The Columbus Journal.

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First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$38,979 38
U. S. bonds	15,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,985 33
Due from other banks	20,722 33
U. S. Treasury	675 00
Cash on hand	13,678 45
	99,921 57
	$176,972 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	60,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,309 70
National bank notes outstanding	13,500 00
Dividends unpaid	1,184 00
Individual deposits subject to check	78,978 70
	$176,972 40

Business Cards.

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

SULLIVAN & BLEEDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 36-tf

J. R. COOKUS, DRAY and EXPRESSMAN, Local and heavy hauling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at U. P. Booker's Co. Office, Depot, Second St. Orders left at U. S. Express Office will receive prompt attention. 29m3

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LAND FOR SALE. A FINE IMPROVED FARM for sale in Platte county, near Platte Center. Will exchange a portion of the lands for stock cattle. Inquire on the premises of the undersigned, or address, Platte Center, Platte County, Nebraska. 25m3

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FRESH NEWS OF THE DAY.

Information Gleaned From All Quarters of the Universe.

BLOWN TO ETERNITY.

ENGLISH MINERS GO BY THE FIRE DAMP ROUTE.

The Sufferers Were Themselves Partly to Blame—The Nicolys Hanged in Pennsylvania, Protesting Their Innocence—Other Events of Interest.

LONDON, April 3.—A disastrous explosion in a coal mine took place today at Apedale, Staffordshire. Ten persons were killed outright and several others were seriously injured. The bodies of the dead have been extricated from the mine. The cause of the disaster is supposed to be air damp and the foolhardiness of the miners after its presence was discovered.

DIED GAME.

The Nicolys Hanged, Although Protesting Innocence to the Last.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 3.—The Nicoly brothers, Joseph and David, were hanged yesterday afternoon. Both died game and protesting innocence. Death resulted from strangulation. The case was an extraordinary one. On the evening of Feb. 27 the house of David Unberger was entered by two masked men who killed him in the presence of his family, robbed him of between $3,000 and $3,500 cash and escaped. Suspicion was directed toward the Nicolys, who belonged to a wealthy Dunkard family. In spite of the fierce legal fight they were convicted on strong circumstantial evidence at the demand of popular opinion. Later the case was complicated by the sworn confession of John Roach that he and a man named Miller committed the crime. The board of pardons, however, declined to interfere. The brothers made two sensational attempts at escape, getting away once, but were recaptured.

THE ITALIAN EPISODE.

King Humbert's Government Making No Headway—Feeling at Rome.

ROME, April 3.—It is learned from reliable sources that United States Minister Porter has done much to pacify the Italian government; that he has won over other ministers, several of whom have been trying to influence the premier, Marquis de Rudini, to be more hasty. The idea of war is scouted here by diplomatic and government circles. Even Baron Fava's final withdrawal has not been definitely denied upon. It is said that even Fava's withdrawal was done only as a forcible protest, known in diplomacy, and not as the forerunner of a conflict between the United States and Italy. The Italian cabinet ministers are in receipt of a large number of cablegrams and letters from prominent Italians in New York urging moderation.

Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, sent another cable message to Secretary Blaine yesterday on the subject of the New Orleans trouble. The message replies to Blaine's last note. It is Di Rudini says that Italy has asked nothing but the prompt institution of regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties at New Orleans. He adds that it would be absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantees afforded by a regular trial. The diplomatic incident, he continues, can only be closed when the federal government has declared in precise terms that the prosecution will be really commenced. In the meantime the Italian government takes cognizance of the federal government's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaties existing between the two countries.

A French View.

PARIS, April 3.—The *Journal de Debates* today says: Italy has undoubtedly a right to demand from the United States that an effort should be made to punish the men who lynched the Italians at New Orleans. It is natural that Italy finds a difficulty in admitting the distinction which Blaine draws between the central and local powers, because she has cognizance of federal power alone. Therefore, she can only apply to federal power for redress. Italy has not acted hastily."

Investigating.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Attorney-General Miller has received a telegram from the United States district attorney at New Orleans saying he was engaged in the investigation of the recent killing of Italians, in accordance with instructions from Washington, and will forward his report as promptly as possible.

Progress of the War.

CALCUTTA, April 3.—A dispatch from Mr. Gurdon, one of those who escaped from Manipur, says a British force advanced March 24 to arrest Chief Jubra, who had deposed the raja. The Manipuries resisted and shelled the residence. Finding their ammunition almost gone, Commissioner Quinton notified the army that they were disposed to arrange terms for a cessation of hostilities. The enemy agreed, and Commissioner Quinton's political agent, Grimwood, and Col. Skene, with Messrs. Cossins and Simpson, went out to confer. They were treacherously seized and held as prisoners. The enemy then resumed the attack on the residence and the force was obliged to retreat, fighting the way across the hills until they met Cowley's detachment. Gurdon says nothing about how many of the British force were killed or escaped.

The viceroy telegraphs today that so far as now known the loss at Manipur was one officer and fifteen Sepoys killed, twenty wounded and 100 missing.

A Prominent Mason Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gen. Albert Pike, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Masonry of the southern jurisdiction and chief of the royal order of Scotland for this country, died last evening. It is said that Gen. Pike has appointed Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, his successor as the head of the royal order of Scotland, and it is probable his successor in the Scottish rite will be either Surgeon-General J. M. Browne, of the navy; Thomas H. Casswell, of California, or Thomas M. Dudley, of Kentucky. Albert Pike was well known to all persons interested in Free Masonry, having held the highest offices in the order and written many works in regard to it.

Terrible Trichinosis.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., April 3.—Two dangerous and well-marked cases of trichinosis are reported at Drybone, near this city, and great excitement prevails in the town. In the Beuing family, who partook of raw ham, five persons are under the physician's care, and the lives of three of the number are despaired of. Pork of every kind has been interdicted in the village.

A Numerous Family.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 3.—Sixty of the descendants of Mrs. Ruth Vogles gathered at her home in this city to-day to celebrate the 77th anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Vogles is the mother of eighteen children.

DR. CROSBY DEAD.

The Well-Known Divine Passes Peacefully Away Easter Evening.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Dr. Howard Crosby died at 5:45 o'clock last evening. His end was peaceful. As the bells were ringing for the vesper services of Easter day, he asked, by a sign, for a paper and wrote a few lines to his loved ones, to his absent son and daughter in Egypt, and the three members of his family at home. The first words of this, his last writing, were: "I know I have to go."

Dr. Howard Crosby was born in New York, Feb. 27, 1826, graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1844, and became professor of Greek there in 1852. In 1859 he was called to the chair of Greek in Rutgers. Two years later he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and assumed the duties of pastor of the Fifth church of New Brunswick, with these of his professorship. In 1866 he gave up his work at New Brunswick to become pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York city, which place he held to the time of his death. He also held the office of chancellor of the University of New York from 1870 to 1881, and has since 1884 been a member of its council. In 1869 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard and in 1887 that of LL. D. from Columbia. He was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States in 1879, and had often been a delegate to the Presbyterian general council from foreign lands. Dr. Crosby was also noted as an advocate of temperance as distinguished from total abstinence. He took a leading part in founding the society for the prevention of crime, whose chief object is the reformation of saloon-keepers and the protection of the home traffic. He was also interested in the improvement of our criminal jurisprudence. He published a number of sermons and contributed to the literature of the day. He was a member of the committee of the revision of the New York city charter, and was a member of the committee to revise the laws of the state. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and was a member of the Union League club.

THAT DETROIT CASE.

The Abducted Millionaire Still the Object of Much Interest.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—Fresh interest was added to the famous abduction case by Perrien's lawyers offering a sum for the arrest and conviction of the abductors, or evidence that would lead to that end. Perrien would have offered the reward the day after his return, but chief of Police Brennan advised against it. A breach has been made between the chief of police and the Perrien relatives by reason of Brennan being done, and lawyers Maccrae Cowles and Jerome, who have charge of Mr. Perrien's interest, have drawn up charges to present to the police commissioners against Chief Brennan, asserting that he neglected to work out clews that were furnished, and claiming that had he done so Perrien's abductors would have been landed in the first day. As far as can be learned the police are as much in the dark as they were the first day, although Jean Lyons, who keeps a livery stable and always goes call for the crooks, is strongly suspected of knowing who they are, but will not talk. The case is likely to awaken its efforts felt, as the lawyers will press the charges against the chief. Lyons was called upon by Perrien's lawyers, and grew angry, telling them they had better cease to try and catch the abductors, or the first think Perrien knew he would turn up missing again, and would either give up his money or die. Perrien and his son-in-law applied to the mayor for permission to carry revolvers, and it was granted.

THE NEW ORLEANS CASE.

If an Indictment Is Found Thousands Will Surrender.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—It is understood that witnesses have appeared before the grand jury, among them several persons confined in the Parish prison at the time of the late attack upon that building and the lynching of the Italian prisoners, who are able to identify the men who broke in and did the shooting. It was asserted to-day by the leaders of the mob that if any indictments were found against them for the part they took in the affair 2,000 persons would march to the court and surrender themselves as equally guilty.

Italy Views the Matter Sensibly.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome, says: The excitement caused by the lynching at New Orleans has completely subsided. The government fully appreciates the difficulties under which the American government labors and it is not likely that any pressure will be brought to bear upon the latter. Public opinion goes to show that no sympathy for the lynching Mafia is manifested. Many Italians say it would be well if the other members of the Mafia were treated in the same way.

International Evangelical Alliance.

LONDON, March 30.—The ninth international conference of the Evangelical alliance will be held in Florence from the 4th to the 12th of April and promises to be a great success. The United States and every European country will be represented, and the Italian protestants will utilize the occasion for an unprecedented demonstration. Thirty years ago Florence was the scene of bitter sectarian strife arising out of the attempt of their priest-ridden government to stop the protestant propaganda carried on by the agents of the alliance. Several of the latter went to prison for conscience sake, and one of them will take part in the conference next month. Not the least gratifying feature of the forthcoming gathering, which is the first of the kind ever held on Italian soil, is the fact that the Catholic King Humbert has expressed his cordial good wishes for its success.

Couch's Slayer to Swing for It.

WICHITA, Kans., March 30.—After being in session for four weeks, the longest term ever held in the state by the United States courts have finally adjourned. Sentences were passed on all the convicted men. John Adams, the slayer of Capt. Wm. L. Couch, the oldest born Indian and Ed. Dobbs, late of Kingsville, Ill., who killed Charles Grady near Edmond, Oklahoma, were the only ones sentenced to hang on Friday.

The Galena Not Seriously Injured.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—The United States steamer Galena was floated off Gay Head this morning by three steam tugs and by the aid of the ship's anchor and hawser, which was carried out. The Galena arrived here in the afternoon and now lies alongside the wharf. She leaks only about one and one-half inches per hour, which indicates that there are no holes in her bottom, which probably is only strained somewhat. The work of floating the United States tug, Nina, will commence at once.

Palmer Will Take a Hand.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—Senator Palmer will not go to Chicago until Wednesday. He will be there Wednesday night and place himself at the disposal of the city committee to fill any appointment the committee may make for him. He is still suffering from la grippe in a mild form, and deemed it unwise to risk catching a greater cold than he now has by making the trip to Chicago last night.

W. P. MOORE, who is accused of the embezzlement of $6,500 from the Southern Express company, while acting as chief clerk, has been arrested at Portland, Ore., on a dispatch from the chief of police of Omaha.

WINCHESTERS SPEAK.

THEY QUELL A RIOT IN THE COKE REGIONS.

Bloody Work That Cost Seven Lives—The Coke Strike Leads to An Attempt to Terrorize the Workmen at Morewood—The Particulars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—A desperate battle is reported between the strikers and armed guards at Morewood this morning at 4 o'clock. Three or four hundred strikers approached the works of the H. C. Frick coke company and began to batter down the gates. When ordered to desist they fired on the deputy sheriffs, slightly wounding several. The latter replied with Remingtons and killed seven of the rioters instantly, while many others were wounded. The guards fired two volleys before the rioters retreated. Previous to the raid the rioters cut the telegraph and telephone wires.

Particulars of the Battle.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 2.—At 2:45 this morning a mob of 500 men began rioting at the Standard works. They destroyed some of the company's property and cut the telegraph lines of the coke company so that no warning could be sent to the people at Morewood. About 3 o'clock a party marched to Morewood. In the meanwhile the wires were hurriedly repaired and word sent to Morewood that the strikers would attack the works in three places and had a well laid plan to destroy the whole plant. Deputy sheriffs were soon in readiness to receive the attack. The men divided into three parties, Capt. Lauer having charge of a party placed behind the big gates of the barn and stable enclosure. As the rioters passed the company's store they rattled it and then marched to the barn and attempted to break down the gates. They succeeded in doing this, and as they entered Capt. Lauer called out to them to halt or he would fire upon them. Their answer was to fire a rattling volley in the direction of the deputies, none of whom were seriously injured. Capt. Lauer then gave the order to fire. Two volleys were fired before the mob broke and ran. Eleven men fell dead in the road and the wounded are estimated as high as twenty-seven.

The Deputies and Their Instructions.

The deputies who took part in the riot were experienced men, armed to the teeth. Last night Superintendent Pickard told them the raid was contemplated on the works and presented each man with a Winchester. He said:

I have problem put before us to-night, and I must give it to you plain. When the rioters come down here I'm the first shot into them. If the raiders do not retreat fire a second shot and keep on firing while you have ammunition protect the company's property, guard the men at work, protect your own lives. The man who is by my side when I fall will step on the front. Any man who is not willing to accept my terms will please drop out in the rear and I will send him home under guard.

"Is Everybody Satisfied?"

"Is everybody satisfied?" asked the superintendent.

"Yes, yes," rang out all along the lines.

Each man was supplied with twenty cartridges and under the command of the superintendent marched to a convenient point.

Before the Battle.

All night long the strikers were preparing for the raid. A delegation headed by a drum corps marched to and fro to places of rendezvous. An occasional pistol shot could be heard in the distance, and now and then a rocket flashed into the air and from the adjoining hill-top swing lights could be seen. There were three parties of strikers. One came from Stonerice, another from Moorhead, and a third from the mines in the neighborhood. They were very noisy, cheering and shouting, beating drums as they came along. The three parties met and decided to make the march on the works.

The Strikers Demand the Bodies.

Some of the strikers say today that there was no intention of doing any damage, but that they simply marched to the works to intimidate those at work. The dead this morning were carried into the company store at Morewood. The strikers demanded the bodies of the victims, but were refused and the place is now surrounded by an armed mob of over 2,000 men who say they will burn everything on the premises unless the dead bodies are given up. The feeling here is very bitter against the workmen, who denounce the action of the deputies in no uncertain terms.

The Militia Ordered to the Scene.

The governor has ordered the Tenth regiment to aid the sheriff of Westmoreland county in quelling the trouble in the coke region. The headquarters department of this city has been called to hold itself ready.

The Names of the Killed.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Cribner review of the Morewood riot scarcely betters the situation. The attack was well planned, headed by men determined evidently to intimidate the men working there once for all. At 3 o'clock small bodies of strikers began to gather on the hills. They were armed with revolvers, stones, iron bars and every conceivable weapon, and headed by a drum corps. The strikers certainly killed were: Cresso Rinero, Italian; Joh. Fudora, and Antonio Rice, Hungarians; Shockasky and James Brochie, Poles; Valentine Zedel and Paul Dohanis, Slavs. The firing on both sides continued hardly three minutes. The volleys from the guards had a terrible effect on the compact mass of strikers, while the latter made an attempt to return the fire with what weapons they had, but without effect. The dead were left lying in the road, while the wounded, estimated at between forty and fifty, were either assisted or hobbly carried away into the hills by their fellows.

The Dead Were All Aliens.

All day yesterday the entire coke regions presented scenes of the wildest excitement. The foreign element especially was driven frantic by this week's result of their anticipated victorious raid. Always turbulent, sullen and ready for desperate measures, they were not one whit cowed by the death of several of their number, while they have sedulously concealed in their homes those of their number who were wounded, many no doubt unto death. Anathemas, loud and deep, were heard on every side all day. The word has been sent by secret means all over the region that their comrades were fired on and mowed down without provocation, and deadly vengeance on each and every member of the guards has been sworn to. This all comes from the foreign element. It will be noticed that all the men killed bear foreign names, and it is a fact that not one of them was a naturalized citizen of this country. It is also supposed that many of the wounded were foreigners, and this explains the deep resentment expressed in every foreign face in the regions last night. The Slavs and Huns were almost fearless, the deputies say. Not one was struck on the back, but all bore marks of bullets in the face, indicating that they died fighting with what weapons they possessed. Thousands of strikers and their friends poured into this place from all over the region to have a look at the dead and perhaps hear what the living have to say. As darkness fell last night the foreigners began to draw away in knots, and night lowered and it great fear of what might happen before another dawn.

Late last night word was received here that two more men concerned in the riot had died in a striker's house. The names could not be learned. These two deaths make nine in all that are known as a result of the firing of the guards, but there is no doubt others are either dead or in a critical condition, as the guards had orders to fire to kill, and evidently did so.

Arresting the Deputies.

The labor officials deny that the men at Morewood were killed for good causes, and warrants have been issued for the deputies on a charge of murder, with General Manager Lynch, of the Fricke company, and Superintendent Ramsay, of the Morewood plant, charged as accessories before the fact. A large number of deputies have already been arrested and the labor leaders say they will not rest until all are taken care of. Master Workman Wise was refused warrants by two different justices of the peace, and after roundly denouncing them, secured warrants from Justice McCalob. They will be served on all the guards connected with the affair.

An Incident at Leisenring.

At Leisenring, Constable Campbell attempted to arrest John Lushka, a Russian, for complicity in the bomb throwing that occurred there Monday. Lushka fiercely resisted and called for aid. A fellow countryman who was on on the outside of the office where Lushka had been trapped gave the alarm and in a few moments there was a howling mob of foreigners surrounding the place. Lushka leaped through the office window, carrying with him a pair of handcuffs. Several shots were fired after him but he escaped.

An Uneventful Night.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Quiet reigns throughout the coke regions this morning. No outbreak has occurred since the fatal raid yesterday morning. While the situation is still grave the presence of the militia has had a reassuring effect. There are two regiments upon the ground. The uncertainty and fear of last night has proved an awful strain upon both strikers and citizens. No sleeping was done in the entire region, but crowds paraded the streets, or gathered in knots at the corners, or disappeared in bunches over the dark hills, leaving doubt as to their destination and intentions. The foreigners are quiet, but are always in crowds, and the fear of a momentary outbreak which the entire regiment could not quell, was only dissipated by the first early dawn.

Another Dead—More Will Die.

So far ten deaths have occurred, and several are in a critical condition. The funerals take place Saturday. Peter Wise, master workman of the Knights of Labor, says the entire coke country will turn out, and about that time people must take care.

The Inquest.

The inquest on the bodies was restarted this morning. Neither the sheriff nor the coke companies were represented in full force. Albert Hailey swore that the only shooting he heard came from the guards. George Taylor, watchman, testified to hearing two or three pistol shots before the regular firing of the guards. The witness was a deputy and carried revolvers. He had not known whether all the guards carried revolvers or not. This doubt, created as to whether the pistols were fired by the guards or strikers, was received with cheers by the crowd.

All Danger Not Yet Passed.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet the wise ones say the trouble is not ended. While the troops in this neighborhood will command peace, other places are unprotected. Gen. Wiley has the matter under consideration, and it is possible that the Eighteenth regiment will be moved over to or beyond the Youghiogheny river. He is in communication with the authorities and will be kept advised of every move. A special train will be kept at his command which will enable him to move the battalion or regiment at a moment's notice. The dead foreigners will be buried with pomp and ceremony. They are called martyrs. Ten thousand men will follow the coffins to the graves.

An Important Conference.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—A most important conference will be held this afternoon in this city of all the miners' officials with the national officers of the labor organizations, and a future course for organized labor in this country will be decided upon.

A PECULIAR MALADY.

A Patient Who Cannot bear the Touch of the Human Hand.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Lying in a cot in the county hospital, imploring the physicians to help him, lies a patient whose malady has baffled the skill of the entire medical staff of the institution and many physicians, surgeons and specialists in nervous diseases who have been called in to diagnose it. The patient is Charles Weeks, an expert accountant, who was admitted to the hospital for treatment three months ago. He had fallen from the top of a car and hurt his head, which, however, had healed. When admitted he was apparently in fairly good health, but for a peculiar affliction. His whole system seemed to have a peculiar aversion to the touch of a human being. A person's hand laid upon any portion of his anatomy sent a thrill through him like that produced by an electric shock. He could not perform his daily work because of the unavoidable contact with people, particularly in street cars. Since Weeks has been in the hospital scores of experts in nervous diseases have been attracted to the hospital by reason of the strange malady, but they have all come away nonplussed.

COME UP HIGHER.

That Is The Lay of the Manitoba Boomers to Drought Sufferers.

ORDWAY, S. D., April 2.—Manitoba boomers are flooding all the drought stricken counties of northern South Dakota. They have been in all sections of Brown and McPherson counties and have secured a great many people to emigrate to British soil. They have a financial agent located in Aberdeen while the field agents rustle for recruits. The promised land is located about 300 miles northwest of Winnipeg and about sixty miles from Yorktown, Man., which is at the present terminus of a railroad. A tract ten miles wide and thirty miles long has been set apart for the Dakota people. The inducements offered are as follows: They will pay un secured indebtedness against the party going to the amount of $100, taking a bill of sale of all the emigrant's effects and likewise file their claim against the settler's claim as soon as the land is taken. The settler will have from five to eight years to pay off these claims.

The Child Never Grew Any.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 2.—A 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Harnack, of St. Libory, died to-day weighing twelve pounds. The child, although apparently healthy, never grew any after it was born, and it weighed the same when it died as when it was born.

Hanged.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3.—Ernest Forbes, the colored boy who committed an outrage on Bertha Palpho, November last, was hanged this morning.

NEBRASKA CONGRESS.

DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Many Measures of More or Less Importance Being Introduced at the Present Session of the Sunflower Legislature—A Busy Session.

LINCOLN, March 27.—In the senate, house roll No. 461, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of drouth sufferers, the third bill of the kind, was reconsidered and placed on general file. Senator Wilson's resolution introduced yesterday, providing for the appointment of a conference committee relative to final adjournment was read. Senator Paterson amended the resolution appointing Senators Stevens, Reiper and Shumway as the committee. The resolution as amended was adopted. The following were read a third time and passed: House roll 230, relating to the selection of jurors and grand jurors in Douglas and Lancaster counties; house roll 200, relating to the admission of students to the colleges of the university on the payment only of matriculation fees; house roll No. 115, providing a punishment for the infringement of labels adopted by workingmen's associations; senate file No. 135, relating to the jurisdiction of county judges in civil cases; senate file No. 214, estimates for agricultural experimental stations at Culbertson and Ogallala; senate file No. 222, regulating the soldiers' and sailors' home at Grand Island; senate file No. 267, paying jurors out of the general fund; senate file No. 255, establishing the boundaries of Thurston county; house roll No. 5, providing for the election of the state board of railway commissioners. The following senate files were passed: No. 207, relating to the payment of jury fees and mileage out of the general fund; No. 94, creating the office of assessor in cities of the metropolitan class and defining the duties, powers and liabilities and prescribing the compensation of the assessor; No. 95, providing for the depositing of state and county funds in state and national banks. Adjourned.

In the house the consideration of the general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Without completing consideration of the bill the house adjourned.

LINCOLN, March 28.—In the senate the sifting committee reported about thirty bills which will be considered in the order of the report. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider files on the general file. House roll No. 101, constituting eight hours a legal day's labor, was reconsidered and placed on the general file without any amendments. The body considered house roll No. 464, appropriating a third $100,000 for the relief of drouth sufferers. The bill was recommended for indefinite postponement. Adjourned.

The house resumed consideration of the general appropriation bill. The committee arose and reported the bill back, with the recommendation that it do pass, and it will come up for final action at 10 a. m. Monday, the hour to which the house adjourned.

LINCOLN, March 30.—After indefinite postponement of several bills the senate went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file. A number of bills were considered and recommended for passage, but the senate adjourned before the committee reported.

The house in the form of committee considered bills in committee of the whole. In the afternoon the general appropriation bill was taken up and passed, yeas, 73; nays, 12. The reapportionment bill was then taken up. A motion to substitute the Fee bill for house roll 253, which re-establishes the present apportionment, was lost, after which the bill was referred back to the standing committee for revision. Adjourned.

LINCOLN, March 31.—In the senate the following bills were passed: House roll No. 103, compelling railroad companies to name their stations after the towns in which they were located; house roll No. 22, requiring county clerks to keep a fee book; house roll No. 403, requiring county treasurers to register warrants in the order which they and presented; house roll No. 163, providing for the permanent investment of the school funds; house roll No. 199, regulating schools in metropolitan cities. This refers especially to Omaha. House roll No. 104, making eight hours a day's labor. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file. Adjourned.

The house ordered senate file 232, by Conter, providing rules and regulations for the government and control of the soldiers' home, to a final reading without amendment. The house passed the following: House roll 418, by Cornish, providing that warrants on school districts when not paid for want of funds shall be registered and paid in the order of registration—yeas, 75; nays, 4. Senate file 180, authorizing cities having over 5,000 inhabitants to issue bonds not to exceed $25,000, to construct a system of waterworks. Senate file 80, by Moore, the amended Lincoln charter—yeas, 88; nays, 2. The house adopted the report of the special committee of Wilson, Riley, Smyrock, Schelp and Hosch on the constitutional amendment advertisements. Bills for the latter were sent in by a number of newspapers and ran from $12.50 to nearly $1,000. The recommendation of the committee was that each of the claimants be paid $150. The apportionment bill was indefinitely postponed. The Scott bill took its place, but when the latter comes up for action all of it, save the enacting clause, will be stricken out, and the apportionment report by the committee will be substituted.

LINCOLN, April 1.—In the senate the following bills were passed: House roll No. 317, appropriating $25,000 for the payment of the officers, members and employes of the present legislature; house roll No. 36, requiring railroad companies to equip their engines and cars with automatic couplers; house roll No. 214, relating to the incorporation of societies; house roll No. 134, preventing boys and girls from being retained in houses of ill fame; senate file No. 117, punishing the giving away or selling of liquor to Indians who are not citizens of the United States; senate file No. 214, correcting the form of tax receipts; senate file No. 300, relating to the issuance of liquor licenses by county commissioners in two-mile limits; senate file No. 242, regulating the catching fish in the Missouri river. The senate concurred in the house amendment to senate file No. 100, striking out the emergency clause relating to the organization and government of cities of the second class. The senate receded from its amendments to house roll No. 57. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills reported by the sifting committee, and recommended the passage of the house roll appropriating $75,000 for the erection of two wings to the insane hospital at Hastings. In the afternoon the senate considered the general appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

In the house the committee of the whole recommended the passage of the appropriation bill prepared by the committee. The bill appropriating $13,000 for contest expenses was recommended for passage. Cramo moved that 11 a. m. of Saturday be fixed as the time for final adjournment, but action was cut off by adjournment for the day.

LINCOLN, April 2.—In the senate the following bills were passed: House roll No. 532, appropriating $75,000 for two wings to the Hastings insane asylum; senate file 259, relating to the publication of articles of incorporation in newspapers; senate file No. 243, relating to the catching of game fish and regulating the building of dams and governing the befouling of streams; senate file No. 130, regulating the salary of bailiffs in district courts; senate file No. 224, providing a penalty for parties arrested in houses of ill-fame; senate file No. 221, prescribing the kind of evidence to be introduced to determine whether a house is or is not a place of ill repute; senate file No. 226, prescribing the duties of the adjutant-general of the state; senate file No. 55, providing for the election of the secretaries of the state railway commission, one member being from each of the leading political parties. Senate file No. 228, providing for a normal school at North Platte. Senate file No. 147, relating to assessments was passed. In committee of the whole the following bills were considered and recommended for passage: House roll No. 269, appropriating $40,000 in payment of the expenses of the national guards in aiding in the suppression of the late Indian insurrection; house roll No. 326, appropriating $25,000 for the support of the national guards; house roll No. 276, designating congressional districts (Senators Stevens and Collins offered substitutes, but both of the latter were voted down; house roll No. 56, relating to the creation of county commissioners' districts; house roll No. 212, relating to the issuance of liquor licenses by county commissioners or petition of freeholders; house roll No. 462, authorizing the state treasurer to transfer from the capital fund to the general fund $37,781.97; house roll No. 9, amending the criminal code punishing persons for obtaining money under false pretenses; house roll No. 7, a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for the permanent investment of the educational fund. The committee rose and reported and the report was adopted. House roll No. 519, making appropriation for the current expenses of the state government for the two years ending March 31, 1893, passed under the suspension of the rules. Adjourned.

The house passed house roll 415, allowing counties by a majority vote to establish offices for the borrowing and loaning of money by a vote of 51 to 22. Also senate file 212, to establish experimental stations near Culbertson and Ogallala—56 to 17. Also senate file 232 to prevent inmates of the soldiers' home from marrying wives under 50 years of age and quarter them on the home—76 to 1. The remainder of the morning was taken up by the Omaha charter bill. The bill was finally recommitted. The speaker was instructed to appoint three delegates to the convention of western states at Kansas City without expense to the state. The house went into committee of the whole, and adjourned without reporting.

WILL NOT REMARRY.

Gen. Logan's Widow Indignantly Denies Current Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mrs. John A. Logan gives a most emphatic denial to the report that she is to marry. She says:

I have scarcely words to express my indignation at such unjust rumors. In a way they are cruelly unkind. I have no charity for those who circulate such unfounded reports. If I had no sentiment about remaining the widow of Gen. Logan—and I have—I have no desire or need to remarry for other reasons, since, thanks to congress and the General's friends, I am well provided for, and I now enjoy the friendship of many good men who were his friends, and whose wives are my friends. Why should I want to sacrifice all these present blessings and the associations of thirty years of happy wedded life for the uncertainty of other ties?

BOYD'S VETO.

He Returns the Maximum Rate Bill Without His Approval.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 3.—Gov. Boyd this morning returned the Newberry maximum rate bill to the legislature without his approval, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The bill passed the house over the veto, but it is believed the veto will be sustained in the senate.

Commissioner Raum to Retire.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The understanding in administration circles is that Pension Commissioner Raum will soon resign. The commissioner has not notified anybody at the pension bureau of his intention, but in higher quarters there seems to be no doubt of it. Gen. Raum is now in Chicago. Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has been mentioned as his successor, but the Pennsylvania people say he would not accept. Ex-Congressman Charles Brown, of Cincinnati, would like the place, and ex-Congressman Rowell, of Illinois, would not decline it.

Raum Hasn't Heard of It.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Pension Commissioner Raum, who is in the city, to-day emphatically denied the published rumor that he is about to resign.

Gladstone's Attitude Toward Dilke.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Gladstone has come in for a great deal of criticism because he interfered in the Parnell affair and not in that of Sir Charles Dilke at the present juncture. Mr. Gladstone replies today, stating that he refuses to sit with the latter gentleman in any cabinet until he clears himself, but that he cannot interfere with any constituency that may choose to elect Sir Charles, as he would not interfere if Cork should choose to keep Mr. Parnell as her representative.

That Cincinnati Meeting.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Capt. C. A. Power, of Terre Haute, Ind., is here to make arrangements for the alliance convention to be held on May 19, to organize a new political party, with the Farmers' alliance as the basis. Power is the national organizer of what is known as the Citizens' Industrial alliance. He says that there will be 1,000 delegates present representing thirty states, and that the conference will put a ticket in the field next summer.

A Western Outlaw Corralled.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—Henry Miller has been arrested by United States Marshal Gard and is now in jail in this city. He is wanted for robbing the United States mails, and is believed to be the person who held up the stage running from Redding to Weaverville on March 7 last. Miller has a long record of criminal deeds, extending back over ten years. Since 1883 he has been holding up stages single-handed.

A Small Johnstown Disaster Possible.

LIMA, O., April 1.—The Mercer county reservoir, which covers nearly 30,000 acres of land, is in great danger of breaking the embankment and flooding the surrounding country. The reservoir has been filled by the recent heavy rains, and in one place, about a mile from Celina, has broken the embankment. If the waves continue to wash the embankment it cannot last. Many people in the vicinity are moving out.

Several Prisoners Escape.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—It has been learned that fourteen to twenty soldiers imprisoned in the guardhouse at the Jefferson barracks made their escape last Sunday night. The guard house contained about twelve garrison prisoners (soldiers held for petty offenses), and eight general ones, the latter being in custody on charges which would send them to the military prison for a term of years. The guard, who was a raw recruit, fired several shots at the fleeing men but without stopping them.

Alarming Death Rate in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The deaths reported at the health office yesterday numbered 165, the larger proportion of which were caused by pulmonary troubles, induced or aggravated by la grippe. For the first three days this week 490 certificates were turned in. The remarkable fact is that the city was never more free from contagious diseases, diphtheria, etc., and the terrible mortality appears chargeable directly to the prevailing influenza epidemic.

After the Violators of the Law.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A. J. Lester, the government alien labor inspector, is in the city. He says the alien contract law has been violated in many inst