THE STATE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Dual Submission Bill Declared to be Constitutional.

Lincoln (Neb.) special to the Omaha Bee: The decision of the state supreme court, declaring the double-barrelled submission bill constitutional, was filed with the clerk of the court this morning. The syllabus of the decision refers to article 15, section 1, of the constitution of Nebraska on constitutional amendments and declares that this section does not prescribe the form in which propositions by the legislature to amend the constitution shall be made, whether by bill or joint resolution. Therefore, if an amendment is proposed by a bill duly passed by the requisite three-fifths majority of the members elected to each house, and entered upon the journals thereof, and afterwards presented to the governor for his approval, who detains the same for more than five days (Sundays excepted), the court will not for such cause declare the propositions in conflict with the constitution and void.

The proposed amendments possess no efficacy until approved by a majority of the electors. The proposed amendments—the proposition to prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the proposition to license and regulate by law the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage—are independent and to be separately submitted to the electors of the state for approval or rejection. Any elector may vote for either or against either, as both of said propositions of the proposed amendments offer diverse modes of controlling the traffic in intoxicating drinks; in other words, a choice of remedies for an acknowledged evil. From the nature of the case, but one of the proposed amendments could be carried into effect, therefore votes cast in favor of both propositions nullify each other.

A title stating the object of the bill as a provision to amend the constitution is unnecesary, and if added may be disregarded, such title being necessary only in cases of ordinary legislation.

A proposition to amend the constitution was passed by the senate by the necessary three-fifths majority, and entered at length on the journal. The proposition was then amended by the house and as amended was passed by that body by the requisite majority and entered at length on the house journal. Afterwards the house amendments were concurred in by the requisite majority of the senate, and such amendments entered at length on the senate journal.

After citing the original measure and the amendments thereto, the court rules:

"The propositions are to be separately submitted. They are independent proposals, both intended to place restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It is a well known fact that the unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, produces destitution, misery and crime, fills poor houses and prisons, and indirectly adds largely to the burdens of taxpayers. How best to control this evil, has occupied the attention of wise and thoughtful persons for many years, and the inquiry is, what system will produce the best practical results? On the one hand, it is claimed that in the present state of public sentiment the most effective restriction can be obtained by placing licenses at so high a sum that only reputable and responsible persons can engage in the business, and they are under such liabilities and restrictions as prevent sales to minors, drunkards or to anyone on Sunday or election days or at any time in sufficient quantities to produce intoxication, and by making persons engaged in the business, and the sureties on their bonds liable for any damages sustained by anyone from the sale of intoxicating liquors. On the other hand, the opponents of license claim that the only effective mode of controlling the traffic is to prohibit it altogether. The legislature recognizing this divided state of public sentiment has in effect said to the electors of the state 'Choose ye which system ye will have,' and hence has submitted both questions. Electors in casting their ballots for or against a proposition are supposed to be, and as a rule are governed by principal, hence, if one votes in favor of prohibition it will be rare indeed, that he will vote in favor of license: So if he votes for license he will not vote for prohibition. The proposed amendments provide for different and contradictory modes of controlling the liquor traffic but one of which can be effected if adopted. The propositions being independent, however, an elector may vote for one and against the other, or for or against both. If both should receive a majority of all the votes cast, however, the amendments being irreconciliable, both would fail. Such a contingency is so remote that it scarcely need be considered.

No title is necessary to a proposed amendment or amendments to the constitution, and if a title has been inserted, it may be treated as a nulity. A proposition to amend the constitution, when adopted by the necessary three-fifths vote of all members elected to each house, is in no sense a law. It is a mere proposal based, it is presumed, upon a public demand for its submission, but it will possess no validity until ratified by a majority on all the votes cast at the late election. If two or more propositions are submitted they are to be submitted separately. There is good reason why but one subject should be embraced in a bill designed to secure a law by the action of the legislature or government, and that the subject should be clearly expressed in the title, as without such condition, experience has shown the provisions of a very objectionable character which there was no possibility of passing independently, were attached to merited bills and smuggled through, or knowingly voted for by members to prevent the defeat of meritorious measures. In other words, as said the court in White vs. Lincoln, 5 Nebraska, 505. The object 'is to prevent surreptitious legislation by incorporating into a bill obnoxious provisions, which have no connection with the object of the bill, and of which the title gives no indication.' No such reasons obtain, however, in submitting a proposition to the amendment of the constitution, so far as they relate to bills not applicable.

* * * * * * *

The journals of both houses show that the identical propositions now before us were duly passed by both houses and are entered on the journal of the respective houses with the yeas and nays, the only objection being that in the senate journal the propositions amended by the house is not entered at length on the state senate journal. The legislature is still in session and each house has complete control of its journals during this session to amend or correct the same, to conform to the facts.

"Upon the whole case there is nothing in the propositions in conflict with the constitution or that renders them invalid."

Boy Preacher Harrison has stirred up a violent contention in New York and Brooklyn by giving it out cold and flat that he must have pay to the amount of $100 a week for his services as a revivalist.

—Three inmates of the soldiers and sailors' home at Grand Island died in three consecutive days last week.

DEATH IN A POWDER SQUIB FACTORY.

An Explosion at Plymouth, Pa., Attended With Fatal Results.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch: A terrible disaster occurred at Plymouth, a few miles from here, this afternoon, by which the souls of ten girls and one man were hurled into eternity.

Back of the Gaylord shaft stood the factory of John Powell, used for the manufacture of squibs, used by miners in loosening coal in the mines. The factory employed eighty-four girls, ranging from 12 to 20 years, and several male workmen. While a majority of the girls were at their homes eating dinner, people were startled by the deafening thunders of the terrific explosion. They rushed terror-stricken to their doors and windows, and in the distance saw clouds of smoke arising from the squib factory. Soon a large crowd had gathered around it, and women began wringing their hands and men turned away from the sight presented when the charred body of a young girl was seen lying in one of the rooms and the fact became known. At least twenty persons were in the building at the time of the explosion eating their noon-day lunch. The scene was fraught with terror, as girls—some of them bleeding, others gasping for a few breaths of fresh air—rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help. About this time a dozen miners from the adjoining colliery came upon the scene and, seeing the bleeding forms of the girls, calling for aid, rushed toward the building in a body, but fate prevented their proffered succor. As soon as they stopped near the door another terrific explosion took place, and the entire building collapsed, burying in its ruins those that a moment before stood crying for assistance. The braver of the men, when the smoke and flying debris had settled, rushed among the ruins, and one by one the bodies were found and taken out, charred beyond recognition, bleeding and mangled. As mothers saw and recognized some familiar token or piece of dress by which they could tell their loved ones, the scene was one that represented extreme throes of sorrow and distraction. The bodies, as fast as they were taken out, were removed to an undertaking establishment, where they were placed in a row. The features were so badly mutilated they were scarcely recognizable. The killed so far as known are: Kate Jones, aged 18; Maggie Lynch, aged 21; Hattie Jones, aged 15; Gladdis Reese, aged 15; Mary Walters, aged 17; Maggie Richards, aged 17; Mary A. Luke, aged 17; Ruth Powell, aged 17; Esther Powell, aged 22; Jessie Connell, aged 16; Geo. S. Reese, engineer, aged 40; John Powell, proprietor, badly injured. Business in the town of Plymouth is at a standstill. Several kegs of powder caused the explosion, but how they were exploded is as yet a mystery.

Another theory advanced for the explosion is that a pot of sulphur on the stove which was used to dip squibs into must have boiled over and ignited some loose powder, which fired the kegs. The scene around the undertakers' establishment, where the bodies of the victims were taken, was heartrending. Eleven bodies lay there—headless, armless and legless. From pieces of scorched clothing and small buttons the victims were identified. The bodies lay on the floor, covered with course burlaps, and were marked as soon as identified. The crowd outside numbered hundreds, and was augmented as each ambulance brought an additional body. Up to a week ago eighty girls had been employed, but an to a portion of the machinery made it necessary to lay off all but a few of them.

Eye-witnesses say there were five reports—two heavy and three light—the heavy ones were the powder kegs, and the light ones boxes of squibs. At midnight Foreman Reese is raving in a delirium.

The bodies will be removed to the homes of the victims to-morrow, and the funerals will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Another account says nine girls and two boys were killed in the explosion of the squib factory at Plymouth.

An Interview With President Cleveland.

New York dispatch: The Herald prints an interview with President Cleveland in which he referred to the last few years and declared his hope that the republican party, on accession to power, would pursue no course that could in any way rehabilitate the sectional animosities which have been dying out. "During the war," he added, "the republican party had supreme control of the public policy. No one will question the service it rendered at the time, but the rank and file of the army was composed largely of democrats. The generals who won renown were also, many of them, democrats. While there were among the republicans a small minority of hotheads who found fault with Lincoln's administration, and among the democrats an equal number of fossils whose timidity was a national misfortune, the great bulk of the people from east to west, without respect to party affiliations, were solidly patriotic and ready for any necessary amount of sacrifice for the preservation of our institutions. It is folly to claim that the war was fought by either republicans or democrats, as it was fought by the American citizens of the north."

"But it is plain," he said, with great seriousness, "that under republican administrations there has been given a fresh and dangerous impetus to monopolies, trusts and combines. Immense fortunes have been accumulated, unknown in the days of our fathers. They are a peculiarity of post-bellum times, and the control which they arbitrarily exercise over the cost of existence is a direct menace to the welfare of workingmen and of our farmers."

On the southern question, while Cleveland believes manifest wrongs, either to whites or blacks, should not be tolerated, he has by no means lost confidence in the fair-minded average public opinion of the south to do the best which circumstances allow.

A Misunderstanding of the Bill.

Sioux Falls special: Notwithstanding all that has been printed about the matter, there seems to be a general misunderstanding of the provisions of the bill giving statehood to South Dakota. From a careful comparison of the bills as amended and a knowledge of the circumstances, the situation is as follows:

May 14th South Dakota elects delegates to the constitutional convention, just as is done in the other territories. At the same time a vote is taken on the adoption of the Sioux Falls constitution which was framed in 1885. The delegates meet at Sioux Falls July 4, and if the constitution is ratified they make the changes of name, boundary and apportionment, but if the constitution is rejected they proceed to make a new one. Ordinances will be passed providing for the election of state officers, legislators and congressmen, which are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October. The legislature thus chosen will elect two United States senators. It will be impossible for South Dakota to gain a statehood organization prior to October.

It is the general opinion that the Sioux Falls constitution will be adopted, though of course, the campaign may change the present aspect of things.

START OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

President-Elect Harrison Starts for the Scene of His Four Years' Work.

Many buildings in the business portion of Indianapolis were gaily decorated with flags and bunting on the 25th, while from every building floats the stars and stripes in honor of the departure of President-elect Harrison. General Harrison's time was pretty well occupied in receiving the constant stream of people who came to say good-bye. At 10 o'clock the general received T. S. Quincy, president of the Commercial and Traveling Men's republican club, of Chicago, who called to present an elegant gripsack donated by the club. Quincy, after presenting the handsome present, made a brief speech. General Harrison feelingly responded, and thanked the club for their support and their kind remembrance. During the morning a venerable colored man of local celebrity serenaded General Harrison and his family with a unique and original musical instrument, playing several patriotic airs.

As the hour of 2 o'clock approached the streets began to fill up, and Pennsylvania avenue soon thronged with thousands of anxious participants in the farewell demonstration to the President-elect. At 2 o'clock sharp Governor Hovey and Mayor Denny drew up in front of the Harrison residence behind a pair of large white horses, drawing a handsome carriage. General Harrison met them at the door and cordially shook hands. The ceremony was entirely informal. Governor Hovey said they had come to perform a very pleasant duty, escorting the general to the station on his eventful trip to Washington. A crowd of a hundred or so of people stood on the sidewalk and in the yards watching the departure of the distinguished party. Shortly General and Mrs. Harrison emerged from the house, preceded by the governor and mayor. The general occupied the first carriage, with Governor Hovey and Mayor Denny, and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee occupied the next carriage. The string of carriages and a thousand or more people followed the carriage down Delaware street. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed along the route. In front of every residence were groups of people, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriages drove by, the general constantly tipping his hat and waving his hand in farewell to some old friend whom he recognized. When Ohio streeet was reached the throng was innumerable. Here the veterans of George H. Thomas post were in line, among them being General Lew Wallace, and many other well known men. They were accompanied by a military band, and as the general's carriage drove up they opened ranks, and a cheer went up from the thousand people that was heard for many squares. From this point to the station it was an impenetrable throng. The buildings were black with people. At the intersection of Market and Pennsylvania streets, the members of the legislature were drawn up in line, and the carriages passed through the open files, the law makers cheering lustily. They then fell in line and escorted the general to the station. It was 3 o'clock when the party reached the station, where a crowd of fully 10,000 awaited them. The general and party were escorted to their car. The president-elect presently appeared on the rear platform, accompanied by Governor Hovey, who introduced him to the crowd, and called for order, which being partially secured, General Harrison said:

My good friends and neighbors, I cannot trust myself to put on words what I feel at this time. Every kind thought that is in your minds and every good wish that is in your hearts for me finds its responsive wish and thought in my mind and heart for each of you. I love this city—it has been my cherished home. Twice before I have left it to discharge public duties, and returned to it with gladness, as I hope to do again. It is a city on whose streets pompous displays of wealth are not seen; it is full of pleasant homes and in these homes there is an unusual store of contentment. The memory of your favor and kindness will abide with me, and my strong desire is to hold your respect and confidence. It will strengthen me in the discharge of my new and responsible duties. Let me say farewell to all my Indiana friends. For public honors that have come to me I am their grateful debtor. They have made the debt so large that I can never discharge it. There is a great sense of loneliness in the discharge of high public duties. The moment of decision is one of isolation, but there is one whose help comes even into the quiet chamber of judgment, and to his wise and unfailing guidance will I look for direction and safety. My family unite with me in grateful thanks for this cordial good-bye, and with me wish that these years of separation may be full of peace and happiness for each of you.

The speech was received with cheers. At its conclusion the general re-entered his car, and at 3:15 the train left Indianapolis amid great enthusiasm.

Where the Sole Credit Belongs.

Chicago dispatch: In a conversation to-day with an associated press reporter, Alexander Sullivan, speaking in relation to the discovery of Pigott as a forger, said he had but little to add to the version given in the London cable this morning. The credit for the discovery is due solely to Patrick Egan. "No other man living who is not a member of the Times conspiracy," said Mr. Sullivan, "could have exposed the crime and unveiled the criminal, and few other men would have had the keeness, persistance and ability to do the good work if material had been at their command."

Asked what effect he expected all this to have on English politics, Mr. Sullivan said: "I think it will undo the work the Times has done. They had succeeded in solidifying tory sentiment against the Irish and in frightening a large section of liberals. When it is shown that Parnell and his associates are victims of a conspiracy so vile that language is too barren to describe the depth of their infamy the frightened English liberals will realize that they have been deceived. They will follow Parnell and Gladstone and let Ireland govern Ireland. I consider the complete exposure of the plot to destroy Parnell the destruction of the last impediment to home rule. It only requires a general election to end the struggle. How long tory indecency can postpone the general election remains to be seen. When home rule does come the Irish nation will owe as much for its coming to Patrick Egan as to any man who ever lived."

No Chance for New Mexico.

Washington special: Mr. Springer's action in reporting to the house a substitute bill for the admission of New Mexico has been made the basis of paragraphs recently printed predicting the passage of a bill to admit New Mexico before the adjournment of congress. There is little foundation for these statements. There is no hope that New Mexico will be admitted by this congress. Even if the house was in a normal condition, members of the senate committee say the bill would hardly pass that body, and it certainly would not pass the senate.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON AND WIFE.

They Arrive Safe in Washington—A Large Number of Callers Pay Their Respects.

Washington special: General Harrison has been holding a general reception this evening, and nearly all the leaders of the republican party have called. From the time of his arrival at 3 o'clock, or thereabouts, he was "closed for repairs," as one might say, for when he went out upon the platform of the car at Baltimore to address his fellow citizens he got a large sized cinder in his eye, and it has been troubling him a good deal ever since. All the family have been digging away at it without success, and if there is no relief in the morning, a doctor will be called. The family are delighted with the rooms, which were arranged for their reception, and Mrs. Harrison said that she feared she would be sorry to move on next Monday. They were not only newly decorated, but were filled with the most beautiful flowers. Mr. Elliot F. Shepherd sent a large basket of roses to each of the ladies in the party, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Harrison, jr., and Mrs. Saunders, her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Chicago, left a beautiful cluster upon the center table. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Hiscock, Mr. Roselle, the proprietor of the hotel, Congressman Belden and wife, of Rochester, and several others remembered them in a similar manner, until the room looked as if it had been adorned for a ball. There were a good many cards piled upon the table, while General Harrison was resting from the journey, but none of them were carried in to him. Sergeant Dinsmore, an old attache of the white house in republican times, and General Arthur's favorite attendant, appeared as if by magic to take charge of things, and seemed to be pleased with his duty. He passed the time of day with callers, and told them all that the general must be excused until evening, but when a large, erect man with snow white beard and hair, wearing a rumpled chinchilla overcoat and a silk hat rubbed the wrong way, made his appearance about half past 3, he was admitted at once. There had been a little prelude at the desk in the office. The man with the white beard and hair had not learned the ropes, and had gone there first as he would have done had he been seeking an ordinary guest. He drew from his pocket a card case and took out three cards, which he handed to the clerk. On two of them was inscribed the name of Mr. James G. Blaine, on the third was Mrs. James G. Blaine. As he handed the cards to the clerk he asked that they be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. The clerk looked him in the eyes and said: "It is hardly necessary for you to send in your card, senator." "Well," he replied, hesitatingly, with the color mounting to his cheeks, "it is the customary and proper thing." When the bell boy disappeared though the corridor, Mr. Blaine stepped back into a dark corner and amused himself looking over the literature on the news stall. A couple of minutes afterwards Mr. Russell B. Harrison appeared and greeting Mr. Blaine cordially, invited him up stairs, where he was received by General and Mrs. Harrison, and remained with the former for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

No other callers were received until about 5:30 o'clock, when Mr. Sloan B. Fassett, the secretary of the national republican committee, was admitted to an interview, and remained for half an hour or more. Mr. Fassett is the next friend and political lieutenant of Mr. Platt, and for that reason the interview may be considered of more than usual importance.

Later General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was received, and as he came from the parlor of the next president his face showed signs of weeping.

AN IOWA GHOST THAT CAME TO GRIEF.

He is Filled Full of Buckshot by an Irate Farmer.

Des Moines special: A special telegram from Casey, Adair county, says there is a little pond of stagnant water, dignified by the name of Silver lake, four miles west of Casey, on the Rock Island railroad. It has a history as a bathing place where three or four persons have been drowned, but it has recently become a place of terror and dread. Just west of the lake is a school house which has been a popular resort for the belles and beaux of the neighborhood to congregate and hold a lyceum.

One intelligent Irishman vows that he saw a white apparition rise out of the water and beckon to him. He fled in mortal terror. The next time he was accompanied by a friend, and the spirit appeared, mounted on a white steed, guiding it by a gold rein, and playing on what they declare was a harp. The steed's eyes were balls of fire; he rested on a fence till the Irishman threw a stone through him, when he disappeared beneath the waters of Silver lake.

The apparition was afterwards viewed by many. Sometimes the steed emitted volumes of smoke from his nostrils, and words of warning were written in fire across the heavenly firmament. But last night the ghost came to grief.

Several days ago the apparition frightened a farmer's team, which ran away, tipped over the buggy and nearly killed his wife. The husband procured a shotgun, loaded it with buckshot, then laid in wait for four long, patient nights, getting frost bitten, until last night, when he filled the ghost full of buckshot. It cried:

"My God, don't shoot any more," and fell prostrate. He was carried home by the shooter and cared for. No one but the attending physician has seen him, and he refused to give any names. It is suspected to be a land seeker who wished to scare the owners and buy the adjoining land cheap. Nothing positive can be gotten, as the shooter and doctor are "mum."

An Attempt to Kill an Editor.

Minneapolis dispatch: White Caps attempted to murder J. P. Smith, editor of the Furniture News, of this city, to-night. Smith had been the recipient of fourteen letters, all received since January 27, and all signed "White Caps," with the usual skull and crossbones, and all breathing threats of summary vengeance unless he leave the city immediately. The last letter was received last night and threatened a dose of cold lead unless its demands were complied with forthwith. Smith gave no heed to the letters. This evening, as he was sitting in his office, the door was opened by a man muffled up to the ears in a heavy coat and wearing a broad brimmed slouch hat, well pulled down over his eyes. Without warning he presented a pistol at Smith's head and fired. The bullet pierced Smith's ear, but, being of but twenty-two caliber, was flattened against his skull. The would be murderer fled and no trace of him has yet been found. The wounded man apparently experiences little trouble from the wound, but doctors say that a shock may possibly have been inflicted upon the base of the brain which will prove serious. Smith is at a loss to account for the attack, he having to his knowledge no enemies who would wish to take his life.

CATTLEMEN PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

The Scheme of Forming an Immense Commission Company Carried Into Effect.

Kansas City dispatch: Representatives of the stock raising industry from nearly every state and territory west of the Mississippi river, and from Illinois and Kentucky, practically completed work of vital importance to cattle men to-day. For a long time the cattlemen have thought they were losing money through a combine of commission men and large packing houses, which resulted in the sale of their cattle at ridiculously low prices. The scheme of forming an immense commission company, composed of stock raisers themselves, had been broached, and a month or so ago a meeting held for that purpose took the opening steps preparatory to such action. To-day the work was practically finished, and the meeting adjourned until March 4, when the election of officers of the new commission company will take place.

It was decided to incorporate the company as the American Live Stock Commission company, with a capital stock of $150,000, and headquarters at Kansas City and Chicago. The incorporators will be Samuel Lazarus, of Texas; A. Gregory, of Illinois, and Nicholas T. Eaton and Thomas B. Bugg, of Kansas City. The articles of incorporation will be filed at Springfield, Ill., March 2.

The idea of the promoters of this movement is to enable them to sell their stock at the highest price and with the least expense possible, and with that end in view headquarters will be established at Kansas City and Chicago, with branches at Wichita, Kan., Fort Worth, Tex., and possibly Omaha, where stock will be received and sold on the commission plan. The new company will not confine its business to its members, but will receive stock from non-members and will do a general commission business on a large scale.

One of the most important features of the movement is the possible effect it may have on the cattle business of Kansas City and Chicago. It has been the general supposition among rangemen that a very tight and powerful combine existed in this city between commission men and packing houses. The members of the new organization now threaten that if there is any disposition on the part of packing houses to discriminate against him after they begin business, they will not ship a head of stock to Kansas City, but will send their cattle to Chicago. It is for this reason that the company will be incorporated in Illinois.

Some idea of the magnitude of the movement may be had from the fact that the members of the organization now have 163,000 head of stock ready to bring to market. It is thought that as the movement becomes generally understood nearly every cattle raiser in the west will join the company and make it a gigantic combination, which will enable every stock raiser to practically do his own selling.

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

J. H. Sandusky, a cigar manufacturer in Chicago, committed suicide in an alley in the rear of 34 and 36 West Lake street, by shooting himself in the left temple. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow and three children.

Official announcement is made that the secretary of the navy has signed a contract with J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, for the construction of three automatic torpedoes carrying 400 pounds of dynamite, the contract price being $55,000.

Senator Paddock on the 1st proposed an amendment to the general deficiency bill covering the claims of many Nebraskans for losses by Indian depredations, and which have been certified by the interior department to congress for payment, the total amount involved aggregating $30,000.

Advices received from various parts of South Dakota give Huron most encouraging assurances of success in the capital contest. Many towns that were opposed to that city in the canvass three years ago, now assert their friendliness, while all those who supported Huron before are rallying to her now.

The Kansas City college of pharmacy filed an application for incorporation in the circuit court. The purpose is stated to be the education of young men and women in the science and art of pharmacy. The officers are: S. Emery Lamphear, president; Randall R. Hunter, vice-president; J. G. Kiefer, secretary, and William T. Ford, treasurer.

The discovery was made at Dayton, Ohio, that two veterans from the National Soldiers' home were asphyxiated at the Union hotel. Two soldiers, John Cranston, Twenty-ninth Illinois volunteers, and Charles Lanni, company G, Thirteenth United States infantry, had been drinking. They went to bed and blew out the gas, and the next morning were found dead.

The body of Eugene McKellar was found in a ravine twenty miles north of Sioux City. He disappeared from his home December 22d. Although search was made by the neighbors no trace was found of him until on the 1st, when a party of hunters accidentally discovered the body. A musket lay by his side, and the supposition is that he suicided. He leaves a family in destitute circumstances.

Two miners at Butte, Montana, were killed by a peculiar accident, S. B. Hanley, working in the Katie Morris mine, and John Webb of the Mountain Consolidated mine. Hanley walked through an open trap in the shaft and fell a distance of fifty feet. He was badly crushed, but remained sensible and was taken to the hospital, where he died. His partner, Spalding, had opened the trap to go down after some water which was necessary in drilling, but had told Hanley of his errand. Webb was killed by a falling rock which weighed over 200 pounds.

Representative Seney, on behalf of himself and Collins & Buckalew, submitted from the committee on judiciary the minority report on the naturalization bill introduced by Representative Oates. The report cites the provisions of the present laws on the subject, and says that there is no necessity for making any change. The report proceeds to discuss the bill, and says that obviously its intent is to discourage the immigration of aliens into this country, and the minority thinks there can be no doubt that if the bill be enacted into law it will operate in many cases as a denial of citizenship to aliens.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for March contains articles on a great variety of subjects, from the practical questions of the Railway Mail Service to the subtilties of Economy in Mental Work, with an abundance of good fiction and papers on topics of contemporary interest—several of them richly illustrated in a manner sustaining the reputation made by this Magazine for strong and original art work.

Prof. August Vonwiertsheim, who claims to be a German baron, has been sent to the penitentiary for one year from Fort Wayne, Ind., for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A Pair of Fools Well Matched.

Waterloo (Ia.) dispatch: Quite a sensation has been created at Decorah by the celestial marriage of John Schurcke to his cousin, Miss Lucy Schaub. The bridegroom, who is a religious crank, claims that he is in direct communication with God, and says he has fasted and prayed for forty days consecutively. January 17th he claimed to have received a communication from the Almighty, by which he and his cousin, Miss Lucy Schaub, a girl about 16 or 17 years of age, were to be married without the intervention of priest or magistrate and with the angels as witnesses to the ceremony. However, the citizens of Decorah were not sufficiently spiritualized to admit the legality of such a ceremony and Schurcke was arrested. At the preliminary examination one witness swore that he told Schurcke that he would get himself into trouble if he did not have a legal marriage. Schurcke replied that he cared nothing about our laws as he was not of this world. The father of the bride swore that he told Schurcke that he should have a legal ceremony performed, but he objected that such a ceremony would be a sin. The witness then told him that if he would not have such a ceremony performed he would have to leave the house. This he did but the girl, who seemed to believe in all Schurcke's statements, went with him. Schurcke was bound over to await the action of the grand jury, and went to jail, as he refused to give bail. He claims to belong to the Salvation army.

Reporting on Indian Expenditures.

Washington dispatch: In response to a request of the senate, made February 21, the secretary of the interior sent to the senate to-day a detailed account of the expenditures made under the items of $10,000 and $30,000 in the Indian appropriation act of 1888 for the completion and continuation of work under the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on various reservations. The secretary says that none of the allotments yet received have been approved or any final action taken by the department. He encloses a statement made by Commissioner Oberly showing that there has been paid to Michael C. Connelly, special agent on the Fon du Lac (Minn.) reservation, $972; to Alice C. Fletcher, of the Winnebago (Neb.) reservation, $1,523; to James R. Howard, of the Crow (Mont.) reservation, $1,728. There has been paid to these agents $2,800 for traveling expenses, etc. There is a balance of the $10,000 fund on hand amounting to $2,424; but some accounts for the second quarter have not been received. Of the 1,788 allotments completed, Connelly has made 505, Miss Fletcher 618, and Howard 665. From the $30,000 fund $2,200 has been advanced of which no account has yet been received. There is on hand now a balance of $33,577, and the commissioner thinks $25,000 more will be necessary to continue the work.

Government Office Holders Sued.

Washington dispatch: Harvey Spaulding, a claim agent of this city, has brought suit for $100,000 damages, in each case, against William F. Vilas, former postmaster general, and Don M. Dickinson, present head of the postoffice department. Spaulding alleges that a large number of postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes put their claims against the government for readjustment of salary in his hands, and after much labor and expense he secured the passage of an act by congress directing the postmaster general to readjust these claims. He charges both Vilas and Dickinson in their capacity as postmasters general of having assisted him in every possible way in the presentation of these claims, and that they have, with malicious intent to injure his business, caused drafts for the payment of postmasters' accounts to be sent direct to the postmasters, accompanied by a circular stating that no agent was needed to prosecute these claims, the purpose being to have the plaintiff's clients believe that he (Spaulding) had rendered them no service, and that they were under no obligation to him for the fees agreed upon.

Unjustly Sentenced to Prison.

Minneapolis (Minn.) dispatch: Hal Reid, the young actor, sometimes newspaper man and occasional poet, who was sentenced one year ago to Stillwater, was pardoned to-day because the court officers stated that they did not believe him guilty and because two affidavits from reliable citizens submitted to the governor showed that the stories told by Maud Compson, the alleged victim, Mrs. Compson, her aged mother, and Mrs. Williams, her sister, were entirely false from beginning to end so far as relating to the young woman's acquaintance with Reid. These affidavits, it is claimed, showed that Maud Compson made confessions before and after the trial that Reid used no force when the assault was committed, and that it was with her consent.

Reid's father is one of Minneapolis' most prominent physicians, and the family stands high in social circles.

Uncle Sam's Finances.

The following is the public debt statement for the month of February:

Interest bearing debt—	
Principal	$ 922,729,722
Interest	8,624,495
Total	$ 931,354,217
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal and interest	$ 2,205,037
Debt bearing no interest	746,415,622
Total debt—Principal	$1,671,192,600
Interest	8,872,307
Total	$1,679,974,907
Total debt less available cash items	1,176,385,476
Net cash in the treasury	48,006,158
Debt less cash in treasury March 1	1,122,209,318
Debt less cash in treasury Feb. 1	1,124,845,973
Increase of debt during the month	6,443,345
Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	607,387,568
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1886	37,295,358

—The report of the committee on appropriations is in the hands of the printer. The committee says that the amounts claimed by the different institutions are largely reduced. The state university asked for $225,000, and the committee recommends $131,803.91 for ordinary purposes, $14,000 for paving around the grounds and $1,000 for electric lights, a total of $146,803.91. This is $78,196.09 less than the amount asked for. The state penitentiary will be recommended to receive $132,728, against $181,000 in 1887.

—The St. Paul & Omaha road will discontinue its suburban service between Blair and Omaha Sunday.

The reduction works at Deadwood, Dak., burned to the ground. There was more than $10,000 in sulphides in the tanks, a part of which will be saved. Most of the machinery is ruined. The plant cost $90,000 and the insurance is $35,000.

On the Lake Huron road, near Paris, Ontario, a passenger train ran into the rear of a local train which was standing at the station and a wreck resulted. Mrs. Law, of Drumbo, and her 6-year old daughter, were killed.

Mr. Parnell estimates that the expenses of himself and associates in defending themselves before the commission have thus far amounted to £50,000.

Feeding Bees.

A bee-keeper in the Prairie Farmer says of feeding bees: When warm weather comes to stay, it pays big money to feed, specially in the interim following fruit bloom, and before white clover blossoms, any time when there is a dearth honey bees will patronize a feeder, but as soon as flowers yield nectar they desert it. Feed ought not to be given in such quantities that bees will store it in the brood department, crowding out the queen. Give it in such quantities as will promote healthy increase. Enough should be given each day to meet the wants of the bees. If a colony has been fed for some time, and the supply ceases when nothing can be gleaned in the fields, the brood may perish. It may pay in some localities to feed rye meal, but in other localities, when ever it is warm enough for bees to fly, natural pollen is abundant. Rye meal should be furnished bees in a sunny place, sheltered from winds, and a piece of honey near it to attract them.

How To Measure Socks.

A young man stepped up to the counter of one of our furnishing stores the other evening and called for a pair of socks. "Be sure that you get them large enough," said he, "for when they are too small they always wear through at the toes." "Yes, sir," replied the polite clerk, "I'll get them right; will you please hold out your hand?" "I said socks, not gloves," answered the young man, somewhat surprised. "I know what you said," continued the clerk, "but I want to see your hand." The customer held out his hand and doubled up his fist as directed. The clerk took one of the socks from the box, wrapped the foot around the fist and guaranteed a perfect fit. "I am just as sure it will fit you as though I had measured your foot," said the clerk, "as the distance around the fist is always the length of the foot. A salesman who knows his business always looks at a man's hands and in that way knows the size of the sock he wants."

Rollo and His Father.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"How do the Indians sharpen their scalping knives?" asked Rollo.

"With the Indian file," said his Uncle George before Rollo's father could reply.

Had Rollo's father been given an opportunity of replying he would have said that the scalping knives were held by the Indians in severality, consequently each knife was honed by the indian who carried it. Rollo's father's jokes were inclined to be ponderous, but they were very complete in all their appointments, when Uncle George gave him a chance to say them clear through, with no interruptions other than the regular stops. Howbeit, when you heard one of them to the bitter end you always felt as though you had fallen down stairs with a rocking-chair and a state room trunk, if you know how that feels.

An Eighteen Bullet Blow.

At Atlanta, Ga., recently, an old veteran of the Mexican and Confederate wars was insulted. With these men insult is always followed with a blow Buena Vista and Manassas do not permit them to swollow much insult. This particular veteran had hired a man to repair the sidewalk in front of his home. In some altercation the man applied to the veteran an epithet which no man hears without feeling the temperature of his blood rise, and the veteran struck him. Although he is more than eighty years of age, he has the vigor of forty, and when the man who was struck picked himself up he felt as if he had been struck by lightning. A policeman was at hand and arrested the insulter and marched him off. The arm which did the striking has eighteen leaden bullets in it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Right Password but Wrong Smell.

A high officer of the Sons of Temperance, presenting himself with the smell of grog he had been drinking upon him, at the door of a "division" for admission, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the password, when the following passed:

"Sir'r," said he, "an' yez Mister O'Wright, the Ghrand Worthy Patriarch of the State of Khaintucky, I do be after belavin'."

"Yes," said Jim, "you are perfectly right, my friend; but why do you ask the question?"

"To tell yez the truth, then, sir, and shame the divil," said Pat, "yez do be havin' the right password for a Son of Timperance, entirely; but by the Holy Virgin and the blessed Saint Patherick! yez have got the wrong smell."

Improving a Proverb.

"I've always admired proverbs, my dear," Mr. Dusenberry said, as he rubbed his chin in a contemplative way. "They are chock full of significance. They are laconic and logical. Now' for instance, there is the saying, 'Straws show what way the wind blows.' What could more tersely"—

"Yes," interupted Mrs. Dusenberry, with a twinkle in her starboard eye.

"If you'd sift the ashes every morning, instead of letting me sift them, yon'd know more about the direction of the wind than all the straws in creation would show you."—Detroit Free Press.

Prof. Henry has made experiments with steers to determine whether whole corn or cornmeal made the cheaper beef. He found that, considering only the steers, beef made from cornmeal, hay and bran, cost only 5½ per cent. more than beef from the whole corn, bran and hay, the feeding being the same, except that in one case whole corn and in the other cornmeal was used.