The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXII.--NUMBER 1. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891. WHOLE NUMBER 1093.

DIRECTORS:

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

C. ANDERSON. P. ANDERSON.
JACOB GERRICKEN, HENRY RAGATZ.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$338,979.38
U. S. bonds	36,200.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,936.88
Due from other banks	38,572.24
Due from U. S. Treasury	675.00
Cash on hand	89,921.67
	$575,293.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	60,000.00
Surplus fund	12,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	13,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	349,811.40
United States deposits	1,981.00
Time certificates of deposit	138,000.00
Due to other National banks	10,000.00
	$575,293.40

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus Nebraska. 39

SULLIVAN & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 49-tf

J. R. COOKUS,
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Light and heavy hauling. Goods handled with care. Headquarters at J. P. Becker & Co.'s office. Telephone, 23 and 24. 22may91tf

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R. C. BOYD,
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Estimates furnished on brick and stone work and plastering, free. Special attention given to setting boilers, mantles, etc. Stalling and tuck pointing old or new brick work to represent pressed brick, a specialty. Correspondence solicited. References given.
22may1y KNAPP BROS., Columbus, Neb.

LAND FOR SALE.

A FINE IMPROVED FARM for sale in Shell Creek valley, near Columbus, containing 200 acres of land; about 130 acres under cultivation; 10 acres heavily timbered, remainder mostly in clover and blue grass pasture and hay land; 300 fruit trees—apples, pears, cherry, plums, etc., some bearing; all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs; 150 fruit-bearing grape vines. The farm entire is fenced, and divided into small fields by fence. Dwelling house of seven rooms, granary, corn cribs, large horse stable with hay-mow, cattle barn which holds 80 tons of hay; hog house; 2 wells; running water in pasture. For further particulars inquire at JOURNAL office, or address, H. R., care of JOURNAL, Columbus, Nebr. 22may4f

A STRAY LEAF!

DIARY.
THE
JOURNAL OFFICE
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ENVELOPES,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
DODGERS, ETC.

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It will be especially brilliant during the year 1891.

The price of JOURNAL is $2.00, and The American Magazine is $4.00. We offer both for $4.00.

FRESH NEWS OF THE DAY.

Information Gleaned From All Quarters of the Universe.

WITHDREW THE LANDS.

THE ASHLAND FILINGS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

The Too Anxious Boomers Overreached Themselves by Their Lawlessness—New Points on Financial Management of a Building Association—The News.

The secretary of the interior sent a telegram to the register and receiver of the land office at Ashland, Wis., suspending indefinitely his orders authorizing filings on the 17th and 18th inst. within what is known as the Omaha railroad land grant. This action was taken upon information that serious trouble would be likely to follow the opening to settlement at the dates named. This action was made necessary by the threats of the 250 men in line at the land office. Desiring to serve the interests of the general public rather than obey the behests of any armed body of men at present seeking to serve their individual interests the lands are reserved until further orders.

ST. PAUL FINANCIERING.

A Building and Loan Company Run in the Interests of a Few.

The report of the bank examiner on the affairs of the American Building and Loan association, of St. Paul, shows that the forfeited stock has been sold by a majority of the directors to their friends or trusted employes at a nominal figure; that the purchasers, in some instances, had the numerical amount of certificates reduced in the number of shares, so that no further payments would be necessary, and then borrowed from the association on the stock so reduced three-fourths of the loan fund, enabling them thereby to get more money from the association than required to purchase the stock. The attorney-general has been instructed, if there is sufficient grounds, to commence a suit against the company.

BLAINE TO DI RUDINI.

He Informs Italy That America Will Do Its Duty in a Regular Way. Nothing More Nor Less.

Secretary Blaine has completed his reply to the last letter from the Italian government and sent a copy to Marquis Imperiali for transmission to Marquis di Rudini. It is long and a complete answer to all questions raised in the last note from Italy. Secretary Blaine has not withdrawn in the least from the original attitude in declaring that the law will take its course and cannot be hurried; that indemnity will probably be granted to the families of the men killed at New Orleans in cases where it is proven that they were Italian subjects and entitled thereto, but his proof must be undoubted; and that the federal government cannot trespass upon the prerogatives of the state which now controls the action in the case.

CARTER'S DICTUM.

He Says the Ashland Land-Grabbers are Liable to Overreach Themselves.

Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has received information that great excitement exists among the people in the vicinity of the lands in northern Wisconsin, which will soon be opened for homestead settlement. At Ashland, it is said, a crowd of armed men have formed a circle around the local land office and threaten to shoot any one who attempts to break the line or in any way try to forestall them in filling the necessary application papers. Commissioner Carter, in speaking of the matter, said these hostile demonstrations would work only hardships to the persons engaged in them, for no one would be permitted to acquire rights under the land laws by force of arms or intimidation. The lands are said to be valuable for their pine timber, many quarter sections being worth from $5,000 to $10,000.

FOR A UNITED PARTY.

The National League Offers to Arbitrate Between the Irish Factions.

The council of the Irish National league of America at its Cincinnati meeting adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The executive committee of the Irish National league of America is without advices from the Irish National league at Dublin, and a question is presented requiring an interchange of views with Charles Stewart Parnell, president, and Timothy Harrigan, secretary of the last named organization;

Resolved, That the president and secretary be instructed to correspond with Parnell and Harrington in reference to the matter aforesaid, and especially the letter of John Dillon, received and laid before the committee; that the president be authorized to suggest the good offices of this organization as an arbitrator with a view to the restoration of harmony and the reconcilement of all differences in Ireland; that we recommend a national convention in America to be held not later than September, 1891, at Baltimore; and the president is hereby instructed to request the presence of Parnell and of the Irish members of parliament to such convention.

INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

A Russian Warship Intercepted by Turkish Authorities.

A Russian war-ship belonging to volunteers and fitted out by popular subscription was stopped by the Turkish authorities on duty at the Dardanelles. The Russian vessel was proceeding through that passage on its way to Vladivostock, Asia. The Russian embassador at Constantinople, entered a strong protest with the Turkish officials. After interchange of views the ship was allowed to pass. The action of the Turkish authorities was taken on the ground that the treaty of 1841, by the five great powers and Turkey, provided that no warship belonging to any nation save Turkey should pass the Dardanelles without the express consent of Turkey.

Vassar's Wealth Goes to the Heirs.

THE action by the executors of John Guy Vassar to obtain a judicial construction of the will of the defendant was decided by the court of appeals in favor of the heirs. The estate was inventoried at $1,135,000. A greater part of the amount was bequeathed to institutions of learning and charitable institutions. Previous to the case going to the court of appeals the trustees of Vassar college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., settled with the heirs by giving them $8,000 apiece, so that that institution gets about $500,000. The other institutions fought the bequests and lost.

Proctor as Successor to Edmunds.

Secretary Proctor, in an interview with an Associated Press representative, says all rumors that he has any present intention of resigning are without foundation. With respect to the Vermont senatorship, he finds many of his friends are anxious he should succeed Edmunds. Should the position in due time be offered him with the party approval and the good will of the people of Vermont the secretary should scarcely feel at liberty to decline. Edmund's resignation does not take effect until November, and Gov. Page has plenty of time to carefully weigh the matter.

Military and Mob Fight in Bradford.

Ten thousand striking weavers assembled at Bradford, Eng., to protest against the action of the municipal authorities in forbidding a meeting which the strikers had arranged. The police vainly tried to disperse the gathering. Finally the riot act was read and the military summoned. The soldiers joined with the police and a charge was made on the strikers. A fierce struggle ensued, but the strikers were compelled to retreat before the bayonets and batons. The police used their batons very freely and many of the strikers were injured. Several police were also hurt during the fight.

A Boundary Mistake Discovered.

The San Francisco *Chronicle's* Seattle special says a mistake which cost the British government a piece of land as large as Rhode Island has just come to light. Ensign Moole, of the United States navy, connected with the coast and geodetic survey is authority for the statement that the iron monuments for the boundary at Blaine, Wash., and for many miles east of there are 360 yards north of the forty-ninth parallel, which should be the boundary. He says the mistake was discovered three years ago, but has not been officially reported to Washington. The mistake was probably made in 1852 by the surveyors in northern Montana.

Indiana's Reapportionment Bill Invalid.

The discovery has been made that in the enrollment of the Indiana reapportionment bill two counties were overlooked and were left out entirely. When the secretary of state discovered the omission he sent for the clerk of the house at the last session and had him insert the names of the counties—Gibson and Monroe—in the bill where it was supposed they should be placed. The attorney-general says he was not consulted regarding the matter and repudiates the whole proceeding. It is believed, in consequence, that the courts will hold that the bill is invalid, as no person has authority to make changes in an enrolled act.

Studied the Subject at Short Range.

The McHale anti-tights bill, which has passed the Minnesota senate, is now in the hands of the house judiciary committee. Manager Scott, of the Metropolitan opera house, extended an invitation to the members of the house of representatives to attend the performance of the extravaganza, "The Crystal Slipper." The invitation was promptly accepted, and out of 114 members over 100 were present to study the question of tights vs. skirts on the stage before voting on the bill.

Miss Couzens Will Probably Go.

The executive committee of the board of lady managers of the World's fair, and Miss Phoebe Couzens, secretary of the board, have had another clash. It seems a committee was appointed to revise the minutes of the November meeting which were being printed, but Miss Couzens ignored the committee and got out the minutes herself. After a long discussion the ladies passed a resolution declaring Miss Couzens' action a serious violation of the respect due to the lady managers. Another resolution rescinds any authority heretofore granted Secretary Couzens involving the expenditure of money.

Our Meats in Germany.

The report of the abolition of the restrictions against American pork by the German government is entirely premature. The truth of the matter is, the government will not withdraw the restrictions until the new American measures are put into officious operation. Probably live swine will be admitted first, following the precedent of live cattle. The importation of American cattle grows apace. If it develops in the same ratio every month it will soon assume enormous proportions. The official Hamburg figures show that the importations were: in January, 144 head; February, 451; March, 811.

Spalding Retires From the Base-Ball Field.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago base-ball club A. G. Spalding declined a re-election to the presidency, and James A. Hart was elected to succeed him. Spalding, in a letter to Secretary Young, says he was compelled to retire or neglect his private business. In the course of his letter he says the natural tendency of any professional game is downward, and without strong and fearless control and an organization acting with other associations under an equitable national agreement it is impossible to long retain the confidence of the public, which is necessary to success.

Proctor Will Succeed Edmunds.

All doubt as to the intention of Secretary Proctor to resign to accept the senatorship from Vermont has been dissipated by that gentleman's statement that he will not decline the latter place if tendered by the governor. It is learned that he talked the matter over with the president and that at the latter's request he has consented to hold on to accepting the new position as long as possible. He will in all probability not resign his portfolio until the president shall have had an opportunity to find a suitable successor. Up to the present time no one has been thought of for the office.

The Indians Object to Regular Service.

Col. Wade, of the Fifth United States cavalry, at Fort Reno, says, in his report to Gen. Merritt, in regard to the enlistment of Indians in the regular army, that strong efforts were made to induce the Indians to enlist, but they were of no avail. Gen. Merritt thinks that the attempt on the part of the government to enlist the Indians as regular soldiers will prove a failure. They will serve as scouts without hesitation, but have a positive aversion to enlisting as either infantrymen or cavalymen.

Porter Will Remain.

The London *Standard's* Rome correspondent had an interview with United States Minister Porter. "Porter," says the correspondent, "was silent within the limits of official etiquette. He said he had not received any order of recall, and there was no reason to believe he would receive one. Both governments look forward to a peaceful settlement of the New Orleans difficulty. The only action open to the Washington government has been initiated, though Blaine has not yet sent official notice of the fact."

One Offense Is Enough To Condone.

Mrs. J. A. Houston, the wife of a prominent farmer, residing near Independence, Mo., has eloped with the hired hand, a negro by the name of Dick Black. Black had been employed on the farm by the husband of the woman. Mrs. Houston, with her husband and family of grown-up children, resided on the farm, which is one of the best in Jackson county. Once before she went off with a hired man and the husband condoned the offense. Mr. Houston will this term file an application for divorce. All parties concerned are highly connected.

The Indians Are Heavy Losers.

Reports received at Denver from the southern Ute agency are to the effect that the Indians lost nearly all their stock by the recent heavy snowstorms. The snow covered the ground to a depth of four feet and horses and cattle by thousands starved to death. The Mowachees and Capotes had 17,000 horses and equally as many cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches in New Mexico, who own the largest herd of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost an incalculable amount.

The Tabernacle Finished.

The Brooklyn tabernacle is to be dedicated on April 26, and although Mr. Talmage has not sent out his invitations for the event, there will be great services on that day. "I shall ask representatives of all denominations," he said; "everyone who believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man will be welcome. There will be no cast-iron barriers about that pulpit."

Italian Depredations in the Coke Region.

About 100 Italian strikers at New Castle Pa., raided a lot of Americans who had taken their places. The Americans fled, and their foreman was seized and thrown into the Mahoning river, barely escaping with his life.

FORCED TO COMBINE.

THE CATTLEMEN ANNOUNCE THEIR FUTURE PLANS.

The Government's Action Compelling Them to Abandon Public Lands Will Compel Them to Form a Syndicate—The Indian Situation—Other News.

D. Andrews, of Fort Worth, who represents a syndicate of Texas and Kansas stock men, is authority for the statement that contracts are contemplated under which the syndicate will control over 500 acres of land in Missouri. The idea is to keep cattle on the western lands until 2 years old and then send them to Missouri for fattening on corn. This move is to cut upon stockmen owing to the action of the government expelling them from the Cherokee outlet and other grazing districts.

WANT ANOTHER JUNKET.

Pine Ridge Braves Discontented, but Would Be Appeased by Travel.

Capt. Penney, acting Indian agent at Pine Ridge, has written a long letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan relative to the situation at Pine Ridge. He urges that the recent legislation be carried into effect with all proper speed. The general effect of the recent outbreak is bad and has left their hearts sore and bitter." He says there is danger to be apprehended of future trouble, and bases his conclusion upon the fact that the people are in a state of unrest. They have not begun farming or the usual vocations. Capt Penney thinks peace and quiet on the reservation would be secured by allowing the delegation selected by Gen Miles to visit Washington last winter to go again and have Gen. Miles with them.

CREGIER GIVES IT UP.

The Official Count in Chicago Elects Washburne Mayor.

The official canvass of the recent Chicago election has been completed. Hempstead Washburne, republican, is elected mayor by a plurality of 389. The unexpected surprise was the heavy gain made by Kern, the democratic candidate for city attorney, in the last few wards canvassed. It elected him by a plurality of 1,172 over Nicholson, republican, whose election heretofore had not been questioned. Kielbass, democrat, candidate for city treasurer, had a plurality of 4,258. Vancleave, republican, for city clerk, had a plurality of 5,000. Mayor Creiger, in an interview, said: "I am going to be, and above all things, a democrat. For the next two years I am going to saw wood to help save the state for democracy in 1892."

Murdered by Indians.

Great excitement was caused at Blackfoot, Idaho, over the killing by Indians of two unknown white emigrants, who were encamped a mile below that place. Nothing could be learned as to the cause of the tragedy. Their bodies were found by a party of men and a number of Indians were seen taking to the hills east of there. About a hundred armed, mounted men left the city to demand the surrender of the guilty parties. The Indian police are on the track of the murderers.

A Western Shooting

Ranchman James McDermott, of the Big Hora basin, thrashed his wife, and she took refuge in the cabin of Tom Madden. McDermott appeared with his 4-year-old boy in his arms to be used as a shield, and a six-shooter in his right hand. He fired at Madden on sight. The latter returned the fire. Both the boy and McDermott were fatally wounded.

A Fourteen-Round Fight.

Tom Kennard, the "Michigan Cyclone," and Mike Queenan, of Chicago, fought fourteen savage rounds at Cedar lake Sunday afternoon. Queenan was badly punished and only avoided a knock-out by fouling Kennard in the fourteenth, whereupon the referee gave the fight to Kennard.

Here and There.

AT a meeting in Cork of the evicted tenants' committee it was resolved to disclaim connection with either the national league or the national federation, but to attend to their own interests and to endeavor to secure the benefits of the land act.

No Danger of a Conflict.

Secretary Tracy says that the current rumors that orders had been sent to all the navy yards to hasten the work on the vessels, guns, etc., were nonsense. He would not talk on the Italian matter further than to say that there is no danger of a conflict.

Miscellaneous News.

AN explosion occurred in the powder magazine adjoining the sultan's palace in Zanzibar, and three were killed and twenty wounded.

J. C. CLAYTON, the American implicated in the killing of S. H. Cavitt, the well known American rattleman, in Juarez, Mex., over a year ago, has been sentenced to be shot. He will appeal.

THERE is an over issue of 21,000 shares in the stock of the Boston Water Power company. The irregularity extends over several years. The late treasurer, W. D. Brown, is too ill to give an explanation.

AT Richburg, N. C., Clarence Roberts, aged 8 years, and Emma Straw, aged 4 years, disputed over a game in which they were engaged, and the boy, in a rage, picked up a stone and killed his playmate.

MINORITY stockholders of the Para Rubber Shoes company, of Boston, have petitioned for the appointment of a receiver for the company, alleging fraud and the insolvency of the firm as reasons for such action.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Wheat—Steady: cash, $1.01⅝@1.05¼; May, $1.05⅛@1.05¼; July $1.04@1.04⅛.

Corn—Steady; cash, 71½c; May, 69⅞c; July, 66⅞@66⅞c.

Oats—Firm; cash, 55c; May, 55¼c; July 53⅝c.

Rye—Firm: 88@89c.

Barley—Nominal: 78@80c.

Timothy—Firm: $1.30.

Flax—Steady: $1.23@1.23½.

Whisky—$1.16.

Provisions—Pork—Steady; cash, $12.50; May, $12.65. Lard, steady; cash, $6.55; May, 6.65. Short ribs, steady; cash, $6.25; May, $6.27@6.30

Hides—Firmer; heavy and light green salted, 5⅛@5½c; green, 4½@4½c; salted bull, 4½c; green salted calf, 8c; dry flint, 8c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; dry calf, 7@9c; deacons, each, 25c.

Tallow—Steady: No. 1, solid packed, 3⅞c; No. 2, 3c; cake, 4c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle — Receipts, 11,000. Market steady to weak; steers, $4.80@6.35; cows, $2.50@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000. Market lower; rough and common, $4.25@4.75; packers, $4.80@5.20; prime heavy and butchers weight, $5.10@5.40; light, $4.40@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Natives, $5.50@6.60; westerns, $5.00@5.90; lambs, $6.50@8.70.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 17.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 3,000. Official yesterday, 3,993. Shipments, 783. Market opened strong. Light, $4.75@5.05; mixed, $4.85@5.05; heavy, $5.00@5.10.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 1,600. Official yesterday, 1,784; shipments, 660. Best cattle strong; others steady; quality medium.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Wheat—Firm, May, $1.14⅝; July, $1.10⅞@1.11.

Corn—Firm; No. 2, 80⅝@81⅛c.

Oats—Stronger; western, 57@58c.

Pork—Firm; new mess, $13.50@14.00.

Lard—Firm; steam rendered, $7.05.

Butter—Steady; western, 21@27½c.

Eggs—Weak; western, 14½c.

HELPING THE NEEDY.

A Large Shipment of Relief Supplies Ordered to Its Made.

The following shipments of relief goods have just been ordered by the state relief commission:

Frontier County, Curtis—Three tons of flour, three tons of corn meal, 1,000 pounds of meat, eighteen bushels of beans and three barrels each of rice, hominy and oatmeal.

Sherman County, Litchfield—Two tons each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds of meat, twelve bushels beans and two barrels each of rice, hominy and oatmeal.

Sherman County, Hazard—The same.

Sheridan county, Rushville—Five hundred pounds of meat, twelve bushels beans and two barrels each of rice, hominy and oatmeal.

Logan county, Gandy—Two tons each of flour and corn meal, 1,000 pounds of meat, eighteen bushels of beans and three barrels each of rice, hominy and oatmeal.

McPherson county, McPherson—Two tons each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds of meat, twelve bushels beans and two barrels each of rice, hominy and oatmeal.

Cherry county, Valentine—One ton each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds meat, twelve bushels beans and two barrels each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Lincoln county, North Platte—Four tons flour, 1,000 pounds meat, eighteen bushels beans and three barrels each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Furnas county, Oxford—One ton each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds of meat, six bushels beans and one barrel each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Furnace county, Beaver City—Two tons each of flour and corn meal, 1,000 pounds of meat, twelve bushels beans and one barrel each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Furnas county, Nelsonville—One ton each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds of meat, six bushels beans and one barrel each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Furnas county, Cambridge—Same.

Thomas county, Thedore—Two tons each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds meat, twelve bushels beans and two barrels each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

Chase county, Venango—Same.

Lincoln county, Brady Island—Same.

Lozan county, Dunning—One ton each of flour and corn meal, 500 pounds meat, six bushels beans and one barrel each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

The shipment comprised twenty-nine tons of flour, twenty-five tons of corn meal, 10,000 pounds meat, 186 barrels of beans, and thirty barrels each of rice, hominy and oat meal.

The appropriation of the $100,000 4 per cent. bonds issued for the purchase of relief seed has been completed and turned over to the relief commissioner, upon whom the duty of their sale devolves.

GOV. BOYD'S NO.

He Vetoes all the Contest Fees Except Those for Defendants Other Than Himself.

The following is Gov. Boyd's decision concerning the bill passed by the legislature in regard to paying attorneys' fees in the contest cases:

"Approved this 7th day of April, 1891, except the item to James E. Boyd for attorneys' fees, $300, and the following items, to-wit: To William H. Dech, for attorneys' fees, $300; to Charles Mayberry, for attorneys' fees, $300; to Jacob V. Wolfe, for attorneys' fees, $300; John Beattie, for attorneys' fees, $300; to J. W. Edgerton, for attorneys' fees, $300; to W. F. Wright, for attorneys' fees, $300; to A. D. Allemand, for attorneys' fees, $300. Withholding my approval of said items for that in my judgment there was no good and sufficient grounds for bringing the action, each of the contestees having been elected by such pluralities that to me it appears that the suit must have been brought, not with any expectation of success, but for some other motive.

"I approve the several amounts appropriated to pay the attorneys for the contestees except my own, for the reason that they (the contestees) were placed in such a position that they were compelled to defend.

"JAMES E. BOYD, Governor."

SUICIDE IN OMAHA.

D. E. Kimball, Ticket Agent of the Northwestern, Shoots Himself.

OMAHA, April 14.—D. E. Kimball, ticket agent of the Northwestern Railroad company, shot himself in a Turkish bath this morning. Kimball was the oldest ticket agent in the city, and was formerly with the Burlington road. A couple of weeks ago he suffered from an attack of la grippe, and disease is said to have unbalanced his mind.

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Andrew Doll, of Herman, Neb., Commits This Deed and Then Suicides.

OMAHA, April 14.—A *Bee* special from Herman, Neb., says that Mrs. Andrew Doll, while insane, this morning murdered her two children and then committed suicide by taking concentrated lye.

Electing a Postmaster.

A republican primary election was held at Edgar for the purpose of electing a postmaster. The vote was light and passed off very quietly. Three candidates were in the field. G. W. Ferree, W. J. Garvin, and C. H. Trent. The election resulted in the choice of W. J. Garvin by a majority of 4 votes, out of a total of 220 votes cast.

Omaha's New Bishop.

Bishop Scannell has been formally installed bishop of Omaha with imposing ceremonies. Many clergymen were present from elsewhere, including Bishops Hennessy, of Wichita, Cosgrove, of Dubuque, and Bonacum, of Lincoln.

Nebraska's Shorter Notes.

AN epidemic form of diphtheria is raging at Beatrice. A number of deaths have resulted.

ASH HALLOWAY, of Seward, was kicked by a mule. His nose was broken and several teeth are missing.

MIKE SWIFT, Frank Utterson and John Brome have been sent from Fremont to the penitentiary to serve seventeen years for burglary.

CARL HOLLANDER, a Scribner barber, shot one of his arms off while out hunting. The injured member was amputated above his elbow.

THE first shipment has been made from Weeping Water's sewing machine factory. Two carloads were shipped to various points in Arkansas and Texas, and were the first machines ever made west of the Mississippi river.

GEORGE C. COY, the fingerless forger, pleaded guilty at Lincoln and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

H. CLAY DAWSON, of Endicott, sued Col. C. J. Bills for $20,000 damages for injuring his financial reputation. The jury awarded him $1.

MICHAEL DERUM, the Burlington and Missouri station agent at Nebraska City, is dead. He was one of the best known railroad men in the west.

PETER BECK and Henry Greenslip have been sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary, from Fremont, for burglarizing freight cars on the Elkhorn road.

A CORONER'S jury found that Martin Lehman, of Snyder, came to his death through natural causes. The peculiar bequests of his will was the cause of holding the inquest.

FIVE tramps quarreled at Grand Island, and one named H. L. Burns was shot through the right thigh. He was fined $35 and costs and sent to jail in default, while the others escaped.

JAMES B. MURRAY, dealer in hardware, harness and furniture at Arapahoe, has failed for $25,000. The assests are about $12,000. He had a branch house at Hayes Center, also one at Otis, Col. Omaha, Council Bluffs and St. Joseph merchants are the heavy losers.

SWEPT AWAY BY FLAME

CHICAGO PROPERTY WORTH A MILLION BURNED.

Many Buildings Consumed—Every Structure for 200 Feet in Ruins—The Dime Museum Wrecked—Two Persons Are Fatally Injured and Six Others Hurt

Once more has Chicago received a costly visit from the fire king. Not since the little Chicago fire which swept everything from Twelfth and Clark streets north to Van Buren in 1874 has this latest call ever been eclipsed in its damaging work. The other afternoon fire started under the stage in Kohl & Middleton's West Side Dime Museum on Madison street, and before it was taken in control by the fire department it had destroyed the immense furniture establishment of John M. Smyth, Kohl & Middleton's Museum, and five other five story business blocks, and damaged several of the adjacent structures. A low estimate to place on the loss is $1,250,000.

Aside from its terrible effects, says a Chicago dispatch, the fire was a grand sight to behold. Fierce and furious were the flames, eating all before them. The sky, at first blackened by the huge volumes of smoke that poured forth from the seething flames, soon took on a roseate hue as the tongues of fire darted through the black mass. Great fire brands sailed through the air, and falling started blazes which threatened with destruction the surrounding edifices.

It appeared as though the western part of the city was doomed. The high wind carried the firebrands here, there and everywhere. People ran about demoralized. Thousands of persons were in peril of their lives. Kohl & Middleton's museum was jammed with amusement seekers, who in an instant had their pleasure turned into greatest terror. So fast did the fire burn that it was hardly a moment from the time it broke out until the entire place was in

THE REMAINS OF SMYTH'S BUGGY ESTABLISHMENT.

flames. A stampede followed. In the fierce fight for life eight women were knocked down and trampled under foot. Several men jumped from windows, and one of these, Alexander Grant, a painter employed on the place, leaped from the third story and struck a sign in his descent. He fell to the ground senseless, his skull fractured, and one leg broken. When all those who were able to get out had left the building Officers Weibaskey and Pat Sheedy entered the burning building and went as far as the flames would permit. They pulled out several women who had fainted from fright or been crushed in the stampede.

Across the street in the Haymarket Theater a similar panic was averted only by the coolness of George Fair, the treasurer. When it became apparent that the theater was in danger Mr. Fair called the ushers into his private office, and instructing them to stand at the fire-escape and to by no means permit crowding, he quietly went around from one gallery to another and told the spectators that there was a fire across the street, but that there was no immediate danger. They were then led to the fire-escapes and made their way easily.

As in the case of the great fire, this last conflagration was started by a lamp explosion. While the audience in the museum theater was watching with interest a juggler balancing a lighted lamp on a wand, at the same time walking a tight-rope, the juggler slipped, the lamp fell, there was an explosion, and a flame darted up the scenery of the stage. The stage curtains took fire, and before the panic stricken men and women could make their exit the entire stage was a mass of flames.

John M. Smyth is the heaviest loser. The Kohl & Middleton edifice, as well as the building occupied by himself, was his property. His loss on buildings is $400,000, and on stock $800,000. He carried an insurance of $175,000 on the buildings.

Kohl & Middleton lose their entire equipment, valued at $200,000.

The five-story buildings 147-149 West Madison street were owned by James Casey and were destroyed. They were valued at $210,000. Alfred Peats occupied the entire building with a large stock of wall paper. His loss is $55,000.

The next building occupied by Louis Laberge, was six stories, entirely destroyed, and owned by Col. Thompson. Loss on building $40,000, stock and fixtures $15,000.

Joseph Stein's shoe store was at 153 Madison street. His loss on stock is $20,000.

Other losers are: Adam Gerhardt, barber shop at 155 West Madison street, $3,000; Baer Bro.'s hat store and Eureka laundry at 157, $13,000; M. J. Irmin, cigars, $6,000; Neely Bros., boots and shoes, $24,000; L. Kaempfer, jewelry, loss unknown; Lawyer Layne Fitz, $5,000.

Two persons were fatally injured and six others seriously hurt.

Historical.

THE colony of Hong Kong was first ceded to Great Britain in 1841, and the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking in 1842.

THE first Colonial Congress met Oct. 7, 1765, at New York. Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts was chairman and John Cotton Clerk of the convention.

THE peculiar reach toward Lake Erie in the State Line of Pennsylvania, known as the Triangle (from its being originally the State of New York extension) was a special purchase, Sept. 4, 1788, from the Government, of a slice of the Northwest Territory, containing 202,187 acres, at a State cost of $157,640.

GLOVES were, in 1413, often set with precious stones, and sufficiently valuable to be made as legacies. The jeweled gloves of St. Martial were said to have rebuked an act of sacrilege. The gloves of Bishop Gravesend, worked with gold and enamel, were priced at £5, a great sum in 1310. But the sturdier Bishop Button wore thick yellow gloves at 10d a pair.

IN 1658 the fashion of wearing large stirrup-hose or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several eyelet holes, by which they were made fast to the petticoat's breeches, was brought into England from France, according to Randle Holme. "Long and short kersey stockings are reckoned among the exports in the Book of Rates, 12th Charles II., and in it there are entries of stockings of leather, of silk, of woolen, and of worsted for men and children."

HERE'S THE OTHER SIDE.

SUSAN DICKINSON IS DEFENDED BY FRIENDS.

Miss Frances Willard Amazed by Anna Dickinson's Recital. Susan Had Always Been a Loving, Unselfish and Attentive Sister. The Fund Explained.

A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says: Miss Susan E. Dickinson was in the city in consultation with friends relative to the statements made by her sister to a reporter in New York. Miss Dickinson said that she had telegraphed Dr. Seward that he would be held in damages for the injury he is doing her sister's mind, confirming her delusion, and also that friends in West Pittston and vicinity will testify that she has devoted her life for years to the welfare and interest of Anna. In denying the story published in New York, Miss Susan Dickinson first refers to the charge that a removal was made to West Pittston clearly to please herself. The true reason of the removal, she says, was because Miss Anna had lost the means to support her mother as she desired to in Philadelphia. She explains facts relative to their family arrangements and then answers the charge of extravagance, saying that she was her sister's private secretary and bookkeeper, and was allowed $250 a month to meet expenses, which included the rental of a $1,000 a year house. The house was generally full of Anna's company, and they had to be provided for. It was impossible, therefore, to avoid the standing over of accounts until her return home to settle at times. "I never made an investment of any kind in my life," continued Miss Susan. "I never bought trinkets for myself, and was not in the habit of making gifts to other people. In answer to my sister's allegation that I have an intense hatred and jealousy for her, I have to say that it has never taken any other form than that of striving to further her interests to the utmost of my ability. Physicians will testify that in the summer of 1877 it was my nursing which saved her life. Dr. Hileman, whom she abuses, was her own selection, and she praised him to the skies. After a time, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Anna became violently delirious and her actions were very curious. Among other things she began screaming and pounding on the part iron walls. The servant was afraid of her ran out of the house, and was followed by Anna. She then came back and ate her supper. Her story of gleaming white crystals in a cup of coffee is a pure fabrication, which only insanity can account for. Several days before she had been accusing Howe & Hummell, her attorneys, of the vilest treachery in her case against the Republican National Committee, and she asserted that an old friend in Boston was concerned in a plot to ruin her reputation." Miss Susan speaks of Miss Anna's violence toward her and then says that on Feb. 20 it became necessary to deliver her sister to Danville, because she had eaten nothing for three days. She was not roughly handled and her clothing was not injured, as stated in all the papers, at the time her door was forced open. Her papers have been carefully assorted, and they now await her disposition. Her stage jewels in one package and her private jewels in another are safe in her own bank in Pittston, subject to her order. The attempt to secure money for her was inaugurated by Mrs. Longford and Miss Willard without any action or word on Miss Susan's part.

The Pittston *Gazette* says: "Of course there is not to be found in all this region a single person who for one moment believes the ridiculous story sent out. Miss Susan has been greatly devoted to her sister Anna, and for years she has placed her welfare above all else, even to the extent of relinquishment of the greater portion of her literary work in order that she might be able to better attend her sister during her late illness."

"I really do not know what to make of the report published in regard to the unjust incarceration of Anna Dickinson," said Frances E. Willard.

"I have no authoritative information upon which to base a hypothesis," continued Miss Willard, "and I was never in my life more astonished than when I read the statement. What I do know is that I have been acquainted with Susan E. Dickinson, Anna's sister, for the last fifteen years, and that to my knowledge she has been a most generous, faithful and also beloved sister. There were the most cordial and loving relations between the two sisters, and I have, times without number, heard Anna speak in the most affectionate way of Susan. Indeed, I have always regarded Susan as the mainstay of the family. Anna was always erratic, but Susan went on in the even tenor of her way, and was always to be depended upon.

"I could not believe Susan Dickinson capable of the base conduct attributed to her under any circumstances, but really I do not see what she could hope to gain by such a course. The plan for the fund which we hope to raise is that it