The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XX.--NUMBER 38. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 1026.

DIRECTORS:

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.
J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.
O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

G. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREISEN, HENRY RAGATZ,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business September 30, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 195,811 75
U. S. Bonds		16,500 00
Other stocks and bonds		10,255 27
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		11,822 58
Due from other banks	$ 15,066.25	
" " U. S. Treasury	675.00	
Cash on Hand	17,407.42—	33,148 67
		$ 267,628 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital and Surplus	$ 80,000 00
Undivided profits	7,017 96
National Bank notes outstanding	15,700 00
Rediscounts	22,410 14
Due Depositors	141,698 97
	$ 267,628 07

Apr28-'89tf

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 29

SULLIVAN & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50-tf

JOHN EUSDEN,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
☞Parties desiring surveying done can address me at Columbus, Neb., or call at my office in Court House. 5may86-y

L. J. CRAMER,
CO. SUP'T PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
I will be in my office in the Court House, the third Saturday of each month for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, and for the transaction of other school business. 18jan88

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Columbus, Neb.
Office up stairs over Ernst & Schwarz's store on Eleventh street. 16mmy88

JOHN G. HIGGINS. C. J. GARLOW.
HIGGINS & GARLOW,
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INSURANCE SWINDLE.

ONE TURNER SUCCESSFULLY WORKS SOUTH DAKOTA FIELDS.

State Auditor Taylor Is Checking Up Birds of that Kind—Some Indian Paragraphs—Other News for the Western Reader.

A *Pioneer Press* special from Sioux Falls, S. D., says detectives are hunting for Dexter O. Turner, who, according to the statements of State Auditor Taylor, is one of the most accomplished insurance rascals that ever operated in this section of the country. Turner came to South Dakota in June of this year, representing himself as state agent of South Dakota for the Citizens' Life association of Cherokee, Ia. He immediately proceeded to organize the state in a systematic manner to solicit life insurance for his company. Agents were appointed among the farmers and laboring classes. An attractive feature of his plan was to issue a conjoint policy, covering both man and wife, and in some instances the entire family. Business came pouring in at an enormous rate, notes or cash being taken for premiums from the policy holders, or anything that could be squeezed from their customers. When a note was taken it was sold at whatever figure the local bank was willing to pay for it. The company Turner was representing had no authority to do business in this state from me nor did Turner or any of his agents have a certificate of authority issued by my office. Their work has been a fraudulent scheme from its inception. The amount of business done is enormous and the policies written will reach millions of dollars. I have placed the matter in the hands of the county attorney of Davison county, who will institute proceedings in the United States courts for collection of fines against the company, which are $10,000 for each policy written. I am gathering evidence every day which goes to prove that the swindle perpetrated by Turner is a gigantic one. The country has been worked thoroughly and his receipts from his nefarious work must amount to many thousands of dollars. Notes taken by him were short-time notes, and in some cases where he could not sell them he has obtained judgment against the parties. The notes, of course, are null and void, but innocent parties held them to a large amount and must suffer. Turner is an old offender in this line.

THE SIOUX OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Old Sitting Bull Disgruntled at Being Ignored.

Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, is said to be incensed over the fact that he was not taken to Washington with the delegation of Sioux chiefs who recently held a consultation with President Harrison regarding their lands. Bull now fully realizes that he is unpopular with Agent McLaughlin and all in authority, and he is vehement in his denunciation of the agent and the more popular chiefs. It is a particularly bitter pill to him to have John Grass and Gall, his greatest enemies, recognized as leaders, while he is ignored as of no more consequence than the poorest buck in the tribe. He says that Grass and Gall have been traitors to the Indians, and that they sold out their people in the conference which resulted in the ceding of their lands which will soon be thrown open for settlement.

In an interview since the departure of the Indian delegation for the east, he said: "I have always been a friend to my people. I have not been like Grass and Gall, who sold them out. I am no good with white men, but the time will come when the Indians will see that I am right."

What little consideration Agent McLaughlin had for Sitting Bull vanished when the latter attempted to stampede the Indians away from the conference just as they were about to sign the treaty. Since then the agent has been disciplining him with good effect.

Grievances of the Sioux.

The delegation of Sioux chiefs in Washington have had another talk with Commissioner Morgan. John Grass said: "Last summer you sent three men out to my country and they told us if we would sign a treaty we would get schools and oxen and wagons and other things promised in the treaty of 1868 and pay for the land we now sell besides. I see some of the same things are promised in both treaties. My people want to know if we are to have them twice."

Mad Bear said: "You sent us three persons to show us how to farm. They can't talk to us; they only make motions with their hands and then go away. We don't know what they mean. If they would plow and sow and raise crops we could see how they did it and learn to farm better than the farmers you send to teach us."

Commissioner Morgan interrupted to say: "You should learn to understand English and then perhaps farmers could teach you."

Mad Bear replied: "If we had got schools on the reservations as promised in 1868 we would now know English, but we did not get them. We want to learn to farm and to do like the whites and we want schools on the reservations so we can learn."

A Life for an Error.

Edward Sherman, a machinist, was awakened early in the morning by the sound of some one working at the lock of the door of his room. Thinking it was a burglar he fired through the panel and upon opening the door found he had mortally wounded W. B. Phillips, a real estate agent, aged 73, who occupied an adjoining room and had gone to Sherman's door by mistake.

LELAND STANFORD, who is worth $80,000,000, always orders the same luncheon week in and week out. His order is calf's liver and bacon and a bottle of beer.

SENATOR INGALLS is as fond of literature as he is of politics, and is said to double his congressional salary by his magazine and newspaper articles. His pen is prolific, and everything he writes is easily marketable.

No British Colors for Him.

New Bookkeeper—"I will need some red ink, Mr. McFogarty."

McFogarty—"And pfwat do yez want wid red ink Oi would like to know?"

Bookkeeper—"Well, it is necessary in keeping a set of books properly."

McFogarty—"And pfwat is the matter wid grane ink? Yez will aither use grane ink, Mr. Penn, or quit the jab, d'ye hear?"

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of Over $3,000,000 the Past Month.

The following is the public debt statement issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt—		
Principal		$ 889,807,462.00
Interest		10,088,467.00
Total		$ 899,895,900.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—		
Principal and interest		$ 1,093,322.00
Debt bearing no interest		708,566,553.00
Total debt, principal		$1,609,328,690.00
Interest		10,240,411.00
Total		$1,610,569,051.00
Total debt, less available cash items		$1,083,548,054.00
Net cash in treasury		30,596,143.00
Debt less cash in treasury January 1, 1890		1,052,952,911.00
Debt less cash in treasury December 1, 1889		1,056,031,005.00
Decrease of debt during the month		3,128,094.00
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1889		23,603,710.00
Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account		213,766,911.00

A THIRD OF A TON.

Death of a Woman of Immense Size in New York.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of No. 227 East Forth-seventh street, New York, at the age of 48 years was probably the largest woman in the state. She weighed 700 pounds. She was noted for her activity and joyous nature, notwithstanding her immense size and weight. On Christmas she was in a particularly merry mood and enjoyed the festivities of the day with her grandchildren. She appeared to be in good health and spirits next day; but in the evening while walking about the room she suddenly threw up her hands, gave a low moan and sank lifeless to the floor. The doctors pronounced her death due to heart disease. There was not a coffin in the city large enough to hold the body and the undertaker who had charge of the funeral was obliged to have one especially made for her. It required eight strong men to carry the body down the four flights of stairs to the waiting hearse, and even they found it a matter of the greatest difficulty. Mrs. Smith was of Irish parentage and had a large circle of friends.

CATTLEMEN TO MEET.

A Convention Called for Fort Worth, Tex., in March.

A call was issued some time ago by William L. Black, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the depression in the cattle business, for an inter-state convention of cattlemen to meet at Fort Worth, March 11, 1890. This call is followed by an address to the cattle industry of Texas and other states, signed by all the cattle organizations of Texas and many large cattle owners of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Illinois. It joins in the call and sets forth at length the importance of cattlemen agreeing upon the same uniform plan, conducting their business in the future to defeat the combination of buyers in the prominent markets of the country. The address asks the chief executives of the several states and territories who have business relations with either Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis to send full and efficient representation of banking and mercantile element with the delegation that may be sent to represent their respective sections.

A SHAKY TRUST.

The Sugar Combine Fast Approaching Final Dissolution.

Notice of an action in the supreme court for the dissolution of the sugar trust and asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs has been filed in the county clerk's office of Kings county in Brooklyn by the North River Sugar Refining company, a member of the trust, through Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver. The appointment of a receiver is asked for to take possession of all the property of the trust. The court is asked to restrain the defendants from disposing of any of the property of the trust and from paying any further moneys out of the assets of co-partnership or otherwise disposing of the assets of the same.

18,000 LIGHTS OUT.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company's Shops in New York Burned.

The Edison Electric Illuminating company's shops in New York burned, causing 18,000 incandescent lights in the downtown district, most of which burn all day in banks, stores, etc., to be cut off. The fire broke out in the dynamo room and resisted the utmost efforts of the firemen for an hour. The loss to the Edison company is $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

Montana Republicans Elect Senators.

The republicans of the Montana house and senate met in joint session at ballot for senator. Col. W. F. Sanders was elected unanimously on the first ballot. For the second senator the first ballot stood: Mantle, 11; Rickards, 11; Leavitt, 8; Hershfield, 4; Power, 3; Carpenter, 1. The joint session then dissolved until next day. The democratic house and five senators met at noon for a joint session. No quorum was present. Informal ballots taken for United States senators indicate the choice of W. A. Clarke, of Butte, and Martin Maginnis, of Helena.

At its session next day the republican convention on the second ballot chose Hon. T. C. Power for the other senatorship. The democrats met, but lacking a quorum nothing was accomplished.

Their Faith Sorely Tried.

Fifteen men attacked the temple of the Pentocost band of faith healers at Tuscola, Ill., and smashed its windows with stones. Fifteen men and women, members of the band, were in so-called trances at the time, but the breaking of the windows speedily aroused them and they fled. The band refuses to leave Tuscola, and more serious trouble is feared.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, of San Francisco, has given $250,000 to the Presbyterian Theological seminary of California.

A Colored Brother's Success.

A remarkable colored farmer lives near Middleton, Del. He has a family of fourteen children living, while two have died. He educates his children in a peculiar way. He sent his eldest son to college in New Jersey, where he acquired a fairly good education. The farmer then went to work and erected a suitable building for a school house on the farm, and his eldest son is installed as teacher of his brothers and sisters. The school is opened in the fall, when the farm work is all done, and in the spring, when the planting season commences, the school is closed and the children go to work on the farm.

TWO CALAMITIES.

THE NEW YEAR'S RECORD BEGINS ON TWO CONTINENTS.

A London Almshouse Burns—Breaking Timbers Mark a Mexican Bullfight—Other Items of Misfortune and Wickedness.

The boys' section of the paupers' school district at Forestdale, in connection with Whitechapel and Poplar unions, London, took fire at night while the inmates were asleep and burned with terrible results. Twenty-six of the boys in the upper stories suffocated. Forty-eight were safely taken from the burning building amid terrible excitement. Two matrons escaped by sliding down water-pipes. Several boys escaped in the same way. The superintendent repeatedly rushed through the flames and brought out a number of the inmates. There were 600 persons in the institution. The bodies of those suffocated were carried to the main hall, which was still profusely decorated with Christmas greetings. The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The female department, in which there were 250 girls, was not touched. The boys had retired in the highest spirits, having been promised presents and a New Year's fete. The scenes in the main hall, where the bodies of the dead boys lie, were harrowing. The relatives and schoolfellows of those who perished were loud in their lamentations.

Further reports of the fire show that it originated in the clothing room beneath the boys' dormitory. The smoke and flames issuing from the stove flue alarmed those sleeping on the top floor, and they escaped. The fire engines were promptly on the spot. The employes of the adjacent railway station rushed to the scene and rendered valuable assistance. The cries of boys unable to escape were terrible. The bodies of two boys were badly burned, but it is believed that they were suffocated before being burned. The ages of the dead range from 7 to 12 years.

THEY TAKE A TUMBLE.

Spectators at a Mexican Bull Fight Get a Bad Drop.

Telegrams from Villa Loredo give the particulars of the fall of the amphitheatre in the plaza the other day while a bull fight was in progress. About 10,000 people were crowded into the building and when the second bull was being killed nearly everybody arose and stood, applauding and stamping their feet, when suddenly the side of the amphitheatre commenced to give away. A rush followed and the extra movement of thousands of spectators caused the structure to collapse, precipitating the unlucky inmates to the ground, a distance ranging from 100 to 25 feet. Many were buried beneath the debris. In their desperate situation fights occurred among the people, and men were stripped of every stitch of clothing. The crowds on the opposite side of the building, which numbered 7,000, became panic stricken and fell and tramped on one another in their efforts to get outside. The trampling of helpless and agonized men and women made the place a scene of pandemonium. It was not until outside help came to the aid of the people pinned down by the planks and timbers that the unfortunate victims were released.

Many physicians were called and the wounds of the people were attended to. The number of wounded will reach into the hundreds, and while the injuries of many of them are serious and painful, it is believed that no case will prove fatal.

NEW YORK EXECUTION.

Further Tests Showing the Effectiveness of Electricity.

The state committee at Auburn tested the electric executing machinery in the prison there. Reporters were not allowed to witness the tests, but Dr. McDonald announced that a calf and a horse were put to death with a suddenness that was highly gratifying to the commission. A current of about 1,000 volts was used. The horse was killed first. The wires were attached to his head and one to his hind feet, just below the gambrel joint. The animal was instantly killed, the time of contact being less than half a minute. The animal made no struggle and there was no evidence that he suffered. In the experiment on the calf the time of contact was less than ten seconds. As soon as the calf fell over the current was shut off and Dr. Fell performed the operation of tracheotomy, opening the windpipe, and applied a patent resuscitating apparatus, maintaining the artificial respiration for half an hour, but the calf was beyond the reach of science. In this case there was no suspended animation. The alternating current had done its deadly work so effectually that death was instantaneous.

An Italian Bomb Thrower.

The king of Italy, replying to the congratulations of the parliamentary deputation, said: "There was a time when I would not have ventured to guarantee peace for a fortnight, but now peace is assured by the good understanding between Germany and Russia." As the parliamentary deputation which had visited the king was leaving the palace a man in the street threw among the deputies a copper box to which was attached a burning fuse. The fuse was extinguished and no damage was done. The man was arrested and said he was a Sicilian named Veto, and that the motive for his act was revenge for injustice done him by the government.

Senator Vest's Son Married.

Alexander Vest, a son of Senator Vest, and Miss Catherine Servis were married at Bridgeton, Mo. Only a few friends and immediate members of the family were present. Mr. Vest and Miss Servis were engaged more than a year ago, but the match was broken off by Mrs. Buck, the girl's mother, who did not approve of Vest's way of living. After this young Vest went to Montana and Miss Servis to Europe. The couple left for the west, where Vest is interested in a smelting company.

Two Boats Clash.

While proceeding up the Mersey in a dense fog the steamship City of Paris collided with an outward bound steamer. The City of Paris lost her bowsprit and one of her masts. Great fright prevailed, but no one was hurt.

A Daily Occurrence.

The police here have discovered the existence of a deep-laid and widely prevailing plot against the life of the czar. Nihilists are abandoning their policy of open terrorism and resorting to methods more secret.

NEW JERSEY WICKEDNESS.

A Young Girl Horribly Maltreated by a Burly Brute.

One of the most fiendish crimes on record was committed in the heart of the Jersey pines. At dusk Bertha, the 12-year-old daughter of Charles R. Haines, of Pemberton, was missing from her home. She is a bright child and a favorite in the neighborhood. It was suspected that William Sloan, a desperate character living in the outskirts of town, was concerned, and the father and a friend named Bush went to Sloan's house. His wife said he had gone down to the shoic. They followed his trail in the sands, and after walking twelve miles came to what is known as Butter Place, where there is a deserted hotel. There was a light inside from a fire that Sloan had built; and beside it lay the form of the girl on a blanket insensible. Not far from where she was lying they saw Sloan. Knowing the desperate character of the man they had to deal with, Haines remained on guard while Bush started for Woodmansie, three miles away. There he found Constable Adams. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning when they reached the place where Haines was still waiting. Inside the condition of affairs was unchanged. Sloan had an axe by his side and was bending over the prostrate form of the girl when Constable Adams burst open the door and made a rush for him. He seized the axe and aimed a blow that would have beheaded the constable if he had not quickly dodged it. Just at that moment Haines struck Sloan on the head with a club, felling him to the floor. As he rose he made an effort to kill the girl by a blow with the axe, but her father struck his arm with a club and diverted the blow. Finally he was struck on the head with a club and was tied and taken to jail. His wife was also locked up as an accomplice. Bertha, the injured girl, was found to have been horribly maltreated. It is doubtful if she will recover. Her parents are highly respectable people. Sloan evidently intended to kill the girl to prevent her from testifying against him, as he is a man who stops at nothing. The community is terribly excited over the affair.

TO BE DELAYED.

Impression That the Sioux Reservation Will Not be Opened Till Spring.

The feeling is growing among Dakotans and their friends that the president will not issue his proclamation opening the Sioux reservation until spring. There are two principal reasons for this three months' delay in declaring the 8,000,000 acres of land open to be taken up by settlers. The president believes that the letter of the commissioners' promises to the Indians should be carried out. They promised several things which are not specifically stated in the bill creating the commission, and the president has signified that he will not issue his proclamation until he knows that congress will ratify these promises. He will, therefore, defer action until the committee on Indian affairs from both houses of congress have examined the report and signified that they favor legislation which will be the fulfillment of the promises made the Indians before they signed last summer. Chief among these promises were the payment for ponies taken from friendly Indians at the time Gen Crook disarmed them after the Custer massacre, and that the money for schools shall not be deducted from the purchase money paid under this new act, but shall be from general appropriations as called for under existing treaties. Another reason which leads the president to delay action is the cold weather. He believes that the reservaiion would open under inauspicious circumstances if done right away. A rush of immigration would be almost inevitable, and in that cold climate the settlers would suffer privations incident to frontier life which would injure not only the particular settler, but the name and prospects of the great reservation, which is fertile and in many ways choice.

A WISCONSIN BAD MAN.

He Runs Amuck with His Little Gun—Two Dead.

George Hendler, a dissolute character, was refused credit at Davis Sarvis' saloon in Merrill. After buying several drinks and paying for them, he pulled a revolver and shot Sarvis in the back, killing him almost instantly. Chief of Police Truax attempted to arrest the murderer and was shot through the lungs, probably fatally. Frank Hotz, night watchman, was shot in the shoulder and arm. Hendler held the crowd at bay for a while, but in attempting to escape he stumbled and dropped his revolver. He was pounced upon by the crowd and taken to jail. He will probably be lynched.

BRAZILIAN PAPERS ARRIVED.

They Show How Dom Pedro's Property Has Been Confiscated.

Captain Matheson, of the steamer Strabo, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, reports everything quiet up to the time he left there, Dec. 8. The Strabo brought copies of late Brazilian papers.

A Rio paper, *Paiz*, ("The Country") of December 5, contains a list of the property of Dom Pedro, amounting to $1,532,500, confiscated by the provisional government. All the silverware and jewels of the royal family were removed to the public treasury at Rio.

WILL PAY OUT.

The Big Wisconsin Failure Not So Bad, After All.

The statement of the assignee of the Fond Du Lac Furniture company, Fond Du Lac Sash, Door and Blind company, and Wisconsin Land and Mining company, known as the C. J. L. Meyer company, shows liabilities of $800,000. The heaviest creditors are Henry Sherry & Co., $131,000; E. P. Sawyer, $59,000; C. J. L. Myers, $72,000; the assets nearly equal the liabilities, and creditors will receive dollar for dollar.

Gideon Returns to His Sorrowing Band.

Gideon P. Brown, formerly senior member of the failed firm of Brown, Steese & Clarke, and treasurer of the Riverside and Oswego mills, has returned to Boston from Canada. He disappeared mysteriously August 6 last. He said to a reporter that he had returned voluntarily to do all he could to aid in the settlement of affairs. He feels that his leaving was a mistake which he would not have made but that the blow came on him so suddenly that he found himself going away from Boston almost without knowing it. His health was so affected that it was some time before he regained complete possession of his faculties. He never at heart intended to wrong anyone.

MEN OF SAMPLE CASES.

NORTHWESTERN DRUMMERS MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

After Hearing That They Have a Handsome Surplus In the Treasury and Elect Officers, the Members of the Organization Specify the Conditions Upon Which Others May Be Admitted—Widows and Orphans Assisted.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association was held in Chicago.

President James C. Miller presided. C. H. Hinman, the secretary, reported that the membership had reached 3,789; that $228,000 had been collected during the year and $215,000 paid out to the widows and orphans of members. The running expenses had been $11,149. A comfortable surplus remained in the treasury.

The first amendment to the constitution was as follows:

Resolved, That Art. II., Sec. 1, be amended so as to read: "All men of good moral character, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are now and who have been for the year last past engaged in the wholesale trade, or who represent a company or corporation as traveling or house salesman, or buyer or office-man, or the heads of wholesale houses, company or corporation, shall be eligible for membership, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors, and who has at the date of his application a bona fide residence within the boundaries of the association."

The second amendment, altering article 5, section 1, was as follows:

The members who are admitted to this association after January 1, 1890, shall be graded as follows:

Those aged between 21 and 25 years, inclusive, shall be the first grade.

Those aged between 26 and 30 years, inclusive, shall be the second grade.

Those aged between 31 and 35 years, inclusive, shall be the third grade.

Those aged between 36 and 40 years, inclusive, shall be the fourth grade.

Those aged between 41 and 45 years, inclusive, shall be the fifth grade.

Those aged between 46 and 50 years, inclusive, shall be the sixth grade.

Whenever an assessment is ordered by the board of directors to pay the death benefits to the beneficiary of a deceased member, the

First grade shall be assessed	$1.00
Second " " " "	1.50
Third " " " "	2.00
Fourth " " " "	2.50
Fifth " " " "	3.50
Sixth " " " "	5.00

The present members of the association shall be assessed $2 per assessment, as heretofore.

And out of the amount collected on such assessment there shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money not exceeding $5,000, in manner and form as prescribed by the constitution.

It is further provided that when the members in Grade No. 1 shall reach 35 years of age they shall be transferred to Grade No. 2, and be subject to the assessments as ordered for Grade No. 2; and when the members in Grade No. 2 shall reach 31 years of age they shall be transferred to Grade No. 3, and be subject to the assessments ordered for Grade No. 3.

Those becoming members of this association below the age of 36 years shall never be assessed beyond the assessments ordered for Grade No. 3.

It is further provided that when the members in the fourth grade shall have reached the age of 41 years they shall be transferred to the fifth grade and be subject to the assessments ordered for the fifth grade; and that when the members in the fifth grade shall have reached the age of 46 years they shall be transferred into the sixth grade, and be subject to all the assessments ordered for the sixth grade, and the assessments for the sixth grade shall not be increased.

These two amendments were proposed by the board of Directors. D. K. Cline offered the third, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the board of directors shall have the power to offer as an inducement for the soliciting of new members, a commission not exceeding the amount of the initiation fee provided for in the constitution.

Another amendment offered, proposing to limit the insurable age of members to 35 instead of 40 years, was rejected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, James C. Miller; vice-presidents, J. W. Richards, of Illinois, J. W. Patterson, of Iowa, R. A. Foster, of Minnesota, John Throne, of Wisconsin, J. W. Shinn, of Indiana, M. C. Whitmore, of Missouri, J. E. Ireland, of Michigan, O. P. Fludell, of Ohio, Nathan Urt, of Kentucky, D. E. Good, of Kansas, S. F. Paul, of New York, W. M. Gamble, of Colorado, H. M. Newmarket, of Nebraska, J. R. Robertson, of North Dakota, E. L. Beatty, of South Dakota, John R. Newberry, of California, George L. Tracy, of Montana, O. D. Friary, of Oregon, O. M. Doyles, of Washington; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Hinman; board of directors (two years), C. Witkowsky, W. H. Cribben, T. J. Gardigan, Francis Etheridge, Edward Doyle; for one year, W. H. Sharp.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring Chicago as the site for the World's fair.

And then these resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically carried:

WHEREAS, The Northwestern Traveling Men's association, representing over 30,000 salesmen and all classes of trade, is enabled to justly estimate the prevailing sentiment of the northwest concerning the best location for the World's fair of 1892, which opinion is almost unanimous for Chicago. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general example of our Chicago members in subscribing $200,000 to the exposition stock is commended to the business firms, so infinitely more interested financially, and that this example is well worthy of general emulation.

Resolved, That the flimsy argument advanced that the holding of the exposition in Chicago would damage our western cities is too transparent an attempt to excite local jealousies to be entertained by a great people who have sense and public spirit enough to resent such appeals to petty jealousy.

Resolved, That all the northwest, and indeed the entire nation, would be benefited by the location of the Columbian exposition in the greatest interior city of the continent, we urge our senators and representatives to vote for and advocate such location.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to every senator and member of congress.

JAMES C. MILLER, President.
C. H. HINMAN, Secretary.

WOULD TRY ASPHYXIATION.

A Brooklyn Baker is Foiled in His Revenge.

Frederick W. Stedefelder, proprietor of a Brooklyn bakery, was awakened about 3 o'clock in the morning by his little girl, who told him the gas, which he usually leaves burning low, had gone out. Stedefelder found the gas supply had been cut off. He went down to the cellar to examine the matter, and as he entered the cellar he was shot at by a man who succeeded in escaping in the dark. Albert Maiser, a discharged baker, was arrested and confessed that he had secreted himself in the cellar and turned off the gas and that he had intended to turn it on again and suffocate the family, which consists of Mr. and Mr. Stedefelder and three small children. Stedefelder came down stairs and spoiled the plot and he then decided to shoot him. Maiser was locked up.

Society Item.

Two young ladies of tender years were hurrying home on Nicollet avenue last evening and the hour was late. They had been to the museum surreptitiously and overstaid their time.

"There will be a jolly row when I get home," said one. "When I waltz into the house ma'll reach out her dukes for me and pin me down while pa makes me join the club."

It takes a rapid pace to keep up with the slang of the present day.—*Minneapolis Times.*

Barnum in Paris.

Barnum has been in Paris for a little visit, and Paris is astonished to find that he did nothing astonishing. One of the soberest of the the weeklies puts it in this way:

"But what does Barnum in Paris? For Barnum is in Paris, the king of the puff, the emperor of the brag, and he has not yet given sign of life! We have not yet heard the beating of a great drum or the sound of cymbals. Barnum will have to taste the earth."

Upon reading which Mr. Barnum probably calmly rubs his chin and remarks that he seems to be getting the advertisement just the same, noise or no noise.

MATTERS OF NEBRASKA IMPORT.

The Farmers' Combine Will Be a Success.

Mr. Jacob Wolfe, a prominent farmer, who is interested in the proposed beef packing and canning company at Lincoln, says there is absolutely no danger that the company will die a-borning. The farmers are just now very busy and do not have time to complete the organization, but during the months of January and February, when there will be a lull in farm work, the organization will be completed and the building erected and the business put in operation before next fall.

A Steam Heater Fraud.

Word reaches Tilden that a man named Hall has been "fleecing" the neighboring farmers on a new scheme. He sells steam heaters and in payment takes an accepted sight draft, together with a contract. He makes the drafts in sums of from $200 to $1,000. At the present time he has realized about $2,500, and it is impossible to take legal recourse and the only way is to avoid dealings with him. The vice-president of the Tilden State bank has been taken in for about $2,500.

Lincoln's Burial Record.

Some statistics are being arranged by Mayor Graham, of Lincoln, to be sent to the census bureau at Washington relative to the burial places of the city. The report shows the number of acres used for cemetery purposes to be 125. In Wyuka there have been 3,100 interments, of which 2,220 have been made in the past nine years. There have been 350 interments at St. Theresa, of which 250 have been made since January 1880. The Polish-Hebrew cemetery contains one acre and seven interments have been made therein.

New Nebraska Postmasters.

Adams, Gage county, J. T. Shaw; Howe, Nemaha county, C. Rounds; Lewiston, Pawnee county, R. M. Hayslip; Pauline, Adams county, S. V. Bechtelheimer; Springfield, Sarpy county, J. G. Hehm; Mary B. Finch, Frenchtown, Antelope county.

Briefer Mention.

WALLACE Congregationalists are to erect a $2,000 church building.

AN orgaized gang of thieves is making its headquarters at Minden.

THE safe in the Gibbons postoffice was blown open and $125 taken.

SPRINGFIELD elevators are full of grain and buyers have shut down until cars can be secured.

A COMPANY has been formed to sink a shaft at the supposed silver mines at the mouth of Burton creek, in Keya Paha county.

A SUIT has been brought against the Nebraska Distilling company at Nebraska City, to test the anti-trust law passed by the last legislature.

W. A. PAYNTER, of Omaha, is the father of a child that is somewhat of a curiosity. The little one was born Christmas morning and weighed but two and a half pounds. The infant to all appearance is quite healthy.

GIBBONITES say the fish commissioners played them for suckers. They were promised 10,000 black bass from the state fish hatchery, and got 150 bullheads and pumpkin seeds with a black bass label on them.

THE Nebraska state bookkeepers' association will meet for their annual convention in the lecture rooms of Nebraska hall, state university, Lincoln, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January, 15, 16 and 17, for the election of officers and for other business. The state horticulture association will meet at the same time and arrangements are perfected to hold joint sessions. A good meeting is expected and all are invited.

IT was a sad Christmas for the Rev. Joel S. Kelsey and family of McCook. Just as the festivities were beginning at the Congregational church Tuesday evening, as Mr. Kelsey sat down to write a short programme, he realized that he was unable to proceed, and a moment later the stroke came, which paralyzed his right side and rendered him a raving maniac. It necessitated the strength of six men to hold him, so violent were the paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned at once and for a long time death seemed near, but towards morning he rallied and is now conscious. This attack is clearly the result of overwork and the consequent mental strain.

LYMAN CATEWITT, engineer of the Neligh water-works, while taking down the old stack, fell a distance of twenty feet, landing on his head and receiving injuries from which he remained unconscious for twelve hours.

CORPORAL WILLIAM THOMAS was tried by court-martial at Fort Robinson and sentenced to one year in the guardhouse and to forfeit to the United States $10 of his monthly pay for that period. A short time ago Thomas, while fooling with a revolver in the company quarters, accidentally shot one of his comrades in the head, nearly killing him.

PLATTSMOUTH wants a flouring mill.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Alexandria will build an elevator.

As a result of the protracted meetings at Fairbury there have been fifty-eight additions to the Christian church.

A. M. SKINNER nearly lost his life while coupling cars at Aurora, but escaped with a few broken ribs and a frightful squeeze.

VIV EDWARDS, the Hastings cripple who is on his way to the Pacific coast riding behind a goat team, has arrived at Denver safe and sound.

SEVERAL citizens of Oakdale were roped in by sharpers who pretended to sell them a patent petroleum and water stove, getting their names on contracts which later turned up as promissory notes.

MRS. NETTIE DAVIS, a widow of Daniel C. Davis, who, it is alleged, was killed while stealing feed from a mill at Fairbury, has applied for letters of administration upon the estate of her husband, with a view of suing the owners of the mill for damages.

THE erection of a large brick machine shop has been begun at York.

THE ex-soldiers of Custer county are to organize a service pension league.

A. HENSHAW, of Wilsonville, shot and killed a sixteen-pound wild cat last week.

JUDGE FLEMING, of Hastings, has married 200 couples during his six years' occupancy of the county judge's office.

EIGHT young people of Shelton were married Christmas.

FRANK TAYLOR, negro horse thief, wanted in Johnson county, was arrested at Nebraska City.

WHILE handling a span of restless colts George Clae, of Pawnee City, had his right knee-cap fractured in such a manner that he will be laid up for several weeks.

THE bankers of the state will meet in Omaha Jan. 22 and organize an association which will represent an aggregate of nearly $45,000,000 capital and resources.

GILL VANSKIKE, living near St. Paul, heard a disturbance in his chicken house a few nights ago, and on investigating the cause found a wildcat had taken possession. He fired at the beast, which turned and showed fight, and it required the contents of five chambers from his revolver to kill the brute.

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