canal shares continued to fall.

A STORM of exceptional severity was reported raging throughout Holland. The rivers are greatly swollen and Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Schiedam, Swolle and Kampen are inundated. Many shipwrecks with great loss of life are reported.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 9 showed an average increase of 29.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 35.6.

THE value of the plunder secured by the mob in the recent riot at Rome is estimated at £75,000. The Government possesses evidence that the Anarchist leaders fomented the agitation.

THE Wyeth drug factory, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss between $200,000 and $300,000; insured. George Powers, a fireman, was killed and two other firemen were injured.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE mutilated remains of a woman were found in a trunk at Dundee, Scotland, recently. Her husband was arrested and as the body was mutilated in "Jack the Ripper" style and the man was from Whitechapel and subject to unconscious murder mania, it was thought the notorious fiend was at last captured.

THERE will be a heavy movement of cattle from Texas to the Indian Territory this spring, estimates being placed all the way between 125,000 and 150,000 head.

THE Gentiles carried the recent municipal elections in Ogden, Utah, by a handsome majority. Ogden is the first city in Utah rescued from Mormon control.

FATHER ASHFIELD, a Catholic priest, was recently stabbed to death at Memphis, Tenn., by a crazy friend named Reese. When found the lunatic was caressing the dead body of the priest.

THE President has approved the act to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and to create an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture.

THE Senate was in executive session on foreign affairs on the 11th. The sum of $250,000 was agreed upon to be used should trouble break out on the isthmus of Panama. Naval matters also occupied the attention of the Senate. The Smalls-Elliot election case was before the House, which led to a ventilation of the race question.

THE sudden removal of Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton by President Cleveland excited much comment in Washington. Edgerton said that he had often disagreed with the President on the Democratic policy, but he thought it unwise that the President should have openly ruptured their connection, seeing that both would so shortly retire.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic station, died at Hong Kong on the 10th from an attack of apoplexy. He was born in New York August 22, 1829.

COLONEL HENRY J. HUNT (retired), governor of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, died on the 11th from a complication of diseases. He was born in Detroit, Mich., September 14, 1819.

THE Patna rice case was decided on the 11th at New Orleans, the jury returning a sealed verdict, which, it was understood, was in favor of the Government.

THE Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company has failed. The liabilities amount to about $3,000,000. The assets consist of 7,000 acres of land in the Hocking Valley and other property. Six or seven hundred men were thrown out of employment by the failure.

BY the explosion of a large boiler in the terra cotta works at Chattanooga, Tenn., the other day a man was burned to death and his son fatally injured.

"RED SOCKED MIKE," the notorious Italian murderer and robber who confessed implication in two murders in Luzerne County, Pa., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Nebraska Legislature.

THE Senate met at four o'clock Tuesday, the 5th, and passed the following bills: Making an assault with intent to kill or to commit great bodily injury a penitentiary offense; requiring admission to the bar to be through the Supreme Court; making it a criminal conspiracy for two or more persons to combine to injure the reputation or the business or the property of another, and requiring notaries' records to be made to the district court clerks. Senators Lindsay, Gallogly and Maher were appointed a committee on the proposition from Kansas to consider cattle trusts....The House held a brief session and adopted Mr. Cady's memorial asking Congress for a suspension of entries on school indemnity lands in the State. Two or three bill passed and a large number were disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

IN the Senate on the 6th Mr. Pope's bill to tax mortgages was indefinitely postponed. Senator Howe's bill providing that saloonkeepers shall obtain the consent of adjoining property owners or tenants to their carrying on the liquor business brought out a long debate in Committee of the Whole and when the committee rose the bill passed....In the House petitions were presented asking municipal suffrage for women, and the Judiciary Committee favorably reported the bill increasing the salary of the Supreme Judges to $3,000 and district judges to $2,500. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole. The discussion of the Omaha contested election cases then occupied the time of the House until adjournment.

THE morning session of the Senate on 7th was devoted principally to consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. A little flurry was created by the introduction of a resolution that committees to visit State institutions should be paid only the money they had paid out for actual expenses, and that hereafter no such committees shall be provided with Pullman cars. The joint resolution asking the Board of Transportation to make a schedule of maximum freight rates was favorably reported....The House put in the day discussing the Omaha contested election cases. The fight was interesting and on a final vote Messrs. Morrissey and Fenno (Democrats) were unseated and O'Brien and Sprecht given their seats by a vote of 57 to 41.

THE morning session of the Senate on the 8th was largely taken up in routine work. The Judiciary Committee recommended indefinite postponement for the bills granting municipal suffrage to women, but the friends of such a measure succeeded in getting them on the general file. Mr. Norval's bill to aid the suppression of disturbances during strikes passed. The bill creating Hooker County also passed. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole at the afternoon session.... In the House committees reported on a large number of bills. A resolution to investigate the late explosion at the insane hospital passed, and the Speaker appointed as the investigating committee, Messrs. Gardner, Trenton, Johnson, Severin and Majors. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Corbin's bill for listing property at its full valuation was recommended for passage, and a long debate on the Usury bill followed. At the afternoon session Mr Funck's bill to enable railroads to consolidate passed. A resolution was adopted asking the Judges of the Supreme Court to furnish the House with an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Submission bill recently passed.

Miscellaneous.

THE walls of the Meyer building, recently burned at Omaha, were blown down the other morning and crushed several other buildings as they fell. Mike Martin, Edward Oleson, Peter Boyer, Rudolph Mitchell and Samuel Lombard were killed and Max Houston and Mrs. Hengen perhaps fatally injured. Others were more or less injured.

GEORGE HAGERMAN, the young German who was in jail at Schuyler awaiting trial for the burning of the barn and stock of a farmer named Craig, was quietly taken from the jail the other night by unknown parties and hanged.

THE Lindsay Submission bill as passed by the Legislature submits two propositions to the voters at the general election in 1890. The first reads: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be forever prohibited in this State, and the Legislature shall make suitable laws for enforcing this provision." The second is: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

THE boilers used in the heating of the insane hospital at Lincoln exploded on the afternoon of the 5th and utterly demolished the boiler house and killed W. H. Huntley and J. K. Sanders, patients, and John Morrin, engineer. Several others were badly injured.

H. P. CHASE, superintendent of the Indian school at Genoa, has been removed. The charge against him was mismanagement, and it is said his bondsmen will be quired to pay $5,000.

THERE is a surplus of several thousand dollars in the Dixon county treasury.

A PROPOSITION is to be submitted to the people of Fillmore County to issue $50,000 in bonds for the construction of a court house.

FRED SMITH, porter at Kelley's Hotel in Kearney, was horribly burned by an explosion of gunpowder the other evening. The explosive had been placed in a coal hod by one of the employes of the hotel, who mistook it for dirt. The unfortunate man put hot ashes in the supposed rubbish with the above result. His face and hands were burned to a crisp and his eyesight destroyed.

JOHN HOLMES, the Strang lad who was bitten by a mad dog last summer, was recently showing signs of hydrophobia, notwithstanding his treatment with a madstone.

THE Custer County Agricultural Society and Live-Stock Exchange have purchased the fair ground which they have had leased heretofore.

BROWN'S elevator at Lincoln caught fire and burned to the ground the other day. The elevator was a total loss, together with 20,000 bushels of grain. The loss was over $30,000.

THE receipts of the Fremont post-office for January amounted to $1,477.49.

DURING the recent high wind the roof of the high school at Arapahoe was blown loose and fell in among the scholars. Eight or ten pupils were hurt and one boy may die.

A. B. BALL, chairman of the executive committee of the State Sunday School Association, has called a meeting of the committee at Tecumseh February 20 to make arrangements for the coming State convention.

AN expert has been engaged to investigate the books of the Polk County treasurer from the date of the organization of the county. It is a three months' job.

A BAND of fifty Adams County women made a crusade on a saloon and gambling house at Proeser the other night, demolished the entire establishment. The building was crowded at the time, and the women attacked it with lumps of coal, breaking every window-glass and cleaning out the establishment. The inmates scattered in every direction, some of the loungers being husbands of the women. Wine, whisky and beer flowed freely into the gutter.

JOHN RING, an Oakland jeweler, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

JOHN DELANEY, a farmer residing near Fremont, has recently lost over fifty head of cattle by a strange disease that puzzles veterinarians.

AN indignation meeting was held at Schuyler the other night for the purpose of voting on a petition to send to Governor Thayer asking him to urge an appropriation of $5,000 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the participants in the lynching of George Hagerman on the evening of February 5. The motion was carried and the petition forwarded to the Governor. The county commissioners were also asked to offer $500 for the same purpose.

PETER NELSON, a section foreman, was recently killed by the cars at North Platte.

A COMPANY has been organized at Neligh for the manufacture of pressed brick, and a plant will be put in at once, which will be ready for operation in the spring.

THE DESERTERS BILL.

Provisions of the Substitute Adopted by the Senate for the House Bill to Remove the Taint of Desertion From Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion Under Certain Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate yesterday passed, as reported from the committe on military affairs, a substitute for the general bill recently passed by the House removing the charge of desertion in certain cases. The substitute provides that the charge of desertion shall be removed from the record of any volunteer soldier of the late war, when it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that he served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until May 1, 1865, having previously served six months or more, who failed by reason of absence from his command, to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge, or who was prevented from completing his term of enlistment by reason of wounds or disease.

The substitute also provides for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of any volunteer or regular soldier in cases where, after the charge was made, the soldier returned voluntarily to his command and served out his term, or where he was absent on account of wounds or died from those wounds.

The charge of desertion is to be removed from the records of those who enlisted in the navy or marine corps without obtaining discharges from the army, where the re-enlistment was not for the purpose of securing bounty; provided, that the absence from service did not exceed four months, and that the soldier served faithfully after re-enlistment.

Any soldier who, after desertion, has been restored to duty by a competent commander is not to be deemed to rest under any disability in the prosecution of any claim for pension.

The Adjutant-General is to issue to any soldier restored under sections 1 and 3 of this act a certificate of discharge. When the charge shall have been removed, the heirs of the soldier are to receive the pay and bounty due him; provided no pay or bounty is to be allowed for the period during which he was absent from his command, or in cases where the soldier served less than six months.

The charge of desertion is to be removed from the records of soldiers who served in the Mexican war, where the soldier served out the time of his enlistment or for six months or more and until July 4, 1848, and left his command without receiving a discharge, and where the soldier, after the charge was entered, voluntarily returned and served out his time.

The conditions of the act are not to be construed so as to relieve any soldier who left his command from disaffection or disloyalty; to evade hardships or in the presence of the enemy, not being sick or wounded, or while under arrest or under charges; or in the case of a soldier of the Mexican war who did not actually reach the seat of war. All applications for relief under this act are to be filed within three years after July 1, 1889.

The Senate has asked an immediate conference on the bill.

THE WITNESS BEACH.

Irish-Americans Stirred Up—They Deny His Allegations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—Irishmen are greatly stirred up over the statements made by Witness Beach before the Parnell Commission regarding an alleged meeting with President Sullivan of the National League in May, 1883. J. G. Donnelly, register of probate of this county, who is State executive of the league, was asked what he thought of Beach's disclosures. "I think," said Mr. Donnelly, "that if the rest of his testimony be as reliable as that wherein he mentions Milwaukee he will strangle himself in perjury before he finishes his tale. His alleged conversation with Alexander Sullivan in Milwaukee on the occasion of the Egan-Sullivan meeting in 1883 is absolutely false, and many besides myself can prove its falsity. On the evening of the meeting referred to Mr. Sullivan arrived here from Chicago on the eight p. m. train. He was met at the depot by a committee of which I was a member, and escorted first to the Plankinton House and then to the Academy. I was with him during the whole time and sat by him on the platform through the meeting. After the meeting we returned with him to the Plankinton, and despite our earnest efforts to prevail on him to stay he left for Chicago on the three a. m. train. There was not a moment of the time he was here that he was not in the company of well known citizens, and the conversation which he had was certainly not of a violent or revolutionary character. Beach was not in his company, nor to my knowledge in Milwaukee at the time."

CLEMENCY FOR KNOBBERS.

A Strong Delegation Labors With Governor Francis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—A delegation composed of Judge Edward Seay, of Dent, Colonel S. H. Boyd and J. L. Delaney, of Springfield, Captain Smith, of Douglas, and ex-Secretary of State McGrath, appeared before Governor Francis last evening and argued in favor of executive clemency for William Walker and John and Wiley Matthews, the Christian County Bald Knobbers, who have been sentenced to hang next Friday. Very strong petitions were presented from business men of Springfield and the counties surrounding Christian. A statement was presented from the county officials of all the Bald Knobber counties that the organization had disbanded forever. It was argued that of the 19 Bald Knobbers indicted for murder only three are likely to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The Governor promised to return an answer to-day. The delegation expressed the belief that the condemned would have their sentences commuted.

Another Love Tragedy.

STEVENS' POINT, Wis., Feb. 9.—George Schissel, a Bohemian aged thirty, fatally shot Ida Poltz, a seventeen-year-old waitress of a hotel at McDill, a suburb of Stevens' Point, and then blew his own brains out. The act was committed immediately after the girl refused Schissel's offer of marriage.

Senate Tariff Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The computations made by the treasury experts upon the probable effect of the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill reached the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday and were immediately sent to the printer. A Democratic member of the committee says the tables show that one-half of the reduction of $28,300,000 effected by the changes in the sugar schedule is wiped out by changes in the other tariff schedules, which in themselves would result in considerable increase in the revenue. This would leave the net reduction of revenue about $12,000,000 or $13,000,000, leaving the internal revenue sections out of the calculation.

Dynamite Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A mystery haunts the life of one Thomas F. Buck, of 2319 Jefferson avenue, this city. Last June a year ago some unknown fiend attempted to blow up his home with dynamite. The explosion was terrific, tearing away the lower portion of the house and entailing a loss of over $1,000. Fortunately no one was hurt. The incident created a great sensation at the time, the explosion being felt for miles around. Detectives were put on the case, but failed to unravel the mystery. Last night the attempt was repeated, but only a portion of the dynamite exploded, the only damage done being the wrecking of the carriage house.

OKLAHOMA ARGUMENTS.

Cattle Syndicate Attorneys Plead—A Voice From the Public Land Strip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Territories yesterday held a hearing on the Oklahoma bill. There were present D. W. Bushyhead and C. J. Harris, Cherokee delegates, and McDonald, Bright and Fay, counsel for the Indians. Colonel Fay made the chief argument opposing the bill. The brief of the counsel claimed that the bill violated in the most flagrant manner the rights of the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Nation, it was claimed, is far enough advanced in civilization to carry on their affairs. Counsel said: "The Cherokee Nation was so far advanced in civilization that as early as the treaty of Hopewell it was given the right to send a deputy to the Congress of the United States, and when they left their homes in Georgia they left behind them cultivated fields and well stocked plantations. It was no trifling consideration that passed to the United States. The gold alone that had been taken from the Cherokee lands in Georgia has been no mean portion of the wealth of the United States. What claim or interest then can be left in the United States by which they now practically confiscate these lands? The Cherokee Nation can now sell 6,000,000 acres of this land at $1 per acre. This sum can be realized for it at once. Why should the Nation not receive its value? Why should two-thirds of the valuable land be given to the people of the United States?"

Referring to the grazing interests of the Cherokee Nation, the counsel said: "No sane man can seriously contend that there is any thing immoral or contrary to the welfare of the people of the United States in leasing land to graze cattle upon. Even a vegetarian would not consider it immoral to permit cattle to live or allow them to graze on the prairies of the Indian country. But in addition to this the section not only declares the leases void, but it directs the executive to carry into execution this legislative decree. This section is not legislation, nor is it conceivable that any court in the United States would permit its execution. The sole purpose of the section is to coerce the Cherokee Nation to accept the provisions of section 6."

The committee will give the representatives of the other civilized tribes a hearing.

The friends of the Oklahoma bill have filed a brief with the Senate Committee in which the legal objections to the bill are met and answered, and should it be found necessary they will be heard by oral argument.

Judge John F. Philips, Web Withers, T. B. Bullene, Colonel D. P. Dyer, Milton W. Reynolds, Thomas W. Heatley and J. A. Graham, of the Kansas City Oklahoma delegation, arrived last night and express themselves highly gratified at the situation.

Mr. Dawes presented a petition in the Senate yesterday from 120 Indian residents at Hampton, Va., protesting against the continuance of the ration system as an encouragement to idleness and recommending their equivalent in farming implements and stock. He spoke of the suggestion as being wise and judicious and said that it was doubly remarkable from the fact that the memorial was in the handwriting of one of the students, was signed in the handwriting by all but three of them and was their own unprompted idea. It was a little singular that there should be any law in the way of an Indian changing his rations into agricultural or other implements so that he might, by his own labor, support himself, but such was the fact. He asked to have the petition referred to the Committee on Appropriations and hoped that that committee would make the necessary recommendations. The petition was so referred.

NO-MAN'S-LAND HEARD FROM.

BEAVER, No-Man's-Land, Feb. 12.—The following petition for the opening of Oklahoma by law has been prepared, passed by the Council and sent to Washington:

HALL OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, OF CIMARRON TERRITORY, BEAVER, I. T., Feb. 7.

To the Senate of the United States of America:

The Territorial Council of Cimarron Territory in Council assembled, hereby represent that the 15,000 American citizens residing on the Public Land Strip (really the only bona fide residents of Oklahoma Territory), realize each day the increasing necessity for local courts, public schools and United States laws. Therefore, we, the Legislative Assembly and only representative body of any portion of the proposed Oklahoma Territory, implore the Senate to take immediate action on the House bill known as the Oklahoma bill, and adopt the same, that we may be enabled to receive protection of law, punish criminals, secure title to our lands, build school houses, churches, bridges, and establish courts of record with all the privileges and immunities due a progressive and intelligent class of settlers who brave the dangers of a pioneer life.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Chairman.
THOMAS P. BRADWOOD, Secretary.

THROUGH THE ICE.

Young Leavenworth Society People Drowned While Skating.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 12.—Yesterday afternoon a party consisting of Grace Phillips, stepdaughter of Judge Ide; Susie B. Anthony, daughter of Colonel D. R. Anthony; Harry Jewett, son of M. M. Jewett, and Edwin Pierce, son of C. B. Pierce, left the high school building for the purpose of having an hour's recreation in skating on a pond on the farm of J. C. Stone, Jr., four miles south of the city. They had no more than entered upon the enjoyment of the occasion and had hardly reached the middle of the pond when the ice gave way and all four were thrown into the water. Susie Anthony and young Pierce immediately sank and were dead before aid reached them. Young Jewett and Miss Phillips were rescued, but not until they were thoroughly chilled and their lives for some hours were despaired of, but the latest information is that they are now out of danger.

Effects of a Mock Marriage.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 12.—Annie Roach, the handsome daughter of wealthy parents living in Crafton, Dak., is raving maniac at the West Hotel in this city, caused by the discovery that she had been betrayed into a mock marriage ceremony by Van R. McVeagh, a traveling agent for a St. Paul business house.

—A lumber merchant was recently discussing the introduction of California red wood into the trade at the East and its extraordinary growth in popularity. "Six years ago," he said, "this wood was comparatively unknown to the general trade. Now it is one of the most popular of the cheaper grades. By right it should be sold at a less price than pine, and were it not for the cost of transportation, cost would be the case. As it is it sells for a small price higher. The red wood is about as pretty polished as any you ever saw. The grain is very close and its surface has a softness like delicately woven silk. When it is simply pinned its surface looks like satin, so rich is its luster. Cabinet workers like the wood exceedingly. They can carve it with the greatest readiness for it is very soft, and its pretty color, which is slightly enhanced, lends itself to shading with much effect. Builders are using it considerably for wainscoting, friezes, built up cabinets, balustrades and the like, and some, too, are even giving it the preference for flooring. But for this latter purpose it is not good because of its liability to denting. There is little doubt that the Georgia pine will soon give place to the California red wood. Some of the most richly finished interiors in the city show examples of work in red wood that the workers in the valuable hard woods could not possibly reproduce. Yet the coloring is so rich and the cost is not more than one-quarter.—N. Y. Times.

THE QUESTION STATED.

Papers on the Samoan Case Sent to Congress—The Whole Question Stated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The "protocols" (or official minutes) of the conferees of the conference on Samoan affairs, held in this city in 1887, together with additional correspondence on the subject, were laid before Congress yesterday afternoon. In his letter of transmittal President Cleveland says the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication.

The protocols of the first conference, at which was present Secretary Bayard, Mr. Alvensleben and Sir Lionel West, contains the propositions of the three diplomats as to the form of Government that should be provided for Samoa. The German representative set forth that Malietoa, having notoriously violated his treaty rights with Germany, and having but a small minority of followers among the natives, Tamasese having the support of a great majority, an election of a new King must take place. Then, in order to secure peace and order in the islands, a foreign representative should be appointed as advisor to the King, and to act as the mandatory of the three treaty powers. He also suggested a renewal of the principle of absolute equality of the three powers on the islands.

Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme of constitutional government for Samoa, with a native legislature, securing its independence and autonomy, including an acknowledgment of Malietoa as King and Tamasese as Vice-King.

The English Government, through Sir Lionel West, suggested an agreement among the treaty powers that one of them should, as the mandatory of the other two, act as advisor of the Samoan Government, and in view of the preponderance of German interest there, was willing to let Germany have the first term of five years. England agreed with Germany in acknowledging the necessity for the election of a new King. All the representatives proposed the organization of a land court or commission to settle the question of titles. No discussion occurred at this conference.

At the second meeting Secretary Bayard stated the points upon which he understood all were agreed.

Then followed a long discussion of the details of the Government to be created. Secretary Bayard consented to a new election, but insisted it should be a national election, free and unawed; that the customs of the Samoans should prevail in it, and that the result of the election should be announced to and declared by the three Consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceedings.

Sir Lionel West said he could assent to that proposition. The natives must elect a King and the election be free. Mr. Von Alvensleben inquired whether they should not take into consideration the probability of the natives not arriving at an election. Should not a certain time be fixed within which an election should take place. If it should not take place within that time, then the three powers should agree upon a King.

Mr. Bayard thereupon proposed to continue Malietoa in office, but Mr. West and Mr. Von Alvensleben united in opposition to this. The latter also inquired whether the newly elected King should not be approved by the powers to which Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, insisting that there must be a free election.

Mr. Von Alvensleben then read a formal statement of the position of his Government, in which he says there is only one course—to place one foreign officer at the head of the Administration and to invest him with sufficient powers to take measures required for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as for the prosperous development of commerce and intercourse.

Germany having the largest interest should nominate the official. Mr. Bayard said the native Government was to preserve its own existence. The idea of the United States was that there should be equality of rights between the powers.

Mr. Von Alvensleben said that was intended.

At the third meeting Mr. West read a paper in support of the mandatory scheme, and said that the British Government was willing that the German representative should act as the mandatory of the other two powers for the first term of five years. At the next session Mr. Bayard said he had not the sl