

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

THE KNAPPE, the German Consul at Samoa, has been placed upon the retired list.

THE lower House of the Iowa Legislature has passed the Australian Ballot Reform bill.

STRIKING workmen were turbulent at Vienna recently. They pillaged the Jews and set fire to a wine shop.

FRENCH papers are urging the French Government to renew its demands for the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

THE lumbermen of Canada have united in a vigorous protest against the proposed increase of duty on American pork.

Mrs. GREENWALD, Rome correspondent of the Frankfurt Zeitung, has been expelled from Italy for attacking the triple alliance.

THE Canadian Parliament has raised the penalty for polygamy from two to five years. This is aimed at the Mormons settling in Manitoba.

THE House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has ordered a favorable report on a bill for the recoinage of worn subsidiary coin.

Mrs. OLSEN, addressing a number of deputations at the railroad station at Tring recently, said the Government's Irish Land Purchase bill was in a fishy condition, judging from the manner of its reception even by the friends of the Government.

RUSSIAN authorities acted with considerable severity in punishing the disorderly students. Fifty-five at the Agricultural Academy at Moscow were sent home and three were expelled.

SENATOR CULLOM has reported favorably on the Committee on Interstate Commerce the bill to amend section 12 of the Interstate Commerce act.

THE Northern Society of Georgia has adopted a constitution. The objects are described as social intercourse among Northern men resident in the South.

THE other day at Galena, Ill., a mother and daughter stood at the altar together and both took upon themselves the vows of wedlock.

THE appointment of General Miles to the Major-Generalship in the army vacant by the death of General George Crook, was said to be largely due to the influence of the Pacific coast delegation in Congress.

THE House Committee on the Judiciary has completed consideration of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has issued an order directing that a record be furnished and kept in the War Department of services, efficiency and special qualifications, personal habits, etc.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

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NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

THE contest for mayor of Norfolk resulted in a tie, each candidate receiving 291 votes.

It is claimed that samples of good coal have been found in Banner County near Fireport.

HARRY WOOLLEY, nineteen years old, had both legs cut off by the cars at McCook the other night.

MATTHIAS JENNY, a farmer, was recently seriously, if not fatally, injured by a runaway team at Columbus.

JAMES O'BRYEN, formerly of Winona, Ill., was found dead in his house about sixteen miles northeast of Sidney the other morning.

The shops of the Lewis & Fowler Car Building Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned the other night.

The passenger steamer Avoca was run down and sunk in the English channel recently by the steamer North Cambria.

THE house of Joseph Ford, near Ithaca, was destroyed by lightning the other night, but four persons asleep in the building at the time escaped unhurt.

A NUMBER of farmers met at Oakland recently and organized a mutual fire insurance company for Burt and Cumming Counties.

THE State Superintendent of Schools has issued a circular recommending that the officers, teachers and patrons of the public schools observe Arbor Day, April 23.

JOHN HOPPELDE, a German farmer, about twenty-seven years of age, residing six miles southwest of Avoca, committed suicide the other night.

JAMES SPEED, one of the wealthiest cattlemen of Southwest Texas, was shot and killed by John Tomerlin at Moor station, three miles south of San Antonio.

THE celebration of mass in the Catholic Church at Bronisewitz, Hungary, the edifice caught fire and was burned to the ground.

THE Masonic grand lodge of Iowa denies that Judge Preston's decision at Cedar Rapids was in favor of the Carneau Masons.

JAMES KELLY and Michael Feeny, two convicts at Sing Sing, N. Y., beat and bound a keeper the other day and made their escape.

EMPLOYEES of the Green Point Ironworks, New York, to the number of 1,000 walked out the other day.

HON. P. W. DAVIS, a member of the Legislature, was cowhided by Editor Harper, of Elberton, Ga., recently.

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THE reply of Cardinal Manning, of England, to the felicitations on his jubilee from American prelates was a cordial expression for the prosperity of the Catholic Church in the United States.

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DEATH OF MR. RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall expired yesterday morning just as the bells of a neighboring church were tolling five o'clock.

Around the bedside were gathered the family, the physician and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had kept a constant watch over the dying man during the night.

Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the past three days and his family and friends knew that he could not last much longer.

The physicians had informed the family that death might come at any hour and Sunday night they told Mrs. Randall that his endurance could not prolong his life through another day.

Friday night had been a bad one for the sick man and he had several sinking spells, from which he rallied, to the astonishment of his physicians.

He recovered, however, left him weaker and when Saturday morning came it was evident that his extraordinary vitality had almost left him.

He rested easily and comfortably during the forepart of the day and the doctor was encouraged to hope that he might live several days yet.

He took some nourishment and dozed off without difficulty. Shortly after three o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance.

He seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceding ones and it was thought that the end was at hand.

All the members of the family were present, and also Dr. Mallan, who had attended Mr. Randall throughout his illness.

An interest in the case almost as great as one of the family, Dr. M. S. Lincoln, the consulting physician, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker were hastily summoned.

They remained around the bedside expecting each moment would be the last until six o'clock, when he rallied some from the state of collapse.

He left him with very little strength remaining and Dr. Mallan became convinced he could hardly live through the night.

Dr. Lincoln left soon after six o'clock, but others remained with the sick man. There was little or no change up to midnight, except that he was steadily growing weaker.

Young Sammy Randall went to a neighbor's house to sleep, but was hastily summoned about three o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live through the night.

He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell and afterward his mind became more clear and bright.

Mr. Randall's illness dates back about five years, when Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, who has attended him throughout his later illness, was called in to treat him for the gout.

July 3, almost two years ago, Mr. Randall was suddenly seized with a violent diarrhea and hemorrhage during the night, due to hastily eating a dish of ice cream and berries during the day.

This hemorrhage was so severe as to completely prostrate him and his life was in imminent danger.

Dr. Mallan says that for some time previous to this, Mr. Randall had been troubled with what he supposed were hemorrhoids.

The diarrheal attack caused the disease to assume an active form and it was found that he was suffering from an extensive and malignant abscess.

This caused serious hemorrhages which greatly depleted his system and left him weak and emaciated.

He put himself permanently under the physician's care and Dr. Mallan attended him constantly while he was in this city.

Dr. N. S. Lincoln, a physician of great repute in this city, being called into consultation occasionally.

Mr. Randall rallied and grew stronger and was getting on fairly well until last February, when he had a severe rigor.

This rigor was accompanied by severe abdominal pains and there were symptoms of peritonitis.

From this time exhaustion began to set in and the sick man's course was downward.

Septicemia was also present and a chill and severe diarrhea about two weeks ago brought the case to a critical stage.

Des Moines, April 13.—In the House bills were passed as follows: To compel railroad companies to change the name of stations to conform with the names of incorporated towns or villages.

At the request of the Railroad Commission; to compel railroad companies to connect crossing lines at stations by means of switches and "y's"; to authorize the Commissioners to prescribe the form of annual reports of railroads; to compel railroads to place crossings where highways are located; to compel railroads to put in private crossings.

Evansville, Ind., April 13.—Last evening Joseph Taylor, a young man recently employed in the Evansville cotton mills, went to the mill, accompanied by some friends, to show them through.

It being against the rules for permission, which was refused. He went to John Osborne, the general superintendent, and he also refused.

Taylor grew very angry, went to his home and returned in a short time with a revolver, with which he shot Osborne twice, Osborne is in a critical condition. Taylor was arrested.

Winchester, Young Man.—EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 13.—Last evening Joseph Taylor, a young man recently employed in the Evansville cotton mills, went to the mill, accompanied by some friends, to show them through.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

Incidents in the Life of the Late Samuel J. Randall.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The death of regret at Mr. Randall's death was universal and sincere. None paid him higher tributes of admiration and respect than did his Democratic colleagues in the House who differed with him vitally upon one important measure in Congress.

Many telegrams and letters of condolence have been received by the family. The funeral will take place Thursday morning from the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Randall joined some two months ago.

Biographical.—Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1812. His father, John Randall, was a lawyer of high standing in that city.

His mother was Ann Worral, a daughter of General Joseph Worral, a Democratic leader in the days of Jefferson. Young Randall received an academic education and mercantile pursuits.

He married Fanny, daughter of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y. He served four years in the City Council of Philadelphia and one term in the State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall was a member of the "First troop Philadelphia cavalry," a voluntary military company organized in 1774. It was then known as the "Light Horse of Philadelphia," and acted as body guard to General Washington, crossing the Delaware with him and participating in the battle of Red Bank.

The company was one of the first to tender its services to the Government when Fort Mifflin fell and was attached to the second United States cavalry commanded by General George B. Donnell.

Mr. Randall acted as Quartermaster of the company and was speedily promoted to a rank corresponding with that of Captain in the regular army.

When the Confederates army marched north of the Potomac in June, 1861, Mr. Randall hurried to Harrisburg to make arrangements for the equipment of troops.

June 24, Captain Randall made an important reconnaissance, capturing a number of Confederates. Retiring from Gettysburg as the Confederate army entered, the troops engaged in a hot skirmish with the advancing forces of the Confederates.

General J. B. Gordon. During the battle of Gettysburg Captain Randall acted as provost marshal of Columbia. Released from duty after the retirement of the invading army he received letters highly complimentary from Governor Curtiss and the War Department.

At the convening of the Thirty-eighth Congress, December 4, 1863, Mr. Randall took his seat in the House as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in the Thirty-ninth on the Committee on Banking and Currency, Retrenchment and Expenditures in the State Department and the Assassination of President Lincoln.

In the Forty-first Congress he was named on the Committee on Private and Personal Claims, on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

In his famous speech on re-education, December 16, 1869, he exclaimed amid the plaudits of an entire House: "Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe that it is of vastly more importance, that the country has the ability, the disposition and the resources to pay it."

In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was named on the Committee on Banking and Currency, Post-offices and Post Roads and Rules, and was one of the most influential members of the minority.

His triumphant lead ship in the "Two Days' and Two Nights' contest to prevent the 'Force' bill from going to the Senate in time for action upon it brought him first into great prominence.

When the Democrats came into power at the opening of Congress in December, 1871, Mr. Randall was made chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He devoted his entire energy to retrenchment and succeeded in cutting down the appropriations many millions.

Alluding to the close connection between retrenchment and resumption Mr. Randall August 16, 1870, used these words: "I believe the real, honest and permanent way to resumption of specie payments is in the reduction of the expenditures of the Government to what is needed by an economical administration."

Human foresight in my judgment can not fix the exact hour of day when a single vote will be cast in favor of the resumption of specie payments.

December 4, 1878, Mr. Randall was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 239 yeas to 191 nays.

He was elected to the same office in 1879 and 1880. He was elected to the same office in 1881 and 1882.

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He was elected to the same office in 1915 and 1916. He was elected to the same office in 1917 and 1918.

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He was elected to the same office in 1939 and 1940. He was elected to the same office in 1941 and 1942.

STANLEY AT CANNON.

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