

THE TRIBUNE.

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OVER THE STATE.

LAUER TELLS HIS STORY.—John W. Lauer, on trial at Omaha for the killing of his wife, told the following story when put on the stand: On reaching home about 7 o'clock I drove around to the back part of my house, in the alley behind the barn, and I backed the horse up against the barn, lifted my wife out of the buggy, unhitched the horse and took him out. My wife stood with me. I took him around into the barn on the opposite side facing towards the house, and my wife went around with me and waited at the door until I had put the horse away. When I had finished I went to the house with my wife. We went into the house and immediately lit a light, and then we set about preparing supper. I was a hasty meal because I got home late. I usually got home from 6 to 10 or 15 minutes after 6. On this particular evening I did not get home until 7 or quarter past. I recollect preparing supper. I think I likely assisted as much as my wife. I usually did when I was home. After supper I helped my wife take the dishes off the table and put them away. During the evening, the first thing I recollect doing after supper was laying down on the sofa. I had been very busy that day and was very tired and lay down on the sofa. I had been suffering with a boil on my right cheek. We had two or three daily papers there that evening. I am not positive which. My wife sat beside me as close as I am to the arm of the chair (pointing to the arm of the chair on which he was sitting) on the smaller of two rocking chairs we had in the house. Her head was leaning in the same direction as I was lying. I told her to read the paper and she sat on the rocking chair and read the paper. She did not read very long. She said, "John, I am tired. I would like to go to bed." I looked at my watch and it was 20 or 25 minutes to nine, and I said, "No Sally, it is a little later than that. I will read a little myself." She got up and went into the other room to undress. I followed soon after, and while I was undressing she got up again and said, "I forgot to prepare the oatmeal for breakfast," and I think that while she was preparing the oatmeal she came and got in bed and we lay there talking for some little time. I know I must have fallen asleep very soon; as regards my wife I do not know whether she went to sleep before I did or not. On this particular occasion I recollect distinctly of lying in bed and talking to my wife. The next thing that I recollect was when I was awakened out of a sound sleep. I was lying on my back to the best of my recollection and heard a noise in the next room. I was awakened out of a perfect sound sleep and I supposed when I was being awakened that it was burglars. That was the first and only thought that I had at that time. I turned to my right side and grabbed for my revolver. On this particular night I had prepared so that I could grab it easily from under my pillow. I got my revolver just as quick as I could after turning over on my right side. I then turned in the direction of the next room and turned back on my back and looked over the foot of the bed. I did not see anything, but I heard a running in the other room. After hearing the noise in the other room, I heard a voice. I will not say that I heard voices. I supposed it was a burglar but I did not recognize the voice, and supposed the burglar was talking to someone else. I naturally concluded there were two burglars at that time possibly in the room that I was in. That is what I thought at that time. But I heard this rustling and immediately after hearing this rustling, there was not the smallest part of a second before I saw a form appear over the foot of the bed and as soon as I saw that form, and as quick as lightning, I fired and at the same time yelled at the top of my voice. I will not say that yell was heroic. After firing and yelling at the same time I sat up in bed and looked along the foot of the bed on the outside. My distinct recollection is that I expected to see something fall, and I held my revolver, for if I had seen anything fall I should have shot again. But I saw nothing and didn't hear anything. Something drew my attention that made me think of my wife. I put out my hand where my wife ought to have been but she was not there. I naturally concluded it was my wife that came toward the bed. I jumped out of bed as quick as I could and found the foot of the bed and I left on the floor. I felt my way along the floor and then turned and recollect before doing anything further I killed my sister.

GREY POPE'S SUCCESSION.—A Washington special says: It is generally conceded here that Gen. Howard, commandant of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, has been decided upon as the successor of Gen. Pope, and that he will be sent to the Presidio as commander of the Division of the Pacific. Army officers generally incline to this opinion. It is rumored that the president had drawn up Gen. Howard's nomination, and that it will in all probability be sent in to the senate at an early day. The promotion of Gen. Howard is regarded as fitting and right, as he is considered deserving of it both on account of the seniority of his rank and in recognition of his great services.

Commenting on the foregoing the Omaha Herald says: In Omaha there was very little stir yesterday among army office. Every man was on the qui vive for news from Washington, but no official announcement was received. Gen. Howard's promotion. In the afternoon the general received a dispatch from Washington. It was confidential so that its contents were restricted to Gen. Howard himself. He consequently refused to state anything about it, but he interviewed on the subject. The impression as well as the report circulated that it was a private and reliable forerunner of his appointment and several officers and men tendered him congratulations. He smilingly thanked all but said the congratulations were a little too early.

[Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin college in 1850, and in 1854 at the Military academy at West Point, where in 1857 he was made assistant professor of mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and commanded a brigade at the first Bull Run. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He was made major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and had the command of a division at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after he was placed in command of the Eleventh army corps, which was put to fight at Chancellorsville by Stonewall Jackson in May 1863. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the west, and took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "march to the sea." He was in December, 1864, promoted to brigadier-general, and in the following March brevet major-general in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the freedman's bureau, his duties lasting until 1872. From 1869 till 1873 he was president of the Howard

university. In 1872 he was sent as special commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and from 1873 to 1881 served on the frontier. During the latter year he was placed at the head of the Military academy at West Point. He now has charge of the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha.]

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

A NUMBER of young thieves arrested at Omaha for stealing goods swore they had no difficulty in disposing of them to merchants. Two of the boys were given places in the reform school.

New business enterprises are laying hold of Nelson, and the town expects to make rapid strides the present year.

EDWARD CLAPPER was burned to death seven miles from Fremont on the 11th. Clapper lived alone in a small one-story building. He was considered a hermit. Wednesday he went to Fremont, but did not get drunk, as usual on such occasions, presumably because he had not enough money. He returned home that night, and Thursday his charred remains were found in the ruins of his house. The supposition is that the house caught fire from a defective flue.

TWELVE thousand lenses of school lands in Hitchcock county were signed in the land commissioner's office at Lincoln last week.

WM. H. RICHARDS, convicted of embezzlement at the recent term of the Gage county district court, has been taken to the penitentiary to serve out a three years' sentence.

W. H. RICHARDS, convicted at the recent term of the district court in Gage county of embezzlement, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

The Fitzgerald horse team of Lincoln, won the champion 300-yard race, open to the world, at the exposition grounds in New Orleans.

The contract for the Beatrice water works has been let to the Holly company of Lockport, N. Y., for \$69,380.

THIRTY young men of Beatrice got together last week and organized a Young Men's Christian Association.

ORLEANS has indulged in a 600 pound ball for its new school building.

The jury in the case against John W. Lauer, now being tried for the murder of his wife, at Omaha, will board and lodge at the county jail until the trial is concluded and the decision of the jury is rendered.

SENATOR MANDERSON has introduced a bill in the senate for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, near Omaha, for the sale or removal of the buildings, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of suitable buildings. The bill directs the secretary of war to sell the reservation and such improvements as cannot be conveniently removed.

The Lincoln Journal says J. W. Workman of Ottumwa, Iowa, was in that city the other day getting from Governor Dawes the documents that would enable him to proceed into a western county, there to capture and take from the state one George Prince, who is wanted in the state east of the river to answer for a murder which he committed in Wapello county some time since. An extradition warrant was also issued to Perry Reed for the arrest and return of one Fred Miller to Pottawatomie county, Iowa, where he is wanted for forgery.

The hotel project recently agitated at Wynome has crystallized into a joint stock company, to be known as the Touzalin hotel company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Samuel Wynome, after whom the town was named, started the enterprise with a subscription to the capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are Samuel Wynome, J. Neumann, J. B. Weir, C. B. Rogers, E. P. Reynolds, Jr., and E. J. Hays.

DURING the year 1885 the St. Joseph & Grand Island road carried from Fairbury 1,623 cars of freight and brought to that place 1,200 cars.

A PETITION has been in circulation in Fremont asking the city council to raise the saloon license to \$1,000.

UPWARDS of a hundred men and teams, from Colorado, passed through Nelson the other day, on their way north to work on the B. & M. railroad.

NELSON finds her hotel accommodations too small for the crowds coming, and it is probable some effort will be made toward securing a new and larger public house.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wiper, of Burr county, was so severely burned that his life is despaired of.

The settlers in the vicinity of Fort Robinson are very anxious to establish a church society and build a church near the fort, and the railroad company will locate a town.

The spring boom has fairly struck Ogalala. Immigrant movables are being unloaded there at the rate of ten carloads a day. A flouring mill, a new hotel, a hardware store, a numbing clothing house and a fourth lumber yard, are among the new additions to the business interests this year.

IRVING E. MONTGOMERY, of Lincoln, who recently borrowed a horse of a friend and sold it, placing the proceeds in his pocket, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

The Beatrice Young Men's Christian association has completed its organization.

MR. GRIFFITH, the recently appointed national bank examiner for Nebraska and Kansas, says the first of this year there were seventy-nine banks in Nebraska and twenty-four in Kansas, and since then thirteen have been organized, two in this state and eleven across the line. A comparison of population and capital invested, however, shows that Nebraska is far ahead, for it has \$6,000,000 invested in national bank interests against \$5,000,000 for Kansas.

The Omaha board of trade proposes organizing a stock company with a capital of \$100,000, which shall have for its object the inducement of outside manufacturers to locate in that city. A committee has also been appointed to induce the council to exempt from taxation all new manufacturing firms for a period of three or five years. The proposed \$100,000 is to be loaned to the new manufacturers who will locate, in \$3,000 and \$5,000 lots, for which the company will take shares in the concern.

"WM. HARRISON," supposed to be a Chicago murderer, has been arrested in Omaha and jailed awaiting information from the Garden City.

The remains of Senator Miller, of California, passed through Omaha last week, accompanied by a congressional delegation.

JOHN C. BONNELL has tendered his resignation as commander of the G. A. R. post at Lincoln and is succeeded by Joseph Teeter.

ONE hundred and seventy five sporting oxen in Omaha answer to the call of the authorities for a monthly fair.

A son of Judge Tiffany, of Boone county, while coasting, ran into a barb wire fence and was badly cut about the face.

BOONE county now claims one of the best jails in the state for a limited number of prisoners.

The people of North Bend are having a temperance awakening. Hundreds are said to be signing the pledge.

CELIAR RAPIDS' population is about 600. The town has three churches, two of which were built last year.

NEBRASKA CITY Methodists are making efforts to secure the services of Rev. Bittler, the revivalist, for a short campaign.

THERE is a dearth of servant girls in Lincoln, though good wages are paid for first-class help.

The feed stores of Schuyler are doing a thriving business feeding the teams of immigrants bound for Nebraska and other portions of the west.

LINCOLN is full of tramps and unfortunate laborers drawn there by the report that laborers were wanted for railroad work. Many more have come than could find work and from twenty-five to thirty have been accommodated with lodgings at the city jail in one night.

BEATRICE's skating rink, that at one time was the scene of big crowds and liberal patronage, has been turned into an agricultural implement house.

An old man named Watson Bartholomew of Delaware county, New York, who was on his way to Benkeman with his wife, was met at the car door of the westbound train at Lincoln a few days ago by a man who crowded against him, threw his arms around him, and abstracted from his inside overcoat pocket a wallet containing \$60. The old man yelled and a brakeman set out in pursuit of the escaping thief and captured him, but he had passed the wealth to a confederate, for it could not be found.

A BANK has been established at Bennett, the following officers being elected: President, E. M. Lewis, Lincoln; vice president, J. G. Southwick, Bennett; cashier, L. C. Humphrey, Bennett.

JOHN STEVENSON, of Greendale, Buffalo county, had his leg broken between the ankle and knee. He was chasing a colt when the horse on which he was seated ran against the barn, catching Mr. Stevenson's leg with the above result.

THE Lincoln Journal says that P. H. McGuire, the man who made such a splurge two or three years ago by going to Omaha and paralyzing the people with opening the finest saloon in the place, has been lodged in jail at Seward for the crime of horse stealing. He stole the horse last October near Millard and took it to his place, or one on which he was living, near Palmyra.

GOV. DAWES last week issued a requisition upon the governor of Dakota for the extradition of a fugitive from this state who is wanted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

CUTCHFIELD, the noted Missouri temperance lecturer, has been giving a series of talks to the people of North Bend.

STATE AUDITOR BARBOCK and his force has recently been busy sending out blanks to the various railways in the state, on which they must make returns before April 5 of all the taxable property.

The Lauer trial in Omaha last week attracted large crowds of both sexes.

SUNSHINE is about to have another paper. It will be democratic.

A NOTED athlete from New York, says the Albion Argus, named John Donohue, has been giving exhibitions in Albion. One of his tricks was to swing a dumb bell, weighing 105, and he offered to pay any one \$10 who would do the same thing. His offer was accepted by T. J. Heffron, of Albion, who did the act with the greatest ease. Tom is in all probability the strongest man of his size in Boone county.

A MEETING will be called at an early day to organize a prohibition party in Custer county.

The Lincoln Journal says that Attorney General Leese on the 17th served his brief in the Quin Bohanan case, on motion to dismiss the same out of the supreme court for want of jurisdiction. The defendants are notified that the motion will be called up at the opening of the supreme court in Washington on Monday, April 12, next.

Irish citizens of Lincoln celebrated St. Patrick's day in a befitting manner.

The Presbyterians of York, who for some months have been without a pastor, have now obtained one in the person of Rev. Mr. Rael. They are also thinking of building a new church.

The temperance people of Beatrice will put a full ticket in the field at the coming municipal election.

A LODGE of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at Atkinson with eighteen charter members.

A TEMPERANCE tabernacle, 44x100, is projected in Fremont.

CHRISTIAN HEROLD, who was convicted in the district court of Lancaster of fraudulently disposing of property to the amount of \$15,000, with intent to cheat his creditors, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge P. and. A motion made by his counsel, just before sentence was passed, was overruled. Burr will now move for a suspension of the sentence pending an appeal of the case to the supreme court.

When the Fitzgerald horse team of Lincoln arrived home from New Orleans, where they acquitted themselves with great credit, they were given a hearty welcome home.

The state supreme court has handed down the following decision. 1. Where a homestead of greater value than \$2,000 is transferred from a husband to his wife without consideration, and still occupied as a homestead, the surplus in value over \$2,000 will be liable in the hands of the wife for the debts of the husband contracted before the transfer, in the same manner as though the title had remained in the husband.

OMAHA is making an effort to drive out the thieves and thugs, with which the town is overrun.

At this writing the Union Pacific and B. & M. are selling first class passenger tickets to California, limited, for \$20.

The Methodists of Omaha have started a revival which is expected to result in a religious upheaval equal to that at Lincoln a few weeks ago.

The new normal school building at Peru was dedicated a few days ago. The normal school is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before. More than 300 students are on the roll for the present term, the attendance averaging over 280. The building is now complete in every respect and the school offers the very best advantages to all the young men and women of the state deserving a normal education. The teachers in each department are the very best to be found.

The commencement exercises of the medical department of the state university took place on the 18th in the university chapel and the following named persons were graduated and received their diplomas: Charles W. Hale, Benj. F. Gray, Charles W. Baldwin, Sarah E. Green, Wm. N. Hylton, Thomas C. Canine, Fred. W. Voos, Dan Frank Morris, Jennings A. Coffman, Chas. A. Shoemaker, Jessie J. Campbell, Mary A. Lutz and Oren B. Hugg. The exercises, aside from the music, consisted of a salutatory by Oren B. Hugg, an address by Dr. A. R. Mitchell, dean of the medical faculty, and an oration by Wm. Hylton on success in medicine. The degrees were conferred by Chancellor Mannatt.

The old maxim of "digging his own grave" was verified at the insane hospital at Lincoln quite recently. The Journal says that just previous to the recent storm the superintendent deemed it best to have three or four graves dug before the stormy weather set in. Among the men selected to perform the duty was a man named Taber, an epileptic. The grave-digging party had finished the task about 4 o'clock in the evening and repaired to the hospital. That night the man Taber died, and the following night was interred in the grave made by his own hands.

The Omaha nail works have been purchased by a new company for \$60,000, and an offer was immediately made by other parties to the new company to buy the real estate alone for \$45,000. The new company is composed of William Haven, quit a wealthy man of Syracuse, N. Y.; G. T. Walker, I. S. Hascall, George Towle, W. N. McCandlish and several other Omaha men. The capital stock is \$150,000, with \$120,000 paid in.

LYONS has no saloons, from which the local paper accounts for the fact that the town has but few chronic loafers. There is no place for them to hang out and they move on.

St. Patrick's day was quite extensively celebrated in Omaha.

Lincoln is making a strong fight against the gamblers, and it is probable that they will give that town a wide birth.

A WARNING TO FARMERS.

Attention Called to Scoundrels in Seeds Who are Flooding the Country With Circulars.

The agricultural department has issued a caution to farmers against the designs of a lot of impostors who are engaged in a syndicate to impose on them by the sale of worthless seeds. There are reports of sales of "hellish" oats at an exorbitant price in certain counties in Wisconsin and New York, thirteen years ago, but the swindle does not appear to have root in those localities. It is reported on good authority to have been imported from Canada about 1880, and planted in northern Ohio, where it soon attained a particularly vigorous growth. It was early exposed, and has during five years been driven westward, and made local incursions south in Kentucky and Tennessee. Correspondents report the attempt to sell this grain at exorbitant prices in twenty-five states and the presence of the agents of the organization in sixteen states. Indiana makes returns of operations in twenty-four counties, Michigan, sixteen counties, mostly in the southern part of the state; Illinois, ten counties in different parts of the state. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa agents have reported at five points, and only an occasional fine forays has as yet been made in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. As the name Bohemian is becoming somewhat notorious, we begin to hear of Australian and Russian oats and other varieties, or the old variety under other names, and the old variety under other names are expected to appear. Cases are also reported from innumerable parts of Indiana and other western states in which "hellish barley" and a pretended new variety of wheat bearing such names as "Spartan Chief," "Red Lion," etc., are being offered for sale at high prices. The wheat is as high as \$15 per bushel upon the same plan as has been followed with the Bohemian oats. It is not necessary to know anything of the quality of grain offered on that plan, as it is understood that these schemes are frauds, because a plan which presupposes the crop can be sold year after year at the same price as the seed, when the latter is twenty or thirty times the ordinary market price of grain, manifests a palpable lack of common sense.

Representatives of the department send reports of various other frauds that were more or less successful, being practiced on farmers in different parts of the country. Agents for the sale of fruit trees, fertilizers, stoves, cooking ranges and various other articles succeeded in many cases in selling their wares at two or three times their value, or getting the farmers' money for things proved valueless. The devices for getting the farmer's signature to some paper which can be changed into negotiable notes and sold for cash are too numerous to mention.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Representative Hahn's Death Complicates Matters Seriously.

Washington special: The death of ex-Governor Hahn suddenly last Monday morning has complicated the contested election cases to a considerable extent, and it is likely to result in the defeat of the republicans in each instance. The committee on elections in the house, of which Governor Hahn was a member, now consists of nine democrats and four republicans. There are four contests before the committee; in three cases democratic contestees are trying to unseat republicans; in the other republican is trying for the seat now occupied by a greenback democrat. In the latter (Campbell against Weaver of Iowa) the contestant certainly has a very strong case, and if there had been no change in the committee Weaver would, all probability, have been unseated. The prospects now are that he will retain his seat during this congress. It is not so certain, however, that Mr. Romeis, the sitting member from Toledo, Ohio, will remain. The eminent free-trader, Frank Hurd, wants the seat. He said, just before the session began, that if he could not obtain the seat that he claimed inside of sixty days he would withdraw from the contest. He has not yet withdrawn; on the contrary, he is fighting hard for the seat and means to get it. If it takes till the first of March, 1887, there is something radically wrong in the manner of conducting election contests in the house. It is a disgrace that years must pass before it can be known who is elected to a congress.

AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

A fire broke out in the extensive coal meal mills of Ferdinand Schumacker, of Akron, Ohio. These 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 soon entirely enveloped. The fire next communicated with the drug house, which was also destroyed. A 20,000 bushel elevator was next burned up and at last reports another mill was threatened with destruction. The Universalist church, across the street, and the freight house on the Cleveland and Akron & Columbus road was on fire. The Windsor Hotel, also owned by Schumacker, and valued at \$70,000, was threatened. The loss will reach \$500,000.

THE RUSBY BOYCOTT.

District assembly 57, of the Knights of Labor, Chicago, held a meeting, and, though the session was secret, a member after adjournment vouchsafed the information that it had been decided to sustain the striking employees of the McCormick Reaper company, and to boycott the firm which is now employing nearly a full force of non-union men. It was also decided at the meeting to raise the Thompson & Taylor boycott, one of the firms using Maxwells' goods, and to call out the full strength of the order in boycotting Maxwell Bros.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

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

SENATE, March 15.—Among the petitions presented and referred to committees were a number from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor throughout the country favoring the building of the Hennepin canal, and a resolution was agreed to appointing Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington, chaplain of the senate. After a brief discussion of the house bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Hahn.

HOUSE, March 15.—Immediately after reading of the journal the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of Michael Hahn, of Louisiana.

SENATE, March 16.—After routine business Morrill addressed the senate upon the Edmunds resolutions. He was followed by Cullum, who said the refusal of the attorney general to furnish papers called for by the senate was a denial of the right of the senate to inquire into the management of a public office. The attorney general was an officer of the law. His duties were defined by law, and it was his duty to obey the law, whether it cost him his office or not. The prominent fact was that when either branch of congress had called for any information it had usually been furnished, and that in exceptional cases in which it had not the refusal was not based on the constitutional prerogative of the president. When the president suspended Duskie he did it under the tenure of office act. So the case stood that the president proposed to obey the law in getting men out of office, but questioned its constitutionality when the senate, under that law, sent him a right to inquire into his act of suspension, and to do that intelligently, it needed all the papers on file. The president used the law in suspending men from office, and then, in a volunteer measure, intimated that the senate was attempting to interfere with his high and mighty prerogative as chief executive.

HOUSE, March 16.—Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed for the closing of the business of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. The senate bill was passed authorizing the comptroller of the currency to permit the receiver of national banks to use trust funds for the purchase of property upon which the bank holds a mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness. Bland, of Missouri, under instructions from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making house bill 5,960, "for the free coinage of silver," the special order for Saturdays, the 20th and 27th instants, Saturday, 3d of April, and the same to be again taken up on Tuesday, April 19th, at the morning hour for the consideration of bills reported by committees, and so to continue from day to day until disposed of; provided that, unless sooner ordered by the house, the previous question shall be pending thereon at 3 o'clock on Thursday, April 18th; this order not to interfere with the revenue or general appropriation bills, except on Thursday, April 18th, the day fixed for the final disposition of this order. The motion was agreed to.

SENATE, March 17.—Several messages from the president were laid before the senate, one of them being unsigned, but "received," said President Pro Tem Sherman, in due official form. The message, on suggestion of the chair, and on motion of Cockrell, was returned to the president for signature. The unfinished business, being the Edmunds resolution reported from the judiciary committee, was then laid before the senate and Delph resumed the floor and continued his remarks in favor of the majority report of the committee.

HOUSE, March 17.—Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the urgent delinquency appropriation bill with senate amendments. Burnes explained the report of the committee. Concurrence was recommended in some of the amendments, and non-concurrence in others. The report of the committee was agreed to and the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Wellborn, in closing the debate, said that the history of the Indian policy was a dark record of broken treaties, fraudulent devices and treacherous practices. The government had entirely forfeited the confidence of the Indians. When he reflected that this mighty domain reached from the great lakes of the north to the southern seas and covered the vast extent between the two oceans, when he reflected that this vast imperial territory had been wrested from the Indian race, he was filled with amazement that the government complained that the government was dealing too liberally with the Indian.

SENATE, March 18.—The senate passed the bill to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the adjutant general of the army against soldiers who re-enlisted in the late war without having received a discharge from their first regiments, providing that the secretary of war shall be satisfied that the re-enlistment was not a secure bounty. Logan called up his bill to "increase the efficiency of the army." It was amended and ordered reprinted. At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was placed before the senate, being the resolution reported by Edmunds from the judiciary committee expressing the senate's condemnation of the attorney general for refusing to furnish papers called for by the senate. Van Wyck offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following: "And in all such cases of removal of the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the senate." Several speeches were made, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 18.—The house, in committee of the whole, Townsend in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill, finished forty-two of the forty-eight pages of the bill. The committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 19.—Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend the time in his discretion for the payment of purchase money by settlers upon lands from the Otter, Missouri and Omaha Indians. Coke called up the bill to establish a national live stock highway and to promote commerce in live stock between the states. The bill sets apart for ten years as such highway public lands in range 41, along the east line of the state of Colorado, it being a fractional range averaging about two miles in width. The senate resolution reported from the judiciary committee regarding the refusal of the attorney general to furnish papers called for by the senate was then considered until adjournment.

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SENATE, March 19.—The house, in committee of the whole, Townsend in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill, finished forty-two of the forty-eight pages of the bill. The committee rose and the house adjourned.

HOUSE, March 19.—The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The only bill which gave rise to any discussion was one to change the rank of an army officer on the retired list of the army. The bill authorizes the president to select from the colonels and retired list one officer who served as chief of artillery during the war, and place him on the retired list with the rank of major-general. The bill is intended to apply to Col. Henry J. Hunt. It met with a good deal of opposition, principally from the republican side. Laird made the strongest speech in its support and declared congress was just as competent to exercise the legislative and executive functions as the gentleman at the other end of the avenue. At the evening session the house passed thirty pension bills. The last bill to be considered was that of granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General W. S. Hancock. Price opposed the bill and stated that it must be considered in the full house. He knew that the country had paid Gen. Hancock—brilliant, brave, generous—the sum of \$152,000 during the last twenty years. Continuing, he said that the practice of granting large pensions to widows of men who had been receiving big salaries, and who died poor, was destructive of American manhood. His influence was to make men live up to the last dollar of their salaries in pomp and extravagance and champagne. On the question of passing the bill the vote stood 25 to 4.

DENOUNCING THE BOYCOTT.

Terra Haute Merchants to Discuss the Knights Action.

A meeting of about 175 of the leading business men of Terra Haute, Indiana, was held in the city council chamber to take action on the boycott instituted by the Knights of Labor in that city. Every branch of business industry was represented, and the meeting continued until a late hour discussing the boycott and its effects on the business of the city. Colonel R. W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, presided. He said the meeting was called that the merchants might calmly and deliberately unite themselves to oppose the practice of boycotting now rampant in the city. He had come on the invitation of people who thought he had interest in the business welfare of the city, and he would go as far as any man to build Terra Haute