

The streets of Osceola are now lighted by electricity. Osceola is very much stirred up with a religious revival.

A system of sewerage is being planned for Columbus. Shelton people are moving in the matter of a public library.

Sheep owners of Kimball county have perfected an organization. The Otoe County Fair and Driving Association, has been organized and officers chosen.

Fillmore county has just paid an installment of \$10,000 on its court house bonded indebtedness. County Treasurer Elkberg, of Cass county, is minus one foot from wounds received while hunting.

The population of Alliance is said to be nearly, or quite, 5,000. A creamery, to cost \$2,500, is to be built at Calhoun.

Nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber was sold at the Alliance yards during the last year, and nearly 10,000 tons of coal sold at the coal yards.

A small barn on the premises rented by David Signer, of Norfolk, burned. A team of horses, harness and all other contents of the barn were consumed.

Burglars broke into T. T. McDonald's store, at Tilden. About \$200 worth of goods were stolen, including several watches, chains, rings, clothing and shoes.

The farmers of Southwestern Nebraska will hold their third annual convention at McCook, February 2. They expect to have the star meeting of their organization.

A farmer near Humboldt was surprised the other morning to find two valuable horses dead in their stalls. He attributes their death to eating bearded wheat straw.

There is a man at Alma, Harlan county, who has been putting in his spare time the past year washing out gold in the Republican river, and he declares the work profitable.

The aged mother of H. Boettcher, a Union Pacific section foreman at Gardiner, dropped dead while eating supper with her daughter's family in Columbus. Heart failure.

St. Paul has been chosen as the location for the next district reunion of soldiers, to be held from July 4 to 7, inclusive. The district is composed of Greeley, Wheeler, Valley, Garfield and Howard counties.

The appointment of Henry Gibbons as postmaster at Kearney was a great surprise to many of the denizens of that place. There were several candidates, all of whom were supposed to have a better pull than the man who got there.

Robinson, who is supposed to be the man that tried to criminally assault a little girl at Hastings, was arrested in Juniata. He made an attempt to escape, but was recaptured after an exciting chase. He was taken back to Hastings.

Fred Rasmussen, a young man living at Leigh, was caught in a corn sheller, mutilating his right arm between the wrist and elbow. The arteries were severed, tendons torn from the muscles, and the wrist bone ground in two.

John Woods, a son of Ross Woods, a prominent farmer of the neighborhood of Burwell, dropped dead in the door yard. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and was a bright, prominent youth. He was addicted to no bad habits, nor had he been ailing. Death is attributed to heart failure.

The case of Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, vs. the old trustees of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, at Tecumseh—Michael Shaughnessy and Michael Murphy—for possession of the church property, was decided in favor of the bishop in the district court at Tecumseh, in special session, by Judge C. B. Letton.

There was a robbery in the court house at Osceola, while Judge Getts was settling up an estate. He had stepped into the vault, leaving his money box on the table or window sill. There were but four persons in the room, and search revealed the guilty party. He was allowed to go without prosecution.

The annual report of Recorder Charles C. Brant, of Otoe county, has been completed, showing that during the past year there was filed on city and farm property mortgages amounting to \$35,930.01, and mortgages satisfied to the value of \$461,960.22, thus reducing the mortgage indebtedness of Otoe county \$106,970.21.

Henry Linwood, of Lexington, a young man of about 21, was seriously and probably fatally injured. He rooms on the second floor of one of the business blocks. In some manner he fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of twenty-four feet. His skull was fractured and the internal injuries are thought to be fatal.

Burglars made a great haul on Clem Ziegler's store at St. James. They took the entire line of men's and women's fine clothes, every bolt of fine dress goods, and completely gutted two large show cases, which were filled with notions, trinkets and jewelry.

Anna Vrana, a 4-year-old daughter of John Vrana, was burned to death at her home, six miles south of Morse Bluff. The little girl was left alone in the house while her father went out to do some chores.

While the Bartels boys were crossing the Missouri river from Sioux City to Dakota City, with forty-five head of stock cattle, the ice gave way and all but three head went into the water. Thirteen head out of the bunch were lost.

Ex-Sheriff Holloway, of Cass county, returned from Oklahoma recently, where he had been to intercept H. Beiersmith, who had some time since very hastily left Plattsmouth, leaving a \$150 note behind. Mr. Holloway found his man just as he was departing for Indian Territory, and relieved him of gold enough to satisfy the holder of the note.

WILL DEBATE SILVER

WORK OF THE SENATE THIS WEEK.

The Upper House Will Devote Its Time Mainly to Discussion of the Teller Resolution—Financial Matters to be Considered by the Monetary Commission at Indianapolis.

Legislation This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The present outlook is unfavorable to the senate's giving much attention to the Hawaiian treaty during this week. The agreement to vote on Thursday on the Teller resolution reaffirming the doctrine that United States bonds are payable in silver at the option of the government, will, in all probability, result in the senate's giving the major portion of its time until that date to this measure with the exception of that necessary to the consideration of appropriation bills. Senator Turpie has given notice of a speech on the Teller resolution for tomorrow, and it is expected the other speeches for it will be made by Mr. Teiler, Pettigrew, White and others, and that there will also be some addresses in opposition. Senator Nelson has offered an amendment declaring for the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, but the silver men, considering this proposed modification hostile to their purposes, will not accept it. They say they will insist upon a vote upon the resolution as it stands.

The pension appropriation bill will be called up today, and as soon as it is disposed of the senate will be asked to take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Each of these will provoke some debate, but it is not expected to be prolonged in either case.

When the treaty next comes up Senator Teiler will be recognized to speak in its support, and he probably will be followed by Senator White in opposition. The vote on the treaty now appears at least three weeks distant.

The house program for this week includes little of interest beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. Almost the entire week will be devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

It is expected that the Indian appropriation bill, the consideration of which was begun yesterday, will be completed tomorrow. The only item in the bill which is likely to cause much of a contest is that providing for the leasing of the gilsonite beds of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah. This provision was beaten in the last Indian bill, and will be stubbornly contested now. The district bill will probably consume the remainder of the week.

MONETARY CONVENTION.

Private advices which reach here from Indianapolis are to the effect that the business men's convention which will be held in that city Tuesday and Wednesday next will be more largely attended than was the first convention of a year ago. The purpose of the convention is to endorse the report of the monetary commission, which provides a comprehensive plan for a reform of the currency. Delegates to the number of 280 have announced their intention of being present and it is expected the actual number will be greater.

Governor Mount of Indiana will deliver the address of welcome. The permanent chairman of the convention will be Governor Shaw of Iowa, whose recent inaugural address showed him to be identified with the work of currency reform. C. S. Patterson, president of the Union League of Philadelphia, and one of the eleven members of the monetary committee, will present the report to the convention and explain such circumstances connected with its preparation as will prove of interest to the delegates.

The principal address at the first day's meeting will be delivered by Charles S. Fairchild of New York, who was secretary of the treasury under the first Cleveland administration. In the evening the delegates will be entertained at a reception to be given by the local commercial bodies. Among the well-known men who will address the convention are William E. Dodge of New York, Charles E. Homer of Baltimore, John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, Augustus Wilson of Louisville, Jacob L. Breen of Hartford, ex-Governor Stanard of Missouri and John W. Fries of North Carolina.

The Rush to Klondike.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 24.—The steamer Oregon sailed for Alaska tonight with 450 passengers and 1,250 tons of merchandise and baggage. Fifty head of live stock was also part of the cargo.

All day long thousands of people swarmed around the steamer's docks, and so great was the crush tonight that ten policemen were unable to handle the crowd. No less than 3,000 people who applied for passage were refused, and hundreds of tons of freight are lying on the docks awaiting transportation to the gold fields.

The rush to the Yukon from every port in the northwest has begun earlier than was anticipated by the transportation companies, and every steamer that leaves is compelled to refuse both passengers and freight.

The demand for lumber in Alaska is enormous, but steamship companies refuse to carry it, preferring to take less bulky freight, leaving the lumber for sailing vessels.

Breaks the Shooting Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—A world's record was beaten today by E. Gorman of the Columbia Pistol and Rifle club. Shooting over the regulation range at Shell Mound park, he scored 29 points in ten shots at fifty yards on a Columbia target, the one-inch rings being half an inch apart. His score in detail was: 2, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1, 1. The total of 29 was made last October by C. U. Daise of the same club, but under the Columbia rules, which was excelled by Gorman, who made the center shots.

READY FOR WAR.

Japan Proposes Maintaining Her Rights in the Oriental Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The St. James' Gazette, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese war ships will leave Chinese waters, says:

Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing. It is a most certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia, or of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims.

A special dispatch from Paris, published, says orders have been received at Cherbourg and Toulon respectively to immediately prepare the battleship Brunx and the battleship Vauban to reinforce the French squadron in the far east. The Brunx is a steel vessel of 4,754 tons displacement and 9,049 indicated horse-power. It has an armored belt about four inches thick, carries two 7.5-inch guns, six 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, four 2.5-inch guns, four 1.8-inch guns and six 1.4-inch rapid-firing guns. The Vauban is a steel vessel of 6,208 tons and 4,530 indicated horse-power. It has an armored belt ten inches in thickness, carries four 9.5-inch guns, one 7.4-inch gun, six 5.5-inch guns and twelve rapid-firing guns.

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

The Senate Decides to Take a Vote on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An agreement by the senate is that a final vote on the Teller resolution providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars and all pending amendments thereto shall be taken Thursday before adjournment. Mr. Vest of Missouri, in charge of the resolution, announced that an agreement had been made to take a final vote on Wednesday at 4 p. m., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday at the suggestion of Mr. Turpie. Mr. Allison of Iowa made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered late in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the extent or scope of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the senate was in executive session, and at 4:20 p. m. adjourned.

A Clean-up in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the house some odds and ends of legislation were cleaned up by unanimous consent. On motion of Mr. Cooper (dem., Tex.), a bill was passed appropriating \$20,000 for operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, submitted a privileged report from his committee recommending the passage of a resolution requesting the state department, if not compatible with the public interest, to transmit to the house all information in its possession relative to the military execution of Colonel Ruiz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent camp of Aranzuez. The resolution was adopted without a division.

Mr. Hitt also reported back with an unfavorable recommendation the Lewis resolution, calling on the state department for a draft of the Hawaiian treaty, and for information as to what constitutional authority the president had to contract for the payment of an Hawaiian debt of \$4,000,000 out of the public treasury. Mr. Hitt explained that the resolution had been offered at the last session, and as the treaty had been made public there was no necessity for its passage. Mr. Bailey (dem., Tex.) thought that the latter part of the resolution broached a question of importance, and one that could be inquired into with propriety. Mr. Hitt cut off further debate with a demand for the previous question.

Lutegert Trial Lengthens.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Lutegert jur' celebrated the beginning of the ninth week of the second trial yesterday by taking a sleigh ride. The trial already has lasted practically as long as a first hearing, and in point of court hours it is fully 100 ahead. Eight weeks of continuous work were ended on Saturday.

A. L. Lutegert was visited in the jail by Attorneys Kehoe and Harmon during the day. He was in good spirits and went over the evidence he is expected to give tomorrow in the most businesslike manner. The end of the trial is not yet in sight. The remainder of the defense's case and the rebuttal and sur-rebuttal testimony may occupy the entire week, and if so a verdict could not be expected before the close of the next week at the earliest.

The action of the Dingley tariff has caused a crisis in the orange and lemon trade in the southern provinces of the peninsula and in Sicily. In many places prices are so low that the fruit does not pay for the plucking.

A Temperance Crusade.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 24.—If a plan outlined by a few women is carried out Saginaw will have one of the liveliest anti-saloon crusades in its history. Each supporter of the plan will sign an agreement to go to the utmost extremes in attacking the liquor traffic. Headed by a band of music, wives, mothers, sisters and daughters will form in line and march through the streets, proclaiming woe to any place that flaunts a liquor sign. A body-guard of men will follow to protect them.

MRS. ROBERTS' CASE.

SENATOR ALLEN PEAKS IN HER BE ALF.

He Upbraids the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions for Their Treatment of the Woman—Mr. Gallinger Resents Some Remarks Intended for Her.

Senator Allen's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The resolution of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, asking the secretary of the interior for papers concerning the dismissal from the pension office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts, was laid before the senate. Mr. Gallinger moved to refer the resolution to the committee on civil service and retirement. Pending the vote on that motion Mr. Allen said he desired to speak briefly upon the matter. Mrs. Roberts, he had learned, was a friend of former Secretary Carlisle, from Covington, Ky. She was for years a member of the family of James E. Beck, once senator from Kentucky, and her appointment was made through Senator Beck's influence.

"I want to say," said Mr. Allen, "that no self-respecting gentleman would treat a woman as this woman has been treated by the secretary of the interior and commissioner of pensions. If this administration is willing to injure itself in this way I am willing. If it desires to hurry itself out of power I am desirous of hastening its exit, but I do hold, Mr. President, that it is not an inherent right of the secretary of the interior or the commissioner of pensions to be brutal in their treatment of clerks. If the commissioner desired the place of Mrs. Roberts for some hanger-on, why did he not poison that at her? He must be a pitroon and coward, indeed, who will make a covert charge against a woman and refuse then to state the charges."

Mr. Allen referred to the position taken by Mr. Gallinger, to which the New Hampshire senator replied:

"If the senator from Nebraska means seriously to impute to me such motives as his language indicates, he is using unparliamentary and unwarrantable language." Mr. Gallinger said he had learned something about the Roberts case and was satisfied that the senate was not the place for the discussion of the details of the case. In the privacy of the committee room the statements of Mrs. Roberts, the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of pensions and others could be heard upon the case. Then the case could be properly discussed and investigated. Such cases as this have no place in the senate chamber, and it may be possible that it may be the part of gallantry to consider this case in private and in the end Mr. Gallinger thought Mrs. Roberts would thank him for the position he had taken in the matter.

Mr. Allen contended that there was a hint of something vitally wrong in the moral character of Mrs. Roberts. He reviewed the case again and discussed at some length its application to the present agitation of the civil service question.

Assurance was given by Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on civil service and retirement, that the committee would carefully investigate the causes referred to his committee. Mr. Allen agreed to such a reference. The resolution was then so referred.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.), somewhat to the surprise of the people in the galleries, who were expecting a discussion of the Teller resolution, moved that the senate go into executive session.

"Before the motion is put, Mr. President," said Mr. Vest (Mo.), "I desire to make a brief statement. I gave notice yesterday that the resolution reported by the finance committee would be further considered today, but several senators opposed to the resolution have said to me that their personal convenience requires that the resolution shall not be pressed at this time. They have suggested to me that I permit the resolution to go over until Tuesday and that it be taken up at the conclusion of the morning business on that day for discussion and that a vote upon it and upon any other amendments that may be offered thereto be taken at 4 o'clock next Wednesday. I wish to say that this arrangement is agreeable to me, and so far as I know to my colleagues on this side of the chamber."

Pleased With the Gold Standard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The interesting budget statement made by M. Dewitte, the Russian minister of finance, shows an actual deficit of over 100,000,000 roubles, which is covered by the free balance in the treasury. M. Dewitte expresses great pride in the results of the adoption of the gold standard, calling attention to the most striking fact that while at the end of 1895 only 37,000,000 roubles in gold coin were in circulation, at the end of 1897 there were 155,000,000 roubles in circulation, while the gold in the treasury rose during the same period by 19,000,000 roubles.

The statement shows also that the volume of existing bank notes has been reduced by 122,000,000 roubles. Russia has now 131 per cent more gold than paper, the total in possession of the treasury and state banks and in circulation at the beginning of the present year being: Gold, 1,470,000,000 roubles; silver, 162,000,000 roubles, and paper, 999,000,000 roubles.

M. Dewitte contends that this shows the stability of the reform, and he trusts the gold standard will remain unshaken, "even if the country is fated to undergo severe trials." He reiterates his intention to adhere to the protective system.

England Increases Her Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—There has been a responsible statement that the government has decided to add 7,000 men to the navy and that the first class battleship Hanibal, now at Portsmouth, is to be put into commission at once. There is, however, no official confirmation in either case.

Complains of His Removal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Several officials presented their views on the civil service reform issue at a meeting of the senate investigating committee. Samuel M. Crat, superintendent of the city schools at Charleston, Ia., and for three years superintendent of the Indian schools at Santa Fe, N. M., appeared to complain of his political removal from the latter position in 1893 and the refusal of the Indian bureau either to transfer or reinstate him in the Indian school service.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Four Bills From Which to Select a Currency Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The currency hearing before the house committee on banking and currency has closed. E-Secretary Fairchild was heard first. The inquiries of Fairchild were along the line of development of the degree of success with which the monetary commission bill could be put into practical operation.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the late determination of the committee, on a party vote, not to hear President Warner of the bimetallic union and Chairman Towne of the silver republican national committee, unless these gentlemen prepared a bill and assumed responsibility for it. Cox, the senior member of the minority, says this action is equivalent to declining to hear silver representatives under any circumstances, as they did not wish to be parties to any currency or banking bill, but to re-assert such a measure if on gold lines.

The committee devoted some time to a discussion in detail of the provisions of the Walker bill. Secretary Gage asked if Mr. Walker did not aim in his bill to substantially relieve the government from a current redemption of present liabilities, United States legal tender and treasury notes and from responsibility for maintaining the parity of silver and gold, putting the responsibility on the banks. Mr. Walker said that was the object. Secretary Gage thought the bill lacked expertness, and suggested that bankers do not want to assume responsibility. Mr. Walker, in the course of the discussion, suggested that the bill made allowance for the suspicion that we may have a disaster, a panic or something of the sort and that the exigencies of such events were guarded against.

Representative Hartman of Montana, one of the silver leaders, says that Messrs. Towne and Warner will make no further effort to be heard before the committee, preferring to go before the people with the understanding that the opposition is denied a hearing. On the currency bill the hearing was finally brought to a close and the committee will meet again next Wednesday to decide which of the four bills before it is to form the basis of the currency measure to be finally reported.

M'KENNA A JUDGE.

Senate Confirms His Appointment, Notwithstanding Strong Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Joseph McKenna has been confirmed as a justice of the supreme court. Senator Allen occupied almost the entire executive session with his speech in opposition to the confirmation, though there were brief remarks by Senators Turner and Wilson of Washington and others favorable to McKenna. There was no division on the vote.

Senator Allen had before him the charges filed before the committee on judiciary, which he read at length. This comprised a large number of letters, some resolutions, and the protest of lawyers and judges of the Pacific coast, charging that McKenna is unfitted for the high office of supreme court justice on the ground of a want of legal attainments.

He commented at length upon this latter document and was interrupted by Senator Perkins of Colorado, who read a published defense of Judge McKenna, giving statistics to show that he had not, as judge of the California federal court, been more frequently reversed by superior tribunals than had other judges of the same court.

There were also interruptions during the day, but the proceedings were devoid of general interest. Mr. Allen spoke for about three hours. He said he was convinced of Mr. McKenna's unfitness for the office. He did not insist upon a roll call when the vote was taken, and the vote was overwhelmingly favorable to confirmation.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Hogs, etc. in different locations.