

OVER THE STATE.

THE HORN MURDER TRIAL.

Beatrice special to Omaha Republican: The Emma Horn murder case, wherein she is charged with murdering her stepson, is still in progress. The evidence of the witnesses on the part of state, Saturday and today, has been very damaging to the defendant, and is evidently weaving a strong chain of circumstances that point unerringly to defendant's guilt. The evidence goes to show that by the most exquisite, repeated and long-continued torture and brutality to little Con Horn, Emma Horn brought about his death, and that two brutal kicks on his little stomach the day before his death were the final and crowning act that brought about and was the immediate cause of death. It was proven that she would not give him sufficient to drink; that he would often slip to the tub and drink soap-suds when he was not noticed by her, and would sometimes drink out of the horse trough; that the defendant would lift him up by his ear from the floor; that his ear was sore at the time; that she whipped him so much on the hand with a board that it disfigured his hand and made his fingers crooked. Dr. Given, who held the post-mortem after death, testified that in his opinion the cause of the stomach caused his death. When it is considered that the child was only five years old it can be appreciated how brutal was the actions of the defendant. The defendant sat near her husband and mother all day long, holding her little two weeks old baby. She does not seem much affected, but sits there with a downcast look. The evidence on the part of the state is substantially in and the defense will commence to-morrow. What the jury have in waiting for them on the part of the defense is not known. It would seem that if the case could raise a doubt that would raise to the dignity of a reasonable doubt it is as much as they can hope for. It is evident from the countenances of some of the jurors that they are already set against the defendant.

SOMETHING OF A ROMANCE.

Last Friday noon's train from the east brought to this city from Pittsburg, Pa., a bright, intelligent-looking woman who gave her name as Mrs. Aggie Swinney. She stopped at the Howard house and explained that she was here to visit her brother-in-law, David L. Swinney, who was a contractor on the Missouri Pacific railroad. She expected to be met on her arrival here by her relative, but as he did not show up she dropped a letter in the postoffice the next day telling him of her arrival. Still he failed to put in an appearance, and after waiting anxiously until last Wednesday, the little woman took mine host Carder into her confidence and related to him her troubles. The substance of her story was that besides being her brother-in-law, Mr. Swinney, the missing man, was her lover and that she had come to Lincoln for the purpose of being married.

This put an interesting phase on the situation and Mr. Carder at once set about to hunt up the absentee. After making many inquiries around, and failing to get track of the man, Mr. Carder decided to hitch up his team and go out to the Missouri Pacific grade in search of the contractor.

The search was successful, and a more thoroughly surprised and happy man it would be hard to imagine than was Mr. Swinney when informed that his fiancée was in the city waiting for him. It seems that the letters conveying the intelligence that she was coming had failed to reach him and he had not expected her so soon. He dropped everything and accompanied Mr. Carder back and arranged to be hastily made for the wedding, which was quietly consummated at the Howard house last evening, Rev. Mr. Creighton officiating.

The happy couple received the congratulations of the guests of the house who let into the secrets of the romance, and they start out with bright prospects for a happy life.—[Lincoln Journal.]

RIDING ON A SNOW PLOW.

Aaron Cue, of Columbus, Neb., was in Omaha last week, conferring with the Union Pacific officials about a proper award of damages to him, on account of injuries received by him on their road last winter. He related his experience to an Omaha Bee reporter thus:

"It was during that terrible snow storm in January that the accident which crippled me for life. About 11 o'clock in the morning I started from my home to go across the Union Pacific track, intending to visit a neighbor. When crossing the track in the blinding snow storm I was struck by something, I didn't know what it was. I could feel the cold snow pressing around me; I felt that I was being whirled through space, and then I became unconscious. I must have been carried about two miles before I was thrown off by the snow plow. I recovered consciousness soon and jumped to my feet. Where I was I didn't know. I had completely lost my bearings. I wandered on and on, until I could find no house to shelter me. All the time the snow was falling heavily, and the temperature was sinking further and further below zero. I felt that the blood in my veins was becoming colder and more sluggish, and I knew that I was slowly freezing to death. But I determined not to give up until the last moment, and by good luck I was saved. I was found at about 6 o'clock that evening by a man who took me into his home and did everything he could for me. I must have been in a pretty bad shape, for the snow plow had fractured my leg, and during the seven hours I had wandered through the storm I was suffering untold tortures. However, I managed to pull through, and shall soon be able to get around. But I don't care to do any more riding on a snow plow."

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

The Grand Island Independent learns from an Ord attorney that action had been commenced against State Auditor of Public Accounts Babcock, to recover money lost as it is claimed through his carelessness. It appears that several years ago he was intrusted with \$200 to send to the land office in Grand Island for a party who wished to take a pre-emption. He sent the money to Register Hoxie, instead of to Receiver Anyan and Hoxie failing to return it over to Anyan it was never credited to the pre-emptor. This was found out about six months ago and as a result Babcock is now sued. The case is exciting a great deal of interest in legal circles, as it is a question whether Babcock, Receiver Anyan or Hoxie's bondsmen are involved.

HOXIE'S PACIFIC suburban trains will be put on at an early day—as soon as the new time cards, now being printed, can be got out. The entire distance from Grand Island to Omaha, about 154 miles, will be made in five hours. At Valley and Columbus connection will be made with trains on the Norfolk and Republican Valley branches.

NEBRASKA CITY special: James Tower, Jr., living three miles south of this city came to town to-day and surprised the people. Jimmie is 26 years old, stands thirty-seven inches high and weighs but fifty pounds. He has lived at his present home for twenty years, has always been kept at home, and scarcely fifty people in the city ever knew of the existence of such a curiosity until his present visit. He is intelligent, writes fair hand, but is a booby, and the result of close confinement in his forest home.

The governor has issued a proclamation as follows, which explains itself: "Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, in the form provided by law, that heretofore, to-wit: On the night of May 18, 1886, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, a murder was committed upon one Christof Rulle by some person or persons unknown. Therefore, I, James W. Dawes, governor of the state of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made, do hereby issue my proclamation and offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of said murderer or murderers."

The foundation walls of the new packing house in course of building in West Lincoln have been condemned by the company as too light and it will be taken down and a stronger one built.

KEYA PAPA COUNTY has but little government land left. A NUMBER of medical gentlemen visited Milford with a view to selecting a location for a medical institute or infirmary. They were well pleased with several locations in the immediate vicinity of Milford that present the natural advantages of springs and groves, and have about decided to organize a company for the purchase of a plat and the erection of suitable buildings.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON is said to be in Washington working against passage of the oleomargarine bill.

POWELL, the man accused of murder committed at Florence, Douglas county, last November, is on trial at Omaha. This is his second trial, the jury in the first one having disagreed.

D. S. BARRY, living near Odell, while in the act of shooting a dog which was supposed to have hydrophobia, was badly hurt by the gun bursting and the fragments hitting him in the face.

The barn of Henry Cassford, living near Table Rock, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A large amount of hay and grain was consumed.

New bids have been received at Columbus for the erection of water works. The contract has not, however, been let yet.

The citizens of Omaha have subscribed \$1,000 as a reward for apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Christian Rulle in that place some time ago. The governor has also offered a reward of \$200, making \$1,200 in all.

CRAWFORD is the name of a new town in Dawes county, located near Fort Robinson. It receives its name from the late Capt. Crawford, who belonged to the cavalry at Fort Robinson, and who was killed recently on the borders of Mexico. It is handsomely located and promises to become a good town.

WILL LARRY, of Burnet, was fined \$1, a few days ago, for thrashing a sewing machine agent.

A COUNTERFEITER'S nest has been broken up at Omaha by the arrest of some of the parties engaged in the nefarious business.

The Fremont Tribune notes that many old residents with a sad expression upon their countenances witnessed the departure of J. N. McElroy for the Lincoln asylum. Mr. McElroy came to Fremont in 1868 and for many years was one of the leading and most prosperous citizens of the place and has left for a monument the handsome structure known as the New York House, which he rented about one year ago to the present proprietor, Manny Dudley. Recently Mr. McElroy has developed symptoms of an unsound mind which have become more prominent until it was deemed necessary to send east for his son who upon his arrival caused his father to be taken before the commission of insanity who pronounced him insane and ordered him to be taken to the State Lunatic Asylum.

AFFAIRS of the Norfolk bank, whose president some time ago abruptly took his departure, are pronounced by good authority to be all O. K.

A LINCOLN special says: Tom Ballard, the man who shot and killed Henry Verporten, the bartender of the St. James hotel, in Omaha, about a year ago, is not to hang. Last night the supreme court, in a very long and elaborate opinion, reversed the judgment of the district court for Douglas county, which had sentenced him to death and sentenced to death. Justice Reese, who wrote the opinion refers at length to the charges of bias and prejudice made against Judge Neville by the prisoner's counsel, and says that, after a long and careful review of the case, he is unable to find any proof whatever in support of the unwarranted and unjust attack.

It has been suggested, but not yet acted upon, that Lincoln gets up a huge celebration on the Fourth of July.

HASTINGS special to the Lincoln Journal: Mrs. Jessie Martin of Yonkita, committed suicide at that place yesterday afternoon. Her son had recently married a young lady named Liveringhouse, at which the old lady became offended. On Sunday they had a little quarrel, and on Monday the old lady went to Kearney and bought a quarter section of land bringing the contracts for the same home with her on her return on Wednesday. About noon her husband met her at their residence but did not speak to her fearing that he would again provoke her to anger. At night he went home and becoming alarmed by her absence and at finding a note in which she stated that her troubles were more than she could bear, Mr. Martin called the assistance of some neighbors and a search was at once instigated, which resulted in finding her lifeless corpse, cold and stiff, upon a bed upstairs.

A GIRL of 16 was arrested at Lincoln on a charge of prostitution, the complainant being her father, a Bohemian. The old man says that the girl was incurably bad and wanted her sent to the Reform school. The judge, however, was inclined to believe the child's promise to behave herself with sincerity, and turned her loose.

The Long Pine Journal says that the railroad company has purchased six acres of land near town for use as feed yards.

An Omaha man got drunk and was arrested. To pay his fine he induced the judge to cash a check, taking out the fine and returning the balance. The check proved to be a forgery and now the judge has sworn off on furnishing prisoners money with which to pay their fines.

YORK'S creamery is idle this season and is open for rent or sale to any one who has the requisite ability to make it pay.

The Plattsmouth cannery factory has been contracted for over 800 cases of sweet corn.

A LINCOLN tough who threatened to knife a policeman and made a gallant fight when being taken to the calaboose, has been put under \$500 bail to answer in the district court for his murderous proclivities.

The articles of incorporation of the Nebraska City & Connecting Line Railway, Telegraph and Telephone company have been filed in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, and the incorporators are J. Sterling Morton, F. C. Morrison, John C. Watson and Thomas Morlon.

Mrs. CORNELIUS, of Grand Island, wife of Hon. George Cornelius, member of the last legislature, died last week.

ROCKVILLE is the name of the postoffice, and soon will be a town, where the first regular train made its debut in Sherman county.

The laboratory, in connection with the State University, in course of construction, is nearly completed and Prof. Nicholson hopes to take possession before the close of the present term.

The case of Lancaster county vs. Greenleaf Simpson has been decided by Judge Brewer against the county. Simpson is the owner of \$121,000 in bonds, running twenty years and bearing 10 per cent interest. The county fathers thought they were of the optional variety and wanted to pay them off. Judge Brewer holds, however, that they are not redeemable until 1890.

The Indian reservation joining Emerson has the appearance just now of an extensive cattle ranch. A heard of 1,500 cattle belonging to Mr. Carrabine, one of 700 by Mr. Engelen, and three other smaller herds, making an aggregate of about 3,000 head, are grazing within sight of Emerson.

HASTINGS census reports show the names of 5,000 under the age of sixteen.

A SMART young man worked Palmyra on the directory business, carrying away about \$30 over and above his expenses.

REV. TRAVERS, of Western, has given his farewell sermon. He left because his fold extended no sympathy to him in church work, and beat him out of his scanty salary.

FARMERS in Butler county have organized what is termed "The State Farmers' and Laborers' Union," whose object is generally stated in Art. III, viz: "To combine the interests of farmers and workmen for their mutual welfare and good."

MR. OCH LAKE, of Dakota county, who became a religious fanatic about six months ago, left the other day for Wisconsin, with the inscription on his wagon, "Prepare to meet thy God."

S. A. SMITH, proprietor of the Garden Hill fruit farm, Gage county, expected to have in the neighborhood of 3,000 quarts of strawberries this year, but a recent hail storm will materially lessen his hopes. With raspberries, cherries, etc., Mr. Smith figured on marketing not less than 10,000 quarts of fruit.

GOVERNOR DAWES has issued a proclamation offering \$200 reward for the murderer of Rulle, a German who had his throat cut in Omaha a few nights ago.

JUDGE MORRIS has ordered a grand jury for the June term of court at Hastings. There are several criminal cases to be heard.

It is a settled fact that Hastings is to have a base-ball team this season and be represented in the Western league. The Leavenworth team will withdraw from that organization and Hastings will take her place.

The counterfeiter arrested at Omaha has been held to the district court, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

The police judge of Omaha had forty-seven cases before him last Monday morning, twenty-seven of them being plain "drunks." The entire gang were disposed of in half a day.

WORK on the State Feeble-Minded institute, two miles east of Beatrice, is progressing. The building will be finished this summer.

William Dimm fell into a well at Plattsmouth and was instantly killed.

A SNEAK THIEF got in his work on Ed. Gearty at Grand Island, securing \$30 while all parties were absent for a short time.

THERE is some talk of introducing into the city ordinances of Grand Island an occupation tax. The idea is to levy a tax on every business. This of course will be regulated in regard to the kind of business taxed. It is practiced in Plattsmouth, and has been acknowledged to be a good law, and is in accordance with the decision of the supreme court.

THE Grand Island creamery shipped 4,000 pounds of butter the other day to Denver. This shipment was the result of four days' manufacture, making an average of 1,000 pounds made daily.

DOUGLAS COUNTY furnished two inmates for the insane asylum last week.

The West Point paper will have more business than it can attend to.

The Union Pacific will not get up any summer excursion parties to San Francisco this year. The reason assigned is that rates are too low.

Mrs. CLARA A. BOONE SMITH, wife of Samuel C. Smith, died suddenly at Columbus last week. She had been a resident of Nebraska since 1864, and was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky.

Mrs. J. S. McINTYRE, of Seward, quite a prominent woman of that place, has been sent to the insane asylum.

WASHINGTON special: Susan Lafosse, an Omaha Indian maiden, was awarded the Demorest gold medal at the Hampton Indian school. She read the best essay on "My Childhood and Womanhood." She is a sister of Frank Lafosse, employed by the interior department here.

THE KNIGHTS' CONVENT. The Knights of Labor met at Cleveland on the 26th. The first business transacted was to admit new delegates not present at the last general assembly held at Hamilton, Ontario. No assembly was permitted to be represented that was not at the Hamilton convention. General Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth, its strikes and boycotts. He advised calmness and judiciousness in all actions of delegates. Standing committees were then appointed on laws, strikes, boycotts, and the relation of the order to all other orders. A special committee was appointed on the address of the Women's Christian temperance union and also on the plan of Edward Norton, of Chicago, who suggested a manufacturers' union. To give all committees a chance to get to work the convention adjourned, and the remainder of the day was devoted to committees. A plan is on hand to call in all commissions of present organizers, re-issue some and drop others. The injudicious conduct of many of the organizers is thought to have caused the order a great deal of trouble.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

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

HOUSE, May 25.—By a vote of 103 yeas to 93 nays, the house passed the bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of Commander P. A. M. Craven. The house, in committee of the whole, considered the oleomargarine bill. Hopkins said that the enactment of this bill into a law would be but tardy justice to a most deserving class of citizens. The manufacture of bogus butter was as destructive to the public morals as the counterfeiting of money, and he hoped that congress would lay heavy hand on the greatest of all modern deceptions. He trusted that before the sun went down to-morrow the glad news would be sent to the farmers and dairymen in all parts of the country that this bill had been passed by congress. Hammond argued that the bill, as a measure to suppress the manufacture of oleomargarine, was unconstitutional. Hiseock favored the bill, and said that imitation butter, which he characterized as a vile, dirty product freighted with disease, should be made to pay a tax.

SENATE, May 25.—Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. Placed on the house calendar. Gilson, addressing the senate on the subject of Nebraska, reported that the senate had sessions, denied that any necessity now existed for a discussion of the treaties in secret. However desirable secrecy might have been in the early history of our republic, it was no longer desirable. After debate the matter of the treaties was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the senate adjourned.

SENATE, May 25.—Harrison reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of an additional adjutant general of the army with the rank of major of cavalry. Placed on the calendar. During consideration of a private pension bill Ingalls severely criticized Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, declaring him to be an impostor to whom congress granted the highest pension on the false allegations of Black's resolution regarding open executive sessions, denied that any necessity now existed for a discussion of the treaties in secret. However desirable secrecy might have been in the early history of our republic, it was no longer desirable. After debate the matter of the treaties was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the senate adjourned.

SENATE, May 25.—Springer, from the committee on territories, reported the bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and state government. He also reported adversely the senate bill for the reorganization of the territory of Lincoln. Referred to the committee of the whole. Dunn, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported the bill to incorporate the Arkansas, New Mexico and Pacific Railroad company. Placed on the private calendar. Mayberry, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely the bill to carry in effect the act of February 10, signed January 20, 1883. Referred to the committee of the whole. Hewitt presented the minority report. Randall submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was agreed to. The house then discussed the oleomargarine bill until adjournment.

SENATE, May 26.—After the routine morning business the senate proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar. At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the senate. The bankruptcy bill having been reported by the committee on the judiciary, an amendment to the bill providing for the taxation of railroad grant land was agreed to making the United States the preferred purchaser in case of sales. By unanimous consent the Chinese bill was then taken up and discussed by Theobald, Sherman and Henry. After debate further, its consideration was indefinitely postponed and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 26.—Blount reported that the conference on the postoffice bill has been unable to agree, and a further conference was ordered. The house then went into committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, all the general debate on the measure being closed. Ketch, in speaking to the formal amendment, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received from Chicago: "A protest of several members of the Chicago Board of Trade against the action of the directory favoring bogus butter was mailed to you last night." Henderson reaffirmed every word spoken by him yesterday. Lawler read a protest against the bill from the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and opposed the bill as taxing a cheap food product out of existence.

SENATE, May 27.—A resolution was offered by Wilson, which was ordered to lie over one day, providing for the investigation of the matter of the appointment of Indian traders by the commissioner of Indian affairs. The preamble to this resolution recites that in the matter of such appointments it is stated that acts have been done or permitted to be done in disregard of law and the rights and proper interests of citizens. On Dolph's motion the senate took up the bill relating to the United States and Mexico lands granted the Northern Pacific Railroad company. Van Wyck said the bill proposed to forfeit from Wallala to Portland a portion of the original grant over which the Northern Pacific did not contemplate building a line. His (Van Wyck's) objection to the bill was that there were lands along other unfinished portions of the road and some along portions that had been finished which should be included in the bill. The bill as it stood, he said, if it passed, would be a legislative declaration that the matter of forfeiture had been passed upon by congress and no other forfeiture proceedings could be undertaken. Resolutions expressive of sorrow of the senate at the death of the late Senator Miller were called up and addresses followed, after which adjournment took place.

HOUSE, May 27.—Dingley, from the committee on the house had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. After some discussion the statement was made that the pending proposition was simply to arm the president with the right to deprive Canadians of privileges of which they deprived citizens of the United States. The report was then agreed to without division. Resuming the consideration of the oleomargarine bill in committee of the whole, Daniel moved to reduce the special tax on retail dealers in oleomargarine from \$48 to \$25. Hill opposed the amendment, believing that the judgment of the committee on agriculture in fixing the rate of tax might be relied upon, but, without action, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 28.—The chair laid before the senate Wilson's resolution, offered yesterday, providing for an investigation by the committee on Indian affairs into the matter of appointments of Indian traders by the committee on Indian affairs. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs. The senate then resumed the consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. The pending question was to lay on the table the amendment of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill proposed by the committee on Indian affairs. The amendment proposed by the committee on Indian affairs was not completed at the date of the passage of this act. The motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 23, nays 25. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment. The Van Wyck bill for the taxation of railroads was then placed before the senate and, under the plea of discussing this bill, the debate on the Northern Pacific forfeiture continued. Edmunds called attention to the fact that the effect of the proceedings has far on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was just the same as if the senators had all been employed by the railroad company to "bedevil" the bill and to do nothing at all in the matter to which it related. He reminded Van Wyck that only a little while ago that senator had proposed to give out of the funds of the United States—for that was what it amounted to—a subsidy to the Union Pacific railroad company—from lands on which the United States had a mortgage far beyond their value—which subsidy was intended to aid the building of railroads in Nebraska. Doubtless Van Wyck could explain his inconsistency. If it was good for the Union Pacific to have United States funds with which to build railroads in Nebraska why was it not good for Washington Territory that the Northern Pacific should be allowed to finish its road in that territory? Van Wyck did not think the senator from Vermont need be anxious about people making any mistake about the senators being "all employed by the railroad company." He did not think the word "bedeviling" should be employed to characterize an attempt to widen the provisions of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill so as to cover land that ought to be forfeited. It was evident from the way the bill had been reported from the committee that it was intended to give an advantage to the railroad company—that it proposed to forfeit only what the railroad company were willing should be forfeited. He thought it had been "engineered" in the interest of the railroad company. No definite action was taken before the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 28.—The house then went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Daniel, reducing the special tax on retail dealers from \$48 to \$25. Van Schaick presented a protest from the executive board of Knights of Labor of Milwaukee, against the bill's passage. Butterworth favored making oleomargarine sales at its true colors, but was not in favor of taxing it out of existence. Hammond moved to strike out the clause requiring oleomargarine to be packed in new wooden packages. He did not, he said, know the purpose of this provision, but it looked like a job. It looked not only like a job, but like a job to protect butter but to protect barrels. Rejected—35 to 88. Gibson bitterly denounced the bill as a betrayal of the democratic party. Townsend offered an amendment reducing the tax on a pound of oleomargarine from 10 to 2 cents. McCreary moved to fix the rate at 5 cents. Rejected. Glass moved to fix it at 1 cent. Rejected. Pending action on Townsend's amendment the house adjourned.

CLEVELAND'S MARRIAGE. The Report From Paris of Miss Folsom's Denial of an Engagement. Special from Washington: A gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the president and his habits told your correspondent a story to-day which puts a new shade on the situation in relation to Mr. Cleveland's approaching marriage. He said that the report from Paris about Miss Folsom denying the fact of the engagement has to him a great deal of truth in it. The president and Miss Folsom were never engaged. The president never thought of such a thing and when the story started in the newspapers, he did not deny it because he thought it would die out. Instead of dying out, it grew, until it became too late to deny. Then he began to wonder what he should do. "Best man" Bissell was sent for and he advised his old friend to marry the young girl. Cleveland did not want to marry just then. The Folsoms took it upon themselves to acknowledge the wedding, and so he consented that if the young lady would say "yes," he would wed. A cablegram went under the ocean to the young lady, but only an understanding was reached, and "Colonel Lamont has gone to New York, especially to 'break the news to her.' If all is correct, then the wedding is to take place. The gentleman who tells me this says he knows it to be true. A dispatch from this city in to-day's New York Sun, about white house affairs, has a paragraph of great deal of attention and caused much comment. The dispatch is in large headed type, occupies nearly three columns, and is evidently intended for effect. Its tenor can be judged from the head-lines, which are as follows:

"The white house family—The president's determination to marry made without consulting his sister—The publication of Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's book and her pronounced temperance sentiments a cause of annoyance—Her prolonged absence from the white house, and the reason for it—Her disregard of social rules and practices—How his approaching marriage is regarded by the society women of Washington."

THE MEXICAN TREATY BILL. In reporting adversely the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty a majority of the committee of ways and means says that the treaty, if such it can be rightly called, reserves no executive right to either party, but studiously preserves the right of either to act with perfect independence and indirection which seems to conserve the best interest of either. Even the most ardent advocates of the treaty admit that its provisions, if enacted would, within a few years, utterly destroy our sugar interests and work almost incalculable injury to our tobacco trade, and Mr. Hewitt submits a minority report recommending the passage of the house bill intended to carry into effect the treaty. He says that unless we improve the opportunity afforded by this treaty to cement our relations with Mexico we are in danger of losing all the fruits of the enormous expenditure of capital which has made this commerce possible.

ALL GAB AND GOSSIP. Washington special: Speaker Carlisle, in a conversation, said that, in his opinion, all the talk about the president's coming marriage is the purest falsification. He has been in a position to know the facts in the case, and while he did not feel authorized to make such an announcement authoritatively, he is satisfied that the statement he has made is correct. Another singular fact is that not a single member of the cabinet knows anything about the matter. They say that there are no indications or prospects of such an event. It is inferred that if such a thing were, the president would have some knowledge of the fact.

THE PENALTY ON THE GALLOWS.

Execution of John G. Henning at Crawfordville, Ind., for the murder of Charlotte Volmer, of Little, Indiana.

John C. Henning was hanged at Crawfordville, Ind., May 27th, for the murder of Charlotte Volmer. The execution took place in the yard attached to the jail around which a high fence had been erected. The enclosure was within view of the cell occupied by the murderer, who conversed freely with the carpenters on the subject of his execution, saying among other things that he did not see the necessity of erecting a fence and that in his judgment everybody should be permitted to witness the hanging. A few weeks ago he had his photograph taken and distributed several hundred copies to his manifold admirers. He died quietly.

The crime for which Henning suffered the penalty of the law was committed at Rockville, Park county, on Oct. 24th last. The victim was Charlotte Volmer, who kept a restaurant at that place. Henning was a "man about town" with no fixed occupation. Some two years before the murder Charles Rutledge, a Rockville photographer, was accused of being too intimate with Mrs. Volmer. One day Mr. Volmer called Rutledge into the back room of his restaurant, locked the door and attempted to beat out his brains with a club. After several vain attempts to escape Rutledge drew his revolver and shot his assailant dead upon the spot. The widow succeeded to the proprietorship of the restaurant, and not long after the tragedy commenced to receive the attentions of Henning, who also went by the alias of Jack Tinker. After nearly two years' courtship they agreed to marry. On the day prior to the murder, Henning procured the marriage license, but the fickle widow at the last moment had turned her ear to the fervent protestations of a well-to-do saloon keeper, who had been smitten by her charms and when Henning returned with the license he was bluntly informed by the widow that she had changed her mind, and that so far as she was concerned the marriage was off. Henning threatened and entreated, but Mrs. Volmer was old and Mrs. Henning returned to the office of the county clerk, where he surrendered the license and received back his fee. All night long he brooded over his rejection and on the following day when he found that the story was in everybody's mouth he sought to drown his sorrows in whiskey. Just as the clock in the court house was chiming the hour of 9 at night he staggered into the restaurant and made a final appeal to Mrs. Volmer to reconsider her determination. A burst of ironical laughter was the only response, and enraged beyond control, he drew his pistol and emptied four bullets into her body, killing her instantly. He then threw himself on the body of his victim, and in this position was captured by a marshal who was passing and heard the shots. The crime created great excitement, and for several days threats of lynching were openly made. In consequence of this feeling a change of venue was taken to Crawfordville, where the trial took place February 31 to 6th before Judge Snyder. There was practically no defense except irresponsibility through drink, and the jury, on the second ballot, found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and affixed the death penalty. The case was then carried to the supreme court but that body on the 11th inst. decided that there were no circumstances which would justify it in interfering with the execution of the sentence. The victim was 32 years of age and left two small children while Henning was forty-one years old last month.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL. The Greece-Turkish war is ended. Wauson, Wis., suffered a most disastrous conflagration. The British government will look into the Canadian fisheries affair in a friendly spirit. The net earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, for 1885, were \$903,870.

About 600 Cincinnati harness makers struck for an advance of 15 per cent in wages.

The house committee on judiciary proposes a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy.

William Bode, of St. Bernard, O., killed Frederick Kylius because of the latter's intimacy with Bode's daughter.

Near Rushville, Ind., James Dawson's farm house was burned, and two daughters, one aged 14 and the other 4, were burned to death.

Slowly Manning continues to improve steadily, but it is thought he will not resume his official duties at the treasury department until at least next autumn.

Frank Coleman, a farmer living near Thomas, N. Y., became crazed at his wife and knocked her down with a hoe, then got a razor and cut her throat.

Louis Trip, an El Paso, Tex., sporting man, shot his wife, Hittie, then shot himself through the head. One ball passed through his wife's breast. She will die. Trip expired before physicians reached the house.

About 600 harnessmakers at Cincinnati have struck for an advance of wages. They have been working eight hours a day, but are not satisfied with the wages. They demand an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Justice Peck recently delivered the opinion of the court of claims in the case of the French spoliation underwriter claims. The court holds that under the decision of the supreme court the insurers are entitled to recover just what they paid out to such claimants.

EADS' SHIP RAILWAY. Washington special: Senator Conger today submitted to the senate the report of the committee on commerce on the Eads ship railway bill. The report states that many of the most distinguished engineers, naval constructors and shipbuilders of the world concur in the opinion that the project is in every way practicable, and that the largest ships, with their cargoes, can be safely carried upon a properly constructed railway over moderate grades. From these opinions the conclusion is irresistible that the project is a practicable one. The committee is of the opinion that an isthmian transit way is now absolutely necessary, from whatever view the matter may be regarded, and that it is to the interest of the government and the enterprise that the company organized should be chartered by congress. The report is in the usual, concluding, says it is believed that the commercial and industrial interests of this country will be greatly benefited by the construction of a ship railway; that it will have a tendency to largely increase our commerce and stimulate our shipping and shipbuilding interests, and that it is essential, if our government would retain the respect of its own people and of foreign nations it should now practically demonstrate to forever discourage foreign control upon this continent. The committee report back the accompanying bill, with the recommendation that it do pass.