The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 43. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 1031.

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		16,560 00
Other stocks and bonds		10,265 27
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		11,922 28
Due from other banks	$ 15,095.25	
" " U. S. Treasury	675.00	
Cash on Hand	17,407.42—	33,168 67
		$ 267,628 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital and Surplus	$ 60,000 00
Undivided profits	7,017 98
National Bank notes outstanding	13,500 00
Rediscounts	22,459 14
Due Depositors	144,648 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.
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Office up stairs over Ernst & Schwarz's store on Eleventh street. 26mmy88

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TOOK ALL IN SIGHT.

AN EXPRESS EMPLOYE MAKES AWAY WITH THOUSANDS.

He Got a Good Start Ahead of the Officers—Another Branch of the Railway Service Has a Grievance—News in General.

The biggest sensation in express circles since the time of the famous "Jim Cummings" robbery was occasioned when it was learned that the Pacific Express company had been robbed of $35,000. Feb. 1 the City National bank of Dallas, Tex., remitted to the Commercial bank of St. Louis $15,000 in gold and $35,000 in bills. The gold was duly received two days ago. The bank notified Superintendent Fuller that they held a receipt for $35,000 currency which was not received. The superintendent telegraphed to the agent at Dallas, who replied that there was no trace of the package there. With the reply came the astounding information that the money clerk at the Dallas office, a young man named A. F. Walton, has been missing since last Sunday night. His accounts had been looked over, but were all straight, and nothing particularly was suspected until inquiry came from St. Louis. Then a cunning scheme was exposed. Walton had made out two receipts, one for $15,000 and one for $35,000—on one blank. On the duplicate forwarded to St. Louis, however, no mention was made of this $35,000, and consequently he was given time to get the money away. The express company has telegraphed descriptions of the absconder everywhere and hopes to capture him. Walton came originally from Ionia, Mich., and had worked for several express companies. He was believed to be of exemplary habits.

The Sleeping Car Porters' Grievance.

The porters of the Pullman company claim to have a grievance and say the only way to secure redress is through organization. There are over 1,000 of them and they are paid $25 a month. Upon every run certain supplies are issued to each car, and if at the end there is any linen missing the porter is "docked." The porters allege that they haven't an opportunity to count what they receive before starting nor when they return before the laundry people swoop down upon them. The storekeeper's count is final and the porters say it is not always correct. Thus $2 or $3 a month is taken from each man. They will endeavor through organized effort to secure relief.

THE COLORED MEN.

They Issue an Address Setting Forth Their Grievances and Hardships.

The colored men's convention at Washington elected ex-Senator Pinchback president of the national organization and issued an address to the people of the United States. Attention is called to the fact that popular elections in many states of the south are farcical formalities, where the votes of colored men are suppressed by violence or neutralized by fraud, their rights denied and themselves, their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters are made special objects of unfriendly state legislation and compelled to travel in filthy and inferior cars. Colored American citizens convicted of petty offenses through unfriendly courts are submitted, while undergoing the sentence of said courts, to cruel and inhuman treatment. In addition, colored American citizens, when suspected of having committed certain offenses and while in the custody of so-called officers of the law, are in many instances and as we believe, with the knowledge and through the connivance of said officers, cowardly lynched and murdered. Our children in many of the states are not afforded the school facilities to which they are entitled. The labor system in most of the southern states is unjust and unfair, and colored Americans seldom, if ever, enjoy a fair or reasonable portion of the fruits of their labor. They are taxed without representation and compelled to obey laws they have no voice in making.

The address continues: "Political parties are the instruments through which the will of the people is executed. Our purpose is to so impress upon the public mind the justice and fairness of our claims that no political party can safely afford to ignore them. We urge upon the colored American voters that the questions relating to the governmental administrative policy we should make secondary and subordinate. Without regard to the attitude of parties upon such questions we feel it our duty to support only that party and only such candidates as are known to be friendly to our cause, until all political parties will accord to us the rights and privileges to which we are entitled under the constitution and laws of the land."

The address favors the Blair bill, placing federal elections under federal control and emphatically denounces the bill for the deportation of colored men.

Lost at Sea.

The British steamer Thanemore, which has arrived at Boston after a tempestuous voyage of eighteen days from London, brought seven shipwrecked seamen, just half the number who sailed from New York, Jan. 6, on board the Norwegian ship Josephine for Dantzig. The others were lost. The Josephine's cargo consisted of 5,400 barrels of petroleum.

A Lost Schooner.

The schooner Minnehaha, loaded with crude oil consigned to the Standard Oil company at Providence, R. I., with her captain and six men, is supposed to have been lost. She left Philadelphia Jan. 17 and some of her cargo has been picked up at sea.

A French Caravan Massacred.

A dispatch to *La France* from its correspondent at Obock states that Somalis, instigated by the English, attacked a French caravan enroute to Harrar and massacred the persons belonging to it.

A Huge Labor Organization.

A Boston paper says, apparently on the authority of the leaders of the movement, that there is to be organized in this country previous to the eight hour movement of May 1, 1890, a gigantic labor financial alliance within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. It is proposed to accumulate a joint stock fund of at least $200,000 before May 30, to be placed at the disposal of any trade whose craftsmen may be on a strike or locked out. The organization of this alliance is said to be slightly under way, although the matter has been kept as secret as possible.

PERILS BY SEA.

Many Icebergs in the Path of Transatlantic Vessels.

Reports of dangerous icebergs, lying directly in the path of western-bound steamships, still come in, and the hydrographic officers have warned mariners of the dangers attending a "northern passage." Capt. Evans, of the British steamship Mineola, arrived at New York from Hamburg and reports having passed within a few miles of a floating island of ice 700 feet high and a mile long. The Mineola had a most thrilling experience during the passage, which was accompanied by heavy gales and high seas. When in the vicinity of the region of ice the coal was nearly gone. After a hard struggle the captain determined that it was impossible to continue, and headed for Halifax. On Jan. 28 the crew was all huddled in the chart-room, a terrific hurricane having swept over the ship, the barometer registering 27. Capt. Evans said that he was once in a tornado in the China sea some years ago, when the velocity of the wind registered 115 miles an hour, but it was nothing in comparison with this storm. With a full head of steam on the ship's head could not be kept within five points of the wind. The vessel makes 14½ knots in ordinary weather, but was driven astern while the storm continued.

THE TRACY FIRE.

Caused by a Lamp Explosion.

The Washington fire marshal submitted to Chief Parish his report on the fire at Secretary Tracy's house. It is his opinion that the fire originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp in one of the bow windows.

Recented the Insinuation.

During services in a Virginia county church, about thirty miles from Sparta, N. C., the Rev. Joseph M. Stoke, during the course of his remarks, said:

There is a man in this congregation who is so mean and unfaithful to his wife that it is a wonder that God does not rain down fire and brimstone upon his head and consume him.

The preacher pointed his finger towards Thomas Coleman, who occupied a seat near the pulpit, and as he did so that individual jumped to his feet to inquire if the parson meant to be personal in his remarks. No sooner was Coleman on his feet than half a dozen deacons were up demanding that he sit down. Everything was in an uproar, and an attempt was made to eject Coleman. Coleman resisted and seizing a stick of wood lying near the stove he began to wield it hard and fast knocking four men to the floor and fatally wounding Jeremiah Ferguson. One man wrenched the club from Coleman and dealt him a fatal blow across the head. He then walked out of the church and has not been seen since. The riot lasted six minutes and was participated in by many of the congregation, who used clubs as weapons. The killed were: Thomas Coleman, Jeremiah Ferguson. The injured were: Edward Clansen, Robert Edwards, John Peeby.

Ohio Vigilantes.

For several months Point township, near Chillicothe, O., has suffered from an epidemic of crimes. It seemed impossible to apprehend the offenders and the people grew desperate. As a last resort it was decided to hold a public meeting. Over 100 of the best citizens of the township met in the township-house at Spout Springs and with attorneys as legal advisers formed what is in fact a vigilance committee, though it is called the Arresting and Jailing club. It was decided to go to work at once, and a dozen stalwart farmers were sworn in as special constables. When court convened the special constables were busy bringing in offenders. Hundreds were out to see the fun. The total number of arrests for one day was twenty-six for theft, disturbing schools and church services, wife whipping and drunkenness. Not one escaped punishment. Some were fined, some bound over to a higher court, some were imprisoned and two sent to the Cincinnati work-house.

The "Soo" Canal.

Congressman Snider, of Minnesota, has recently made a pretty thorough canvass of the members of the house committee on rivers and harbors, and has arrived at the conclusion that it will be an impossibility to get the committees to report favorably for a $5,000,000 appropriation for the improvements on the Soo canal and Hay Lake channel. Capt. Snider said: "I am of the opinion that the committee will report favorably a big appropriation for the Soo canal, but they will insist that it be included in the regular river and harbor bill. We may not get all that is needed this session, but I know a round sum will be set aside for Soo improvements. There are too many other members of the committe who want appropriations. They will only vote to aid us if we give them our support for their measures."

The National Guard.

The National Guard association has adopted a memorial, which will be presented to congress, favoring the Cutcheon sea coast defense bill, the Hawley bill providing for appointments in the army from the national guard, and the Henderson mobilization bill, with some amendments. Congress is asked for a national guard appropriation of $1,000,000.

The Coroner's Verdict.

The coroner's inquest in the Tracy fire is closed and the jury's verdict is that "Josephine Moerel came to her death by the burning of the Tracy residence and that the cause of the fire is unknown and loss of life at the fire is largely due to its exceptionally rapid spread."

TOLD IN A MINUTE.

BY the explosion of an oil still in the Standard works at Lima, Ohio, Patrick Ryan was killed and five others injured, none of them fatally.

The extent of the damage by the late rains to the Oregon & California railroad between here and Roseburg, 150 miles north of here, cannot be estimated even approximately, but is very heavy. The railroad from Grant's pass to Roseburg is reported to be one continuation of slides. Streams all over southern Oregon are reported very high.

W. E. CROWLEY, cashier of the Farmers' State bank, of Sullivan, Ind., stabbed himself and then fired his barn. His remains were found in the ruins. Mrs. Crowley is a raving maniac over her husband's act.

A FEARFUL CALAMITY.

MRS. SECRETARY TRACY AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH.

A Third Body Also Taken from the Ruins—A Very Hell of Flames Before the Fire Was Discovered—Particulars.

A terrible calamity visited the household of Secretary Tracy Monday morning whereby three persons lost their lives and three others were badly burned.

The house is a three story and basement brick situated on I street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street, and has recently undergone extensive improvements. Persons passing the house at 7 o'clock saw smoke issuing from the front windows and at once raised an alarm of fire. The fire and police departments responded promptly. The premises were almost lost, so completely were they concealed by the dense smoke, thickened by a heavy fog which was just lifting. It was soon discovered that the house was all ablaze, inside and out; that the main stairway was burned, thus cutting off communication with the sleeping apartments on the second and third floors. Several streams of water were thrown on the flames, and every effort was made to check the fire. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued when it was known that all the members of the family were in the house. The firemen behaved like heroes in the emergency and went through fire and smoke searching them in different apartments. Mrs. Wilmerdeing, the secretary's daughter, and Miss Wilmerdeing forced their way through the blinding smoke and jumped from the second story front window. Ladders were placed for them, but in their excitement they failed to see them. Mrs. Wilmerdeing broke her wrist and was severely injured. Her daughter was badly injured about the lower limbs, but broke no bones. Both suffered severely from the shock. They were at once taken to the residence of Dr. Baxter near by and restoratives applied.

While this scene was being enacted in front of the house the firemen were engaged in removing other members of the family from the rear. Chief Engineer Parish found his way into Mrs. Tracy's bed room, where he found her lying on the bed overcome by smoke. With the assistance of others he carried her almost lifeless body down a ladder and to the house of Mrs. Rhiem. She was then entirely unconscious and although every known effort was used it was impossible to save her life, she died a few minutes after her rescue. Her body was not burned, death resulting from suffocation. Almost at the same time two more bodies were taken from the burning building. One was that of the secretary's daughter, Miss Marie, aged about 14, and the other was one of the servants. The bodies were burned to a crisp, and were unrecognizable. Miss Tracy's body was distinguishable from the other only by the superior texture of what remained of her stockings. The charred remains were taken to an undertaking establishment in the vicinity, where they were joined soon after by the remains of Mrs. Tracy. Secretary Tracy himself had a most wonderful escape. Like the others, he was overcome in his sleep by the smoke, which filled the house and rendered him unconscious. He was discovered in this condition and with considerable difficulty was removed to one of the windows. Cries for a ladder were quickly answered and many willing hands were raised to assist him to the ground. He was at once removed to a neighbor's house and was soon surrounded by physicians. Doctors applied artificial means to induce respiration and succeeded, after an hour's work, in restoring him to semi-consciousness. It was then thought safe to move him to Judge Davis' house. He improved slowly from that time on and soon regained consciousness, recognizing friends who called to inquire in regard to his condition. Among the first of these were the president, vice president and several members of the cabinet. The full extent of his terrible affliction was withheld from him for the time. His first inquiry upon recovering consciousness was in regard to his family.

Another Account.

In another account of the fire it is stated that soon after the flames were discovered at the Tracy residence two male servants were seen to emerge from the front door and run for their lives. The fire gained headway, and although the fire department responded promptly, the residence was enveloped in flames when they arrived, Secretary and Mrs. Tracy occupied a back room on the second floor. Mrs. Tracy it is thought was first awakened by suffocating smoke. Secretary Tracy was at the time unconscious, and Mrs. Tracy, with heroic devotion, attempted to drag the body of Secretary Tracy to the window. In this she partially succeeded. Half dazed and blinded by smoke, she opened the window, and just as the firemen were putting up a ladder to rescue her she leaped to the sidewalk. She was picked up severely injured internally and with a broken leg and taken to a neighboring house, where she died within an hour without recovering consciousness. The ladder which would have saved Mrs. Tracy's life, had she waited but a moment, was soon placed under the window.

Strong hands lifted the body of Secretary Tracy through it and carried him to the sidewalk. He was at first thought to be dead, but when it was discovered that a spark of life yet remained, he was removed to the residence of Bancroft Davis, close by, and at 11 o'clock was reported as improving, though at that time he had not gained consciousness.

Miss Tracy, the secretary's unmarried daughter, occupied the third story front room and met a horrible fate. The young lady could be seen at the window clad in a white robe, her hands in an attitude of prayer and her face uplifted to heaven. The flames gradually hemmed her in and she finally sank to the floor and when found her remains were a charred mass.

The French maid Josephine met a similar fate in an adjoining room, where her charred and blackened remains were found.

DUST TO DUST.

The Funeral Services of the Wife and Daughter of Secretary Tracy.

The services over the remains of the wife and daughter of Secretary Tracy were appointed for 11 o'clock, but long before that time the east room of the white-house was crowded with people.

It was a most distinguished gathering, including nearly every body of prominence in Washington. Arrangements had been made for seating 300 persons, but over 500 managed to gain entrance and it is estimated that nearly 1,000 persons were in the house. As far as possible admission was confined to personal and official friends of Secretary Tracy and family, and consequently very few strangers were present.

A great crowd gathered outside, and it was found necessary to station policemen at the gates to keep them out.

The caskets containing the dead were placed side by side directly opposite the main corridor. The somber drapings of the casket were almost entirely concealed by flowers, and garlands and wreaths were banked against the sides of each. One particularly beautiful wreath was placed on Miss Tracy's casket by her young friends, Misses Proctor, Miller, Wanamaker and Rusk and the Misses Windom.

Seats were arranged on three sides of the square, the open side being used for entrance. The mourners and presidential party were assigned seats fronting the caskets. Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, who were among the earliest arrivals, were seated opposite. Near by were seated the British minister and family, the German minister, the Chinese and Corean legations, the Brazilian minister and many other members of the diplomatic corps. Army and navy officers were present in great numbers and nearly all were in full uniform.

The members of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Blaine, acting as pall bearers, entered soon after 11 o'clock and took seats on the right. They were soon followed by Secretary Tracy and his son Frank, arm in arm, and other members of the family.

As soon as they were seated the choir of St. John's Episcopal church sang the hymn, "Lead Kindly, Light."

Rev. Dr. George William Douglass, rector of the same church, read the Episcopal burial service, and at its conclusion the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The scripture lesson was read by Rev. Mr. Elliott, several more hymns were sung by the choir, and prayer by Dr. Douglas concluded the services.

The president, with Secretary Tracy on his arm, first passed out of the room, and next to them came Frank Tracy, the son, who was so overcome that he had to be supported by two of the ushers.

The bodies were removed to hearses and the funeral procession was formed, the cortege moving slowly to Rock Creek cemetery, where the bodies were placed in a receiving vault to await their permanent resting place.

Secretary Tracy did not go to the cemetery, as it was feared that it might prove too much for his strength. The president occupied the carriage with Frank Tracy, and a long line of carriages containing nearly all those who attended the services in the white house followed the remains to the cemetery.

To Return to the Holy Land.

About 5,000 dissatisfied Russian Hebrews, who have no affiliation with their anarchist brethren who advise revolutionary methods in the hopes of bettering their condition, met in the Synagogue of the Children of Jacob at Philadelphia. For three long hours they sat shivering with their coats and hats on in the synagogue, without fire, listening to addresses made by rabbis, who tried to solve the problem of their future by advising all hands to go to Palestine and work on farms.

Rev. Dr. S. Morais, the first speaker deprecated the fact of the utter lack of unity among the Hebrews, of whom he said there were 7,000,000 now scattered over Europe and America. He urged his hearers to go to the Holy Land at once and till the ground, and make the land of Israel smile again in verdure. Rev. V. Care eloquently favored the colonization scheme and said that much money was needed to ship the men to Palestine. Rev. E. Kleinberg and Julius Weinberg also spoke.

After the meeting was declared adjourned about 150 of those present appended their signatures to the petition for aid after saying they were willing to go to the Holy Land.

A "Con" Man Apprehended.

A young man giving the name of Charles Thatcher, and pretending to be a brother of George Thatcher, the minstrel and manager of that company, has been stopping at Rock Island, Ill., for about a week. He presented a draft for $333 on a bank of St. Joseph, Mo., which he offered as security for a loan of $60. Replying to a telegram, the bank said that the draft was bogus and only one of many which some cunning rascal had set afloat. Thatcher was arrested, and an examination of documents prove him to be Edward Ise, of Newark, N. J., and a noted confidence man and check operator. His family is wealthy and honored. His father, Judge Ise, died four years ago of grief at the villainy of his son. He can not now escape the penitentiary.

A Deadlock Broken.

The deadlock is broken in the Montana senate. On a motion made to consider bills from the republican house two democrats demanded the yeas and nays. Seven republicans voted in the affirmative, the democrats not voting. Lieut.-Gov. Richards held that a quorum was present because the two democrats called for the yeas and nays, and declared the motion carried. The democrats were dumbfounded. The senate is now considering the republican house bills.

Prohibition in Missouri.

At the convention of the state prohibition party at Sedalia, Mo., the committee on organization reported recommending that the state be thoroughly organized by counties. About 100 delegates, republican, democratic and prohibition farmers and labor unionist men were present.

For the Relief of Famine.

A meeting of representatives of agricultural societies has been held at Lemberg to provide relief for sufferers from the famine existing in Russian Poland and Galacia caused by failure of crops.

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced and Topics Discussed by the National Body of Law Makers.

The senate was not in session. In the house the speaker directed the clerk to read the journal of yesterday. One of the reading clerks proceeded to do so, and when he came to the phrase "yeas and nays," etc., Mr. McMillan interrupted and demanded that the reading be in full. The speaker ordered that it be done.

Mr. McKinley moved that the journal be approved, calling for the previous question on that motion. Mr. Springer moved to adjourn. The speaker put the question, but several democrats demanded yeas and nays. The democrats did not refrain from voting. Yeas, 135; nays, 138. So the house refused to adjourn. The next step in the procedure was to call for the previous question on Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the journal. The speaker then announced the vote—yeas, 161; nays 0. Shouts of "no quorum" came from the democratic side, but the speaker paid no heed to them, declaring that the question was now on the motion that the journal of yesterday be approved. On the speaker again declaring the question Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays. The vote resulted, yeas, 160; nays, 0, and the journal was approved. Mr. Rowell called up the Smith-Jackson election case, and Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration. The speaker declined to entertain it. Mr. Crisp appealed. The speaker declined to entertain the appeal. Mr. Crisp then said that under protest he would proceed. Mr. Crisp offered as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the election committee those of the minority, declaring Smith not elected from the Fourth district of West Virginia, and that Jackson had been, and was entitled to retain his seat. He argued for the adoption of the substitute. At the close of Mr. Crisp's argument Mr. Rowell took the floor. Mr. Rowell went on to discuss the acts in the contested election case and spoke until 5:30, there being no longer any time rule in the house. There was a motion to adjourn made on the democratic side, but it was voted down by a viva voce vote, and Mr. Farrell proceeded with the argument in favor of Jackson's right to the seat. Finally, after much confusion and excitement, it was agreed that each side be allowed three hours for debate on Monday, and, with that understanding, but with none as to the time of taking the vote, the house adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the United States senate on the 3d Senator Cameron announced the recent deaths in the families of two members of the cabinet and moved an adjournment, which was agreed to unanimously.

In the house the journal was read in full on demand of the democrats, and on motion of Mr. McKinley and a call of the roll it was approved by a vote of yeas, 154; nays, none. The Smith-Jackson contested election case was resumed. Mr. O'Farrell, of Virginia, continued his argument in support of the claims of the contestee. Mr. O'Farrell said that he did not believe that the time had yet come, and God grant that it might never come, when the American people would tolerate an autocrat, whether a president or whether he was speaker of the house. Mr. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, presented the claims of the contestant, as did Mr. Lacey, of Iowa. Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Moore argued for the contestee, as did Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. The report of the committee on elections was adopted—166 yeas; nays, 0. Contestant Smith was seated by the same vote, and took the oath of office. The house for the first time had a republican quorum present. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 4th among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were two for public buildings at Burlington, Ia., and Eau Claire, Wis., $100,000. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Senator Wolcott for the admission as a state of New Mexico and one by Senator Plumb for the protection of the American bison. Senator Ingalls presented a petition asking an appropriation of $100 per capita for emigrants to Liberia. Referred. Senator Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of war to furnish copies of various reports of military officers in relation to affairs at Guthrie and Oklahoma City since the opening and settlement of the territory. After executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house a roll call was had to approve the journal, the democrats not voting. The session was consumed by dilatory proceedings. A bill to relieve the treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several states, was referred to the committee on ways and means. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 5th only one bill was introduced—providing for a lien on grain for binding twine furnished for the same—after which the senate went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the prohibitory bill, which was continued until 5 o'clock, with Senator Cain, of Beadle, in the chair. Quite a fight was engendered by motions to fix the date of taking effect and dispensing with the emergency clause, but it was left as recommended by the committee, to take effect May 1. Adjourned.

In the house the senate bill legalizing the organization of civil townships of Codington county passed. The senate memorial to congress on pension legislation passed. The senate memorial relating to the soldiers' home at Hot Springs and the senate memorial relating to the dam on Big Stone lake passed. Bills introduced: To amend section 973, article 11, chapter 12, compiled laws; to appoint one democrat and one woman to office; to protect stockbreeders; to amend section 36, chapter 28, session laws of 1881; to amend section 4, article 13, of the constitution, to issue bonds by the state to pay the outstanding indebtedness. At 5 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole, with DeWeese in the chair, on the temperance bill. The bill has thirty-eight sections and only three sections were adopted. The fact developed that the temperance majority in the house is sufficiently strong to pass an iron clad law. Adjourned.

In the senate the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit was reported back adversely from the committee on commerce. On motion of Senator Allison the senate bill to amend the act of August 6, 1888, authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Ia., was taken from the calendar and passed. It extends for two years from the passage of this act the time for beginning and finishing the bridge and makes other changes. The senate then took up the bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma and the clerk continued the reading of the bill. At 2 o'clock the Oklahoma bill went over and Senator Blair took the floor to continue his speech on the educational bill. Senator Blair, however, yielded to Senator Spooner, on whose motion the house joint resolution appropriating $75,000 for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians at La Pointe agency in Wisconsin was taken up and passed. The educational bill was then taken up and Senator Blair resumed his speech in its advocacy. After speaking two hours Senator Blair yielded the floor. The conference report on the senate joint resolution for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Missouri river was presented and agreed to. The house amendment reducing the amount from $250,000 to $75,000, and inserting a provision for $75,000 for improvements at the mouth of the Columbia river, was adopted. After executive session adjourned until Monday.

In the house after the usual tactics of the democrats the journal was approved. Mr. Cannon reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted. The senate direct tax bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. The committee on invalid pensions reported back the senate disability pension bill with a substitute making the rate of total disability $72 per month and partial $30 per month. The bill as amended was passed. The bill for the relief of survivors of the Samoan disaster passed. Bills introduced and referred: By Williams, of Illinois, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase at market price $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and have it coined as fast as purchased into standard silver dollars. By Mr. Hayes, of Iowa—For the erection of a public building at Muscatine, Ia. By Mr. Stone—To place binder twine made from sisal grass or manilla on the free list. By Mr. Dorsey—Authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 of fifty-year 2 per cent. United States bonds to be used exclusively for the purpose of securing the circulation of national banking associations. Mr. Perkins reported from the committee on Indian affairs (which the house passed after a short discussion, a bill extending two years the time within which the Kansas City & Pacific Railroad company may construct a line through the Indian territory. Adjourned.

In the house on the 7th the bill increasing the pension of Gen. Duryea to $100 per month was passed. The senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Douglas or Sarpy county, Neb., and Pottawattamie county, Ia. On motion of Mr. Gear, of Pennsylvania, the senate bill was passed extending for two years the time within which a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Ia., previously authorized, may be constructed. Pending action on the bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument for Gen. Knox, at Thomaston, Me., the house adjourned until Monday.

The senate was not in session.

Neither house of congress was in session on the 8th.

A Chili Cannibal.

The following instance of unique cannibalism is given by a correspondent at Santiago, Chili: Poo Perez, accompanied by a small boy, Enrique Bells, 7 years old, left Valparaiso to travel on foot to Santiago. Upon arrival at the entrance of the railroad tunnel near San Pedro, Perez seized the boy and undertook to eat him alive. He ate the fingers off of one hand, and ate part of one foot and bit pieces out of the cheek. He then commenced sucking the blood. In the meantime the boy fainted. The guard of the tunnel surprised Perez in the midst of his feast, but could not arrest him, as he fled up the mountain. The boy was taken care of and Perez has since been captured.

NEBRASKA NEWS NUGGETS.

Conversion of a Distillery.

George L. Woolsey, who purchased the plant of the old Nebraska Distilling company, will go to New York to secure the necessary machinery for the cereal mills, into which the distilling plant will be converted. There is no longer any doubt about the sincerity of the deal with the trust, and it is certain that the new enterprise will be in active operation within a few months. It is said that for two reasons the trust was as willing to sell as Mr. Woolsey was to buy. It was considered the easiest way out of the pending suit against them and at the same time get off their hands a valuable piece of property in the possible event of prohibition. Mr. Woolsey says the cereal mills will be the largest in the United States. Another report says Mr. Woolsey intends to operate the distillery in opposition to the trust.

A Veteran Gone.

William Tyler is dead of old age at Blue Springs. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. He came to Nebraska in 1857 and has been a resident of Blue Springs since that time. He was familiarly called "Pap" Tyler by everyone. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. He has been one of the judges of election and has carried the election returns from Blue Springs township to Beatrice for the last twenty-eight years. By his death Gage county loses one of her most respected citizens.

Briefly Told.

SUPERIOR is to have a wholesale harness manufacturing house with a cash capital of $15,000.

JOHN HYDE of Clear Creek, Custer county, has lost his reason and is to be sent to the Lincoln insane asylum.

SEVENTY cars will be required to transport the machinery for the Oxnard sugar plant from New Orleans to Grand Island.

J. D. COGSWELL'S drug house at Holdrege has been closed by creditors, with liabilities of $1,200 and assets amounting to $1,600.

A COMPANY of orphan boys from the east will arrive at Nelson February 14 for the purpose of finding homes with farmers.

AS THE result of a quarrel among the officers of the Bank of Commerce at Grand Island another bank will soon be started in that city backed by capital from Omaha and Salt Lake City.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Agricultural association of Chase, Hayes, Red Willow and Hitchcock counties, held at Culbertson, the following dates were agreed upon for the several counties to hold their fairs in 1890: Hitchcock county, third week in September; Red Willow, forth week in September; Hayes, first week in October; Chase, second week in October.

NELIGH township and city, together with five other surrounding townships, in a delegate meeting, pledged themselves to vote bonds to G. W. Wattles, a capitalist from Kansas, to put in a sugar plant there that will work up 200 tons of beets per day. Mr. Wattles has a $60,000 interest in the Medicine Lodge, Kan., Sugar plant, and is to erect a factory at Neligh with a capacity as above.

NEW fourth-class postmasters: T. McAlexander, Capay, Rock county; F. W. Tarbell, Carns, Keya Paha county.

WASHINGTON county is organizing an agricultural society with a capital stock of $10,000.

THE chief of police of Omaha has notified saloonkeepers that they will have to dispense with the screens in front of their bars.

THE state encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Grand Island next month. The location for the next reunion will be fixed at that meeting. There will be a contest for the location almost equal to the scramble for the location for the state fair.

A KEARNEY veternarian who is evidently ambitious to be known as a scientist, claims that the prevailing disease among hogs in the state is not cholera, but blacktooth. He says this is not a theory with him, but a demonstrated fact, and that he has cured a number of cases by simply extracting the black teeth.

THE first case of horse stealing reported in York county for a long time occurred the other night, when some horse fancier entered the barn of J. H. C. Breemer, in Lockridge township, and stole the family driving horse, a valuable animal, together with saddle, blanket and bridle. The horse was tracked as far as Bradshaw, where all trace was lost.

THE Luxemburg settlement's St. Mary's church, six miles north of David City, was burned with all its contents. Loss, $6,000; no insurance.

A REWARD of $50 is offered for the arrest of R. D. Lawrence, wanted at Nebraska City for selling mortgaged property and mortgaging property not his own.

THE jury in the case of Charles Shepard, on trial at Fremont for the Pulsifer murder, returned a verdict that Shepard was "guilty of murder in the first degree in the manner and form charged.

ENGINEER TREADWELL with a force of ten assistants, representing a large bridge company of Kansas City, are engaged at Nebraska City in making a survey for a permanent high wagon bridge across the Missouri river. If the bridge is built it is intended to make it a combination wagon and railroad bridge, and if possible have it free for wagons.

THE commissioner of the general land office has indorsed the senate bills to establish two additional land offices in Nebraska at Broken Bow and Alliance. The rush of candidates for these offices has begun.

A provision in the will of Dr. James P. Kingsley, deceased, of near Bruning, Thayer county, provides that his body shall be cremated at St. Louis, and it was shipped to that city for that purpose. This is probably the first cremation of the body of a Nebraskan.

AN opossum was captured the other day while leisurely strolling through the streets of Liberty.

MRS. A. J. VAN BUSKIRK, an old lady subject to epilepsy, was burned to death at Blue Springs. She was alone in the house at the time and fell forward into the fire, probably during a fit. When found her clothes were burned off and her body literally baked.

S. S. MCKELVEY, a prominent farmer living near Cozad, has become violently insane as the result of an attack of the influenza and has been taken to the Lincoln asylum.

MISS EMMA LUNGREEN, a breadwinner of York, who has sent for and paid for the tickets which brought three of her brothers and sisters from Sweden to York, invested in a fourth ticket Tuesday and sent it to another brother.

WHILE hunting near Shubert Sunday a young man named Hendricks was shot, perhaps fatally, by his brother. They were walking single file when the gun of the one ahead was accidentally discharged by the hammer striking the limb of a tree.

WITHIN the past six weeks Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Smith, of York, have followed to the grave the remains of four grown sons and daughters.

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