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 yester-

"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 apparent ly 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 his fellow 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 indictments against the other prisoners, Lauer sat nervously twisting the hairs in his mustache and rubbing his smooth-shavenchin. 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 tip-toes and even stood upon 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 undergo such a 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 plainshunting and fishing-has almost been obliterated. The treaty made with them which allows them to take up homesteads Thich 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 Episcopalian, which are attended by the Indiaus, 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 bucks 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 their 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, 1886, it took 114 instruments to accommodate the business.

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

THE recent camp fire at Dorchester was

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.

AUBURN is going to build a school house, 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. BAGLEY, 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 nall 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 many dollars in rent. We are, by the laws of our state, a corporate organization and consequently can buy and sell prop-erty 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. Propripate Juge, Lincolin, Newbras—Dear Sir: I Would like for you to give me the law on lickor dealers in Newbraska. I Want to gite lisans to sell lickor in Newbraska and I wanted to understand a bout it before I Wint in it. Well lett me know what the lisans will Cost a yr to sell lickor by the qt to 5 galens. I want to know some a bout it. Well what lank of time Can a man git lisons for. Could he git lisons for. Could he git lisons from now till the first of may or Could he git lisons form march the first to may the first hoping to heare 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

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 the latter slapped 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 'or judicial and revenue purposes, was submitted to the council of that city at its recent

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 gitating 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 furnshed milk and cream to the Fremont creamery last year, for which \$50,000 were paid, in addition to \$20,000 for labor and

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 pharmacentical 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 pharmacists are deeply interested. A state pharmacy law will also be among the subjects

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.

PLATTE county has a bonded debt of \$126,500 and a floating debt aggregating \$21,000-a total indebtedness of \$147,-

ROBERT HALE, residing three miles southrest 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 mar-

ried lady was the last to go down, and hence secured the book of poems. THE Sun is sorry to learn that dissatisfaction exists among the members of the

Schuyler Sangerbund which is likely to lead to the dissolution of the organization. A STRANGER hired a team at Morton's was seen of him. The team was secured at | pieces, and then resumes his flight. The

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

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 new settlers 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 day 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 Hoag, 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 decis-

cisions 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 prosperity of the American 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 mportation 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 beeween 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 such delegates 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 inder 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 twentyfour delegates to said congress, selected equally from the two political parties, at east 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 Hibard, 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, a physician, was near, and gave instant attention, as did another physician, 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 his death creates a vacancy in the judgeship of the second district of Nebraska. He was 50 years old and of stalwart frame and imposing mein. 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 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: Advices 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 Chihauhau scout 'Dutchy,' promptly blew the Mexican commander's brains out and disconcerted the Mexicans, and that the marksmanship of the Apache 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 is very strong among the half savage branches of the Mexican population. Two Mexicans who came into the camp to-day from Corrilltas, 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 El Paso (Texas) dispatch: Major-Gen-

hostile Indians. eral Vego, 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 Senora and Arizona. He goes under directions from the Mexican war department, with instructions to rigidly inquire into all the letails and particulars that led to the unfortunate attack by the Mexican soldiery ipon the American troops. Should Gen. Vego find that the attack was wanton and nalicious 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 s 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 reasury 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 whereof the punishment may be the loss of life or liberty, except on presentment of an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or navalforces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or publicdanger. Placed on the house calendar. Ellsbury, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported the bill granting 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 ourpose of reimbursing persons and their egal representatives who, under the land laws, settled upon or purchased land within the grant made to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas 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 sen-

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 270,000 acres were involved in it. By a misconstruction of the Grand burgh act, the state of Iowa had sold certain lands to which it was not entitled and Moines River Railroad and Navigation company. This state of affairs had given 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 bill was passed without division. The house passed the bill to annex the northern part of the territory of Idado to Washington territory. The house commit-tee on rules agreed to report back Hanback's resolution providing for an investigation of the Pan-Electric telephone matter. The committee has not yet framed the resolution, but has agreed that the investigation committee shall consist of nine members.

SENATE, Feb. 25.—Bills were introduced: By Edmunds-Providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of lood 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 thought it clear that it was time to introduce this bill again. By Logan (by request)-A bill to regulate commerce among the several states, and to codify the laws relating to things of exlivery in Wayne, saying he was going to horse till he drops dead, and then steals change and other commercial paper. The another from his white brother. He cuts senate, on motion of Dawes, resumed was only after a pitched fight that the hives mob are known and the Chinese merchants lotment of land in severalty to Indians. the cars. The train came here without the them indicted before the United States but does not need to borrow the money, as Sioux City, but the would-be thief was not more horses he rides to death the greater Passed. The educational bill was then bees, but over an hour behind time. considered until the senate adjourned.

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 forfest the lands granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin state line. Placed on the house calendar. The pension appropriation bill was then considered. Townshend, 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 employes 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 con-

clusion 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 consent 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 scramble 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 scramble we should see to it that the people who are illit rate, and whom we propose to aid, should have their share of this money. Miller, of New York, spoke in favor of the bill, and after executive session, the senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 26 .- Morrison, from the ommittee on rules, reported a substitute or the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions, directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric telephone matter. After a brief but excited debate, during which Gibson bitterly criticised 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. Burnes, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the immediate deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

BRIEFS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The British minister at Athens has telegraphed to London that Greece will submit to superior force and enter her protest

against the demands of the powers. At a meeting in London of the delegates from various chambers of commerce, Mr. Forwood, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, attributed the depression in trade mainly to the appreciation of gold.

The pope has promulgated a decree beatifying Father Hopbauer, a priest, who died in Vienna in 1820 at the age of 70. This action has been urged by the Austrian emperor, on the ground that Father Hopbauer wrought many miracles.

Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon-Plon) publishes a letter in which he protests against the proposed proscription of the French princes, and insists that such treatment will be unfair. The Bonapartists, he declares, were defenders of the revolution.

Lord Rosebery, English foreign secretary, has received from Sir Horace Rumbold, British minister at Athens, a telegram announcing formal submission by Greece, and stating that Premier Delyannis will prepare a protest to the powers that Greece submits only to superior force.

At a meeting of representatives of British chambers of commerce in London, the Dublin chamber of commerce offered and the Glasgow chamber seconded a resolution against weakening the union between Engand and Ireland, because of "the disastrous nature of the results which would ensue to the commercial and trading interests

of Great Britain." Apropos of the London riots, the statistics of pauperism in the British metropolis show that during the last week of January there were 100,597 persons receiving relief there, of whom 57,834 were inmates of poor-houses and 42,763 received out-door relief. The total was an increase of 2,652, as compared with the corresponding week of last week, and of 5,843 as compared with the last week in January, 1884.

A U. S. OFFICIAL ASSAULTED.

Salt Lake Despatch: About 7 o'clock this evening, as United States Attorney Dickson was leaving the dining room at the Continental hotel, where he boards with his family, three men asked to see him at the outer door. He went, when one struck him in the face, it is supposed with a stone, the other two aiding. Judge Powers, thinking the action of the men peculiar, and Maj. Erby, landlord of the hotel, followed and got to the door just after Dickson had been struck. Frank J. Cannon, a son of had granted certain other lands to the Des | George Q. Cannon, and Angus Cannon, were two of the assailants. The other is not known at this writing. The unknown man rise to much litigation and the purpose of ran, and Judge Powers put the other two the bill was simply to allow parties who under arrest. They apparently expected help. Policeman Smith took Frank Cannon, contrary to the directions of Judge Powers, but United States Marshal Ireland presently arrived and took charge of Angus Cannon, who, when searched, was found to have a self-cocking pistol, all the chambers of which were loaded. A great crowd collected, among them women, one of whom was heard to say: "Served Dickson right. I wish they had killed him, for he almost killed the father." Dickson is not seriously hurt. There is considerable excitement and further trouble is not improbable.

BEES STOP A TRAIN.

Louisville (Ky.) dispatch: Joseph Hutchnson, a Nelson county farmer, started to Kansas this morning. He chartered a boxcar at Bloomfield and last night put in eight iorses, with his two sons, and a dog to take care of them. There was plenty of room, so he also placed in two bee-hives. When the train had gone about five miles, the bees got warmed up, poured out of the hives, and a big row followed among dogs, horses, and boys. The train also carries passengers, and some of the infuriated bees got into the cars and stung several people

severely, when the train was stopped. were removed and the stock placed back in here say they will make an effort to have

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Edison, the Great Inventor, Captivated by a Buckeye Girl.

Cleveland (O.) dispatch: The announcement that Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, was soon to marry Miss Mina Miller of this city created no little surprise and comment here among all classes. The prominence of the bride's father, and the still more celebrated name of Mr. Edison made the marriage one of unusual interest. The wedding ceremony was performed at the mansion of the Miller family in this city to-day. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. E. K. Young, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Akron, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of Plainfield, N. J. Only the immediate friends of the family were present on ac-count of the failing health of Mrs. Miller. mother of the bride. Mr. Edison and his bride will travel by special car to Jacksonville, Fla., whence they will proceed to Ft. Meyers, Fla., where he has built a handsome villa to be used as his winter home. Here they will remain unt'l the close of April, when they will return to Ohio for a brief visit. In May, Mr. and Mrs. Edison will go to Llewellyn park, N. J., where the inventor has fitted up a palatial home of rare elegance and beauty, costing, it is said, about \$150,000. Miss Miller is the second daughter of

Lewis Miller, the inventor. She will be twenty years of age in March next. Miss Miller is of medium height, with a well developed figure, brown hair, blue eyes, very large and expressive, and has a beautiful peach-like complexion. She graduated from the Akron high school a couple of years ago, and spent the following summer in Europe. She is an excellent musician, and of late has acquired a taste for painting and other arts. Although she has no less than ten brothers and sisters she is the first child in the family to be led to the hymeneal altar. Her older sister, Miss Jennie Miller, has been engaged to be married for

Mr. Miller's fortune as the present time is estimated at \$2,500,000. In less than thirty years he has amassed this enormous sum. He was born in 1833, in Stark county, Ohio. At the age of 18 he was a country apprentice to the only plasterer in the entire country. He was a poor lad, his parents being farmers from Pennsylvania. He never saw the inside of a school house when a boy except for two weeks. In 1850, when the mowers and reapers were first introduced, young Miller began some experiments in the business. Having a little money, he took it to Canton and became a partner of Ephraim Ball, then

About 1853 he started an independent concern in Akron, under the firm name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and in a short time the Buckeye reaper and mower and the Miller patent binder became known all over the world. As a politician Mr. Miller has been democrat, republican and greenbacker by turns. He gave every year a part of his income to the church, and rose to be one of the foremost Methodists in the United States. In connection with Dr. Vincent he established the assembly and summer school known as the Chautauqua circle, at Lake Chautauqua.

just starting in the reaper and mower busi-

There is little romance connected with the engagement of Mr. Miller's daughter. Mr. Edison paid his first visit to Chau tauqua last year and delivered a lecture. While there he was the guest of Mr. Miller, who, as president of the assembly, entertains many prominent visitors in his summer cottage. It was here (last summer) that Mr. Edison met the charming daughter, of the Ohio millionaire. She at once captivated the inventor, and they became great friends.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Or the \$10,000,000 3 per cent bonds called for redemption February 1, \$8,500,-000 have been presented and paid. Notwithstanding this large disbursement, the books show that there has been in the gold fund since February 12, \$5,000,000, the amounts of gold now held net, covered by outstanding certificates, being \$141,000,-000, against \$136,000,000 on the 1st of the month. There has been an excess of receipts over expenditures every day during the current month, and although the disbursements for the quarterly pensions, due March 4, will be made this month and will benearly \$10,000,000, it is believed at the treasury department that the next statement will show a good reduction in the debt for February. Thus far in the month there has been a decrease of \$1,225,233 outstanding silver certificates and an increase of \$182,331,401 in standard silver

SENATOR MILLER, of California, has not left his bed since he arrived in Washington last December, and although his condition s somewhat improved it is doubtful if he will ever be able to resume his seat in the senate. He had an operation pelormed a week or ten days ago, when a couple gallons of water was drawn from his body and gave him much relief, but it is not thought to be permanent.

THE cabinet meeting on the 23d was mainly devoted to the consideration of the general question of promotions in the army and navy, particularly as to the wisdom of giving preference in such matters to officers soon to be retired, and who in fact are unfit at the time of promotion for active service. The general sentiment was adverse to such promotions except in esperially meritorious cases.

SOLICITOR GENERAL GOODE SAYS that nothing had been settled with regard to the time and place of filing the suit against the Bell telephone company. It is expected the proceedings will be instituted before the close of the present week.

REPRESENTATIVE LYMAN introduced into the house resolutions of the city council of Nebraska City and the board of trade of that place, the commissioners of Otoe county, etc., in favor of the improvement of the Missouri river in the vicinity of Nebraska City, and on the east side of the

river in lowa at an expense of \$5,000. A MEMBER of the house committee on public buildings and grounds says that Mr. Conger's bill appropriating \$150,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines government building would probably not be reported, since the advisory board of the committee had refused to act upon it. I) there is no report of course it will die in the

HUSTLING THE CHINAMEN. About 2 o'clock this morning, says a

Portland (Oregon) dispatch, the Chinese were driven out of Oregon City, thirteen miles south of here. They were awakened by a mob of forty or fifty whites, cuffed about, their queues twisted, and all the money about their persons stolen. They were then escorted to the steamboat Latonia, lying at the wharf, placed aboard of her and brought to this city, their fares being paid out of the money stolen from them. Forty-two Chinese in all were driven out. With the exception of three or four all were employes of the Oregon City woolen mill, which also employs about eighty whites. It is understood a prominent court here.