THE M'COOK TRIBUNE.

F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.

McCOOK, : : : NEB.

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

—Eggs and butter have not been so low in price in this country for fourteen years as they are to-day, says the Omaha Bee. Strictly fresh eggs are worth 10 to 12 cents wholesale and are retailed at 13@14 cents per dozen, while cold storage stock is served to bakers and confectioners at nominal prices. Butter is as cheap, choice dairy being a drug at 10 to 12 cents, and the supply is far in excess of the demand.

—A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Nora King, at Nebraska City, charged with maltreating her 9-year-old idiot step-son. Physicians say the boy's body is a mass of bruises and that he has been nearly starved to death.

—The taxes which the railroad companies pay form a very important part of the funds of Colfax county. The Union Pacific contributes the largest part which was paid a couple of weeks ago and is $7,459.66. The next is the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad which paid on December 28, $4,169.83.

—The agricultural society of Merrick county is to be reorganized, and on a much broader and more extensive scale than heretofore. It is proposed to issue 500 shares of $10 each and, as nearly as possible, adhere to the rule of selling but one share to a person.

—The indications for a boom in Fairbury, this spring, are very encouraging. At least ten business buildings will be erected around the public square. The following men will almost certainly build $5,000 structures: Cross, Arnold, Brainard, Christian, Spoenburg, Barry & Shelton.

—Representative Dempster has introduced in the house a bill for an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of silk culture, and for the dissemination thereof, and the education of reelers, and making an appropriation therefor."

—A young farmer named Vibriski committed suicide by shooting himself through the body at his home eight miles northwest of Cortland last week. The fatal wound was inflicted through his breast near the heart, and he lingered in great agony for some hours, when death came to his relief. He was a young man respected by all who knew him and was quiet, temperate and industrious. He was desperately in love with a young girl in the vicinity and had been refused by her and becoming so depressed over his disappointment, killed himself.

—The boilers exploded at the insane asylum this afternoon, says a Lincoln dispatch, completely demolishing the engine house. Two patients and the engineer were killed, and four others seriously injured. Loss to building, $20,000. The accident cut off the heat and light, and left 400 inmates at the mercy of the cold. bitter night. Governor Thayer ordered a large supply of stoves, and they were put up by some forty workmen. There was a great deal of suffering. Improved cook stoves will be necessary, as the cooking has been done by steam. The main building was not injured, as it stands at some distance from the engine-house. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

—The building improvements in Beatrice for 1888 amounts to over $600,000.

—By the burning of a stable in Omaha the other day six mules and one horse perished.

—At Grand Island, Lena Schrahl filed a complaint in the police judge's office charging William Myers with her ruin. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but up to the present time the police have been unable to locate him. It is thought he has left the city. The girl is not yet fifteen years old, while Meyers is twenty-seven.

—Mrs. James McKinzie, of Wymore, met with a severe misfortune. She was washing and had the clothes in an iron kettle. She put a little gasoline in the water to make the washing easier, which exploded, burning her badly about the face and head.

—Since dogs are recognized as property and there is often litigation in the courts concerning them, the Central City Nonpareil wants to know "what's the matter with the assessor doubling the valuation of that city by assessing the fifteen or twenty thousand dogs that infest the place? It would lighten the burden on the people, and if a dog is worth having—if he is worth from $40 to $100, as some people value their canines—he is worth paying taxes on.

Iowa dealers are shipping large quantities of wood into Plattsmouth by means of a flat-boat.

The B. & M. is hauling ties and other material along the proposed line between Nebraska City and DeWitt. The road is assured, and grading will be commenced next month.

—The house unanimously recommended for passage the bill providing for the payment of $2,500 to William J. Wilson, of Burt county, as a reward for services to the state while assisting to arrest the notorious burglar, Reddy Wilson, in November last. He had his upper jaw shot to pieces, and will be an invalid for life.

—The live stock commission has sent the senate the itemized report asked for nearly three weeks ago. The whole appropriation two years ago was $76,000, and $65,424 has been expended. The appropriation for salaries and expenses of the commissioners was $16,000.

—H. C. Allen, of Dodge county, met with a serious misfortune. He was hauling hemp, when the high wind blew his load over, precipitating him to the ground with such violence as to break his arm.

—A large number of traveling men convened at the Capital hotel, Lincoln, and perfected arrangements for a grand picnic of Nebraska traveling men at Cushman park, near Lincoln, in June.

—Farmer Dulitz, living in the edge of Merrick county, was in Grand Island a few days ago. After he returned home he found a little basket concealed in the hay in his wagon box, and in the basket was boy baby nicely tucked away in cotton so he could breathe. A neat note was attached stating that his name was Frank and that he was born January 13th. Dulitz and his wife took the little waif in and are very much attached to it.

Professor Peter F. Hamm, of Hudson, N. Y., writes: "I have discovered the planet Vulcan that Drs. Peters and Swift gave up as an error in the calculation of astronomers. I can tell the number, latitude, longitude, degree, hours, minutes, and seconds where the planet Vulcan is located."

—The vags and bums cooped in the Omaha jail will henceforth be furnished a little healthful exercise at cleaning the street crossings.

—A petition has been circulated, and has received 700 signatures at Fremont, for an election to vote on issuing bonds for a high school building.

—Burglars are again at work in Fremont. The residences of C. H. Winship and Matt Priestly were entered and ransacked. From the residence of the former were taken nearly the entire wardrobe of Mrs. Winship, together with a valuable diamond ring and other things of less worth. From the other residence was taken several dresses also. A similar raid was made in Fremont not long ago, and the same partiality was shown towards ladies' clothing.

—John Leisure, a young unmarried farmer living four miles north of Dwight, was taken into custody by Sheriff S. Daranell, charged with bastardy by Myrtle Hogue, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. Leisure went with the sheriff to David City, but managed to escape and walked to Seward, then took the train for Lincoln, and as he got off the cars the first man to meet him was Sheriff Daranell, who escorted him back to David City.

—Omaha of late is developing quite a number of wife beaters. There is loud call for the whipping post.

—The new Catholic church at Belwood has been christened St. Peter's.

—Lola Pickett, of Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, has entered suit in the United States court for $5,000 damages against the Model steam laundry of Omaha. On November 9, she was ordered to clean out a mangle, which, it is alleged, was improperly constructed, and while doing so had her hand so badly crushed that one finger had to be amputated, and she has been unable to work ever since.

—Mrs. Del Nance, of David City, attempted suicide by means of a dose of "rough on rats." Prompt action saved her life. The cause of the attempt is not known. She has been separated from her husband about two years.

—Articles of incorporation for a street railway company have been filed at Lincoln, the company to carry on its business in the city of Ponca. The enterprise is backed by men of means and responsibility, who claim that work will be commenced in the spring.

—E. J. Waddle, W. Z. Polland, Mary Metzger, William Myess, Frank Malone and Ira Wright, of Aurora, who were caught playing a social game of poker, were in court last week and plead guilty and were fined $30 and costs. All paid their fine.

—A large barn and everything contained in it was burned to the ground on the farm of S. I. Hart, a farmer living in the southern part of Dixon county last week. The building contained thirteen head of horses, grain, farm implements, etc., none of which was saved. The loss is very well covered with insurance.

—At Nebraska City Mrs. Nora King had a hearing on the charge of maltreating her imbecile stepson and was fined $45. The evidence showed the boy had been shamefully treated.

—An indignation meeting was held at Schuyler for the purpose of voting on a petition to send to Governor Thayer asking him for an appropriation of $5,000 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the participants in the lynching of George Hagerman on the evening of February 5. The motion was carried and the petition forwarded to the governor.

—A man by the name of A. C. Bogess, who lived nine miles north of Ewing, deliberately shot himself last week. The fatal charge lacerated his head and face in a fearful manner. The cause of the suicide was family troubles.

—The grain traffic on the Union Pacific continues somewhat inactive owing to the failure of the road to establish a decisive point in the differential standard, and large quantities of grain are still in the hands of the farmers and local dealers in this state. The prices have been restored, but the buyers are uncertain as to results, and the market has therefore been somewhat inactive.

—A series of evangelistic services were begun in Fremont last week. They are under the management of the Methodist and Baptist churches, and for the first two weeks will be held at the Methodist church. They will continue for a month. They are being conducted by Rev. H. C. Smead, a well known and successful evangelist from Minneapolis, assisted by Rev. J. S. Frank.

—Senator Nesbitt is in the field as a candidate for appointment as United States district attorney for Nebraska. A petition is being circulated among republican members of the legislature and is being generally signed. It is headed by Governor Thayer.

—Thomas VickRoy, the master workman of the Omaha Knights of Labor, was last week appointed private secretary to George W. Cushing, the master of machinery of the Union Pacific. The appointment created quite a sensation and was a general surprise, owing to Mr. Cushing's supposed antipathy for the Knights of Labor.

—Various reports have been in circulation the past week, says the Fairbury Gazette, regarding the existence of small pox in the surrounding towns, but we are unable to trace them to any reliable source. The absence of any positive knowledge on the subject gives color to the rumor that it was only a scheme of the doctors to put in a little time vaccinating.

The coal department of the Union Pacific is selling Rock Springs screened lump coal for $6.50 at Omaha; screened nut at $5.50.

A Defalcation of $50,000.

St. Louis dispatch: The flight of Henry Dieckmann, president of the Mauntel-Borgis Milling company, to Canada, continues to be the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles. The amount of his defalcation is estimated at from $50,000 upwards, but the exact figures are not obtainable. The heaviest loser will be his mother-in-law, Mrs. Meyers, of whose estate he has been trustee for several years. For the past three years Dieckman has been a familiar figure at the Merchants' Exchange, and has gained the reputation of a bold speculator. The attachment suit against him by Mrs. Meyers was the first intimation of anything wrong in his finances. As soon as this was known there was a general stampede among the commission men to see whether or not Dieckmann was their debtor. It was found that his transactions had been much larger than supposed, and that he had dealings with nearly every firm on the board, as well as with some Chicago houses. It is now believed that his reason for so widely distributing his orders was to conceal the extent of his dealings. An examination of the books of the different firms discloses the fact that on the whole he has been a most unfortunate speculator, his good investments being invariably followed by bad ones. Scarcely a single account shows him to be anything but a loser. Dieckman leaves an invalid wife and three children.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Branch of the Nebraska Assembly.

The senate on the 5th held a session of one hour and passed the following bills: Making a penitentiary offense of an assault with intent to kill or to commit great bodily injury. Requiring admission to the bar to be through the supreme court. Making it a criminal conspiracy when two or more persons combine to injure the reputation of the business or the property of another. Requiring notaries' records to be made to district court clerks instead of county court clerks. Bills were introduced: For the arbitration of disputes between employers and employes. Directing the governor to pardon two meritorious convicts on each Fourth of July. In the house, among bills introduced, were the following: To regulate the prices of sleeping cars. To create a board of park commissioners. To authorize the governor, on behalf of the state, to execute and deliver to the city of Omaha a deed conveying to the city the ground known as Capitol square. The Cady memorial to congress, asking for a suspension of entries on school indemnity land in this state, was taken up and passed. The following also passed: Compelling all railroad trains to stop within from 200 to 800 feet of grade crossings; making slight changes in the pharmacy regulations; providing that all county supplies of blanks, book and stationery shall be furnished by contract with the county and by the lowest bidder. The following were recommended for passage: Granting William J. Wilson, of Tekamah, $2,500 for injuries received in assisting to arrest "Reddy" Wilson, the burglar, on November 10th last; declaring "state warrants" to be "state securities."

In the senate on the 6th senate file 88 was reported favorably by the committee on railways and placed on general file. Governor Meiklejohn signed senate file 31—submission amendment—in the presence of the senate. Senate file No. 28, by Mr. Pope, was considered. Mr. Howe suggested that as it was a measure of very great importance, it should go to the committee on judiciary. It was reported back by the committee on revenue without recommendation. Mr. Norval moved to indefinitely postpone. Mr. Pope objected and wanted the bill discussed. The bill seeks to compel the party who loans money to pay a part of the taxes. The bill was indefinitely postponed. Bill 133 was passed. It provides: "That before any license is granted to any person, consent to the issuance of such license must be had in writing from the person or persons owning and person or persons occupying the real estate adjoining the premises on which said license is to be operative, and abutting the same street as said premises, which said consent in writing must be filed with the application for license. In the house the committee on constitutional amendments reported in favor of house roll 181, a joint resolution by Cushing, proposing to submit amendments to the state constitution fixing the salary of judges of the supreme court at $5,000, and of the district judges at $3,500 per annum. Bills were introduced: Regulating the commission to be paid agents for the sale of real estate. To authorize precincts, townships and towns to issue bonds for a special purpose. To require and regulate the registration of voters in metropolitan cities and cities of the first class, and of second class having a population of not less than 3,500. The house spent nearly the whole of the morning session in committee of the whole considering a bill by Everett repealing the local option feature of the herd law. It was recommended for passage. Mr. Green, of Nance, introduced a bill to regulate stock yards. Mr. Rayner introduced a bill providing for the irrigation of certain lands in the western part of the state. Mr. Shephard sent up a bill to make railroads responsible for personal injuries. A bill by Mattes, jr., providing for the more efficient management and care of cemeteries, was introduced.

In the senate on the 7th the following resolution was laid over for a day: Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the committee on accounts and expenditures allow transportation only for those who are members of the committee on public lands and buildings, and who have actually paid out money for transportation in the performance of their duty as members of such committee. That no expense hereafter be incurred and no claims allowed for special Pullman cars for the committee on public lands and buildings, or for any other committee, to and from the state institutions. The bill for the relief of Adams county was finally passed; also Connor's bill directing that a sheriff's duties shall be performed by the coroner when the sheriff is a party to the case, except in replevin suits. The governor's message, advising an increase of the supreme court to five members, was referred to the judiciary committee. The committee of the whole took up Sutherland's joint resolution asking the board of transportation to make a schedule of maximum freight rates. The bill was made special order for next Wednesday. The house, after disposing of some routine matters, took up the Douglas county contestant cases. The question first recurred on adopting Hall's resolution declaring that neither the contestants—Specht and O'Brien—nor the sitting members—Morrissey and Fenno—were elected, and requesting the governor to call a new election. Hall seemed anxious to take a vote, and demanded the yeas and nays. After considerable discussion the resolution was withdrawn. Christy of Clay, sent up a motion to substitute the minority report signed by the democrats. Discussion followed and the motion was rejected. After recess a vote was taken upon the Meeker resolution, unseating McMillan, which was lost by a vote of 18 to 78. Mr. Berlin voted aye on this motion. Cushing moved to indefinitely postpone the majority report, and made an earnest speech in favor of his motion. Corbin said he had given the subject much thought. He wanted to vote understandingly on the question, and had finally decided to stand by the report of the committee. Hall renewed his motion to declare the seats vacant, and roll being called, the vote stood—ayes 44, nays 54. After some parliamentary movements to secure further delay, a vote was reached on the report of the committee. The final vote as recorded was—ayes 57, nays 41. Messrs. Specht and O'Brien went before the secretary of state, took the oath of office and to-morrow will begin their duties as legislators.

In the senate on the 8th a bill was passed intended to aid the suppression of disturbances during strikes. Following is its text in full: "Whoever willfully throws or shoots a missile at a locomotive engine, or railroad car, or street railway car, or at a person on such engine or a passenger or employe on such car, or in any way assaults or interferes with a conductor, engineer, fireman or brakeman, or other employe while in the discharge of his duty on or near a railroad engine, car, or street railway car, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days." The bill creating Hooker county was put on third reading and passed; also a bill relinquishing penalties on delinquent taxes levied on town lots in abandoned town sites. The committee of the whole approved Nesbitt's bill giving the Tenth district two judges. It covers fifteen counties. The committee approved a half dozen bills amending the laws governing counties under township organization, and the senate adjourned. In the house bills were recommended for passage as follows: Fixing fees of constables and court officers in civil procedure. To pay Senator Hoar of Massachusetts $2,000 for services rendered the state in the case of Morton against Nebraska in the supreme court of the United States in regard to the title to certain lands. Relieving hotel keepers from responsibilities for loss of guests from their own rooms of certain kinds of property. Prohibiting any person holding the office of judge, clerk, court reporter, sheriff, coroner or any county or township office, from practicing law within the county of their residence. To empower local school boards to exclude pupils from the public schools who have not been vaccinated. To define and punish the crime of "unlawful assaults and threats," was recommended for passage. The house went into committee of the whole, and Corbin's bill to provide for listing of property for purposes of taxation at its true cash value. After some sharp parliamentary skirmishing, it was reported back with the recommendation that it do pass, by a vote of 58 to 18. The house refused to make a special order of Corbin's joint resolution providing for the submitting of an amendment to the state constitution authorizing the investment of the permanent school funds in school district bonds, by placing it at the head of the general bills on file. Dempster offered a resolution, reciting that: Whereas, Grave doubts exist as to the constitutionality of senate file 31, the submission bill; therefore be it resolved, That the judges of the supreme court be requested to furnish the house with an opinion on the following points: 1. Is the bill constitutional? 2. Could a voter cast his ballot for both? 3. If both were adopted what would be the legal effect? This resolution was adopted without opposition.

WILL REDOUND TO NEBRASKA'S BENEFIT.

The Government's Irrigation Projects in the West.

Washington special to the Omaha Bee: A few days ago Senator Paddock received a letter from State Geologist L. E. Hicks, at Lincoln, in reference to the former's apprehension as to the possible consequences of intercepting the waters of the Platte in connection with the proposed irrigation projects by the government. Prof. Hicks states that hitherto they have been used only during the irrigating season, but that since it is proposed to impound also the flood and storm waters and the melting snow in the mountains, Kansas and Nebraska ought to stand together, not only to guard their people from injury in this matter, but to secure some adequate share of the benefits arising from the expenditure of the $5,000,000 estimated for the preliminary surveys, and that there should be prompt action to change the proposed plans before all the waters are tied up by vested rights. The letter of Prof. Hicks was referred to Major Powell, the chief of the geological survey. To-day Senator Paddock received a reply. Major Powell says that the Platte and the Arkansas have their sources in the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming, but after passing the Colorado and Wyoming lines they receive great additions to their volume from the streams and storms of the lower country, so that but a small portion of the water which these rivers discharge in the Missouri and Mississippi comes from the Mountain regions. In Colorado and Wyoming all agriculture is dependent upon artificial irrigation, as the water which comes direct from the heavens is insufficient to produce crops. The same, he says, is true of the western portion of Kansas and Nebraska. Major Powell continues: "In this portion of the arid region under consideration, embracing a part of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, agriculture is possible only by diverting the water of the streams out upon the adjacent lands, and the real question is what effect will the development of irrigation in Colorado and Wyoming have upon irrigation in Nebraska and Kansas. The North Platte and the South Platte and the Arkansas present distinct problems. They must, therefore, be considered separately. The Platte has two branches—the North Platte draining a large area of Wyoming, and the South Platte a large area in Colorado. A large volume of this water can be used across the line in Nebraska to better advantage than in Wyoming, and the storage of the waters in the North Platte, which will be chiefly in Wyoming, will greatly benefit Nebraska In fact, Nebraska is far more interested in the storage of the waters of the North Platte than Wyoming, for in general the storage of the waters of the North Platte will benefit Wyoming in a very slight degree. It must be understood that irrigation can be produced without storage by using the waters of the running streams during the season of irrigation, which is very short, averaging usually for the various crops about two months in this region. Storage increases the area of navigable lands by holding back in reservoirs water that would otherwise run to waste during ten months of the year. It is this water, to be stored about the headwaters of the North Platte, by which the people of Nebraska are to be chiefly benefitted.

Windom as a Compromise Candidate.

Washington special: The mention of the name of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, as possible secretary of the treasury, is beginning to attact attention. Those who have taken pains to endeavor to trace the origin of the report, claim to know that Mr. Windom may be decided upon as a compromise candidate between the New York factions, although he is nominally from the state of Minnesota. He has not been an actual resident of the state for six years, since which time he has been out of active politics. Friends of Mr. Windom from Minnesota are of the opinion that there may be more foundation to the report than has thus far been given to it. Their argument is this: It is clear to them that the suggestion that General Harrison, adhering to his determination to make a Western man secretary of the treasury, has been disturbed by the suggestion that John C. New might receive the appointment. That would not be agreeable to the Blaine people. There has been no more aggressive opponent of the Blaine influence in the republican party than New. Windom would be acceptible to Mr. Blaine. He has been secretary of the treasury. He was in the Blaine cabinet, although he took the state of Minnesota from Blaine in the convention of 1880. There would be no difficulty between Blaine and Windom in the same cabinet. No one knows what might happen with John C. New in the cabinet. Mr. Windom, as secretary of the treasury, gave no offense to the business interests. He was slow in his methods and was rated as conservative. His appointment would not be objectionable to the republican senators. He is perhaps better known and appreciated in the east than in the west. Altogether some importance is attached to his name as a possibility and as a compromise.

HAGERMAN HANGED AT LAST.

A Mysterious Midnight Lynching at Schuyler, Colfax County, Jail.

Schuyler (Neb.) special to the Omaha Herald: For the past twenty-four hours the unusually quiet county seat of Schuyler has been engaged in the throes of intense excitement, induced by a large and voluptuous sensation. When the early risers in the vicinity of the court house down in the southeastern section of the city looked out of their windows this morning they discovered the bare cottonwood tree in the court house enclosure bore a burden in the shape of a corpse. The body was that of George Hagerman, the young horse thief who was brought in from Elkhorn three weeks ago and lodged in the county jail.

Hagerman's offense was the burning of a barn belonging to John Craig, a farmer living six miles from here. While the flames were in progress he rode away with several of Craig's horses, three of which he took to Omaha, where he left two and rode the third to Elkhorn. At this point he was caught after several days' hiding in the wood. When Hagerman was first incarcerated in the local jail there was a strong feeling against him, and it was feared that an attempt would be made upon his life. On one occasion the sheriff, Joseph Kudrna, was forced to fire upon a gathering of indignant spirits who congregated for the evident purpose of festooning a tree with Hagerman. As the days passed, however, without a second attempt being made upon the life of the prisoner, the guard which had been set was released. The fruit of this action is Hagerman's death this morning.

THE JAIL.

The jail is a two-story building, situated about twenty yards from the house of Deputy Sheriff Houfek, who has charge of the institution. The locks are simply ordinary cast iron affairs and easily broken. Hagerman's cell was on the east side of the building in the lower floor. The only other occupied cell was that of a wife-beater named Derick. At the other extremity of the corridor and on the west side the doors of the cells are of barred iron with wooden doors inside. Derick claims to have heard and seen nothing throughout the night, but his statement in this regard is discredited.

About 2 o'clock the wife of Sheriff Kudrna, whose husband was absent from the city, heard a pistol shot and called Deputy Houfek, who stops in the house. Houfek arose and went half way to the jail, according to his own story, and, seeing nothing, returned to sleep.

THE GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

In the morning the woman looked from her window and caught sight of the swinging form of Hagerman. Mr. Houfek immediately summoned Coroner Shafer, who cut the corpse down. Hagerman was standing in such a position that had he been able to stand erect; death by strangulation could not have resulted. It is evident, however, from the wounds on his body that he was unconscious when strung up. These injuries comprise a cut over the right eye, one on the forehead, another on the right temple, and a fourth in the back of the head. The physicians, however, assert that these were not sufficient to cause his death, which they attribute to strangulation. The rope employed was an old half-inch line with a slip noose, which had worked around beneath the chin. Blood from the cuts had covered and frozen upon the face. The limbs were drawn up and the man's appearance was most repulsive. The body was frozen rigid, so that force was necessary to get it into a coffin. It was clad only in a shirt and pair of drawers, the latter having falling over the feet. After this was done the corpse was taken into the court-house, where an inquest was begun, and continued until to-morrow.

From the testimony of witnesses already examined it is evident that but a small force, not over half a dozen at most, attended Hagerman in death. Suspicion is chiefly directed against the farmers outside the city. The dead man had no relatives so far as known.

George Hagerman, the victim, it will be remembered, was arrested a few weeks since for horse stealing and arson in connection with the burning of the Craig barn, in the conflagration of which so much valuable blooded stock was consumed. Hagerman was a German aged about 20 years, but his career in Nebraska, though brief, has been decidedly sensational. Last September he was arrested, charged with stealing a horse from Henry Rolfe, residing near Millard, Neb., by whom he had been employed. On trial before Judge Groff it was proven that he had taken the animal and had sold it in this place for $90, and in company with another party went to the depot to leave on the train. While Hagerman slept his partner took the proceeds of the sale and decamped, leaving Hagerman to be arrested. He set up in defense of his act that Rolf had refused to pay him his wages and that he had taken the horse to get even. This with his innocent and verdant look led the jury to acquit him, and he then entered the employ of Mr. Craig, the burning of whose barn and stock, together with the discovery that some blooded cows had been substituted for four of the horses previous to the cremation; the tracing of the missing animals to Omaha and the pursuit and final capture of Hagerman, near Elkhorn, after he had been wounded and almost starved, are all fresh in the memory of readers.

The Liquor Question in Illinois.

Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: The prohibition lobby here is thoroughly organized and will bring its influence to bear in full force on the 13th instant, when the joint resolution comes up for consideration in the senate. They claim they have a majority of the senators on their side and express full confidence that the resolution will be passed by the upper house. In connection with this question Senator Hamer, of Fulton, thinks he has a solution of the saloon problem. He argues that the best way to stop saloons until the prohibitory law is enacted is to deprive the cities of the revenue derived from saloon licenses. With this object in view he has prepared a bill which amends the dram-shop act by providing that when a saloon license is granted, the fee, instead of going into the city, town or village treasury, shall be paid into the county. He has many plausible reasons why such a step would be successful in narrowing down the saloon nuisance. He asserts also that such a law, while it would greatly decrease the revenue of the cities would also lessen the need of police duties, for with the abolishment of saloons other lawless elements would seek more comfortable quarters.

Frederick Harrison, the able British barrister and Positivist leader and writer, is a man of late middle age and moderate stature, who carries a ruddy, kindly face illuminated with brilliant eyes, and marked by what some call an academic expression. He is now the most brilliant living writer of English prose—in style most certainly. His home is a charming center, and he draws to it men and women of brilliant ability.

RUCKER SLAPS AN EDITOR.

An Affair Which is Liable to Lead to Serious Trouble.

Denver special: The greatest local sensation this city has had for many months occurred early this morning, and which but for the prompt interference of friends would have probably resulted seriously. At 1:30 this morning Colonel John Arkins, manager of the News; Senator-elect Wolcott and Chief of Police Brady were standing at the bar in Jones' saloon, on Curtis street, when Judge Rucker entered, and, walking with a word up to Mr. Arkins, struck him in the face with the palm of his hand. For a moment Mr. Arkins seemed to be stricken dumb with amazement, and while he was recovering himself Judge Rucker backed off and put his hand on his revolver.

At this point Chief Brady felt called upon to arrest Judge Rucker, and after disarming him marched his distinguished prisoner over to the patrol box at the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and called the patrol wagon. Judge Rucker, whose name has become famous throughout the country from his recent tilt with Senator Blackburn, was put in the "hurry up" wagon and taken to the city jail and locked up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and creating a disturbance. He refused any attempt to secure bail and remained in his cell until 3 o'clock this morning, when he was released. At 9 o'clock he was brought before a justice of the peace and fined $16 and costs on the two charges.

The little "scrap" this morning grew out of the once famous Blackburn-Rucker duel imbroglio. While this long-winded affair was in progress John Arkins made a visit to New York City. While there he told a reporter that Judge Rucker wouldn't fight; that he was not of fighting stock, or words to that effect To this Judge Rucker replied that Arkins was neither a gentleman, a scholar, nor a democrat, and he publicly said at that time that he would settle with Arkins when he was through with Blackburn. It is thought that further trouble will result over the affair.

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CREEKS.

Result of the Action of Indians Offering to Cede Lands.

Washington special: The action of the Creek Indians in offering to cede the lands lying without the boundaries of their nation, is going to greatly simplify the Oklahoma problem. It is thought the other civilized tribes will be willing to follow suit at an early day.

The president, in his report of the treaty operations submitted a few days ago, shows the quantity of lands ceded by the Creeks in 1886, and the disposition of them, to be as follows: The total quantity of land in the western half of the Creek nation, and which was ceded in 1866, is 3,402,428 acres. The assigned lands as above defined are in three bodies:

First—The Seminole country, by the treaty of 1886 200,000 acres.

Second—The Sac and Fox reservation, sold and conveyed by article 6 of the treaty of February 8, 1867, and amounting to 479,668.05 acres.

Third—The Pawnee reservation, granted by section 4 of the act of congress of April 10, 1876, for which the government received the price allowed the Creeks, 30 cents per acre, 53,005.94 acres, making a total assigned or sold lands of 732,673.99 acres, and leaving a the total unassigned lands, 2,660,754 89, Of this total quantity of unassigned land which is subject to the negotiations provided for under the law of 1885, there should be a further division made in considering the sum which ought fairly to be paid in discharge of the Creek claim thereto. In that part of these lands called the Oklahoma country, no Indians have been allowed to reside by any action of the government, nor has any execution been attempted of the limiting condition of the cession of 1868. The quantity of these lands, carefully computed from the surveys, is 1,302,704.70 acres. This entire quantity of lands unassigned, but to some extent appointed to Indian uses by the government, amounting to 1,277,050.19 acres. The unassigned lands, the president thinks, should be paid for at $1.25 per acre. Then there are 1,392,704 acres which are paid for at 95 cents per acre, and 1,277,050 acres which should be paid for at 75 cents per acre, making a total of $2,280,857. This is the sum named in the Creek agreements just submitted. This price, it is said, would be satisfactory to the other civilized tribes.

WILL PRACTICE HIS PROFESSION.

The President to Become a Member of a New York Law Firm.

New York special: The following dispatch was sent out from Washington last night by the associated press:

It is authoritatively announced to-day that President Cleveland will return to the state of New York to reside on the expiration of his term of office, and will on March 5 resume the practice of his profession in New York City, having associated himself as counsel with the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh.

Mr. Stetson, of the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh, said to a reporter: "If you have information from Washington, that is from the proper source, you can say that you called on me and that I confirmed the news. As a matter of fact, after the business arrangement was perfected, we discussed the question of announcing it to the world. In order to escape the imputation of selfish motives, it was decided to have the associated press send out the briefest and simplest announcement of the fact possible. I wrote a dispatch two or three weeks ago in Washington and left it with the Associated press agent, after exacting a temporary pledge of secrecy. The secret has been well preserved. It is a private business affair between Mr. Cleveland and ourselves, and a rather too delicate subject to talk freely about for publication. There will be no change in the firm name, but the term 'associate counsel' has no significance. Mr. Cleveland will become our partner when he leaves Washington. That is sufficient. I don't understand that he is going abroad before he joins us in business. Of course, the arrangement includes Mrs. Cleveland. We couldn't possibly get along without her. She will be a sort of passive member of the firm. As to when the Cleveland copartnership was considered, I can only say it was after the election. The matter has been under consideration for some weeks, and the suggestion first came from a third person. The other members of the firm as well as myself have since been in Washington discussing the proposition with the president.

Senator-elect Higgins, of Delaware, if consulted by General Harrison on the subject of his cabinet, will urge the selection of Gen. James H. Wilson for secretary of war. General Wilson, who is the cavalry officer who captured Jefferson Davis, is now living in Wilmington, Del.

—Dr. McConnell, of Ponca, was thrown from his carriage, receiving a broken nose.

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Another candidate for public printer has formally entered the race in the person of Maj. A. H. F. Davis, who during the last two years has been the Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune.

The Indianapolis senate passed a bill making all trusts, combinations and agreements unlawful where the object is to advance the price of the commodity on goods. The bill imposes heavy penalties and makes the property of the individual subject to any loss that may occur through the acts of the pool.

Forty members of the Indianapolis Ministerial association called in a body on Gen. Harrison and presented the president-elect with an address expressive of their cordial esteem and affection. Gen. Harrison thanked the ministers for their visit and their friendly expression of interest, after which a half hour was spent in social chat.

Secretary Endicott has transmitted to congress the report of Adjt.-Gen. Drum, giving the strength of the organized militia of the various states and territories and the force of men available for military duty but not organized. The totals are: Commissioned officers, 8,398; enlisted men, 98,108; number of men available but not organized, 8,104,628.

Fire broke out in F. O. Adams' shoe factory, in Burlington, Iowa, and despite the efforts of the firemen the flames caused a destruction of property estimated at more than $140,000; about two-thirds insured. Adams' loss is estimated at over $100,000; insured for $74,550 in twenty-seven different companies. The building, owned by Gilbert & Hedge, was insured for $15,000, which will probably cover the loss.

Mr. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railroad, has written a letter to Senator Stockbridge, which that gentleman has laid before the senate, and referred to the committee on commerce. In it the writer criticizes, as carrying the policy of centralization too far, the provision in the river and harbor bill which forbids the erection of any bridge over any navigable stream, unless it meets with the approval of the secretary of war.

The Kansas house of representatives adopted a resolution calling the attention of President Harrison to the fact that Kansas was the banner republican state of the union, having given 82,000 republican plurality, and that it also had a larger ratio of volunteer soldiers than any other state in the union, and declaring that this entitled the state to suggest the name of one member of Harrison's cabinet, and that Senator Preston B. Plumb is the choice of Kansas for the position.

The house committee on foreign affairs decided to recommend non-concurrence in and a conference on the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. A number of these amendments met with favor, but the committee resolved to adopt the course above outlined as the best calculated to secure speedy action upon the bill. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for the protection of American interests in Samoa met with unanimous approval, but will be allowed to go with the other amendments into conference.

Fifty Thousand for Breach of Promise.

Philadelphia dispatch: In the suit of Mary R. Fleming, for damages for breach of promise entered against John J. Patterson, ex-United States senator from South Carolina, a statement of a cause of claim was filed to-day in the office of the prethonotary, and is accompanied by an affidavit made by Mary R. Fleming. In the statement the plaintiff alleges that Patterson promised to marry her; that the date for the marriage was fixed for several different times, but in each instance postponed by the defendant, and that the defendant since married one Mildred Frank, of Waukesha, Wis., who is now his wife. In consequence of the engagement the plaintiff alleges that she laid out and expended large sums of money in preparing for her marriage; and in consequence of breaking the engagement by the defendant a loss of position and disappointment, annoyance, mortification and loss of sums of money, whereby she is injured and has sustained damages to the extent of $50,000, and therefore she brings this suit.

Leased by Famous Hotel Men.

Chicago dispatch: The Auditorium hotel, which is a part of the great structure in which the republican convention was held here last June, was leased today to a triumvirate of famous hotel men, comprised of James H. Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey house in New York; R. H. Southgate, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, New York, and Charles W. Shepherd, manager of the West hotel at Minneapolis. They will form a stock company, of which Mr. Brislin will be president and Mr. Southgate vice president and manager. The hotel and Auditorium will both open in November, the latter with an operatic festival on a grander scale than anything ever before attempted in this country.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, Omaha, and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.			
Wheat—No. 2	78	@	78½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	20¾	@	20¾
Oats—No. 2	22	@	23
Rye—	33	@	34
Butter—Creamery	24	@	26
Butter—Choice country	18	@	20
Eggs—Fresh	10	@	15
Chickens—dressed	6	@	8
Turkeys—	10	@	11
Lemons—Choice, per box	3 75	@	4 50
Oranges—Per box	3 25	@	4 00
Onions—Per bu	40	@	50
Potatoes—	40	@	45
Turnips—Per bu	20	@	25
Apples—Per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beans—Navies	2 25	@	2 50
Wool—Fine, per lb	16	@	18
Honey	17	@	18
Chopped Feed—Per ton	12 00	@	13 00
Hay—Bailed	4 00	@	6 00
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 40	@	4 45
Hogs—Heavy weights	4 45	@	4 50
Beeves—Choice steers	3 00	@	3 60
Sheep—Choice Western	3 75	@	4 30
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	94	@	95½
Corn—No. 2	44¼	@	44½
Oats—Mixed western	29	@	33
Pork	13 00	@	13 25
Lard	7 40	@	7 50
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—Per bushel	96	@	96½
Corn—Per bushel	45	@	45½
Oats—Per bushel	25	@	25¼
Pork	11 40	@	11 50
Lard—	6 90	@	7 00
Hogs—Packing & shipping	4 75	@	4 95
Cattle—Stockers	2 20	@	3 40
Sheep—Natives	3 00	@	5 10
ST. LOUIS.			