

OVER THE STATE.

ABOLISHMENT OF DISCRIMINATION.

The Hon. John A. McShane and the Hon. Wm. A. Paxton, who went to Chicago last week on a committee from the Stock Ship...

WILLIAM WILBER, indicted for breaking into the postoffice at Pickrell and stealing a letter containing \$4, pleaded guilty before the United States district court. He has not yet been sentenced.

JUDGE FRAZER of Dakota City, claims to be the champion tree planter of the county, having on Arbor day finished planting 5,332 trees, consisting of box elder, maple, catalpa and red cedar.

WM. HOTTSCHEIDER, an Iowan, suicided in Omaha last week by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause of the act was troubles of a family character.

THE TRAVELING MEN'S association of Lincoln, has disbanded. LINCOLN is to be treated to a fifty-hour heel-and-toe walking match, beginning on the 19th of May, in the Metropolitan rink.

MRS. AZUBA DOUGLAS, of Omaha, reached her 101st year on the 8th. A newspaper reporter who called upon her at the time, found her holding a levee with several lady friends in nearly as active a manner as if she were only fifty.

THE COMMERCIAL Protective association of Sterling has filed articles of incorporation at the state capital. The organization has a capital stock of \$25,000, and its object is to give information concerning the standing of patrons of business firms, and to assist in the punishment of "dead beats."

THE MISSOURI river will be bridged at Sioux City. It is proposed to issue bonds to the extent of \$300,000. OMAHA has developed a mind reader.

THE BLAIR Republican presents a report of the schools of that city, which shows an encouraging state of affairs. THE G. A. R. of Beatrice will join with the citizens in observing memorial day.

THE U. S. district court last week Louis C. Taylor, indicted for passing counterfeit money and having it in his possession with intent to pass, was tried by a jury. He was acquitted of passing the bad money, but convicted of having it in his possession.

DELVA LOCKWOOD is lecturing on "Social and Political Life in Washington," throughout the state.

EX-MAYOR BOYD, of Omaha, has sold his packing house to J. D. Her for \$75,000. Boyd still retains his opera house.

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THE Albion branch of the Chicago & Northwestern is now completed to Albion. It is stated on good authority that Vice-President Callaway will entirely sever his connection with the Union Pacific May 31. Mr. Callaway resigned from the road some weeks ago, but the resignation was not accepted. The action was said at the time to be due to some differences between himself and President Adams.

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THE little boy of John Shore, of Burf county, was badly bitten by a dog last week.

AMANDA BAKER has commenced a suit in the district court at Omaha against Dr. Edward E. Womersley, charging him with malpractice. She states that on the 20th of May, 1886, she sustained a fall by which her left arm was fractured. Dr. Womersley was called in, and set the arm. She now claims that it was done in such a manner as to bring the elbow on the top of the arm, instead of in its proper place. She says it continually causes her pain, and has unfitted her properly supporting a family. She asks for damages to the amount of \$10,000.

FARMERS living several miles northwest of Nebraska City report the loss of several valuable horses which were stolen several nights ago. Word also comes from western Otesa that at least six horses were stolen in that neighborhood within the past ten days. Sheriff McCollum is in receipt almost every day of information of horses stolen throughout Pawnee, Richardson, Nemaha, Lancaster and Otoe counties, and in Kansas and Missouri. Otoefarmers are becoming desperate, and talk of mysterious vigilantes is often heard. Should any of the gang fall into their hands a speedy fate is promised them.

THE real estate transfers in Fremont so far this year amount in round figures to \$600,000. GUS KOEHLER, living near Grand Island, has this season set out 15,000 trees, and more of the same sort of work is yet to be accomplished.

THE A. O. U. W. in session at Lincoln elected the following: Grand recorder, H. M. Waring; grand receiver, W. R. McAllister; grand guide, W. I. Boulware; grand watchman, S. S. Kauffman; trustees, J. L. Miller, J. S. Johnson; representatives to the supreme lodge, H. W. Cole, J. G. Tate, James V. Carr. The next meeting of the grand lodge of Nebraska will be held at Hastings the second Tuesday in May, 1889.

The following dispatch was sent from Lincoln by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, to John J. Delany, president of the municipal council of that body in New York: "If newspaper reports of the treatment accorded William O'Brien by the captain of the Umbria be correct some immediate steps should be taken by the Irishmen of New York to publicly denounce the outrageous conduct alleged to have been displayed by this servant of the Cunard company toward the honored representative of the Irish people."

THE saloons of Creighton have all closed up. The question of establishing a creamery at Auburn is about settled. Nearly all of the necessary money has been subscribed, and the contracts will probably be executed in a few days.

THE appraisers of school land in Wheeler county have at last been sent their warrants, amounting to \$177.90 for work done a year ago.

At the closing exercises of the grand lodge, A. O. U. W. at Lincoln, a handsome gold workman's badge, set with three diamonds, was presented to Grand Master Workman J. G. Tate.

THE Lancastrer county institute will convene July 18, and remain in session two weeks.

THE postmaster of Omaha says that city needs a new postoffice building and more clerks. Business is much delayed for lack of help and room.

Work will commence at once in the construction of three miles of cable line at Lincoln.

THE creamery at Wayne is ready to commence operations.

CHARLES M. CONOVER, of Omaha, by his next friend, Charles M. Conover, has instituted a damage suit of \$25,000 against the Union Pacific.

THE Patrick farm of 615 acres, near Omaha, was sold last week for \$615,000 to Kansas City parties.

A LINCOLN special says: The live stock sanitary commission will hold a meeting Monday next to revise the quarantine rules governing the importation of stock into this state. Some correspondence has taken place between the Colorado board and that of Nebraska. Major Binney notified the Colorado board that if they persisted in quarantining against the Omaha stock yards they might be forced to quarantine against the Denver stock yards and a letter from Charles G. Lamb, state veterinary surgeon of Colorado, under date of May 9, says he thinks the quarantine against Omaha will soon be raised and desires that everything be satisfactory between Nebraska and Colorado. A letter from Dr. Conrad, of Crete, to the sanitary commission notifies them that a young man living north of there is dying with the glanders.

THOMAS J. POTTER, first vice president of the Union Pacific, took charge of his work on the 16th.

THE citizens of Custer county are petitioning for a division of the county into four parts.

THE citizens of Wayne are enthusiastic over the proposed railroad between Yankton and Omaha.

THE Nebraska City artesian well has reached a depth of 325 feet.

It is rumored that the Russians are collecting near the Afghan frontier preparatory to an advance.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY WAS GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION IN OMAHA.

On account of a strike by the Omaha painters and paper-hangers, there is now a demand for good workmen who can obtain from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day, according to qualification.

Gov. TRAYER has appointed as police commissioners of Omaha L. M. Bennett, Howard B. Smith, George I. Gilbert and Chris Hartman. Two are republicans and two are democrats. The governor's selections give very general satisfaction.

THE report of the court of inquiry into the case of United States Paymaster Bash, who was robbed of \$7,200, has been received at army headquarters in Omaha. It has not yet been made public. It is learned, however, that Major Bash was held responsible for the loss, and that he will be made to refund to the United States the \$7,200. An Iowa man went to Omaha to take in the sights. He hired a hackman to haul him around for five or six hours and then refused to pay for the fun. He was arrested and jailed.

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MR. O'BRIEN IN CANADA.

He Fires the Irish Heart in Opposition to the Proposed Land Bill.

MONTREAL, May 11.—William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived here this morning. His journey was without incident. At St. Johns, Quebec, a deputation from the Montreal National League boarded the train. An immense crowd was present on the arrival of the train in this city, who cheered lustily as O'Brien stepped on the platform. An address of welcome was read by the president of the National League of Montreal, O'Brien, in reply thanked his fellow countrymen for their hearty reception, and predicted from this auspicious beginning success to his mission. He then went on to say: "I came not to offer offense to any section or class of Canadian people. Quite the contrary. I came not to meddle with Canadian affairs, nor to deal with the career of Lord Lansdowne, as Governor General, but as the exterminator of five hundred human beings. [Groans.] This being a free country, we cannot expect everybody to agree with us, but I believe we have such strength, justice and truth on our side that when all have heard our story, all will be convinced, and that the Canadian people will stretch out their hands and save the lives and property of those five hundred poor tenants of Luggacurran, for both are at this moment at your mercy, and in your hands." There was a tremendous rush to shake hands with O'Brien at the conclusion of his speech. His first campaign speech will be made this evening.

THE EVENING MEETING.

MONTREAL, May 11.—From the complete success in every way attending the meeting this evening, at which Editor William O'Brien, of United Ireland, delivered his address against Lord Lansdowne, most of the rumors have been discredited regarding anything in the nature of disturbance, so far, at all events, as this city is concerned. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League. The hall, which is capable of accommodating 2,000 people, was filled by an enthusiastic audience, amongst whom was a large representation of French Canadians. During several stages of the address Lord Lansdowne's name was hissed.

O'Brien's appearance on the platform was the signal for an outburst of cheers, which lasted several minutes. O'Brien said: "My first duty is to thank the people of Montreal, and from the bottom of my heart I do, for the extraordinary kindness I have received since I entered their beautiful city, both from those who agree with me, and from those who perhaps differ from me. I desire at the outset to tackle the question why I have come to Canada to ask a hearing, and to ask your sympathy. I will tell you in one word—because the homes of the poor people of Luggacurran, far away in Ireland, are desolate to-night, and because the man who is RESPONSIBLE FOR IT is here, in the highest post of honor in this great free land. I am only a stranger and Lord Lansdowne is a very great, rich lord, but judging by a feeling I have experienced in Montreal, today, I don't think I need apologize for coming here in our hour of need to claim your sympathy and assistance to save the suffering tenantry of Ireland from extermination and an extermination by money and the Canadian Governor General.

It is no pleasure to us to worry you with our grievances but where else are we to turn. When Lord Lansdowne sends soldiers and armed police to dispossess every tenant in Luggacurran and to fling the old men and little children out of the ditches? Our enemies are not content with disarming us in a physical sense. The Tory government are passing a coercion bill through Parliament at this very moment to disarm us even of our organization to break down the only protection the tenantry of Ireland have left; to place us

ON A PLANK BED.

if we attempt to appeal to public opinion against such cruel deeds as Lord Lansdowne's. The whole country may be swept clean and plunged into wretchedness and sorrow, but it will be a crime for us to organize for public meeting or to write an article in a newspaper denouncing it. Where are we to turn, if not to the public opinion of kindred lands? Or is it to be a crime also for us to appeal to you, our countrymen and our kindred. You can save the tenantry of Luggacurran, and you alone can save them from the fate that overlook, perhaps the fathers of many a man listening to me, long ago in the great clearances when landlords had it all their own way in Ireland. If we come to Canada and asked you to befriend us and to save our people, it is because this is not the first time that Canada has stood between the Irish people and their oppressors. Our great leader, Parnell, has said he never again would beg the world for

ALMS FOR IRISH LANDLORDISM.

We are now begging, not for alms, but to enable us to uproot that whole system of Irish landlordism. We do not come to ask you for 20,000 pounds for charity any more, but to ask you to consider what use Lord Lansdowne is making of the 20,000 pounds a year which you give him, or which you enable him to get, and if that be put to bad and inhuman use, we ask you to convey your censure of Lord Lansdowne as you have a right to do as the free citizens of a self-governing nation. The day you send Lord Lansdowne home with the stamp of Canadian disaffection on his brow, you will enable us to laugh at coercion, strengthen the arms of Gladstone to put an end to evictions for all time. O'Brien then quoted from lengthy reports in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of evictions in Lord Lansdowne's estate, then he described incidents attending some of the evictions in which aged, infirm and sick were thrown out of their cabins helpless in the snow and rain. O'Brien closed with a glowing picture of Ireland's gratitude to Canada, and was cheered again and again.

Before leaving the hotel for a meeting, O'Brien sent the following telegram to Mayor Howland, of Toronto: "I perceive you have convened a meeting of citizens of Toronto to demand an official prohibition of my meeting. If you will, in fair play, procure me a hearing. I shall esteem it a privilege to attend your meeting, to explain the motives and object of my visit."

After arriving at the hall, and before the meeting opened, O'Brien drew up the following resolution, which, after he had concluded his address, was passed amid an outburst of cheering:

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of Montreal is of opinion that Lord Lansdowne's contemplated depopulation of the Luggacurran estate, is unjust, cruel and oppressive, and deserves the condemnation of the Canadian people.

A SENSATION IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 11.—The first intelligence of the shooting of Mexican army officers, on account of the Nogales affair, reached the public at the Capital to-day, and caused a sensation. Nothing was known of the execution of the sentence at the American legation last evening.

Secretary Bayard sent a telegram to Minister Manning stating that reports concerning the execution of Mexican army officers at Nogales have been most conflicting since the sixth instant. That his telegram announcing an appeal is just received with satisfaction, and that this Government would view with extreme regret the imposition of a penalty so extreme, and instructs him to say that mitigation would be regarded by us with favor.

The remains of a mastodon of the largest size have been discovered about twenty miles from Atlanta, Georgia.

A HOMESTEAD CONTEST.

In Which Decision from High Authority Has Just been Rendered.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Lamar to-day rendered a decision in the homestead contest case of John Kelley vs Fred Grameng, of the Valentine land district, which involves a principle and determines a question of great importance to all settlers on the public domain. The case arose on an appeal taken by Grameng to the commissioner of the general land office December 15, 1885, and the decision of Secretary Lamar comes in the form of a communication to the commissioner, and is as follows:

"It appears that the appellant on Sept. 5, 1885, made homestead entry No. 2,096 on the southwest quarter of section 13, town 32, range 46, Valentine, Neb.; that on April 16, 1885, Kelley initiated a contest against said entry, charging abandonment; that a hearing was ordered, the notice prescribing that testimony in support of the contest be filed before B. T. Trine, United States court commissioner, and requiring appearance at the local office June 3, 1885, to respond and furnish testimony concerning the alleged abandonment. Testimony was taken before the United States commissioner on the date first named. No testimony was offered in behalf of the contestee. The record thus made was transmitted to the local office, but action was not there taken until September 23, 1885, when the contest was dismissed, the following endorsement being made in pencil by the receiver on the back of the affidavit of testimony: 'Dismissed for the reason that the contestant has furnished no evidence of posting notice on land. Thirty days' time is given contestant to appeal.' Underneath its entry, apparently made in a different hand, 'Parties notified same day.' No official having been filed, the local office, by letter of November 18, 1885, transmitted the papers to your office, which, upon inspection of the record, found that there was no evidence that notice of contest had been posted on the land. Your office, however, proceeded to examine the testimony in the case, and concluded, as a result thereof, that the claimant had abandoned the land and that his entry should be cancelled. From that decision claimant is now here on appeal, averring that on the day set for trial he made a special appearance and filed a motion to dismiss for the reason that contestant did not file his proof that he complied with rule 14 of practice in relation to posting notice upon the tract. He also refers to the fact of the contestant's failure to appeal from the action of the local office. I find among the papers an application made by the contestant December 10, 1885, under which he asks your office to set aside the decision rendered, setting forth that he did post the required notice on the tract about thirty days prior to the hearing, but that he had neglected to set out that fact in the testimony; also that he had no notice of the dismissal of the contest by the local office. On the statements read the time of making them asked a review of the testimony or a new hearing. To this your office replied by letter, dated January 7, 1886, to the register and receiver, that as the entry had been by letter of December 15, 1885, had for cancellation that abandonment, considered of said application for review and rehearing was unnecessary. From the foregoing it appears that the sole question raised by the appeal under consideration is that of jurisdiction to decide the case on its merits, under the charge of abandonment, in the absence of evidence to compel the notice required by the contestant that he omitted to furnish evidence of the posting of the notice of contest upon the land in controversy, though he states that he did as a matter of fact, post the notice as required by the rule. In my judgment your office erred in passing upon the merits of the case, and in so doing, it not appearing affirmatively that the local office erred in finding that there was no evidence of the posting of the notice of contest upon the land. In this view of the question presented, your office was without jurisdiction to complete the testimony submitted, it not appearing from the record that due and complete notice had been given. The ex parte affidavits filed since the decision by the local office and your office and without notice to the contestee, to the effect that as a matter of fact a copy of the notice of contest was posted on the land, as required by the rule, cannot be accepted as completing the record so as now to give jurisdiction to pass upon the testimony. The allegations and facts in the case are such, however, as in my opinion to warrant a compliance with the contestant's request that a rehearing be granted. Your office's decision is modified accordingly and you will direct that a new hearing be ordered, based upon the affidavit of contest now on file, after notice as required by practice upon the record thus made. The register and receiver will make their finding subject to appeal as in other cases.

AN AMOROUS WRECK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 12.—Dr. Keyser, member of the House of Representatives from Kankakee county, assaulted a man named Diehl last evening, in the lobby of the Palace hotel, for insulting his daughter in the parlor of the hotel in the afternoon. The young lady was playing the piano, when Diehl came in and asked her to go to his room with him. The terrified young lady ran to the room of Mrs. Bloch, the wife of the proprietor, and told her what had happened. At supper Diehl also made inmodest proposals to the dining room girls. After supper the masher was pointed out to the Doctor, who had in the meantime heard what had happened. He rushed up to Diehl and dealt him several blows in the face with his fist. Mr. Miller, of Woodford, joined in by giving the coward a kick or two. The crowd grew greatly excited, and Diehl narrowly escaped with his life. When last seen he was running up an alley in the rear of the hotel. It is said Dr. Keyser would have shot the man if some of the bystanders had not interfered. Diehl came to the hotel Tuesday afternoon and registered as "B. Diehl, Chicago." Who he is and what his business is no one knows.

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IN THE RANKS OF LABOR.

A Scheme Said to be on Foot to Depose Master-Workman Powderly.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—A startling piece of intelligence comes to your correspondence to-day. A deliberate and determined attempt is on foot to depose Grand Master-Workman Powderly from the office which he has filled with satisfaction to the best element of American workmen and the true friends of honest labor in all classes. The rabble of discontents which Powderly's conservative methods have arrayed against him has become emboldened by the increase in its ranks, and has laid a cunning plot to dethrone Powderly from his position. Joseph Buchanan, editor of the Labor Enquirer, and one of the foremost opponents of Powderly, outlined the scheme to-day. "At the Richmond convention delegates voted to extend Powderly's term of office to two years, instead of one, as was provided for in the original constitution of the order. That act we will seek to defeat at the convention to be held at Minneapolis in October, because of its transparent illegality. We will prove that every amendment to the constitution adopted at Richmond was in violation of the spirit and letter of the order's laws, and that every act of that convention must be erased from our regulations. It is distinctly stipulated in the constitution of the Knights of Labor that no amendment should be made thereto until such proposed amendment had been ratified by the popular vote of all the district assemblies to whom it is to be submitted at least sixty days before the convention. This was utterly disregarded and all the acts of that convention are illegal. The extension of Powderly's term was the most flagrant of them. At the Minneapolis Convention we shall insist that his office be declared vacant and are confident our claims will be allowed. He can be a nominee for re-election, but that will be the end of it. He is too slow for us, then he has forgotten the purpose of his position. He has lost sight of the fact that his duties are simply administrative and has undertaken to make laws instead of merely enforcing those which the order has made. Then his outspoken condemnation of these Knights who sympathized with anarchy, hurt him." Both Richard Griffin and George Rogers, leaders of the conservative Knights and friends of Powderly, acknowledge that there is a bitter animosity against Powderly here among certain elements of the order. This has been the plan for some time, but no such rapid evidence have hitherto been given of this well-defined plan to oust Powderly. It was a matter of regret that many of Chicago workmen had allowed themselves to be drawn into the whirl of Socialism. George Schilling, a leader of the socialist element, was also bitter in his denunciation of Powderly here among certain elements of the order. This has been the plan for some time, but no such rapid evidence have hitherto been given of this well-defined plan to oust Powderly. 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