The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXI.--NUMBER 3. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 1043.

DIRECTORS:

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

G. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREREN, 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		$ 198,811 75
U. S. Bonds		16,500 00
Other stocks and bonds		10,265 27
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		11,822 38
Due from other banks	$ 15,086.25	
" " 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 96
National Bank notes outstanding	13,500 00
Rediscounts	22,620 14
Due Depositors	144,488 97
	$ 267,628 07

Apr28-'90tf

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

R. L. ROSSITER,
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. 18jan89

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DRAY and EXPRESSMAN.
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McALLISTER & CORNELIUS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Columbus, Neb.
Office up stairs over Ernst & Schwarz's store on Eleventh street. 16mm88

JOHN G. HIGGINS. C. J. GARLOW.
HIGGINS & GARLOW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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R. C. BOYD,
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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.

In the senate on the 28th in connection with a resolution in relation to the Mississippi river a discussion sprung up and was participated in by many senators, the point turning on the question whether the levee system or outlet system was a correct one or whether there should not be combination of the two. Senator Vest said congress should adopt one system or the other. Senator Reagan said his investigations had convinced him that the levee system was a failure, as it had been proved in the Yellow river of China, where the river raised and devastating overflows caused the loss of millions of lives. The outlet system was the true relief for the overflows of the Mississippi. After further discussion the business of the morning hour was proceeded with. Senator Blackburn introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona. Referred. The land forfeiture bill was taken up and, after some discussion, went over without action. The senate bill incorporating the society of the Sons of the American Revolution was read. Senator Plumb made some satirical remarks about the efforts to encourage patroitism "lying around loose in the country," and moved to amend the bill by providing that its privileges be extended to the Grand Army. No quorum voted, and without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 28th the conference report on the Fremont, Neb., public building bill was agreed to. The limit of cost of the building is $60,000. The message of the president, returning without his approval the bill to allow Ogden, Utah, to increase its indebtedness, was referred to the committee on territories. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills passed without division. The house then went into committee of the whole on bills relating to the District of Columbia. The pending bill was for the establishment of Rock Creek park. In the course of debate Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, alluded to the confederate graves in Arlington cemetery, on the headboards of which are carved the word "rebel." He did not object to this. "Rebel" was not a word of reproach. It only showed that they were the men who were led by the second great rebel of America, Robert E. Lee, George Washington having been the first. The committee having risen the Rock Creek park bill was defeated. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, moved a reconsideration and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 29th, after the transaction of some routine business of unimportant public importance, consideration of the land forfeiture bill was resumed. Senator Plumb discussed Senator Call's amendments as to lands in Florida. Senator Platt interrupted to offer a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the president to return the Oklahoma bill. He explained that owing to an error of his own the word "west" had been used in the place of "east" in the description of the boundaries.

Consideration of the land foreiture bill was resumed. On the motion to lay Senator Call's amendment on the table no quorum voted—yeas, 27; nays, 14—but as a call of the senate showed the presence of fift-two members Senator Sherman rose and said that whenever a quorum was present and the vote did not disclose that fact he should insist upon the sensible rule that the senators present and not voting should be counted. After some debate a vote was again taken and Senator Call's amendment was laid on the table by a strict party vote—yeas, 30; nays, 18. Senator Moody offered an amendment, which was agreed to, declaring the act not to be considered to confer any right on any state, corporation or person to the lands accepted in the grants. The bill then passed without division. Senator McPherson introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to the widow of Gen. McClellan. Referred. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the McKinley administrative customs bill, after which the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 29th there was a spirited and heated skirmish when Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied the statement made a few days ago by Evans, of Tennessee, to the effect that there has been ballot stuffing in his district. The speaker ruled that this did not present the matter as a personal privilege. This resulted in some sharp talk, in which the speaker was contradicted by Pierce, and Mills, of Texas, accused him of fraud. The speaker declared Mills out of order, whereupon he responded: "I am in order, and the speaker is more out of order than the gentleman from Texas. The ruling is simply an outrage." The matter was then dropped. The senate resolution was concurred in, concerning the irrigation of the arid lands of the valley of the Rio Grande. The bill removing the charge of desertion from the record of Wm. Dawson was passed. The senate bill passed for the disposal of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation in Colorado and Nebraska. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens. After a long discussion the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. On the passage of the bill no quorum voted, and there being no quorum present Mr. Dingley moved an adjournment, which carried.

In the senate the committee on foreign relations reported a concurrent resolution requesting the president to negotiate with the governments of Great Britian and Mexico with a view of securing treaty deputations for the prevention of the entry into the United States of Chinese from Canada and Mexico, and immediate consideration of it asked. Consideration of the custom administration resumed. Senator Gray moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision giving the importer who is dissatisfied the right to begin a common law suit in the United States circuit court. This was discussed at length and the bill was finally laid aside without action. The conference report on the house bill for a public building at Fremont, Neb., was agreed to. The cost was $60,000, but there is no appropriation in the bill. Senator Platt's resolution for the correction of the Oklahoma bill was agreed to and the senate adjourned.

After the reading of the journal the house on the 30th proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill for the classification of worsted and woolen cloths. The bill passed—yeas, 138; nays, 0—the speaker counting a quorum. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloths which are not known under the name of worsted cloth, or under the name of worsted, or diagonals, or otherwise. The committee on rules reported a resolution providing for the immediate consideration of the senate dependent pension bill, to which the Morrill service pension bill may be ordered as a substitute, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock. Mr. Carlisle protested against the adoption of resolutions of this character, which took away from the committee of the whole the right to consider many bills and forced the house to vote upon them after a brief debate. It was not fair to the members of the house; it was not fair to the taxpayers of the country. The pension estimates were never liberal enough and he said the expenditures under the senate bill would amount to $45,000,000, and under the new house bill to $250,000,000. From this time on he would protest against this system and insist upon the rights of the members to have an opportunity for discussion and amendment. After further debate an amendment was agreed to on the Morrill bill reducing the age limitation from 62 to 60 years. The Morrill bill was agreed to as a substitute for the senate bill—yeas, 183; nays, 71. Mr. Yoder moved to commit the bill with instructions to the committee to report back a per diem pension bill. Lost—48 to 161. The senate bill as amended by the substitute was then passed—179 to 70—amid loud applause. The house then adjourned.

In the senate on the 1st Senator Vest, from the select committee on meat products, made a report to the senate, and accompanied it with an explanation. He asked, in the name of the cattle raisers of the country, that the bill be taken up and considered at an early day. Senator Cullom recognized the importance of the measure and declared himself anxious to secure an early consideration. He asked Senator Vest whether the report would be very long or whether it could be printed soon. Senator Vest replied that the report covered about 100 pages of type-written matter, and he supposed it could be printed in a few days. The house amendment to the senate bill for a public building at Aurora, Ill., was not concurred in and a conference asked. The customs administrative bill was taken up, the pending question being on Senator Gray's amendment, securing to the aggrieved importer the right to bring a common-law suit against a collector. Senator Hiscock proposed an amendment to the effect that the court, in its discretion, may receive additional evidence, and send the difficult questions of fact for trial to a jury. After a long discussion Senator Gray's amendment was laid on the table by a party vote. After executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 1st the committee on rules reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of bills reported from the judiciary committee. The house then proceeded to consider the senate bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. This measure is known as the "anti-trust bill." An amendment by Mr. Bland making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of any commodity transported from one state to another was adopted and the bill passed with a single negative vote. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, called up the international copyright bill and explained its provisions. Without action the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 2d the committee on inter-state commerce made a report on the subject of American commerce by Canadian railroads. Senator Vest introduced the bill to amend the inter-state commerce act, stating that his object was to place the express companies under the provisions of that act, and asked the attention of the inter-state commerce committee on the subject. The bill was referred to that committee. Senator Mitchell offered a measure, which was laid over till the 3d, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the importation and exportation of gold and silver during the year 1889; and as to bank notes retired and the kind of money issued to take their place. The concurrent resolution heretofore offered requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the governments of Great Britain and Mexico with a view to securing treaty stipulations for the prevention of the entry of Chinese laborers into the United States, was taken up and agreed to. A message from the house with the house amendment to the senate dependent pension bill, was laid before the senate and the chairman of the committee on pensions moved that the amendment be non-concurred in and a conference asked. Sherman suggested that the bill and amendment be referred to the committee on pensions and it was done. The customs administration bill was then taken up and discussed at length. The bill was passed by a vote of 35 to 18. Senator Platt gave notice that he would on the 5th ask the senate to take up the bill for the admission of Wyoming. On motion of Senator Jones, of Nevada, the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion was taken up and made unfinished business from the 7th inst until disposed of. The conference report on the Oklahoma town site bill was presented and agreed to. After executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 2d a resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday, June 14, for the delivery of eulogeis upon the late Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The house then resumed consideration of the copyright bill. The bill was discussed all afternoon and some amendments were adopted. A vote was finally taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill and it was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 126. Before announcement of the result Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. The house, at the evening session, passed seventeen private pension bills and adjourned.

In the senate on the 3rd, Senator Frye, from the committee on commerce, said he was instructed by that committee to report to the senate two important bills. The first was to place the American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade on an equality with other nations. This is the bill kbown as the shipping league tonnage bill. The other bill is to provide for an ocean mail service between the United States and foreign states, and to promote commerce. The two bills were read the first and second times and placed on the calendar. A number of bills were passed, among them being the senate bill for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay; the senate bill to amend the pre-emption and homestead laws (providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes); the senate bill appropriating $5,000 for a farm for the Indian training school at Pierre, S. D.; the senate bill constituting Cairo, Ill., a port of delivery in the district of New Orleans; the senate bill amending the house bill to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of delivery. At 4:15 Mr. Harris interrupted the proceedings and had read a bulletin announcing the death of Senator Beck. He moved adjournment. The motion was agreed to and the senators and officials gathered around Harris, expressing to each other their sincere sorrow at the sudden death of a man so much loved and respected. Senator Ingalls instructed the assistant sergeant-at-arms to proceed at once to the railroad station, ascertain the facts, make all proper arrangements and have the senate flag half-masted. Adjourned.

In the house on the 3d Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, called up his motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to order the copyright bill to engrossment and third reading. The speaker ruled that the motion could not be called up until another had been assigned for the consideration of business from the committee on judiciary. The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. After a long debate the committee rose and the bill was passed. A joint resolution was passed appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, such sum to be immediately available. The conference reports on the public building bills at Ashland, Wis., (limit $200,000) and Cedar Rapids, Ia., (limit, $150,000) were agreed to. The conference report on the Oklahoma town site bill was presented, but no action was taken and the house adjourned.

THE Brazilian minister to Italy has been recalled because he failed to present to the Italian government the decree of his government forbidding Italian emigrants to Brazil.

THE Russian government has refused to grant the request of the ameer of Bokhara that foreign goods for Bokhara be allowed to pass through Russia free of duty.

THE DAY AND THE MEN.

MAY FIRST AND WHAT IT WILL STAND FOR IN HISTORY.

A Great Demonstration, With Many Societies in Parade—Very Little Disturbance Anywhere in this Country—Not Quite so Pacific Over the Water—Other News and Notes.

President Gompers and the Workingmen.

May 1, was a proud day, not unmixed with anxiety, for Samuel J. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. It was the day for the great May day parade, a demonstration agreed upon long ago, and in the preparations for which months have been spent, with the purpose of emphasizing the strength of the labor organizations of America, and of illustrating their demand for an eight-hour day. Mr. Gompers is a cigarmaker by trade, and has been shown by his rapid rise in position and influence, a man of great executive ability. As president of the federated or-

SAMUEL J. GOMPERS.

ganizations of labor, he is one of the most prominent figures in the American book of current biography. Largely under his control are 7,000,000 of workers. For the main part his utterances and actions in the great struggle now going on for shorter hours, have been temperate and judicious. It has been his constant advice that other trades do not engage in sympathetic strikes at this time, but wait for the result of the carpenters' strike.

Says a Chicago dispatch of the 1st:

In view of the fact that the working people of the city are turning out very generally to-day, either to take part or witness the eight-hour work day parade, it is impossible to accurately measure the extent of the promised strikes. As, however, the carpenters have arranged to arbitrate their differences with the masters; as the stock yard men last night decided not to make any united demand, and as representatives of the federation of labor have been at work for the past week, among all classes, endeavoring to allay the strike fever, with a view of concentrating all their influence in favor of the carpenters, it is probable that the number involved will be very much smaller than was anticipated a week ago. From the best information obtainable at this hour it seems probable that there will be spasmodic strikes here and there among small bodies of discontented workmen, but that none of the great industries of the city will be brought to a standstill, such as had been the case with building operations, consequent upon the carpenters' strike. Up to noon the talked-of strike at the stock yards was a failure. There was no concerted action toward stopping work.

Satisfied in Milwaukee.

In Milwauke the demand of the union carpenters for the adoption of an eight hour day was not coupled with a demand for increased wages, and as the men are willing to accept eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, the movement has met with no strong oppposition on the part of their employers, although the Contracting Carpenters' association declined as a body to formally declare in favor of eight hours, many individual members of the association have announced that they will conform to the wishes of the men. The indications are that if any striking is done it it will be in cases where individual contractors insist on retaining the ten hour system.

Strike in Boston.

Says a Boston dispatch:

A strike of carpenters in this city for an eight hour day was inaugurated this morning and about 2,000 men are out. It is estimated there are about 2,000 men in the city who have been granted eight hours by about 100 firms not members of the Master Builders' association. A number of the members said the strike is of much smaller dimensions than they expected.

Two Thousand Carpenters Out in Detroit.

A Detroit dispatch says:

Fully 2,000 carpenters are out in this city to-day. The strike is expected to be short lived, as the principal contractors are conceding the men's demands and it is thought work will be pretty generally resumed tomorrow. No other trade except the carpenters have been affected by the movement.

Many Wounded in Pesth.

The Pesth dispatch is less specific. It says:

The labor demonstration here was marred by a scene of bloodshed. Early this morning a large number of workmen gathered in front of the rolling mill. Under the excitement of the agitators they engaged in a riotous demonstration which the police were powerless to quell. The mob was ordered to disperse and upon the refusal to obey the troops charged with fixed bayonets, wounding many of the men.

Strike for Nine Hours.

The report from Philadelphia says:

Journeymen carpenters, roughly estimated at 3,000, went on strike this morning for a nine-hour day and 30 cents per hour.

Death of the Great Chief Crowfoot.

Crowfoot the great chief of the Blackfeet, died on the 26th of inflammation of the lungs, after a few days' illness. In his will he named Three Bulls as his successor. Crowfoot, or Sapomaxiho, was one of the leading characters in the Canadian Northwest. The history of this region for the past half century has been largly determined by him. His influence over the Indians was supreme. He was the closest embodiment possible of the mythical noble red man. Dauntless in battle, imbued with all the instincts of the Indian, he at the same time possessed many traits of character which commanded the admiration of all whom he was brought in contact. In early pioneer days he was the arbitrator between the Indian and the white man. His diplomacy extracted the Canadian Pacific Railroad company from a serious difficulty with the Blackfeet. He was ever the friend of the missionary. His refusal to join the rebels in the last northwest rebellion prevented what would otherwise have been a long and bloody conflict.

He Married a Poor Girl.

The Shoemaker family is one of the oldest and wealthiest families in the anthracite regions. Their annual income from coal royalties alone reaches $250,000. One member of the family is McDonald D. Shoemaker, whose income is $20,000 a year. He is about 40 years of age. Until very recently it had been understood that McDonald was to wed a daughter of one of the wealthiest men of Wilkesbarre. Suddenly the young man changed his mind and declared that he would marry a poor girl, one who could assist him in case of adversity. His parents were very indignant when they learned of McDonald's intentions, and even went so far as to petition the court to inquire into the young man's sanity. He was determined, however, and one day last week he took a train for Elmira, in company with Annie Lawrence, a young woman who had been formerly employed as a housekeeper. At Elmira they were married. On Saturday Shoemaker returned with his bride to Wilkesbarre, intending to install his wife in his mother's house. His uncle, John Harrower, was in waiting, and as soon as the bridal couple put in an appearance, Harrower threw their baggage into the street, and when Shoemaker attempted to enter the house his uncle knocked him down, blackened his eyes and knocked him into the gutter. Shoemaker has since had his uncle arrested. There is great excitement over the matter in aristocratic circles.

Escaped Justice for Many Years.

Seven years ago Omri Thompson and Ovid White followed Jacob Johnson home from the Salem, Ind., fair, killed and robbed him. Both fled to Mexico, but later returned to Kansas. Thompson was arrested at Wyandotte, returned to Salem, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. White, who was apprehended in Doniphan county and escaped by killing the sheriff, has been believed dead since. His arrest at Mineola is now announced. Omri Thompson attempted to escape recently. Tools and money were smuggled to him in hollow apples, and sawing through two floors he escaped, but missed his friends, who had a change of clothing for him. Hiding under a barn, a dog betrayed him. A most exciting chase over precipitous knobs followed. Volleys were fired after him, but he was unhurt and only captured when falling, after a six hours' run, nearly lifeless from exhaustion. Thompson claims to be innocent, and says that White compelled him to accompany him.

Afraid of the Cheyennes.

Troops A and B, under command of Capt. Wells, have arrived at Oelrichs from Fort Meade, and gone into camp, having been sent there for the purpose of intercepting the Pine Ridge Cheyenne Indians who, it is claimed, are becoming uneasy and threaten to leave the reservation without leave and strike out for Montana on a visit to the nortern Cheyennes. It is the intention of the government to prevent this, and with such an idea in view troops are being sent to different points around and adjacent to the reservation. Settlers have no fears of any hostile demonstration on the part of the nation's wards, and look upon the presence of troops here with not a little merriment. It is quite likely the soldiers will remain during May and June.

Mysterious Disease in Indiana.

A special from Muncie, Ind., says: Yesterday a half hundred people in this city were suddenly seized with pains and severe sickness of the stomach, attacks continuing several hours. A number are still quite sick, with new cases developing to-day. Much excitement at first prevailed, as physicians were foiled in determining the cause, some thinking that the trouble arose from diseased meat while others pronounced it la nona, the prevailing epidemic in Germany and Italy. At the Abbott house twenty-two boarders, with the proprietor and wife, are victims, all being attacked at the same time. James Burgess was walking along the road where he fell, and laid unattended for an hour.

Twelve Were Drowned.

The steam gin and saw mill of Charles Lawrence, situated in Sparkey county, three miles from Rolling Fork, Miss., was burned Saturday night. The loss is small. Fifty or sixty of Mr. Lawrence's tenants were quartered in the mill, and in their efforts to escape from the flames seven were drowned. They had taken refuge there from the overflow, and it is stated that their carelessness caused the fire. The report that several lives had been lost in the Lobdell disaster has been confirmed. A family named Watson, numbering five persons, was drowned.

Sarah Althea on the Warpath.

Sarah Althea Terry made her appearance in the office of C. G. Sayle, administrator of the estate of David S. Terry, and demanded some money. Sayle said he had none on hand belonging to the estate, but there were law books that might be sold. She then went into the adjoining office of Caldwell, who is the attorney for the administrator, and after wrangling with him she was ejected from the office. She returned and smashed the windows and made a scene. Sayle left his office and she followed, threatening to shoot him.

Stowaways Suffocated.

A steamship just arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama brings the news that on the arrival of a Japanese steamer in Hong Kong, March 26, from Nagasaki, the bodies of eight dead Japanese women were discovered in the hold, having been suffocated during the passage. They had stowed themselves away in the endeavor to leave the country.

Up a Tree.

A party of hunters from White Right, in Grayson county, and Savot, Tex., while in Indian territory were cut off by rising water and compelled to take to the trees, where they have been for two days. A relief party has left Bingham with ropes and boats, but as the Red river is full of drift and the current very rapid it is doubtful if they can help the hunters. The chances are that the party will perish.

All in Line for Eight Hours.

The amalgamated society of carpenters and joiners of Boston formally decided to co-operate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters. This brings every organization in Boston in line for the eight hour movement May 1.

Another Treasurer Missing.

Some excitement prevails at Nottingham, Ala., over the disappearance of Garry Pittman, cashier of the bank of Nottingham, and diligent search is being made for him. Pittman is also treasurer of Albany, Ga. The condition of the bank is not known.

New Foreign Railroad.

Advices from Delagoa Bay state that the railway from Delagoa Bay to the frontier of the Transvaal Republic is completed and open to traffic.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Many Complaints of the Lax Enforcement of the Immigration Laws.

Word has been received that Secretary Windom, if not exactly alarmed, is certainly agitated over the importation of contract labor immigrants. There is scarcely a labor organization in the country which has not complained that the administration is altogether too loose in the methods by which the importation of foreign contract labor has been controlled a New York city. In the complaints which the secretary has received there is nothing particular said of the board of state immigration, neither are there any comments reflecting on Collector Erhart or Colonel Webber, the present boss of the business. The complaints are based chiefly on the statement that there are not enough representatives of the federal administration to prevent the influx of contract laborers. Thus it comes about that there is a desk full of complaints from plasterers, stonemasons, musicians, and, in fact, all the principal labor unions in the country, that shiploads of foreign competitors are turned loose upon the country every month. These labor unions have made it a question of politics with the administration. They protest that there must be enough men appointed to protect their interests, or they will make it warm for the administration. Secretary Windom has issued orders that the utmost vigilance must be exercised in scanning the cargoes of steerage passengers who arrive at the port of New York every day in the week. From this source the federal official who does not attend to this matter strictly will have a hot time with the secretary. Mr. Windom himself is expected almost any day to give his personal supervision to carrying out these instructions. From all that can be learned President Herrison is alarmed at the free importation of contract labor.

A Southern Smash.

The brake of an express train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad became unmanageable and the train ran through the town of Staunton, Va., at the rate of eighty miles per hour, tearing away the depot roof. A Pullman sleeper in which were fifteen members of the "Pearl of Pekin" troupe enroute to Baltimore was derailed and turned over. Of the company,

MISS MYRTLE KNOX

died while being taken from the car.

MISS EDITH MILLER

had a leg crushed, and a number of others sustained more or less serious injuries.

Miss Knox, the young lady who was killed was formerly a telegraph operator at Kansas City and joined the company not very long ago contrary to the wishes of her father.

An Indian Messiah.

A letter has been received by Gen. Ruger, of the department of Dakota, in St. Paul, from Maj. Carroll, of Fort Custer, Mont., giving the details of a peculiar excitement among the Indians of the Tongue river agency in Montana. The Indians have been led to believe that a messiah is soon to appear to them. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, of the Indian territory, are greatly excited over the same matter. It appears that though these Indian tribes are fully a thousand miles apart they both have the same belief that a savior is soon coming to them and that he will destroy the white people of America. The Shoshone Indians claim to have seen Christ and that he has promised to roll the world over on the whites. It is believed the Indians have mixed up the religion of the missionaries with the mythology of the aborigines. Maj. Carroll has been ordered to the scene of the excitement.

French Anarchists.

Twelve anarchists have been arrested in Paris. Among those taken into custody were the Marquis De Mores and his secretary. A number of additional arrests have been made at various places throughout France. The prisoners are charged with inciting the workmen to riot and pillage.

SHORT BITS OF NEWS.

ONE of the New York and Brooklyn ferry boats will carry 5,000 passengers at a trip.

CHINAMEN use the skin taken from the belly of the sturgeon by tanning it into leather for shoes.

WILLIAM NIEMER was killed in Cincinnati by Joseph Smith, a laundryman, by a blow of the latter's fist.

EMIN PASZA has started into the interior with five German officers, a large body of Nubian soldiers and 600 porters.

FIFTY acres of sugar cane have been planted at Whittier, Los Angeles county Cal., and a small plant has been ordered to experiment in starting the new industry.

ICELAND fishermen now carry oil regularly as a means of smoothing the waves and enabling them to continue at work in weather in which heretofore their boats could not have lived.

THE large nail mills and iron factories—the Waugh Nail company, of Belleville, Ill., the Valley Steel works of the same place, and the Tudor Iron works, of East St. Louis have been consolidated.

THE vastness of the rabbit plague in Australia is indicated by the fact that the government of New South Wales estimates the expense of erecting rabbit-proof wire fencing in the western and central districts of the colony at $15,000,000.

THERE is reported to be a general feed famine in Boone and Wyoming counties, West Virginia. It is said that cattle are dying daily. Yokes of oxen, worth $75 to $100, are being sold for $30 to $25. Corn, which has been selling at $1.15 and $1.50 per bushel, cannot be bought at any price now.

ACCORDING to the British National Sea Fisheries Protection association sea fisheries all over the world are suffering from the reckless destruction of immature fish. Communications have been sent to all the European maritime states, and to the United States of America, suggesting a friendly conference on the question, under the auspices of the society, with a view to united action.

THE MARKETS.

Sioux City Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 1,500; official yesterday, 1,512. Market opened steady to strong. Quotations: Light, $3.97½@4.05; mixed, $4.00@4.05; heavy, $4.05@4.07½.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 500; official yesterday, 1,781. Shipments, 994. Market slow and dull, with prices ruling about 10c lower on best grades and 15@25c lower on common, as compared with prices of a week ago. Quotations: Fat steers, prime, $3.90@4.05; medium to good, $3.65@3.85; feeders, choice 900 to 1,100 pounds, $2.95@3.25; medium to good, $2.75@2.90; stockers, choice, $2.75@3.00; medium to good, $2.50@2.70; inferior, $2.25@2.45; cows, extra choice, $2.75@3.00; medium to good, $2.50@2.70; common to inferior, $1.90@2.35; canners, 75c@$1.75; yearlings, choice, $2.65@2.80; common, $2.40@2.60; bulls, choice, $2.35@2.50; common, $1.65@2.25; calves, $2.50@3.50.

South Omaha Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 4,500; official yesterday, 3,775; shipments, 8 cars. Market 5c lower, selling at $3.92½@4.00.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 2,000; official yesterday, 3,025; shipments, 39 cars. Market 5@10c lower; quality good.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000. Market weak and lower. Mixed and light $4.10@4.30; heavy and shipping, $4.10@4.35; skips, $3.40@4.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000. Market quiet and easier. Beeves and steers, $3.80@5.30; stockers and feeders, $3.50@3.90; Texas steers, $2.90@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market steady. Natives, $4.00@5.85; western corn fed, $5.40@5.10. Texans, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $5.50@7.50.

THIS AND THAT IN NEBRASKA.

County Seat War.

A county seat fight is now on in Red Willow county. For the past few days McCook has made a still hunt for a petition asking the county board to call a special election for the purpose of relocating the county seat of Red Willow county, which is now located at Indianola, a small town eleven miles east of McCook. McCook's committee having the matter in charge has presented to the county commissioners a petition signed by 1,548 electors of the county, asking that a special election be called to relocate the county seat. Last year was an off year in politics. Only 1,567 votes were cast at the November election, and as only three-fifths of the number of votes cast at the last election are necessary to procure a special election, it is safe to predict that an election will be called. Indianola's friends are endeavoring, by getting up remonstrances, to defeat the call. The county commissioners gave them until Saturday night to file remonstrances, and will give their decision on Wednesday next. McCook feels confident that the election will be called and that they will win.

Fire at Fremont.

The second Sunday fire alarm at Fremont was sounded at 5 o'clock. The fire was located in Congressman Dorsey's fine brick block, corner of Sixth and Main streets. Its origin was in the room in the rear of the Farmers and Merchants bank, used by Mr. Dorsey as his private office. The prompt response of the fire department saved the building. The banking rooms, Mr. Dorsey's office and the apartments occupied by the Nebraska Mortgage and Investment company were considerably damaged by smoke and water, while the *Herald* office, in the basement, was flooded. The loss is fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some rags saturated with linseed oil which had been thrown under a washstand in a corner of the room, there being no fires in any of the stoves or furnaces in the building.

Novel Way of Fencing Land.

A correspondent writes the Genoa *Republican*: "They have a novel way of fencing land in the west. I noticed one of these novelties in Furnas county, where a farmer wished to turn the travel from across his land to the section line, and he did it by plowing the land and placing a cross in the road with the following notice: 'Thiss rode is feust.' There was not a sign of a fence anywhere near the land."

Items Briefly Noted.

GRANT was visited by a heavy snowstorm last week.

ANTELOPE are occasionally seen in McPherson county.

The printers of Columbus will hold their annual spring picnic May 4.

HUMPHREY boasts of an athletic club, the only one in the county, which owns an outfit costing nearly $200.

IT is asserted that there is yet in the hands of the farmers of Dodge county one-half of the corn crop of last year.

MISS FLORA BOTTENFIELD, a prominent teacher in the Nelson public schools, and a highly respected young lady of that place, died Monday of nervous prostration caused from overwork.

HARRY ANDREWS, of Lamar, was seriously injured about the face and head by the bursting of his gun. He is now suffering from concussion of the brain, and his recovery is doubtful.

A DRUGGIST at Lamar advertises that "positively no person can buy liquor of him for any purpose but strictly medicinal, culinary and chemical uses," and citizens of that town and vicinity say that he adheres strictly to his rule.

FOUR lodges of the farmers' alliance have organized a joint stock company with a capital stock of $12,000 and propose to establish a grain, stock, implement and general merchandise business at Pleasanton, in Buffalo county.

WHILE Adam Kloos, of Nebraska City, was in the country he shot at a rabbit, and after putting the revolver back in his pocket it continued to go off, after the manner of a repeating rifle, the ball taking effect in his leg, making a painful though not dangerous wound.

C. W. WALLINGFORD, who resides near North Bend, recently discovered a rabbit about 3 weeks old enjoying the companionship of a nest of kittens, says the Fremont *Herald*. The little fellow was made welcome and takes nourishment from the mother cat the same as the rest of the family.

CHARLES ANDERSON, a half-witted inmate of the Cass county poor farm who recently had a thumb bitten off in an altercation with an imbecile named Wear, has for three years been morose, scarcely speaking for months at a time, but since the quarrel he talks fluently, the shock apparently having awakened his sluggish intellect and improved him very much mentally.

OXFORD is after a system of water works.

A TYPEWRITER factory is being built at Ord.

IT is reported that North Bend's oil well has bubbled out. It proved to have been instigated by a joker with an oil-can.

GEORGE MILLER, a farmer living ten miles north of Bloomington, fell from a wagon while driving home and broke his neck.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child of John Hogan, living near Tekamah, was fatally burned by its clothes catching fire from a prairie fire.

SEVERAL pigs and calves belonging to John R. Nicholson, of Springfield, which were bitten by a dog last week, have gone mad.

LITTLE Susie Keefer, of Wahoo, was frightened the other night by a party of boys who played the role of ghosts. She was found in an unconscious condition by her parents and since that time has had a number of sinking spells, some of which have been severe.

A CHEESE FACTORY plant will be put in at Rushville by a stock company.

A BIG jackrabbit hunt is being organized at Shickley in which many ladies will take part.

The Webster County *Alliance* is the name of a new alliance paper started at Red Cloud.

J. H. HALDEMAN and E. H. Wooley, two Weeping Water attorneys, indulged in a little disagreement in court the other day, during which law books flew through the air, faces were scratched and blood flowed freely. The jury urged the combatants on and when the scrap was over the judge kindly accepted the apologies offered.

BEATRIC was livened up by five runaways in the same hour. No great damage resulted.

A CHRISTIAN church has been organized at Gering.

A LARGE grain elevator is to be built at Wisside.

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