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NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA OPIUM JOINTS AND SMOKERS.—A correspondent writes to the Omaha Republican thus concerning the growing vice of opium smoking in Nebraska's metropolis: "I note in to-day's edition the reference you make to the amended charter of the city of Omaha relative to the abolishment of opium dens or joints. Here I will take opportunity to lay special stress upon one of the greatest evils of our city. To say evil does not express or define the state of degredation and iniquity. There are at present no less than eight of these "joints" in our midst. At the corner of Thirteenth and Dodge (northeast corner), over the fruit stand, and operated by a Chinese laundryman, is the most extensively patronized of these "dens," frequented daily by not less than one hundred of all classes. The greater portion of these habitues are degraded and fallen women who reside in that part of the city stigmatized as "Hell's half acre." These women pay to the proprietor or an assistant 15 cents and are weighed out or measured a certain amount of prepared opium, powdered or gum, and furnished with a bamboo stem with which to inhale its fumes, as I am informed. They are assigned to an inner compartment or couch where they are associated with companions of vice and spend their hours in relating vivid and licentious experiences, slumbering, or in a half comatose condition abandoned to some fantasy produced by the insidious drug. There are also several other well known and extensively patronized "dens." One next door to the "Five Points" of Omaha, or more commonly known as the Buckingham: another located on Harney street, and still another under the saloon in the rear of the premises occupied by Charles Higgins' restaurant on Twelfth street. The class that patronize these places are composed chiefly of tin-horn gamblers, and many belonging to the tribe called "skin" or "fly workers"; also many ex-barkeepers, confidence men, variety performers, and last, and mostly, those of fallen virtue. To say that it is neglect on the part of the officials covers all the charges that can be made, and were the municipal officers as vigilant as those of eastern cities, who pull opium joints and impose rigid fines upon those who visit the place, and still more heavier fines upon the proprietors, there is no room to doubt that it could effectually be abolished.

B. & M. DEPOT DESTROYED.—The watchman at the B. & M. Railway freight depot and yard discovered smoke issuing from the building about 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning and ran to the office to send in an alarm. By the time that the firemen could reach the spot the building was enveloped in flames, and soon through holes burned through the roof columns of fire shot up to a height of several stories.

Toward two directions the firemen exerted their strongest efforts and with success, one being the north end of the depot containing the offices and records, and the other the train of refrigerator cars standing on the next track but one east of the depot. A switch engine belonging to the U. P. railway had already reached the yard and pulled a string of cars, which stood next to the building, out of danger. One detached box car only remained at the corner of the platform, and this emerged looking like a singed cat.

In a short time the roof and sides of the building had burned away, leaving the charred skeleton of a frame, and the goods stored inside were burning fiercely. Nothing could be saved of these except some lots near the north end, which were deluged, like the records, with water.

The depot, which stood on Eighth street, and extended from Jackson street nearly to Howard, was built three years ago. It was a story and a half high, about sixty feet in width and 250 in lenth. The loss, it is believed, will not exceed $8,000; the insurance was $4,000. There was $1,500 insurance on the goods in transit. The value of these is estimated at about $7,000, for only a part of which, it is supposed, the company is liable. Half a car load of muslin for canvassing hams at the Boyd packing house and six cabinet organs for Woodbridge Bros. were totally destroyed. A lot of gallon oil cans filled with whisky for Iowa consumers, and several barrels of coal tar added fuel to the flames. Large quantities of household goods were burned or ruined.—Omaha Herald.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

The school population of Beatrice is 1,416.

The Auburn creamery is now in full operation.

The city marshal of Greenwood is paid $25 a year.

The license ticket carried at Syracuse by a small majority.

Temperance people were successful in the election at Nelson.

The city election of Fall City decided in favor of licensing saloons.

Aurora elected the temperance ticket by seventy-three majority.

Several wife-beaters have recently come before the public at Omaha.

The postoffice inspector found the Creighton office in good condition.

W. H. Fry, of Fairmont, is said to have recently received a legacy of $35,000.

An eighteen pound catfish was caught in the Blue, near Fairbury, last week.

An ovarian tumor weighing 35 pounds was removed from Mrs. Rush, of Ponca.

Cedar county is rapidly settling up, and new residences are rising on every hand.

The election at Hastings resulted in the success of the law and order element.

The prospects are pretty good for another large bvilding boom in Clark's this year.

The two elevators at Greenwood shipped out two hundred cars of corn in one week.

Schuyler has a juvenile brass band, the members of which are said to be quite proficient.

The entertainment at Red Cloud by the G. A. R. is highly spoken of by the press of that place.

R. L. Oxford, of Wayne county, lost his stable and sheds by fire. His loss is about $300.

Owners of lots in Cumminsville donate them to people willing to build houses upon them.

Arlington contains sixty-nine American families, one Bohemian, three Irish and one English.

The Pawnee auxiliary sent fifty-five dozen eggs as an Easter gift to the Home for the Friendless.

Twenty-one residents of Tekama recently went west to look for new homes in California and Oregon.

Wayne county is a peaceful community the grand jury having no business whatever to attend to.

Reports go to show that the usual amount of the planting in Nebraska will be attended to on Arbor Day.

A prairie fire in Harlan county recently did considerable damage. One gentleman lost his barn and contents.

Hartington is holding out inducements for a practical brickmaker to locate and open a yard at that place.

Peter Tondree, of Fairbury, while trying to break a colt, had matters reversed somewhat. The colt broke Peter's leg.

The United Presbyterians of Pawnee City have just dedicated a church building which, with the grounds, cost $17,384.

In Omaha 129 applications have been filed for license to sell liquors. About thirteen are from brewers and wholesalers.

An Ashland justice has decided that a Saunders county farmer cannot recover damages for evergreens pulled on another man's land.

During the month of March the Nebraska City distillery company paid the government upwards of $80,000 as taxes on manufactured liquors.

Mr. Howard, living near Elkton, Nuckolls county, has lost recently about $300 worth of fat hogs, from some disease or cause unknown.

Some unknown coward fired two shots into the drug store of A. McGill, at Creighton, few nights ago, one of the bullets narrowly missing Mr. McGill.

The barn and outbuildings of Gustave Gartner, near Scotia, were burned by a prairie fire. Loss, $5,000. Contributions for his benefit amounted to $150.

The chief of the Omaha fire department has arranged to immediately sound the bell sixty two times in case of the announcement of the death of Gen. Grant.

A skiff load of men upset in the Missouri river opposite Brownville a few days ago. All were rescued, but it was a narrow escape from watery graves.

J. W. Alger, of Wayne, is said to have an ear of corn grown from seed picked up on the battle field of Chickamauga, nearly twenty-three years ago.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, now at San Antonio, Texas, will be transferred to Omaha as assistant adjutant-general to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Taylor.

The belt slipped from the governor at the Nebraska City distillery, the fly wheel flew to pieces, an exhaust pipe was broken, and $2,000 damages inflicted. Nobody hurt.

Wm. Hall, of Pawnee, has just learned that a missing brother was killed by highwaymen in Arizona in 1882. Two of the murderers were hanged by a mob, while the third escaped.

A meeting of cattlemen was held on War Bonnet creek, Sioux county, a few days ago to discuss the question of "What shall we do to be saved?" from the incoming tide of immigration.

Lawyer Kyle, of Omaha, who some time ago assaulted P. A. Gavin, of the Times-Dispatch of that city, was given a fine of $50 and thirty days in jail. Kyle's attorney gave notice of an appeal.

There are only sixty-eight sections of land left for white settlers on the Santee reservation. They will all be taken by homesteaders, as men who would like to file timber claims will be crowded out.

Henry Hamplert of Plattsmouth, is the inventor of an automatic corn planter that does away with both the old method of marking the field and the more modern method of using a check-rower.

The man arrested in Nebraska City a short time ago for forging the name of W. V. Nichol to a telegram sent to Chinn & New, of Omaha, turns out to be an old offender well known to police circles.

The Crete Globe says that three children of William Warchow, who lives on the West Blue, died last week from scarlet fever. Two of them died within a half hour of each other. One of them was 15 years old.

Misses Metta Porter and Louie Letcher have recently been engaged in taking the school census of Central City. They find the number of children of school age to be 426, being 223 males and 203 females.

General Manager Winter, of the Minneapolis & Omaha, says his company does not ask the exclusive use of the proposed bridge between Covington and Sioux City, and has had no negotiations of any kind about it.

A ten-year-old daughter of John Wagner, living in St. Charles precinct, Cuming county, has just died from chewing a poisoned weed that grows by the roadside. Another child came near dying from the same cause.

Another Omaha family came near being fatally poisoned a few nights ago by partaking of biscuits in which there was a quantity of "Rough on Rats." The poison by some means had got mixed with the baking powder.

Two Sherman county lasses, living on a homestead, took it into their heads to see the New Orleans exposition, and accordingly packed their satchels and boarded the train. They saw the show, had a good time, and asked odds of no one.

Ed Burriss and Pat Collins, of Syracuse, two boys, had a narrow escape while driving home from Palmyra. Their team ran off a bridge, killing both horses instantly and greatly endangering the lives of the boys. The horses were valued at over $500.

Messrs. M. T. Patrick & Co., of Omaha, are starting a monster corral at Gilmore for fattening cattle. A side track 3,000 feet in length is being built from the U. P. main line to the corral. It is intended to feed about 5,000 head of cattle there and get them in shape for the eastern market. The feeding corral will be ready for business about June 1st.

Death is announced at Crete of Miss Grace Andrews, aged twenty, of diphtheria. She was the daughter of S. L. Andrews, and was well known throughout the state as one of the best amateur readers, and has represented Doane college in two contests with the university. A member of the present junior class, she was faithful in her school duties and took a high rank in her classes.

Postoffice changes in Nebraska during the week ending April 11, 1885: Established—Magoon, Custer county, Richard H. Magoon, postmaster; Spannuth, Lincoln county, Fred C Spannuth, postmaster; Steuben, Frontier county, Gustave A. Roggensees, postmaster; Tallin, Custer county, John Tallin, postmaster; Yucca, Custer county, Christopher F. Conant, postmaster.

The Aurora Republican says: In the scandal case spoken of last week no new features have been developed only that it is reported that the woman is dying from the effects of drugs taken to conceal her shame, and the man who is the cause of her ruin has not been arrested yet. It was reported that he had been seen in Grand Island, and that the officers were about to arrest him, but he found it out in some way and gave them the go-by.

It has been remarked in the courts that in the three civil damage suits brought in Omaha under the Slocumb law to recover for selling liquor to a drunkard in spite of the warning not to sell, the plaintiffs in each instance have been the wives of Swedish tailors. The Herald thinks that after one or two more saloonkeepers have paid $2,000 to $5,000 damages they will feel like shutting up shop, when any tailor from Stockholm becomes a regular customer.

The creditable display by Nebraska at the exposition, says the Lincoln Journal, is beginning to bear fruits. State headquarters are filled every day by people desiring information in printed shape regarding the advantages, resources and general character of the state, and this is furnished them in the shape of a splendid little pamphlet, to which we have before alluded, "Nebraska: Her Resources, Advantages, Advancement and Promises." Heretofore the commissioner and the Hon. James T. Allen, who has been assisting him in this field of labor, have been able to keep up with the demand, but it has been found necessary now to add another speedy and experienced assistant to reply to demands for printed matter, while the personal calls at headquarters are numbered by hundreds.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Eight five-story houses in Sixty-second street, New York, fell on the 13th. Many workmen were injured, probably some of them fatally.

Justice Andrew Wylie, of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, has notified the president that he wishes to be placed on the retired list. He is 71 years old.

Agents of the Pennsylvania railway company have been instructed to restore passenger rates on all its lines, which is taken to mean that the Pennsylvania management has got tired of the rate war.

Bud Farris, white, and Freeman Ward, colored, were hanged at the fair ground at Union City, N. C., by a mob of masked men numbering about two hundred. They belonged to a gang of thieves who recently have committed many depredations on the citizens of that place.

J. Henry Shaw, a democratic member of the lower house of the Illinois legislature from Cass county, was found dead in bed at the Palace hotel, Springfield, Sunday. This makes the third death in the legislature since the opening of the session. Shaw's death leaves the house "tied."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their way to Cork, received an enthusiastic welcome. At Lismore, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, 300 laborers presented an address of welcome. At Dungarron, in Waterford county, when the train passed all vessels in the bay lowered their flags.

The Philadelphia Times says John Roach has been offered $100,000 more for the dispatch boat "Dolphin" than this government has agreed to pay. The offer comes from the Russian government and Roach demands an immediate answer to his letter requesting final payment by the United States.

At Delaware Blue, Indian territory, Frank Roberts, alias Pierce, a notorious desperado of Denton county, Texas, with a posse, was pursuing a band of cattle thieves when they ran upon Roberts on the bank of Red river. Roberts opened fire upon the posse and was slain in the fight. Hardin Wilson, one of the gang, was captured.

In Chicago the state's attorney entered a nolle prossequie in the Cook county criminal court in the case of Hansbrough and Shields, two of the judges in the Eighteenth ward, where the election frauds were committed last fall, declaring he had no evidence upon which to convict them. An indictment is still pending against them in the United States district court.

A. R. Dimmick, charged with being one of the men who set fire to the town of Weston, Oregon, a year ago, when $300,000 in property was burned, was discovered in Gervais, Oregon, recently. The sheriff, with a posse of six, made an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the fugitive. The sheriff presented a double-barreled shotgun and ordered Dimmick to surrender, but the latter sprang on him, tore the gun from his grasp, and covering the crowd with it made his escape.

The following figures are taken from a statement compiled by Secretary Stone, of the Chicago board of trade, to show the visible supply of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley in the United States and Canada on Saturday, April 11, and the amount of increase or decrease for the week ending at that date: Wheat, 46,851,232 bushels, a decrease of 716,086 bushels; corn, 9,958,466 bushels, an increase of 1,072,503 bushels; oats, 2,418,310 bushels, a decrease of 246,188 bushels; rye, 312,799 bushels, a decrease of 45,142 bushels; barley, 752,570 bushels. The stocks of grain in store in Chicago April 11 were: Wheat, 15,875,429 bushels; corn, 2,368,559 bushels; oats, 425,949 bushels; rye, 129,673 bushels; barley, 53,438 bushels.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

The attorney-general has given an opinion to the president sustaining the eligibility of Mr. Lawton, of Georgia, for the appointment as minister to Russia.

The silver men expect the whole power of the administration to be brought against them in the next congress, and say that the fight has already begun over the organization of the house. They say Mr. Randall's friends are working for him for the speakership, and are backed by the administration. They charge that the influence of the administration is now being used to strengthen Randall. They are very wrathful over it, and say that if persevered in will "bust up" the democratic party and they will crush out the administration. They do not think that there is any danger of Mr. Carlisle being beaten, but they expect Randall to exhibit more strength this time than he did before. The combined power of the tariff and the anti-silver men they say, will be exerted to this end for the sake of prestige, and that from twenty to twenty-five members will be drawn over to Randall and the administration by the use of patronage.

A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States on the 13th in the case of Frances Dodge et al' appellant, against Thomas Knowles, which presents the questions of the liability of a married woman for certain debts contracted by her husband, nominally as her trustee. The court holds that neither liability for provisions supplied at the dwelling house where the husband, wife and their children are living together, nor a provisionary note given by the husband describing himself as trustee for his wife in payment for such supplies can be charged in equity upon the wife's separate estate, without clear proof that she contracted the debt in her own behalf or intended to bind her separate estate for its payment. The decree of the court below is reversed and the case remanded with directions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Justice Gray.

CRIMINAL.

At Newburgh, N. Y., the grand jury indicted Hugh McCann, who is blind and over 80 years old, for the murder of his wife, aged 73, in February last.

Mrs. Lena Stuck jumped off a ferryboat int the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Ill. She was 62 years old. Bodily infirmities and poverty were the cause.

Elmire Firth, of Marshalltown, Iowa, twenty-one years of age, was struck on the head with an axe by Jacob Seybert, whose house Firth attempted to enter. Firth will die. Seybert was arrested.

Gus Finley was hanged at Prestonsburg, Ky., on the 17th. His crime was the murder of James Hunt, in August, 1883. Finley claimed the killing of Hunt was an accident, his intention being to shoot a man named Dagley, with whom he had a drunken quarrel.

The story comes from Memeoki, Ill., that on Wednesday night a colored man calling himself Wiggins, went to the house of Robert Williams, also colored, and a farmer, and asked for lodgings for the night. He was permitted to remain. He amused the family by telling funny stories until nearly midnight, when he drew a revolver and demanded Williams' money. Williams gave him $9.50. Wiggins demanded more, and upon Williams' reply that he had no more, shot him twice fatally, then shot and killed Williams' little boy and fired two shots at Mrs. Williams, who, however, escaped. Wiggins fled and at last accounts had not been captured.

Wm. Phillips was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of Wm. Hill. President Cleveland had commuted the sentences of the other four men to be executed at the same time, which led Phillips to expect a commutation of sentence. The United States marshal received a telegram in the morning saying the president declined to interfere in the Phillips' case. The accused strongly asserted his innocence to the last and said Hill's son Bob, who was at first arrested with him, did the killing. "Although I am about to appear before Almighty God," said the condemned man, "I swear I am as innocent of this crime as an unborn babe." Then he marched to the gallows and died repeating the Lord's prayer.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Cairo says it is believed General Wolsely will soon return to England.

Recruiting for the British navy continues with much activity and the admiralty have invited the navy pensioners to volunteer. Active preparations for war are making in all the Australian colonies.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, in answer to an interrogatory put by Sir Stafford Northcote in the commons, said the government considered Penjdeh in Afghanistan proper, but not far from the Russian frontier.

It is stated that Turkey has positively assured Russia that in the event of war no English iron-clad will be allowed to enter the Black sea. Turkey has also declared that she could make the Dardanelles impassable in a few hours if necessary.

The emperors of Germany and Austria and the czar of Russia are arranging for another meeting to be held this spring. The place chosen for meeting is the castle of a Galacian nobleman in Austria territory close to the Russian frontier. It is understood that Emperor William desires a yearly meeting of this kind as a means of preserving peace between the three countries.

In the English cabinet council the Anglo-Russian difficulty, it is said, was represented to be as follows: England and Russia have agreed upon a basis for the delineation of the Afghan frontier, subject to a satisfactory explanation by Russia of the recent attack upon the Afghans. According to this scheme it is said Penjdeh will be ceded to Russia, provided the ameer consents.

General Komaroff has appointed a Russian governor of Penjdeh and has put Sarik officials in charge who are Russian subjects. Everybody in St. Petersburg is convinced that if war breaks out the Russians will seize Herat before the English can turn around. "I have the best authority for stating," says the London Times' correspondent, "General Komaroff advanced with express orders from the government of the Caucasus, and General Komaroff's telegram to St. Petersburg expressly stated this."

Gladstone's hesitation over the Kushk river affair emboldened Russia, who is now taking a turn in demanding an explanation and withdrawals. The report is confirmed that De Giers demanded an explanation of the presence of Captain Yates of General Lumsden's staff at the Kushk river battle of the part he is said to have taken in provoking that engagement. Special dispatches from St. Petersburg assert Russia demanded the withdrawal of Lumsden himself, on the ground of his pronounced sympathy with the Afghans in their hostility towards Russia, but this statement is doubtful. The government is still wrangling with Turkey over the terms of the proposed Anglo Turkish alliance.

INDICATIONS OF A CONFLICT.

Will the Differences Between England and Russia Have to be Adjusted by the Sword?

London dispatch: The war office is overwhelmed with offers of service sent in by the army, militia and volunteer officers. The recruiting depots in London and the provinces are daily besieged by men anxious to enter the military service in view of the prospect of war with Russia. Suitable applicants are being accepted as rapidly as can be arranged. All the admirals of the British navy have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service. A special injunction has been sent by the admiralty to Vice Admiral Lord Hayes, commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, to hold himself and his fleet ready for service. A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the English government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. The ministry, it appears, have been coerced by the aggressiveness of public opinion into a tardy but evidently determined attitude of pugnacity. At first Mr. Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding of Russia an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance the action of their commander. No matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party. But when the czar answered that he would explain to England as soon as Gen. Komaroff explained to him, the British premier was forced to conclude that the czar was trifling to gain time. To-day, therefore, Earl Granville, British foreign minister, advised Baron De Staal, Russian ambassador to London, that the British government had decided that whatever the nature the Russian explanation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier to go on until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory back to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding. Count Von Munster, German ambassador to London, is given as authority for a most significant utterance on the part of the ministers of the British government. The German minister states that at a conference upon the Afghan question held yesterday, Earl Granville declared that England had declared that it was impossible to consent to a continuance of diplomatic discussion with Russia unless England was guaranteed security against having the results of the controversy imperilled by collisions on disputed frontier such events as has occurred on the Kushk, England, Lord Granville said, must refuse to accept Russia's assurance that she desires peace unless the assurance was accompanied with the withdrawal to a line drawn from Tepi to Sari-Yasi. At the German and Russian embassy here the opinion is expressed that the dispute between the czar and Great Britain has actually reached its final phase in diplomacy. M. De Gierrs, Russian prime minister, through Baron De Staal, has offered to abandon the Russian proposal to extend the line of the debatable zone proposed by England, so as to include the Parapamisous mountains, and recur to the line suggested in the Lessar proposals. This offer on the part of the Russian premier, while apparently containing a concession, is considered to be really used to modify the effects of Gen. Komaroff's attack and to give time.

Office Seekers, be Patient.

The civil service commission furnishes the following for publication: We have information that in many of the states the number applying to be examined is greatly in excess of what is needed to secure competent persons for all vacancies likely to occur for at least six months. While there will probably be a considerable number of removals vague expectation of sweeping changes, for mere purpose of partizan patronage, does not seem likely to be realized. The commission does not wish to be responsible for many disappointments which must follow the examination of the needless number of requests for examination, which are most excessive in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and California.

AN OUTLINE OF LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Memorial Services at Springfield, Ill.—The Address of Gen. John A. Logan.

Th following address was delivered by Gen. Logan at the memorial services held in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., on the 15th:

On the 12th day of February, seventy-six years ago, in the midst of a hardy pioneer people in Harding county, Kentucky, a son called Abraham was born unto Thomas and Mary Lincoln. A few years later this son is found with his parents in Indiana, where he labored at farm work in assisting his father. There was no opportunity offered him for receiving an education. Under the guidance of his mother, however, he was taught to read and write. He was of studious habits, and carefully read all the books he could borrow from the neighbors. "All that I am, or hop to be," he said, "I owe to my angel mother." In his 21st year he is located in Illinois, doing manual labor, though at times when he could do so he was always found with a book in hand, storing his mind with useful knowledge. He was a constant reader of the Bible, as well as Shakespeare's works, and from these he acquired a better understanding of human action and that which influences the minds of men than all those who criticised him as an uneducated man ever had the capacity to understand. He served in the Black Hawk war, afterwards several times in our state legislature, and one term in congress, yet until 1858, when he joined in the debate with the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, nothing seemed to afford an opportunity for him to prove to the country his great ability as a lawyer, statesman and debater, as well as a man of thought, research, and great power of analysis. In that great debate he displayed such wonderful ability as to at once give him a national reputation. His great mind seemed to unfold to his auditors, danger after danger that then menaced our beloved country. He so held the mirror before the people that they could plainly see the trouble that must come in the future if the then policy should be persisted in. He forshadowed the disaster and suggested the way to avoid it. He exhibited clearly to the people that if the destruction of this Union must come we ourselves must be the author, and finisher. His arguments were convincing, his deductions and logic were irresistable. In all the speeches his basis was the right against the wrong. He convinced all who heard him that he was a man of generous impulses and great kindness of heart. He seemed to feel the wrongs of all the downtrodden and oppressed humanity as his own. The impression he left upon his hearers was that he had dedicated himself to work in their behalf. When elected president of the United States he entered upon the duties of that office with malice toward none, with charity for all, and although the circumstances were of the most trying character that had ever surrounded any man in undertaking to administer the affairs of a nation, yet he grasped a firm hold on the helm of the ship of state and moved on calmly and coolly in the performance of the arduous duties assigned him. He met each condition of things as presented to him. His great mind took in the situation as it was developed. He proved himself equal to any and all emergencies, and while our country was passing through the severest ordeal he kept apace with the advancing sentiments of the people, neither going ahead nor lagging behind, always taking advantage of the proper moment to do the right thing, as was exemplified by his proclamation of emancipation giving freedom to an oppressed race. He met all questions at an opportune moment, and seemed full of hope as well as confident of the ultimate success and complete restoration of the Union. Twenty years ago to-day, early in his second term as president, and just as his proud anticipations and fondest hopes were being realized, he fell at the hand of an assassin, a martyr to the cause of human freedom. As the tallest oak in the forest falls, causing the earth to tremble at the shock, so his fall caused the nation to tremble. Stalwart men cried aloud and wept, women wrung their hands and appealed to heaven to know why this great wrong should have been permitted. Thus people mourned and would not be comforted. All civilized countries were saddened, deep gloom covered the whole land, and in grief and sorrow we mourn him still. In life this man taught a lesson that ought to be taught the present and future generations which would be of more value than gold that glistens. Coming from the lower walks of life, without any of the advantages now within the reach of all, he struggled through poverty along the rugged pathway of life, overcoming all obstacles that opposed, until he attained the highest position among men. His great heart and mind were bent in doing good to his fellow man. Entirely absorbed by his thought in favor of struggling humanity he had no time to devote to the accumulation of wealth. The benefits showered upon oppressed man by his great ability and kind heart, by far outreached those which could have been accomplished by the riches of a Cœsus. Wealth revels behind, while poverty follows us to the grave; but the wealth that leaves its lasting impression upon mankind is that store of kindness which fills the human breast, and the great resources of a giant, intense thought, and the good works live on through time. So let it be with Abraham Lincoln. He carved his own way up the steps of amdition's rugged heights. He ascended to the topmost round fame's ladder and from thence stepped into the mansion on high prepared for the good and true. If we could but see him as his sainted spirit stands to-day, not in the blood-besmeared temple of human bondage, but radiant with the light of liberty and the "Glory of God," playing around him, with shattered fetters and broken chains at his feet, we would behold one of the noblest spirits that ever passed through the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem into the presence of the great white throne of our Heavenly Father.

ENCOUNTERING A TIDAL WAVE.

A Perilous Situation on the Deep, Terrorizing Passengers to a Degree Bordering on Frenzy.

The White Star steamer Germanic, Captain Kennedy, which sailed from Queenstown for New York a few days ago, returned to the former place in a badly disabled condition. Captain Kennedy reports that the steamer encountered a terrific tidal wave when two days out. The wave, he says, was tremendous, and so sudden was it coming that little or nothing could be done to ease or trim the vessel. It looked for a time as though the steamer would be engulfed. The vessel's head was turned straight toward the approaching mountain of water, and when it finally struck the shock caused the vessel to tremble from stem to stern with such violence as to spring nearly all of the plating. The bulkhead of the reading-room was stove in and the saloon flooded. The boats and everything movable on deck were torn from their fastenings. The steamer was thrown on her beam ends, and for awhile so violently did she lunge that it was thought she would surely go to the bottom. The passengers were terrorized into a state bordering on frenzy. The steamer was finally righted and when the sea calmed somewhat a thorough examination was made. It was found that, in addition to the stoving in of the reading-room bulkhead, the forward steering gear was so badly injured as to make it useless as a means for further handling the ship. The vessel was also badly sprung, and the captain decided that it would be perilous to further continue on his course. Therefore he turned for Queenstown. Many of the saloon passengers received severe bruises by being knocked about and struck with pieces of furniture. One of the seamen was washed overboard and drowned. The engines were not injured in the least. The passengers are fulsome in their praise of the captain's conduct and the competent manner in which he handled the steamer during the encounter. They say their escape was simply miraculous, and are fully of the belief that with a less competent captain the vessel would have surely foundered. The Germanic landed her mails and twenty saloon passengers at Queenstown and then proceeded on her return to Liverpool, where she will undergo necessary repairs.

Seven Men Buried Alive.

A special from Oscola, Michigan, says: A horrible accident occurred here about four o'clock to-day. While George Fulton, Joe Biddle, Tom Mitchell, George Gordon, Frank Maynard and John Hartwick were clearing the brick out of the smokestack of John Gram's mill, the bottom tier gave way and the six men were buried under fifty thousand brick. Five were killed outright and the other was severely but not fatally hurt.

ARSON, PILLAGE AND ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Burning of Colon or Aspinwall--A Scene of Riot and Bloodshed.

Advices by mail from Panama give the story of the burning of Colon or Aspinwall as follows:

A lawyer named Preston seized the opportunity of the absence of the prefect of Colon with all the troops who had gone for the purpose of meeting General Zipburn, who had attacked Panama, to seize the city of Colon. He levied forced loans and collected a mixed force, which caused much apprehension among the merchants and citizens. On March 29 the the Pacific Mail steamer Colon arrived with arms and ammunition. Preston demanded these munitions, and upon the refusal of the demand by the Pacific Mail officers, he imprisoned them. He sent word to the commander of the Galena that these prisoners would be released if the munitions were delivered to him and they would be shot if the marines were landed. Commander Kane then took charge of Colon in the name of the United States. Preston subsequently had an engagement outside the city with the troops from Panama and was defeated, the Pacific Mail officers escaping during the fight. About noon on the 30th men from Panama numbering some 120 advanced upon the town and a heavy fire ensued. The scene in the town beggars description. Bullets were flying in all directions, and the terrified populace, abandoning their homes and fortunes, were seeking safety in flight. The town was entirely constructed of wood, and the bullets passed through the houses as if they had been card board. When defeat became certain to Preston the fires commenced. Many declare that Preston personally fired the government house, where the first fire originated. Preston is now together with a companion a close prisoner on board the Galena. Directly one fire started a dozen were set in different directions. A strong wind was blowing, and a pandemonium of fire, robbery, shooting and misery ensued. All who, could, fled on board the ships. Few saved anything, and thousands flocked to the new town lately built by the canal company on the ground they have formed at the entrance to the canal, while others took refuge in a few houses which remained standing on the beach. The machine shop and round house of the latter company were saved but an immense quantity of rolling stock was destroyed, together with local merchandise and transit cargoes. The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted admirably. Troops from the English gunboat Lilly were also landed and assisted in keeping guard, but were withdrawn after the canal company had formed a guard for the protection of their houses and property which had remained intact. This guard caught many plunderers, as did also the men of the Galena. All caught red-handed were immediately tried and on the following day shot. Fifty-eight persons, among whom it is believed were several innocent persons, were thus summarily dispatched. During the fight between the troops which went hence and Preston's people some twenty or thirty were killed, while many more were wounded. All these were burned during the fire, and the charred remains of all yet encumber the streets. Flames flashed through houses, in hundreds of which powder, alcohol, liquors and general merchandise were stored in immense quantities, and the frequent explosions from which added terror to the scene. The panic stricken populace were almost without provisions or water for two days. The Panama Railroad Company's superintendent, Mr. G. A. Burt, and the director-general of the Canal Company, Mr. Jules Dingler, have done everything in their power to alleviate the misery and distress, and vessels in the bay of all nationalities were freely opened to the refugees. Whilst the troops recklessly sent from here by General Gonima to fight in the streets of Colon were thus leading to the destruction of that town, the streets of Panama were resounding with rifle shots. Conferences had been held during the previous days by the commission sent here to discuss matters with Gen. Aizpare. He, however, demanded the unconditional surrender of Gonima, which was finally accomplished after some further sharp fighting.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA IN MISSOURI.

What the Commissioner of Agriculture Says Concerning the Plague.

An Associated Press reporter asked the commissioner of agriculture for information respecting the outbreak of pleuro pneumonia in Missouri. He said in reply that the disease had thus far been confined to a single county, and that the people of the state were acting energetically and intelligently for its eradication. Their great difficulty was the lack of funds. He thought the legislature of Missouri ought to be called together to make more liberal provisions to meet this emergency, but there was doubt whether its members had been educated up to the point of taking the only efficient means possible for the suppression of this scourge. It was, he said, a fact that no outbreak of this disease, either in the United States or abroad, had ever been suppressed without government aid. The bureau of animal industry of the department, while rendering invaluable services, still lacked the power under the former interpretations of the law to take the steps which experience proved to be the most effective in cases of this kind. There was no known way of suppressing pleuro pneumonia but by killing every animal which had been either effected or exposed. Having been killed they should be buried deeply, hides and all, for the disorder was communicable after death. The original law establishing the bureau of animal industry gives authority for the expenditure of such portion of the annual appropriation as may be necessary for investigations and quarantine, but does not in direct terms authorize the expenditures of money to help pay for cattle to be killed. Mr. Coleman is of the opinion that inasmuch as death only means disinfection where pleuro-pneumonia is concerned, a fair interpretation of the law would sanction the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation for this purpose. He intends to lay the matter before Attorney-General Garland for an opinion. The insidious and alarming nature of the infection was, he said, illustrated by the origin of the present outbreak. A young bull was purchased in Ohio or Illinois and taken to Missouri. It was suggested as a possibility at the time of purchase that the animal had been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia and for this reason it was quarantined three months, after which it was allowed to run with a herd belonging to the insane asylum. Almost immediately the herd became disinfected. The entire herd has been slaughtered, about 100 animals being killed, but the commissioner thinks many more should be sacrificed. In the expenditure, said the commissioner, of $50,000 now may save us an epidemic which will perhaps cost half a million to suppress two or three weeks hence.

MORE CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

One Ballot Box Stolen—Contests and Recounts Now in Order.

Chicago dispatch: The situation growing out of the close municipal election contest in this city has been complicated by the theft of the ballot box of the third precinct of the third ward. The box was stored in a livery stable on Twenty-second street, where the balloting occurred, but the store room was broken into and the box carried off. The precinct returned 575 for Smith and 236 for Harrison and the theft is supposed to have been for the purpose of concealing some irregularities. The matter has been in the hands of detectives, and it is rumored that some of the guilty parties are known. The republicans have decided to contest Mr. Harrison's election and Mr. Harrison declares he himself wishes a recount, and says he believes the recount will increase his majority.

The fact of the robbery of the ballot box naturally occasioned great excitement in political circles, in view of the recent exposure of the Eighteenth ward frauds. Detectives have been put upon the case and the following facts appear to have been discovered. A coupe was engaged by a saloon-keeper named Connell, about four o'clock this morning, the driver being ordered to go to the corner of State and Twenty-second streets and wait for a passenger. Shortly afterward a man bearing what was undoubtedly a ballot box appeared and entered the coupe. He was driven to the corner of Halstead and Forty-first streets, where he entered a saloon and disappeared. No arrests have been made. The loss of the ballots seriously affects the result on the mayoralty and south Chicago caseso

General Grant deeply regrets the fact that he is obliged to leave his war memoirs in an unfinished state.

There are reported to be nearly or quite one hundred farmers' alliances in Dakota and more forming.