

# THE TRIBUNE.

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McCORK, : : : : NEB

## OVER THE STATE.

"I PLEAD NOT GUILTY."—John W. Lauer, you are charged with murder in the first degree," said Judge Neville with impressive dignity in the district court yesterday.

"I plead not guilty," responded the prisoner in a low but perfectly distinct voice as he looked the judge fairly in the eye. It had become noised about early in the day that Lauer was to be arraigned and at two o'clock the court room was crowded with interested spectators. A few minutes after 2 o'clock the doors were thrown open and the prisoners were brought in by the deputy sheriffs. Erect, nonchalant and apparently defiant marched John W. Lauer at the head of the file. He was attired in a well fitting suit of black clothes, and his spotless linen, neat cravat and highly polished shoes presented a strange contrast to the apparel of the other prisoners. With his head high in the air and looking straight before him he walked straight to his seat where he assumed an easy position. For a time he seemed unconscious of the vast crowd which more than filled the room. For a few moments he sat stolidly in his chair, looking neither to the right nor left. Finally he gazed slowly around the court room and his face perceptibly brightened as here and there he caught sight of a friendly countenance. As the district attorney read the indictment against the other prisoners, Lauer sat nervously twisting the hairs in his mustache and rubbing his smooth-shaven chin. At last his name was called and he rose to his feet. At this moment the silence in the court room became intense. Every neck was craned; people rose on their tips and leaned over the window-sills in their anxiety to read the play of the emotions which might have been expected to be visible in his countenance. Whether guilty or innocent the ordeal was extremely trying for the prisoner. In his long confinement, however, he had schooled himself to a calm and steady scene and his self-control was admirable. While the long indictment was being read by District Attorney Estelle the prisoner looked him steadily in the eye, while not a muscle in his face changed a particle. When the indictment was finished and the prisoner had uttered his plea, a faint murmur went up from the assembled crowd, which quickly subsided when broken in upon by the calm voice of Judge Neville asking about the time set for the trial. The prisoner's counsel being unable to proceed, on account of illness, the trial was postponed two weeks.—[Omaha Herald.]

**THE Santee Sioux.**—John Rouillard is an Indian—a Santee Sioux—who has been stopping in Omaha for several days past. He gave a representative of this paper some facts about the Santee Sioux which may prove of interest. Their agency is in Knox county, this state, and on the reservation, which is twelve miles square, there are about 800 Indians, including women and children. Nearly all of them are engaged in farming and are highly civilized. Education, religion and peaceful pursuits have had a marked effect on them, and the desire to return to a free life on the plains—hunting and fishing—has almost been obliterated. The treaty made with them which allows them to take up homesteads which they are free from taxation for the first twenty-five years of their occupancy is proving highly satisfactory.

There are a few Indians, however, who are dissatisfied with their life on the reservation and wish to return to their old life. These malcontents are twenty-six in number. They are continually agitating the question of taking some action which will allow them the right to sell their lands and, going towards the setting sun, select some new spot where they can live by hunting and fishing. The balance of the tribe, however, oppose this faction continually, and their agitation amounts to nothing.

At the agency there are two churches, Presbyterian and Episcopal, which are attended by the Indians, where native ministers discourse each Sunday. Nearly the entire agency attends at either one church or the other each Sabbath. The twenty-six malcontents already mentioned, however, are never at the places of worship, but each Sunday morning gather together and discuss methods which may release them from the bondage of civilization. This meeting is known as the council of twenty-six, and the backs who compose it are the only ones in the tribe who do not profess Christianity.

Nearly one-half of the Indians can talk English and the children are rapidly being educated. At the government school at the agency there are seventy-five children in attendance. There they are taught English and the common branches as well as farming and other industries. The children are intelligent, learn quickly and retain the knowledge. The people have also learned to be neat, and the houses, of which there are eighty, are models in their way. Contracts have been let for the erection of thirty additional dwellings the coming season and will be occupied by the Indian owners before next winter.—[Omaha Bee.]

### MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

The register and receiver of the Beatrice land office inform the Express of that place that in cases where final payment and entry have been made, and final receiver's receipt issued as basis of patent, no contest can be commenced under the rules of practice in the local land office. This is a matter of great interest to settlers on the reservation, who are anxious about their titles. Many settlers on the reservation are now availing themselves of the low rate of interest now prevailing on real estate loans, and are borrowing money on the land and making final payment.

Miss Emma Gillespie, of Lincoln, has lately received her commission as notary public.

The business of the Beatrice telephone exchange is growing. January 1, 1884, the exchange had forty-three instruments, and January 1, 1885, it took 114 instruments to accommodate the business.

Last week Lincoln had three fires in one day, but all were quenched in their incipency and the loss was light.

The recent camp fire at Dorchester was a great success.

The annual premium distribution of the Omaha Weekly Bee will positively take place on Saturday, March 13, 1886. There will be no postponement. Now is the time to send in your subscription. Every subscriber who remits \$2.00 is guaranteed a premium worth at least \$1.00 at retail and will receive the Weekly Bee, postage paid, for one year. The premium list includes more than 300 articles valued from \$5.00 to \$1,000 each. Direct your letters to the BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

At Auburn is going to build a school house, but does not need to borrow the money, as has been erroneously stated.

WAYNE has a nuisance in the shape of a barbed wire fence that the local papers want the authorities to "sit down" upon. SPELLING matches are quite the rage in many towns throughout the state.

Mr. WM. BAILEY, of Glen Rock precinct, Nemaha county, last season gathered from 82 acres 5,000 bushels of corn, which is an average of 61 bushels to the acre.

STEPS are being taken at Odell for building a large and commodious school house. In the address of Department Commander A. S. Cole, at the G. A. R. meeting in Red Cloud he said that "many of the posts have already got homes of their own. Every post should make an effort to secure if possible, a hall that they can call their own. It will cause comrades to be more deeply interested. They will have something to live for and to work for. It will save the dollars in rent, and the laws of our state, a corporate organization and consequently can buy and sell property and hold real estate."

A Kansas man who wants to come to Nebraska to engage in the liquor business, has written Judge Parker, of Lincoln, the following letter, asking about the law, etc. The Lincoln Journal makes the letter public, thus: "Mr. Proprietary Juge, Lincoln, Newbras.—Dear Sir: I would like for you to give me the law on liquor dealers in Nebraska. I want to give licks to sell licks in Nebraska and I wanted to understand a bout it before I Wink in it. Well let me know what the licks will cost a yr to sell licks by the qt to 5 gallons. I want to know some a bout it. Well what lank of time can a man get licks for. Could he get licks for. Could he get licks from now till the first of may or could he get licks from the first of may to the first of hop to hear soon your Truly."

At the election in April Wayne will vote on the question of issuing \$6,000 worth of bonds to build waterworks.

The new Omaha city directory shows up a population of about 75,000 according to the usual estimate.

THERE is trouble in the Christian church at North Bend, which threatens a division.

A SCHUYLER divine, in a recent sermon, referred to the death of Gen. Hancock and Horatio Seymour, when a parishioner got up and left the church, muttering that he would not listen to the praise of rebels.

The series of meetings at Nelson under the auspices of the M. E. church people, have been well attended and resulted in much good.

Two young ladies who had charge of the postoffice at Lyons have been compelled to step down and out and to make room for a party with different politics.

An old settlers' association has been organized in Antelope county.

WILLIAM BARNET, a boy of fifteen, died suddenly quite recently at Mead, Saunders county. While playing with a companion he later slipped him on the back, causing instant death.

PETER WILSON, living seven miles northwest of West Point, recently lost his dwelling house and its contents by fire. The only thing saved was a sewing machine. The barn also caught fire, but was saved.

A RESOLUTION annexing considerable suburban property to West Point for judicial and revenue purposes, was submitted to the council of that city at its recent meeting.

The recent meeting of teachers at Plainview was well attended. About twenty-five teachers were present, all of whom evinced much interest in the proceedings.

The largest dog in Nemaha county is said to be a St. Bernard, owned in Glen Cove, L. I. He measures seven feet eleven inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, stands twenty-five inches high and weighs 192 pounds.

The contractor of Fremont's water works will have the job completed one month sooner than he is required to do.

LOCATION of the Northwest depot is agitating the people of Humphrey. About fifty suitable locations have been named.

A COUPLE of sharpers who "took in" several Humphreyites on a patent process for repairing billiard balls were arrested and made to disgorge what they had unjustly taken.

JOHN W. LAUER, the Omaha man who is charged with having killed his wife some months ago, has entered a plea of "not guilty." His trial will take place in about two weeks.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY patrons furnished milk and cream to the Fremont creamery last year, for which \$50,000 were paid, in addition to \$20,000 for labor and teamsters.

The Omaha gas company refuses to comply with the edict of the city council reducing the price of gas from \$3 to \$1.75. They will make out bills at the old rate, and all who refuse to pay will lose their meters.

The next annual meeting of the Nebraska state pharmaceutical association will be held in Omaha, May 11th, 12th and 13th. The meeting promises to be the largest and most interesting the association has ever held. A large number of manufacturers will make displays of goods, and a number of interesting reports and papers will be read on leading subjects in which pharmaceuticals deeply interested. A state pharmacy law will also be among the subjects discussed.

A LITTLE 3-year-old son of Thomas Eller, residing north of Fairfield, died a few days ago, the result of playing with matches, when he was burned in a shocking manner.

PLATE county has a bonded debt of \$126,500 and a floating debt aggregating \$21,000—a total indebtedness of \$147,500.

ROBERT HALE, residing three miles southwest of Fairfield, died last week of blood poison after but a week's illness. The case attracts much attention from the fact that death resulted so soon from a trifling cut in the index finger of his left hand.

IMMIGRATION has commenced flowing into the Loup country. Large accessions are expected during the year.

BURT COUNTY has employed an expert to go over the books of the county treasurer to see if everything is all right.

TEKAMA, too, proposes having a canning factory, a meeting having been called to discuss the question.

The people of Fullerton have been indulging in a spelling match, in which a married lady was the last to go down, and hence secured the book of poems.

The landlord of the Mansion house at Nebraska City broke through the ice while crossing the river and had a close call for his life.

The state normal school at Peru has applied for a certificate showing that it is a state institution.

OVER 100 cars loaded with immigrants came across the Missouri yesterday at Plattsmouth, says the Lincoln Journal, all of them coming into Nebraska to make homes along and near the big Burlington road. Items like this indicate that the rush for Nebraska land has set in unusually early, and go far to make clear that the season of 1886 will be an immense one in the history of the state.

CHARLES DOUGLAS, a former Lincoln man, left for Illinois a few days ago on a business trip and now word comes that he has lost his mind and will be brought back to the state asylum.

The new town of Hong, on the B. & M. railroad, midway between Beatrice and De Witt, is preparing for an early spring boom. The town has a large grain elevator and cattle yards, and all the mechanical trades are represented.

About seventy members attended the meeting of the farmers' alliance at Hastings.

### AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Full Text of Senator Frye's Bill Providing for the Same.

Senator Frye proposes to invite delegates from the American nations to meet at Washington this fall. He will introduce the following bill in the senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That the president be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to invite, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, delegates from each republic of Central and South America, including Mexico and San Domingo, and the empire of Brazil, to assemble in the city of Washington on the first day of October, 1886, to consider and decide upon such questions as shall act to the mutual interest and common welfare of the American people, so that each independent nation of this hemisphere shall be entitled to send as many delegates as each may for itself determine, but in the decisions of questions in the congress no delegation shall have more than one vote.

Sec. 2. That in forwarding this invitation to the constituted authorities of the several independent governments of the American hemisphere, the president of the United States shall set forth that said congress is called to consider—First, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the friendship and good will of the nations, and to present united resistance against the encroachments of European monarchial powers, and to preserve the integrity and present territorial constitutions of each against forcible dismemberment. Second, measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations shall, so far as is practicable and profitable, be confined to American waters, and there shall be free interchange of the peculiar, natural and manufactured products of each. Third, the establishment of direct, regular and frequent lines of steamship communication between the ports of the American continents. Fourth, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each independent American state to govern the exportation and importation of merchandise, a uniform method of classification and valuation of such merchandise imports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices. Fifth, the adoption of a common system of weights and measures and uniform laws to protect persons and property, patent rights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the others. Sixth, the adoption of a common silver coin, which shall be issued by each government in such an amount as shall be proportionate to the population of each, the same to be legal tender on commercial transactions between the citizens of all American nations. Seventh, an agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan for the arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them.

Sec. 3. That each delegate as may attend such congress shall be the guests of the government of the United States, and shall be entertained from the time of their arrival in this country until the time of their departure in such manner as shall be consistent with the dignity of this nation and the importance of the duty they are appointed to perform, and that the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of state.

Sec. 4. That the president of the United States shall, before adjournment of the present congress, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint twenty-four delegates to said congress, selected equally from the political parties, at least three of whom shall be learned in international law and the remainder men who are actively engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and the exportation and importation of merchandise, and said delegates appointed on the part of the United States shall serve without compensation other than their actual expenses.

### SUDDEN SUMMONS FROM ABOVE.

Judge James L. Mitchell Falls Dead While Making a Speech.

Des Moines (Ia.) special: This afternoon both houses of the legislature adopted resolutions of congratulations of the reunion, and proceeded in a body to join the pioneer legislators, whose meeting was addressed by Judge Hibbard, ex-Gov. Gear, and others. Speaker Head, on behalf of the present house, presented a cane to Hawkins Taylor, as the representative of Iowa's territorial legislature.

When James L. Mitchell was called, he spoke a few sentences, his last words being, "Brave Iowa soldiers," when he suddenly fell. There was confusion. Senator Caldwell said he was a physician, and gave instant attention, as did other physicians, but it was of no use. He was dead. The assembly adjourned in great sadness, J. B. Grinnell inviting them to hold a memorial meeting at the Grand, where he had an appointment to speak.

Judge Mitchell was captain of company E, Twenty-ninth Iowa. At one time he resided in Des Moines. He was in the house of the ninth general assembly, and took a furlough to attend the extra session; was badly wounded at Jenkins' ferry. He settled at Nebraska City after the war and died at that place a few years ago. He was the second district of Nebraska. He was 50 years old and of stalwart frame and imposing mien. The addresses at the evening meeting paid high tribute to his character and public service.

### GEN. CROOK HEARD FROM.

General Crook says that he has chased the Apache Indians 1,500 miles, and yet they are in advance. As a stealer of horses and a fighter of men the Apache Indian has no superior in the world. To improve his killing powers the government agents sell him breech-loading rifles, twice a year. The Apache lives on his horse. He rides one horse till he drops dead, and then steals another. He kills his white brother. He cuts up the dead horse into steaks and roasting pieces, and then resumes his flight. The more horses he rides to death the greater becomes his supply of fresh meat.

### THE MURDEROUS MEXICANS.

No Doubt that They Planned the Attack by Which Capt. Crawford Was Killed.

Tucson (Arizona) dispatch: Advice just received from Long's Ranch says: Your correspondent has just returned from Lieut. Maus' camp. Had a long interview with the Indian scouts through an interpreter, and also met Lieut. Shipp. They are all positive in the conviction and state: "There is no possibility for doubt that the attack on Crawford's command was arranged beforehand, the Mexican captain firing the shot at Crawford as a signal which was at once taken up by the Mexican troops. The Mexicans previously had a long talk with Crawford and Horne, the interpreter, and knew perfectly well who Crawford was. Had it not been that the Chihuahuan scout 'Dutchy,' promptly blew the Mexican commander's brains out and disconcerted the Mexicans, and that the marksmanship of the Apaches scouts proved superior to the Mexicans, not one of our people would have escaped death." They say the motive of the Mexicans was plunder, coupled with race hatred, which every Mexican feels toward the half-savage branches of the Mexican population. Two Mexicans who came into the camp to-day from Corralitas, Mexico, state that Perez's Mexican troops knew where Crawford's forces were; that an American told him two days before that he was on Crawford's trail and not hostile Indians.

El Paso (Texas) dispatch: Major-General Vago, a distinguished officer of the Mexican army, arrived here this morning from the City of Mexico en route to the scene of the recent killing of the late Capt. Crawford near the boundary line of Sonora and Arizona. He goes under directions from the Mexican war department, with instructions to rigidly inquire into all the details and particulars that led to the unfortunate attack by the Mexican soldiery upon the American troops. Should General Vago find that the attack was wanton and malicious upon the part of the officers commanding the Mexican forces, it is generally believed they will be court-martialed and shot. Many of the leading Mexican papers regard the killing of Capt. Crawford as very unfortunate, and denounce the conduct of Maj. Santa Anna Perez, the officer in command of the Mexican troops.

### LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—Among bills reported favorably from the committees and placed on the calendar was one by Van Wyck, from the committee on public lands, to confirm entries of public lands made under the public land laws of the United States. Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Edmunds to facilitate the administration of the laws in Alaska. Hoar called up the bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington City to the memory of Gen. Grant. Passed. Among bills introduced was one by Senator Van Wyck authorizing the use of the proceeds of the sinking fund created by the Thurman act in the construction of branch railroad and telegraph lines. It creates a board to consist of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and presidents of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, which shall convert into money the securities now on deposit in the treasury as a sinking fund to pay the material indebtedness of these companies, and use the same to construct branch railroad and telegraph lines to connect with lines of said companies. It provides in detail for the manner of construction, rates to be charged, and for other matters connected with the construction and operation of such roads and lines.

HOUSE, Feb. 23.—Weber, of New York, from the committee on railways and canals, reported the bill providing for permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego canals and to secure the freedom of the same to the commerce of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Tucker, from the committee on judiciary, reported the bill providing that no person shall be held to answer for any crime hereof the punishment may be lessened or life or liberty except on presentment of an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. Placed on the house calendar. Eilsbury, from the committee on invalid pensioners, reported the bill providing pensions to all invalid soldiers or their widows or children who are dependent on their daily labor for support. Referred to the committee of the whole.

SENATE, Feb. 24.—In the senate Van Wyck called up and the senate, without debate, passed the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas. It appropriates \$250,000 to be expended for the purpose of reimbursing persons and their legal representatives who, under the land laws, settled upon or purchased land within the grant made to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, to whom patents have been issued for land, but against which persons decrees have been rendered by the circuit court on account of priority of the grant to the railroad. The persons entitled to the benefits of the act are to be reimbursed at the rate of \$3.50 per acre. The education bill was taken up and discussed, but without action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 24.—Payson, from the committee on public lands, reported the senate bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river land, in Iowa. He gave the history of the case from the time the grant of land was made to the state of Iowa and stated that 2,000 acres were involved in it. By a misconstruction of the Grand bargain act, the state of Iowa had sold certain lands to which it was not entitled and had granted certain other lands to the Des Moines River Railroad and Navigation company. Edmunds then cleared up the matter by much litigation, and the purpose of the bill was simply to allow parties who had made pre-emption and homestead filings on these lands to have the question judicially determined as to whether the land was public land. After considerable debate the education bill was taken up and discussed, but without action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 25.—Bills were introduced: By Edmunds—Providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the president to make a proclamation in certain cases. The bill gives the president the power to retaliate whenever products are unjustly discriminated against in foreign countries. Edmunds then cleared up the matter by much litigation, and the purpose of the bill was simply to allow parties who had made pre-emption and homestead filings on these lands to have the question judicially determined as to whether the land was public land. After considerable debate the education bill was taken up and discussed, but without action the senate adjourned.

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HOUSE, Feb. 25.—The committee on commerce reported the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship railway. Referred to the committee of the whole. The committee on public lands reported the bill to forfeit the lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin River. Placed on the house calendar. The pension appropriation bill was then considered. Townsend, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It appropriated, he said, \$75,754,200, or about \$15,000,000 more than was carried by law for the current year. This increase was occasioned by the accelerated work that was being done in the pension office, and for this work the commissioner of pensions and his employees deserved commendation. No money paid out of the national treasury accomplished more general good than the money expended by this bill. No better use could be made of the vast surplus in the treasury than to pay it out on claims for pensions and other just dues to soldiers. Without reaching conclusion the house adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 26.—The education bill was taken up. Allison made a formal presentation of the amendment suggested by him yesterday to the effect that where separate white and colored schools exist, the money should be paid out for the support of such white and colored schools in proportion to the illiteracy the white and colored persons aforesaid bear to each other as shown by the census. Allison said the amendment placed the bill strictly on a basis of illiteracy. He inquired whether the democratic senators, whose race had oppressed the colored race for two hundred years, would be willing to take from one-third to one-half the money of the bill? Was it possible that the white race, with the advantage of race and color, would not concede that the poverty-stricken colored schools should not have as much of this money as their illiteracy entitled them to. Even with all the money voted by the bill, there would be many children who would get no education at all; and since there was to be a scheme for this money as well as for the money raised for education by taxation in the several states, Mr. Allison insisted that as to that scheme we should see to it that the people who are illiterate, and whom we propose to aid, should have their share of this money. Miller, of New York, in favor of the bill, and the executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions, directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric telephone matter. After a brief but excited debate, during which Gibson bitterly criticized Pulitzer, whom he accused of shrinking behind the columns of his newspaper to attack men instead of attacking them on the floor of the house, the resolution reported from the committee on rules was adopted. After a long debate the Pan-Electric resolution was adopted without division