

OVER THE STATE.

"NEVER KILLED BY ONE MAN."—Henry Robinson is an ex-soldier. He claims to be the first colored man who ever enlisted in the army. Years ago he joined Company A, Twenty-fourth infantry, under Capt. Lewis. He was honorably discharged two months ago from his regiment at Ft. Niobrara, and came to Omaha to draw his back pay. The surplus earnings of seventeen years' service have gone in two months, and yesterday he called on Judge Stenberg and asked for the arrest of a man whom he alleges has \$5 of the money which Robinson outlined his story the judge said: "And so you're Henry Robinson?" "Yes, sah," replied Henry Robinson. "An old soldier?" "Yes, sah."

"How much money did you have when you came to Omaha?" "I had free hundred and seventy-fo' dot lins." "And it's all gone?" "Oh, no, yo' honah; 'tain't all gone. I has asked one dollar and taint all up. You've been drinking to-day?" "Oh, no, 'deed I'se not, yo' honah; I'se dun had chills and azer. But dey jist robbed me at the holdin' house. One fellah 'ud come in when I dun gone to bed and say 'Hello, how you get on?' and he wuz in my clo's. 'Nuther fallah 'ud say 'Hello, Hen!' and go out wud sumpen else 'fo' I know'd it. Dey kep sayin' 'Hello, Hen,' mos' all de time. Ebery day dey dun stole sumpen. Why, yo' honah, dey jes stole fo' roots of clo's. Yes, sah, fo', and dis child had to send fo' new ones befo' he'd leave his bed, sah."

The judge smiled, but did not feel that he could issue the warrant that Henry was after. A reporter who heard the conversation asked Henry about his army experience. "It was mighty hard, fast, and I dun served eight months fo' de udder soders 'ud reconnoie me 'tall. Den it 'gan to git all right. I was in de wuh, an' dat was mighty hard on culled men. One time we got de cross-fish. De 'Jahnsen' shot us 'cause we wuh for de Norf, and de Union men dey shoot 'cause dey thought we wuh rebs. Mighty 'habd fightin' dat."

"Did you ever fight the Indians?" "Why, shu'ah, shu'ah. I hev fought dem all. But Injuns, dey fight us 'cause we 'Paches is de only Injun can fight, and dey can't fight sojers nor culled soders, either. Why, shu', you neber herd ob Injuns beatin' de whites." "They killed Custer." "Yes, dat's so. But Custer wuh mighty reckless. He 'd come and wuz de wuh, dat bollah where no udder man 'ud go. Dat's de reason why he was killed. Custer was a 'mahakable brave man."

"Did you ever shoot an Indian?" "I neber killed only one Injun, but I fetched him down. He 'd come to de wuh, 'fo' Custer was killed. Dey wuh marching us to Arizona, and dis day one Injun was sittin' on de hill side. He was shuntin' away, and I see he was aimin' at me all de time. Yes, sah; he jes wuz aimin' to shoot me. De ole nigger's blood 'gun to boll, so I jumped and ran myself on my face. I jes leved de ole musket and let bang. Yah, yah, yah. It got him, fo' he jes went ob sight in a secot'n. Dat was de only Injun I ebber killed."—Omaha Herald.

WENT TO SAVE HIS RACE.—The Omaha World of a recent date makes report of a meeting held in that place at the First Methodist church, during which Rev. J. L. Judson was made farewell and started on a long journey to the interior of southern Africa, whither he goes as the first African missionary and whence he will not return. Following is the World's report of the meeting: "Rev. Mr. Judson is a tall, dark and sinewy African, thirty-two years of age, who was born in slavery in Georgia and for twelve years past has been a teacher among the people of his race in the south. Coming north he joined the Methodist church at Lincoln and about two months ago came to this city and was licensed to preach. Rev. Mr. McKaig, the pastor, who has taken an abiding interest in Mr. Judson, states that he has been preparing himself for mission work in Africa and has taken his people in the rudiments of knowledge, instructed them to build houses and show them how to farm, which are the three branches of work in the Congo mission field. Bishop Taylor has fifty missionaries there now and has sent for twenty more. Mr. Judson has volunteered to go and has been accepted. He will be the first and is the only African to go to that field. He goes to New York to meet the nineteen other missionary recruits and from that port they sail for Liverpool, proceeding thence to Samarra and thence up the Congo river to their stations. Their traveling expenses which are \$500 each are paid from the 'transit fund.' After they reach their place of labor they receive no financial aid, for the mission is self-supporting.

Speaking of his chosen work last evening Rev. Mr. Judson said that from what information is sent out to the missionaries the difficulties and dangers are such that there is nothing to invite one but the saving of souls. In leaving his people in this country he trusted that their white friends will continue to convert them. The colored people have their peculiarities and a great deal depends on the example set them. From what he reads it seems that it must be harder to convert colored people here than in their native land, and concluding he said: "I hope that your prayers will be sent up to the throne of grace and that I may be enabled to gather my sheaves where I lay down my work."

Rev. Mr. McKaig and Rev. Mr. Marquette took part in the service, and then the congregation, in which there were quite a number of colored people, shook hands with the missionary and bade him God speed. The parting was quite impressive for he does not expect ever to return, and said as he shook hands: "We shall never meet again."

Mrs. Folsom, for twenty years a missionary in China, is lecturing throughout the state, and takes occasion during her talks to denounce in scathing terms the present treatment of the Chinese on the Pacific coast, as she termed it, by the scum of Europe.

WASHINGTON special: Representative Dorsey introduced a bill to pay T. J. Coad and Mark M. Coad \$20,000 from appropriations for the Sioux, Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians for property destroyed by those Indians. Also, a bill to pay Mark M. Coad \$5,000 from appropriations for the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians for property destroyed by them.

JENIATA, judging by the number of commercial tourists putting in an appearance, believes she is laying in big stocks of goods.

Two religious revivals are in progress at Waterloo, under the auspices of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

The Norwegian Lutherans will build a church in Hartington this year.

Real estate dealers of Cedar county are expecting a big boom in the near coming months.

ELI PRINKINS is still in the state giving lectures here and there.

THE B. & M. freight handlers did not strike for higher wages, but for pay for over-time. Simply this and nothing more. LAND buyers have already commenced to arrive at Creighton, and several sales have been made to parties who are to become permanent settlers. Two car loads of household goods and stock arrived last week and are being removed to farms lately purchased. Knox county expects a large migration of settlers from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and other states this season.

Tnos. Morton has been appointed postmaster of Nebraska City. He is publisher of the News in that place. The freemen of Fremont held a very successful fair last week. The secretary of the Omaha fair association pronounces as false the statement that some of the awards remain unpaid.

FOLLOWING are the officers of the Blair Canning company: Chas. McMenemy, president; F. W. Kenny, vice president; F. M. Castetter, treasurer. A lot of seventy-three hogs, averaging 402½ pounds in weight, were marketed at Columbus recently.

PETER PLUTSCH, who lives near Platte Center, lost his house by fire.

AS AN index of what is going to be done in the way of immigration to Nebraska this season, the Beatrice Express quotes an item from an Illinois paper stating that eighty cars of stock and household goods passed through the town one day en route to Nebraska.

WAR has been declared on the unclaimed dogs in Beatrice, and many of them have been slaughtered.

The town of Cambridge established in 1880, has now about 700 inhabitants.

FULLERTON is discussing water works plans and probably will adopt some system at an early day.

The Hartington Herald reports that the farmers thereabout will plant considerable tobacco next season.

The owner and manager of the Omaha lined oil works declares that flax is the most profitable crop that can be grown in Nebraska.

The Red Cloud chief reports that a large ice gorge came down the Republican the other day with terrific force, sweeping everything before it. The dam of the Red Cloud Milling company was considerably damaged. The river channel is now open and free from ice.

The Fremont Tribune understands that E. T. Dobbin is raising a subscription for carrying Parks' case to the supreme court to see if the sentence of four years to the penitentiary cannot be overturned.

P. F. CUNNINGHAM, mayor of Farrell, Iowa, has been awarded the contract for all the tracklaying on the Elkhorn Valley road between Chadron and Fort Fetterman in Wyoming, a distance of 150 miles; also a contract fifty miles in length from Buffalo Gap to Fort Mead. The railroad company are constructing thirty dining cars for the accommodation of Mr. Cunningham's outfit.

The cannery factory to be built at Blair has already made arrangements for the putting up of 500,000 cans of good this year.

PAWNEE CITY is to have a foundry and machine shop in operation inside of thirty days. A \$6,000 Presbyterian church will be built there this year.

THIRTY commissions for newly appointed notaries public were signed by the governor on the 9th.

AUBURN is now a city of the second class, having three wards.

AUBURN is somewhat excited in reference to her school house site, a portion of the citizens wanting it located near the court house near the center, while some want it in the north end of town. Three efforts were made to get an expression of the people on the subject and it only resulted in three adjournments.

The school census of Fremont just completed gives 1,286 children of school age. This census establishes Fremont's claim to the fourth city in the state in point of population.

THE Bee says that one of Omaha's greatest needs is a brick manufactory that is not controlled by contractors.

BLAIR, Tekama and York are all after the cannery factory.

OND city bonds to the amount of \$3,000, issued to aid the Omaha & Republican Valley road, were registered by State Auditor Babecek last week.

An old man named Wright arrived in Lincoln from Illinois last week, looking for his son's wife who had run away with the hired man. He found her sick at the medical institute, while her paramour was playing a state engagement as Jehu on the street cars. The real object of the old man's search was his grand-daughter, aged six years, the custody of whom he obtained and went back to his Illinois home happy, leaving the faithless wife at Lincoln with his ex-employee.

JUDGE HUNTER, of Wakefield, has a copper coin which bears the image and superscription of George II. of England. It was cast in 1746.

METHODISTS of West Point held revival meetings for four weeks and the results were highly successful.

BEER dressers at Hammond's packing house at Omaha struck for \$4 a day, work or play, which is, they claim, according to contract.

An Omaha young man who persistently dogged the footsteps of an estimable miss, and when opportunity presented made an indecent exposure of person, was arrested and fined \$50 and costs. The dose, it is thought, will cure him.

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In attempting to board a train at Blair, a man named Arundel, slipped, fell and had his ankle badly crushed under the wheels.

THE jury in the Powell murder case at Omaha, disagreed. Eleven were for acquittal and one wanted to hang the prisoner.

An extradition warrant was issued by Governor Dawes for the return of Henry Zwigig to Kansas. Henry is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The Lincoln Journal learns of a well-substantiated case of hydrophobia in Lancaster county, the victim being a horse owned by Norman A. Taylor, a well known farmer.

The first symptoms of the disease were noticed when Mr. Taylor went into the stable. The horse acted strangely and kicked at its owner when he entered the stall. Mr. Taylor went up into the stall to put feed in the horse's manger, when the infuriated animal bit his arm, but as he had his clothing on, the bite did not penetrate the skin. The animal is being kept for further developments.

A LODGE of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at Atkinson.

A LODGE of Knights of Pythias has started at Chadron with a charter membership of twenty-nine.

Ar Wayne, some time ago, Fanny, the ten years old daughter of R. H. Skiles, fell and broke her left arm just above the wrist. At the time it was thought it was nothing but a sprain, but recently a physician was called in. The bones had commenced to knit and the doctor was compelled to break them over before reducing the fracture which he did successfully and the little girl is getting on nicely.

BLUE SPRINGS is soon to have a long felt want supplied, by the erection of a first class hotel building. The ground for the structure has been secured.

At Omaha A. C. Keane, agent for the Louisiana state lottery, was arrested and fined \$100 and costs for selling lottery tickets.

THIRTY-NINE citizens of Ruby, a point on the A. & V. branch of the B. & M. hall way between Seward and Millard, have petitioned the railroad commission for a station agent. There has been a depot building there ever since the railroad was built, but it has been nailed up.

NORFOLK will have a district reunion of the G. A. R., commencing August 17th and lasting until the 21st. Gen. James S. Brisson was selected as commander of the camp.

UP to the present time there has been over 500 conversions at the Lincoln Methodist revival.

HASTINGS' Y. M. C. A. association is showing new signs of life and is reaching out after the young men who are crowding that city.

TEKAMAH hopes to have electric lights this year.

The expenses of the fire department at Omaha are \$2,000 a month.

Two men died at Omaha last week from caisson fever, contracted while working on the new bridge.

HOLBECK is catching a large share of the immigration.

BRANDER shipped during the year 1885, 425 cars of corn, 36 of wheat, 13 of oats, 7 of rye, 79 of hogs and 18 of cattle, making a grand total of 578 for the year.

An eight-weeks' series of revival meetings have just come to a close in Lincoln. More than 450 have professed salvation during the time.

EIGHTY-SEVEN citizens of Hastings have petitioned the railroad commission to cause the removal of the St. Joe & Grand Island railway stock yards from the residence portion of that city.

PROGRESSIVE ecchre has been all the rage in Ashland the past winter, furnishing amusement to a large class of society.

The great cattle feeding ranch near Hermann has thus far not proved quite profitable as was expected.

JOE MCKAIN, a Hastings locomotive engineer, has patented a lubricator for car axles which will make him rich if it will do one-half of what he claims for it. It is a chemical compound that will cool off a hot box in a minute and run the car 500 miles at the rate of thirty miles an hour without heating the box.

CHEYENNE county has four papers and the fifth one is about to get under way.

ALEXANDRIA, like many other Nebraska towns, is greatly in need of tenant houses.

The Nebraska City school treasury contains \$5,202.

A BRANCH organization of the Y. M. C. A. is about to be formed in Beatrice.

"DISPOSAL OF FORT OMAHA."

Senator Manderson Introduces a Bill for Its Sale.

THE CASE, REVIEWED IN DETAIL.

The Vice President of the Missouri Pacific speaks at length of the Workmen's Grievances.

The following statement, prepared by H. M. Hoxie, first vice president of the Missouri Pacific road, has been sent out to all railroad officers:

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 8.—To the Employees of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Leased and Operated Lines: That all may understand the present condition of affairs whereby some ten thousand men have been thrown out of employment, the operation of about five thousand miles of railway stopped, and the traffic of four states, affecting over four million people, partially paralyzed, I desire you to read and carefully consider the following facts, for which abundant evidence can be produced and which cannot be controverted. On the 13th of March, 1885, the strike then pending over this entire system was settled by the voluntary mediation of the executives of Kansas and Missouri, and a circular issued which was sufficiently satisfactory to cause an entire resumption of work. During the sixty days subsequent to the above date, committees representing the employes at different points, and also the various labor organizations to which they belonged, were met and all grievances candidly discussed.

At that time the employes then entered into, so that on May 19, 1885, a compact of perfect harmony existed between all as co-laborers of these companies. Any infractions of this spirit or letter of the understandings or agreements made by the company and its employes were speedily remedied, and the proper authorities, this apparent harmony and good understanding continued until the September following, when this company was notified by the Knights of Labor that it must not perform the same in exchange any longer with the Texas and Pacific railway, with which the organization had difficulties pending. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor stated at that time that no cause of grievance of any nature existed against the Missouri Pacific railway and its associated lines, but that to force the issue, which was in the hands of the United States court, it would be necessary to invoke the Missouri Pacific railway on account of the supposed identity of stockholders' interests.

In order that there might be no possibility of destroying the good relations then existing between this company and its employes the order above referred to was acquiesced in until the Washburn difficulties were adjusted. On December 16, 1885, the United States court took possession of the Missouri Pacific railway in Louisiana and Texas for the benefit of its creditors, and from that date the severance of that railway from this system has been as complete as if no amicable relations had ever existed between it and these companies. The employes of the Missouri Pacific railway became the employees of the agents of the United States court, and the Missouri Pacific management ceased to have any control over them. Messrs. Brown and Sheldon, the receivers, took possession of the Texas and Pacific railway, and made their own agents and made such arrangements with their employes as they deemed proper and fit, as to which the management of the Missouri Pacific railway exercised no voice or control whatever. It is learned that on March the 2nd inst., the employes of the Texas and Pacific railway inaugurated a strike, giving as the reason that one C. A. Hall, of the car department of that road in Marshall, Texas, was discharged without due cause. On Thursday the 4th inst., the Knights of Labor ordered the boycott of the Pacific coast and Eastern coast of these roads, and such arrangements were thereupon made as not to permit that order to disturb the apparently pleasant relations with our employes. At 10 a. m. on Saturday the 6th inst., without previous notice, all of the shobmen, most of the yardmen and many of the trackmen stopped their work and voluntarily refused to continue as employes of this company, merely stating to their several foremen that they had received orders requiring this from the executive officers of the Knights of Labor and that as the only reason for the discharge of an employe by the receivers of the Texas and Pacific railway, an alien road in the hands of the United States court. Since the commencement of this strike, at many points the local agents of the Knights of Labor have notified our foremen and superintendents that they would appoint and place their own watchmen over our property to protect it from loss and damage and to take care of the same, but as these self-appointed watchmen were not authorized to whom shall or shall not enter upon the grounds and property of the company except through their own order, it is virtually dispossessing the company of its property and assuming control and possession of the same in violation of all rights of property to the very detriment of the local governments. This company has for years had a satisfactory understanding and agreements with certain labor organizations, which have in every instance complied with their promises and it has always been the policy of this company to comply fully with both the spirit and the letter of all such understandings and agreements. I would call your attention to the following conclusions from the above history of the past year: This company has no quarrel with the existing laws and organizations and combinations of employes which the latter consider for their mutual benefit. It has recognized and met the committees of such organizations and made agreements with the same without any discrimination and carried them out as exactly as possible, promptly adjusting all complaints and differences which have from time to time arisen. When loyal employes permit themselves to be governed and controlled by their discontented co-laborers, they necessarily exact from us the same consequences of ill-advised acts, therefore, the necessity of their individual efforts to restore the proper relations between the company and its employes. It must be well known and recognized that the capacity of a corporation to meet its pay rolls and vouchers depends upon its capacity to earn money and that when its earning powers cease its ability to pay the employes and its other creditors ceases at the same time, as its daily and monthly payments are made from its earnings and receipts. This company is legally required to do all in its power to perform its obligations to the public and to the government, and its management will take every proper measure to comply with these requirements, and I earnestly hope that every independent, free-thinking co-laborer who has been or is an employe of this company will consider these facts and inform himself upon all sides of the subject, remembering that there has never before been an act so arbitrary, useless and uncalled for as that of last Saturday, whereby a few men were thrown out of employment, and the power of depriving many thousands of their co-laborers of their accustomed wages, depriving this company of the capacity to pay its employes for their services, shutting up the avenue of traffic and preventing some four million of people from obtaining their customary supplies and the necessities of life, because it is claimed that one employe of the car department of the Texas and Pacific railway at Marshall, Tex., a road which this company has no control, has been discharged by the agents of the United States court.

H. M. HOXIE, First Vice President.

A YOUTHFUL KANSAS FIEND.

In the Dead of Night He Brains His Father Mother, Brother and Sister.

Osage Mission (Kansas) dispatch: One of the most horrible murders ever known in this country was perpetrated yesterday morning near this place. Mr. Wendell, living thirteen miles northwest of town, was awakened about 3 o'clock by a scream. He went to the door and was met by Willie Sells, son of a neighbor, J. W. Sells. The boy cried out, "Mr. Wendell, a man is at our house with a hatchet and has hurt father and mother, I don't know how badly." Wendell went with the boy, arousing J. J. Rice, another neighbor, on the way. Upon reaching Sells' house the most horrible sight met their eyes. In the bed in the north room lay Walter, Willie's eldest brother and bedfellow, aged 40, his head cut and the entire top of his head chopped off, exposing the brain and his right eye hanging upon his cheek. Passing into the south and main room where the light was burning, they stumbled over the prostrate form of Mr. Sells, his head crushed and almost severed from his body. Near by lay Mrs. Sells, a lady of 43 years, her head mashed and a fearful gash in her throat. On a bed in the southeast corner of the room lay Ina, Willie's sister, aged 14, killed in the same manner as the other three. Lying near Mr. Sells' head was a bloody butcher knife, and on a chair a hatchet, matted with hair and blood. The boy said that he had been awakened by something and looking up saw a low, heavy-set man with dark hair cut close standing in the door. This man staggered in and reaching over Willie, struck Walter, who lay in the back of the bed. Willie jumped out and dressed while the man was still in the room. The man rushed out of one door, while Willie went out of the other, and started up the road on the run, Willie after him. A short distance off stood a man on horseback, holding another horse upon which the man vaulted and both made off. Willie then went on to Wendell's.

Rice took Willie home with, when he slept soundly till morning. A coroner's jury was empanelled and a subsequent investigation brought forth much from the boy. Suspicion rested upon him and he was put on the stand. He swore that he had not washed his hands since the murder, but an inspection showed that while his hands and wrists were clean there was a watery mark above while his forearms were deeply incrustated with blood, which appeared to have spurted up his sleeves. Around his finger nails, too, was blood. When removing his pants his drawers were seen to be saturated with spattered blood and his bare feet were covered with the same sanguinary fluid. His feet fitted all the bloody foot marks to be found. The boy stoutly denied being the murderer and maintained a bold front throughout. The conclusion of the inquest was postponed until to-morrow. The boy was smuggled into the city by Police Judge Camborn and Deputy Sheriff Locke, and driven to jail in Erie for fear of lynching, which appeared imminent. On the way to Erie he said to Mr. Camborn, "Those fellows tried to get me to shoot that kid, but I thought it would be best not to admit it." There is hardly a doubt but that the boy committed the dreadful deed, though no motive is known. Mr. Sells had in his pocket-book \$100 in gold and \$170 in bills, which were not disturbed, besides three watches. John Hall, of Erie, has been appointed guardian of the boy.

UP IN SMOKE AND FLAMES.

A Million Dollars Worth of Property Wiped Out.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th a fire broke out in the extensive oat meal mills of Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio. The mills are the largest in the country, and consist of several immense buildings. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and were soon beyond control. The building first attacked was entirely enveloped. The fire next communicated to the dry house, which was also destroyed. The 30,000 bushel elevator next burned up, and at last reports another mill was threatened with destruction. The Universalist church across the street, and the freight house of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road was on fire. The Windsor hotel, also owned by Schumacher and valued at \$70,000, was threatened. The loss will reach \$300,000.

Later, the fire in the immense mills of Schumacher is practically subdued. The fire started in the five-story brick dry house on South Broadway. The dry house was filled with the best wheat and there were seven shafts leading from this structure to the immense seven-story brick fronting on Mill street. But before the fire department had responded to the alarm the flames swept through these shafts and soon the fire was issuing from the handsome structure. The water works were in good condition, but in spite of this the firemen were unable to cope with the flames. They gradually increased in fierceness and in an hour the entire square seemed to be doomed to destruction. About 6 o'clock calls were sent to Cleveland, Canton and Kent for assistance, each of which responded with an engine. By sharp and effective work the old mill in the southwest corner of the square and a small dwelling were saved. The largest elevator contained one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, which was destroyed. The fire spread from this structure to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot, and entirely destroyed together with its contents. Although nothing definite can be learned, the loss is estimated at one million dollars. Schumacher carried an insurance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A house owned by Ed. Russell, on South Broadway, was crushed like a tinder-box by a huge wall falling upon it.

MURDER IN WYOMING.

A probably fatal shooting affair occurred at Bariant's ranch, in the northern part of Laramee county, Wyoming, on the 7th.

Anthony Bariant, the ranchman, is a quarrelsome fellow and has been lately very free with his gun, whenever his anger was aroused. Recently he quarreled with James C. Robertson, a young neighbor, over some trifling matter and, meeting him he thrust a shotgun in his face and pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to explode and Robertson quickly shot him in the bowels. Bariant threw down his weapon and flew at Robertson, biting a piece out of his hand. Robertson remained with Bariant all night, nursing him and awaiting a physician, who had been summoned from Cheyenne. Next night he went to Fort Collins alone and surrendered to the sheriff. Little sympathy is felt for Bariant, as he has been regarded as a dangerous man.

ENPAID NORTHERN PACIFIC SURVEYS.

The house committee on Pacific railroads will report a bill compelling the Northern Pacific railway to pay the cost of surveying the lands within their grant. The bill makes these lands subject to taxation, and is designed principally for the purpose of compelling the railroad companies to offer their lands for sale at a reasonable figure, thereby insuring the more rapid settlement of the country within the limit of their grant. It is believed that if they are compelled to pay taxes on their land they will become anxious to put them upon the market at low figures, instead of holding them for a future advance, as they are now doing.

NOT A POLITICAL ORSER.

Master Workman Powderly, says a dispatch, upon being shown the statement recently published that the Knights of Labor of Illinois had formed a political party under the auspices of the order, declared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any district or local or state assembly of the Knights of Labor the charter of the body will be recalled. The order cannot be turned into a political party. While reform in politics is sought for, it must not come at the expense of the order. No district, local or state assembly has it in its power to designate itself a political machine for any purpose.

A CALIFORNIA SENATOR DEAD.

Senator John F. Miller at Last Succumbs to Prolonged Disease.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, died at his residence on Connecticut avenue, Washington, on the 7th, after a prolonged illness. While his condition has been regarded as precarious for many weeks past, his death was sudden and unexpected. His death was the result of a complication of diseases arising primarily from a severe wound in the eye received during the war, twenty-three years ago. The bullet remained in his head about twelve years before it could be extracted and the wound sapped his strength and rendered him an easy victim to disease. Loss of sleep debilitated his system and asthmatic symptoms kept him in constant pain. Bright's disease subsequently began and one day he was unable to get up and his orders were developed, but through all his illness the senator showed such nerve and will power that his physicians were encouraged to hope that he might recover. The senator remained quiet up to about 12 o'clock, when he became restless and asked for a doctor. A messenger was sent for Dr. Tape, but before he arrived Mr. Miller had passed away. He was conscious to the last, and took a sad farewell of his wife, who had been at his bedside all day. Mr. and Mrs. John Davis had called in a few minutes before and were also present when he died. The senator was a native of Connecticut, where he had a large estate in existence in California. The new one, to be elected in autumn, will meet next January. Gov. Stoneman, who has the appointment of Gen. Miller's successor, is a democrat.

John F. Miller was born in Indiana, in 1831, his parents being Virginians; he received an academic education at South Bend, and as fitted for college at Chicago, but did not enter; commenced the study of law in 1849, and graduated at the New York State Law school in 1852; commenced practice at South Bend, where he was general for conspicuous bravery; at the close of the war he was offered a high commission in the regular army, but declined it, and returned to California, where he was a collector of the port of San Francisco four years, declining a reappointment; he was a republican candidate for presidential elector in 1872, and in 1880; he was a member of the California State Constitutional convention in 1879; was elected to the United States senate a republican, and took his seat March 4, 1881. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1887.]

A NATURAL BORN THIEF.

A Passion for Stealing that It Seemed Impossible to Throw Off.

A prisoner at the Central police station, says a Chicago dispatch, who is held there as C. Egbert Johnson, has been identified as Homer L. Andrews, a former postal clerk, whose arrest in 1881 created a sensation. Homer L. Andrews entered the post-office when a boy as stamp clerk. His family was excellent. He was a member of Bishop Cheney's church and sang in the choir there. A brother was in another department of the office, and an aunt held a place of responsibility. She holds the same place still. A young girl in the registered letter department, who was frankly acknowledged by her associates to be the prettiest girl in the government building was his fiancée. On April 9, 1881, he was seized by a postoffice inspector and searched. Letters were found in his pockets, and he confessed that his stealings had been going on for a long while. A tremendous pressure was brought to extricate him. Even after his trial and conviction Judge Blodgett suspended his sentence ninety days, because the doctor was promised, and he was pardoned before he ever entered on his term of punishment. While he was at the jail, and before his pardon arrived, the beautiful girl who had been engaged to him married him. When President Arthur released him, the matter was made, but the matter was soon forgotten. The prisoner had been, while in the post-office, attending the lectures at the Rush Medical college. After his release he graduated and went to Minneapolis to practice his profession. There was the last anybody who had known him before he was released. He learned now that Andrews led the pretty woman who had clung to him so devotedly a terrible life. She found herself tied to a man attractive in mind and affectionate in disposition, but who could not avoid crime. Together they went to St. Louis, and there, while in the employ of his uncle, he robbed him of \$2,000 worth of jewelry. That charge was compromised. In Minneapolis, shortly afterward, he was found in possession of a valuable lot of stolen billiard cloth, but his accomplice in this theft was the man of a rich man. They were let go. He then went to stealing horses, and three times was arrested for crimes of this character. He never failed to elude capture, or to wriggle out of conviction after being caught. He was landed in the station this time by a clever work of Private Detective C. S. Stanley. He tried to borrow \$50 on a stolen horse from C. L. Eaton & Co., and while Stanley was in pursuit of him, and almost within reach of him, he leaped into a buggy belonging to Maxwell Brock, and drove to W. H. King's office at 89 Madison street, and under the name of G. A. Thompson, boldly asked for a loan on it. There Stanley caught up with him and seized him. Quick as a flash he flung into the fire the mortgage which would undoubtedly have shown his guilt. The pretty woman who clung to him through his first escapade is now the mother of three children. She has never once been smirched by any of his crooked doings, but now she is broken-hearted and discouraged after having driven to W. H. King's office at 89 Madison street, and under the name of G. A. Thompson, boldly asked for a loan on it. There Stanley caught up with him and seized him. Quick as a flash he flung into the fire the mortgage which would undoubtedly have shown his guilt. The pretty woman who clung to him through his first escapade is now the mother of three children. She has never once been smirched by any of his crooked doings, but now she is broken-hearted and discouraged after having driven to W. H. King's office at 89 Madison street, and under the name of G. A. Thompson, boldly asked for a loan on it. There Stanley caught up with him and seized him. Quick as a flash he flung into the fire the mortgage which would undoubtedly have shown his guilt. 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