The Columbus Journal.

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6-87 COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.

FRESH NEWS OF THE DAY.

Information Gleaned From All Quarters of the Universe.

THOSE STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO REVOLT AGAINST UNION CHANCES.

Nelson Morris, the Prominent Operator and Packer, Is First to Start Yards of His Own. Others Will Follow His Example. Our Pork in Germany.

Nelson Morris of Chicago says that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are in with him in the movement for establishing private yards outside of the Union stock yards. He adds that the arrangement is merely tentative and that these three big firms will, after a time, move their plant to Bellefonte, Ind., just over the State line. There is a prospect that the federal government may interpose objections. Armour and Morris recently purchased 100,000 head of cattle in Texas, and it is asserted the herd cannot, under the quarantine regulations, be landed in Chicago at any point except within a certain part of the Union stock yards.

ITALIANS AGAIN.

They Nearly Cause Bloodshed in New York in an Attempt To Force a Strike.

The organized Italian stone masons in New York have caused a good deal of trouble in the upper end of the city. They struck work on a demand of eight hours' time with nine hours' pay. President Gompers of the federated trades has agreed to them that they could easily accomplish their demand. They struck a building where a large number of Italian non-union masons were employed and they refused to quit. The strikers drew stilettos and picked up stones, and were about to raid the place when the non-union men drew revolvers. The strikers then contented themselves with firing volleys of stones. A dangerous riot was imminent when a force of police came up and arrested a dozen of the men. Another small riot was started a few blocks away and more arrests were made there.

RESORT TO DYNAMITE.

A Reign of Lawlessness and Terror, of Which Bombs Formed a Great Part.

Hardly had the soldiers left the coke region before the fears of the citizens were realized and gangs of striking cokers again turned loose their lawless passions. Throughout the region all night the earth fairly trembled with a succession of shocks following the explosion of dynamite bombs. At Leisenring, No. 3 of the Frick works, a crowd of strikers gathered on the hill, and at one time thirty bombs were exploded simultaneously, tearing great holes in the earth, breaking windows in many houses, and frightening people for many miles around by the terrific roar. No one was injured, however, and but little actual damage was done. Secretary Parker, of the labor organization, has ordered 1,000 tents for the shelter of evicted persons. On appeal for return of the troops by the sheriff, Gov. Pattison wired to the effect that it is not the duty of the military to do police duty and the soldiers would not be ordered out until the civil power is exhausted.

BONDS AT FOUR PER CENT.

Probability That Government Securities May Be Floated at This Figure.

The prospective large payments on account of pensions, public works, maturing bonds, etc., and the rather low ebb of receipts with the resulting possibilities of the disappearance of the surplus, is causing some uneasiness among financial officers of the treasury. Besides endeavoring to put in circulation the subsidiary silver coin, Secretary Foster has in view another plan, concerning the 4½ per cent bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, which mature next September. The secretary believes the national banks which hold $25,000,000 of those bonds would be glad to retain them as a basis for circulation even at a reduced rate of interest. It is regarded as feasible, perhaps, to float these bonds at 2 per cent. The secretary thus a precedent for the plan in the action of Secretary Windom in 1887.

A GOOD SCHEME.

A Pennsylvania Judge Introduces New Rules for Naturalization.

Judge Rice, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., surprised two Polanders and the lawyers. The Polanders had applied for naturalization papers. The judge put them through a severe examination. They were asked the leading principles on which the government is based. For instance:

1. What was the object in forming this government?
2. Who are the rulers?
3. What liberty is guaranteed citizens and foreigners?

It happened that the Polanders had been in this country for a long time and were able to answer the questions, otherwise they would have been refused papers. In the future the court will grant papers only to foreigners who are able to interpret the constitution.

STRIKE AND RESUME.

The Edger Thompson Steel Works Reemploy Many Men, While the Building Trades go Out.

Employment has been again given to 2,000 men by the resumption of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburg.

This Is the Other Way.

A general lockout of the stone masons has been inaugurated at Pittsburg and Allegheny by the Master Mason's association. The trouble is over the employment of non-union men, and the action of the master masons may result in precipitating a lockout of all the men engaged in the building trades.

This Is Meant to Secure Peace.

Four carloads of heavily armed Pinkerton guards have arrived at the coke regions. It is thought that these men will take the place of the militia, as the governor will not allow the national guards to be used to evict strikers.

STILL THE FISHERIES.

A Bait Dispute Which Does Not Concern Us.

A few days since a large number of Newfoundlanders in schooners assembled in Bay d'Este determined to sell herring to the fishermen of St. Pierre. A British cruiser interfered and the fishermen resisted, some of the crew of the cruiser being injured. The fishermen are rioting and threatening, evidently instigated by St. Pierre influence. The government has dispatched more steamers. It is currently reported from London that the conferences between the Newfoundland delegates and Lords Salisbury and Kuntsford have been of a satisfactory character and promise a practical and definite agreement, both sides making concessions.

IRON AND STEEL.

The American Output for 1890 the Largest of Any Year Yet.

The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel association says that in 1890 the United States made the best record in the production of iron and steel that has ever been made by any country. For 1890 the production was as follows in net tons: Pig iron, including spiegel, 10,307,028; Bessemer steel ingots, 4,131,535; open hearth ingots, 574,820; Bessemer steel rails, 2,091,973; open hearth rails, 4,018; crucible steel ingots, 79,716; rolled iron, except rails, 2,804,829; rolled steel, except rails, 1,829,247; iron rails, 15,548; pig, scrap and ore bloons, 30,783; kegs of iron cut nails, 1,806,130; kegs of steel cut nails, 8,824,816; kegs of wire nails, 3,135,911; iron and steel wire rods, 511,951.

An Important "Sooner" Case in Court.

Tom Townsend-Smith contested over a claim adjoining Edmond, O. T., and in fact a part of the town site, bids fair to become the most famous of all the "sooner" cases, for in this case the "sooner" clause in the opening act will be tested. Smith, a railroad employe, was ruled out on the ground that he violated the law and the proclamation, and Townsend was awarded the land on the ground of prior settlement. Smith's filing was canceled. Townsend now has an action in the district court to dispossess Smith, he having refused to vacate when the secretary ruled against him. Smith now proposes to test the legality of the "sooner" law, or rather to get a judicial construction of the meaning of the law. It will be carried to the highest tribunal, no matter what the decision in the territorial court may be.

Gen. Butler Was Escorted Out.

A week or so ago Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, acting as the attorney of Mrs. Johnson, convicted of perjury in a pension case, had a dispute with United States District Judge Carpenter, as a result of which Butler was forbidden to appear before the court. The other morning, however, when the case came up, Butler came in and insisted on addressing the court. Judge Carpenter declared him disorderly and ordered the marshals to remove him from the court room. The marshal and assistants escorted him out. The old gentleman was much affected and his eyes filled with tears as he exclaimed: "I yield to force." When the marshal released him in the corridor Gen. Butler immediately returned to the court room. Judge Carpenter had left the bench.

Impostors Improving the Opportunity.

Two strangers representing themselves as A. A. Parker and Christopher Rott, of Ellendale, N. D., have been soliciting subscriptions at Buffalo, N. Y., for the people of North Dakota, whom they represented to be suffering for food, clothing and money. The mayor wrote to the governor of North Dakota and has received a reply that the men are not authorized to collect money, and adding that there are no doubt some cases worthy of charity in McIntosh county, but neither the county nor the state resource has been exhausted. A letter was also received from the governor of South Dakota saying the people did not need help.

A Revolutionary Relic.

Secretary Rusk will receive in a few days from William Berry, of Macon, Mo., the sword worn by the secretary's grandfather, Samuel Rusk, in the war of the revolution. During some correspondence between Mr. Berry's son and Secretary Rusk, casual mention was made by the former of the fact that the revolutionary relic was in the possession of Berry, senior. The secretary intimated in a letter to Dr. Berry that he would prize the article highly if he could secure it. He received in reply a letter stating that the sword would be sent at once.

Bug and Snake Story Season Opened.

Three kids living near Lewiston, Ill., ran across a snake den and killed forty-five of various varieties. Some were five feet long.

The other evening large black clouds passed over Greencastle, Ind., near the ground. It was found that the clouds were composed of millions of bugs, an inch in size. They passed from west to east and the noise of their combined wings sounded like an express train in full speed. Several were captured and are pronounced by naturalists to be the "June bug" species. They are dangerous to vegetation.

The Bayards to Retire.

The Bayard mansion on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, has been advertised for sale. This means that the Bayard family, which has figured conspicuously in the history of the country for over 100 years, is at last to sink out of the public life of the national capital, perhaps forever. The Bayard family has figured in congress since 1797, when Thomas Ashton Bayard entered the house of representatives. It had been thought Thos. F. Bayard would seek to reenter the senate, but the understanding now is that Senator Gray will be reelected without opposition.

Disfranchised for Vote Selling.

Floaters who sold their votes in the recent municipal election at Paris, Ill., were arrested and arraigned before Judge Hunter. Joshua Gibson and Robert Cain were both found guilty and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail and disfranchised for five years, and also to pay all costs of the court in each case. All of the other cases were continued until the June term. The prisoners were committed to jail in default of bonds. The cases created considerable excitement, as they are the first ever tried there.

Contracted Laborers Sent Back.

Special Agent Stratton reports to the treasury department that he has detained at the port of Philadelphia five glass-workers destined for Ford City, Pa. The men, he says, came into the United States under contract entered into at Stolberg, near Achens, Alva Chappelle, Germany. They will be sent back. The men reported that there is now an agent in Stolberg engaging glass-workers to come to the United States, and that within the past few months more than 200 have left Stolberg for different parts of the United States.

The Sister Brought Trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baugh have been living happily in a pretty cottage by Naccubla Falls, the most romantic spot among the lookout mountains in Etaw county, Ala. But Mr. Baugh's sister appeared and those romantic solitudes, armed with a warrant and accompanied by a constable. Baugh now languishes in jail at Gadsend. It transpired that he has a family in Arkansas, and the supposed wife was his niece, Miss Evergreen Baugh.

A Gladstonean Defeat.

An election to fill the vacant seat in the English house of commons for the middle division of Oxfordshire occurred at which the candidates were Mr. Morrell, liberal unionist, and Mr. Benson, Gladstonean. The result was a victory for Mr. Morrell, who received 4,448 votes, against 3,760 cast for his opponent. At the last election Mr. McLean, liberal unionist, was returned without opposition.

The Wholesale Shooting Did Not Occur.

News has been received that the execution of Ross Rielly, Jeff Brown, Douglass Brown, Cudge Barnett, Paro Johnson, Luke Andy and Prince Hawkins in the western portion of the Wewaka district, Creek nation, which was to have occurred a few days since was frustrated by the escape of the prisoners. Jeff Brown, Prince Hawkins and Paro Johnson were recaptured, but they had been pardoned by the chief.

Held for Mailing Lottery "Ads."

Nicholas Liephelmer and Armand Plossom, of the Mexican International Banking company of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, have been bound over at El Paso, Texas, in the sum of $2,000 and $1,000 respectively by the United States commissioner for mailing lottery advertisements in the postoffice at El Paso.

Inspected Pork Will Please Germany.

The Berlin *Nachrichten* says the removal of prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States government has issued regulations for carrying out the inspection law.

This Is Different—Too Wet.

A dispatch says the continued wet weather in eastern Kansas will probably cause the failure of the oats, corn and potato crops. Wheat, however, is not affected except on low lands.

CRUSHED LIKE RATS.

HORRIBLE FATE OF SIX RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

Telescoping Cars Give Them No Chance of Escape, but Crush Their Lives Out Instantly—The Wreck Resulted from Gross Carelessness.

Edward Brown, engineer, Toledo, Ohio.
Charles Topliff, engineer, Toledo, Ohio.
F. J. Nugent, postal clerk, Toledo, Ohio.
Charles Hammill, postal clerk, Elyria, Ohio.
F. F. Clemens, postal clerk, Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Bowerline, postal clerk, Elyria, Ohio.
James McKinley, postal clerk, Conneaut, Ohio.
C. H. McDowell, postal clerk, Elyria, Ohio.
—— Staley, fireman.

These men were instantly sent to eternity by the frightful carelessness of some one of whom it is not known. At Kipton station, a little place on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, forty miles west of Cleveland, Ohio, the fast mail bound east collided with the Toledo express just as the latter train was about to pull on the siding to let the fast mail pass. The latter was running at full speed, and the force of the collision was so great that both engines, three mail cars and one baggage car were completely wrecked. None of the passenger cars left the track and none of the passengers received serious injuries.

It was the custom for these two trains to pass at Kipton, the Toledo express taking the side track for the fast mail, which usually went through Kipton without slackening its speed. The Toledo express was a few minutes late, and had just come to a stop at the switch when the fast mail came in sight. There is scarcely any curve at the station, but on one side of the track was a line of freight cars and on the other the station. These might have obstructed the vision of the engineer of the fast mail.

He applied the air-brakes when he saw that a collision was inevitable, but the speed of the train was not checked materially. The engine of the Toledo express was knocked squarely across the track and that of the fast mail reared in the air, resting on top of the other. The fast mail consisted of three mail cars and two parlor cars, and the Toledo express of five coaches and two baggage cars. The first and second mail cars were telescoped and smashed to kindling wood, and the third crashed into the first two and rolled over on the station platform, breaking the windows of the building. The two baggage cars of the Toledo express were knocked from the track, but did not turn over.

The force of the collision was so great that of the sixty-four revolving chairs in the two parlor cars only four remained attached to the floors, all the others being broken and hurled about in confusion. The passengers were thrown to the floors and badly shaken.

The passengers of the two trains at once began the work of rescue, and with a corps of physicians from the town ministered to the few who were injured. All but one of the dead were beyond human assistance as soon as the collision occurred. The bodies were all horribly crushed and mutilated, arms and legs being torn off, and the corpses were almost beyond recognition.

Charles Topliff, the engineer of the fast mail, remained bravely at his post, and was found dead with his hand on the throttle. His hands and face were so badly scalded that the blackened flesh dropped from the bones when his body was taken out. The poor postal clerks had not a chance to escape. They were caged like rats, and the telescoping of the car crushed the life out of them without a moment's warning.

When the passengers who were on the fast mail arrived at Cleveland they brought the first authentic account of the wreck, there being no correspondents or other facilities for getting the news from Kipton, which is a mere hamlet. These passengers say that the cars and locomotives were piled in a heap higher than the station.

It is difficult to locate the blame for the accident, as both of the engineers are dead. It is said, however, that the express was ordered to stop at Oberlin, but went on to Kipton, which is six miles farther west, and had not sufficient time to make the side track.

MOBS RULE THE REGION.

Strikers in Pennsylvania Resume Violent Tactics and Defy the Officers.

Hardly had the soldiers left the Scottdale, Pa., region before the fears of the citizens were realized, and gangs of cokers again turned loose their lawless passions of hate and revenge. Throughout the region all the night the earth fairly trembled with a succession of shocks following the explosion of dynamite bombs. At Leisenring No. 3 of the Frick Works a crowd of strikers gathered on the hill, and at one time thirty bombs were exploded simultaneously, tearing great holes in the earth, breaking windows in many houses, and frightening people for many miles around by the terrific roar. No one was injured, however, and little actual damage was done, the strikers contenting themselves with this portentous warning to the workers below.

The water tank at the Kyle works was blown up, but the perpetrators were not discovered. One of the most daring and lawless acts of this lawless strike took place at Leith. In order to disperse the threatening mob, Deputies Smith and Rice arrested one of them, a young man named John Shaffer, and started to bring him to jail. His companions attacked the deputies, beat them with clubs and stones, and rescued Shaffer. Deputy Smith was severely injured. He received a number of ugly bruises on his body, and a deep gash in the head with a knife. It is also feared that Deputy Sanner, who was injured in the riot at Leisenring No. 2, will not recover.

Sheriff McCormick telegraphed the governor for military aid, and was told in reply that it was not the duty of the military to do police duty and the soldiers could not be ordered out until the civil power is exhausted. With the mob storming the office from which the message was sent, he made a second appeal, and Gov. Pattison then wired Capt. L. H. Frazier of company E, Tenth regiment, Uniontown, to place his company under arms and assist the sheriff in maintaining the peace. A telegram was also sent to Capt. Loar, at Mount Pleasant, to take his company to assist Sheriff McCormick.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

How meney suspishus people one meets in this world. If their nozes waz stuffed with kotton wool they would smell some kind of a rat.

Most ov the animles and insekts (az well az the men) liv on each other; but the spider iz the meanest in the whole lot, for they set traps for their viktims, and don't even bait their traps.

What should we do if it wasn't for the churches? There iz plenty ov people who kant worship God, only in a church. If they were out in a field on a Sabbath day, they would at once become lawless, and fall to digging out woodchucks or hunting for bumble-bees' nests.

Give every one you meet, my boy, the time ov day, and half the road; and if that don't make him civil, don't waste enny more fragrance on the cuss.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

The Great German Soldier Surrenders to Death Only.

The death of Count von Moltke is announced. He attended the session of the reichstag in the afternoon and his death was very sudden, and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by a failure of the heart. He passed away at 9:45 p. m., quietly and painlessly. The news of the count's unexpected death causes great sorrow in Berlin.

Hellmuth Count von Moltke was descended from a well known Mecklenburg family and was born at Parchim, October 26, 1800. To "Father Moltke" and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was the commander-in-chief. In recognition of his unrivaled services Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count October 22, 1870, and made the chief marshall of the German empire. He received from the czar an order from St. George, and from Emperor William the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross. He retired from the command of the German army on the accession of the present emperor.

PISTOL AND HOT BLOOD.

They Cause a Double Tragedy in Indiana—Politics in It.

Martin L. Ferrick, for twenty-five years a trusted employe of the Panhandle railroad at Montezello, Ind., shot and fatally wounded Jeff Bunnell and then immediately turned the revolver on himself and put a bullet through his heart, dying instantly. Bunnell's wounds are fatal, the ball having passed through his body in the region of the kidneys. The tragedy occurred in full sight of the passengers on the Panhandle express which was just pulling in. The men had had some words over a high licens and low license town election contest, but no one anticipated any serious trouble. Both men leave families.

A CHICAGO CASE.

The Great Packer, Morris, Is Building Private Stock Yards.

Nelson Morris, it has been discovered, is building a private stock yard at Chicago, three acres in extent, by which he expects to escape the yardage charge made by the present yards. It is supposed that Armour and Swift will follow suit, and the move, if successful, means the loss of many thousand dollars to the stock yards company. The latter will probably take the matter into the courts.

Two Men Killed in a Sewer.

A gang of an Omaha sewer trench, in which 125 men were working, gave way from the bottom. Charles Holmes and Frank Olsen, both swedes, were caught under nine feet of earth and killed. Four others were caught but were gotten out alive. The place where the sewer is being dug has been very wet all spring and extra precautions against caving had been taken. It was about fifteen feet deep where the accident occurred. It took an hour to uncover the bodies of the dead men. Neither was married.

Closing Acts of the Minnesota Legislature.

On the last day of the Minnesota legislature for passing bills the session was a long and exciting one. A great number of bills were not acted on. The new usury bill was defeated by inaction and the famous McHale anti-tights bill was killed in like manner. The bill bringing building associations under charge of the bank examiner passed.

Parnell's Waning Support.

In the English house of commons an amendment by Nolan, Parnellite, to the Irish land bill was defeated—205 to 5. Of the five two voted yea by mistake. This expose of the Parnell lie strength of three, in view of Parnell's boast that his help would enable the government to pass the bill, created much merriment.

Vermont Sweetness.

The Vermont maple sugar season for 1891 has practically closed. The crop of sugar has been considerably larger than the average. Fully 17,000,000 pounds of sugar and sirup have been made, of which 40 per cent is sirup. The market value of the crop will exceed $1,200,000.

Our Foreign Trade.

The exports of merchandise from the United States for the twelve months ended March 31 were $872,010,577; the imports $845,631,420. During March the gold exports exceeded the imports by $4,541,566 and the silver exports exceeded the imports by $1,021,572.

News in General.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 3,351 were landed in New York in one day last week.

DURING March 52,172 aliens arrived in the United States against 35,750 in March of 1890.

THE St. Louis presbytery has voted almost unanimously to recommend to the general assembly the appointment of women as deaconesses.

FIRE in the furniture factory of Wullweber & Co., in Chicago, did damage estimated at nearly $100,000. Manley Semple, one of the employes, was badly burned.

THE Illinois senate has adopted the bill repealing the state conspiracy law, which was enacted just after the Haymarket anarchist incident in Chicago a few years ago.

AT Auburn, N. Y., between the ward visits of the night watch at the Willard state hospital, De Witt Savacool, an epileptic patient, killed another patient named John Morrow.

THE miners of the Upper Monongahela river regions have thrown a bomb into labor circles in Pittsburg by refusing to go out for the eight hour day, May 1, when the general miners' move is to be made.

O. L. Cross, an old and well known planter, living near Brankley, Ark., was shot and killed instantly by Deputy Sheriff Hides, who was attempting to evict Cross from a tract of land that was in litigation.

THE MARKETS.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 25.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 4,000. Official yesterday, 4,407. Shipments, 1,651. Market opened 10c lower. Light, $4.40@4.65; mixed, $4.50@4.70; heavy, $4.65@4.80.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 1,200. Official yesterday, 1,275; shipments, 852. Best cattle firm; others steady; quality fair.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000. Market slow; lower on everything; top prices $5.40@5.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000. Market dull and lower; common, $4.60@4.50; mixed and packers, $4.50@4.90; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.95@5.10; light, $4.75@4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Market steady. Western, $5.50@5.85; lambs, $6.50@7.15.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Close: Wheat—Easy; cash, $1.10¼; May, $1.10¼@1.10½; July, $1.08¾.

Corn—Steady; cash, 72c; May, 70¾c; July, 66¾@66⅞c.

Oats—Easy; cash, 55c; May, 54⅝c; July, 51⅞c.

Pork—Steady; cash, $12.37½@12.50; May, $12.47½@12.50; July, $12.87.

Lard—Steady; cash, $6.70; May, $6.70@6.72½; July, $7.02½.

Short Ribs—Steady; cash, $6.12@6.15; May $6.15@6.17½.

Rye—Easy: 92c.

Barley—Firm: 80c.

Timothy—$1.31.

Whisky—$1.18.

Flax—$1.18½.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Wheat, lower; May, 1.22½@1.23¼; July, $1.16⅞@1.17⅝.

Corn—Lower; No. 2, 82@84c.

Oats—Steady; western, 60@71c.

Pork—Steady; new, $13.75@14.50.

Lard—Easy; $6.95.

Butter—Firm; western, 12@27½c.

Eggs—Steady; western, 15½c.

WATER-WAYS NEEDED.

IMPORTANCE OF RIVER AND CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

Stupendous Increase in Wealth that Might Be Brought About by Irrigation—The Immigration Laws Should Be More Stringent.

The subject "Transportation and Improvements of Waterways, Lake, Gulf, and Pacific Ports" was discussed at the Commercial Congress in Kansas City.

Mr. S. A. Thompson, Secretary of the Commercial Club of Duluth, advocated the improvement of waterways as affording the cheapest transportation. Col. T. C. Catchings, of Mississippi, argued that an increase in water traffic, however great, would not decrease railroad business, but would rather increase it.

The Hon. J. M. Murphy, of Iowa, spoke on the Hennepin Canal. His life had one purpose and his heart one hope, and that was the construction of the Hennepin canal. He explained in a long speech the benefits to accrue from the construction of the canal, and he had no doubt that the Government would construct it if Congress could be brought to a realizing sense of the canal's importance.

Col. A. C. Fish, of Denver, delivered an address upon irrigation. He said 900,000,000 of people were kept alive on food raised on irrigated land in Spain, China, Egypt, Russia, India, and the United States, yet the subject of irrigation, although carried on successfully for hundreds of years, was but little understood. In the trans-Mississippi country enough land was allowed to go to waste that was susceptible of cultivation to support whole nations of people. The work of irrigation has a young been begun by the United States. Mr. Powell estimated that there were 1,000,000 square miles of arid lands in the Western country that could be made productive by irrigation. At the minimum price of public land, $1.25 per acre, this land had a value of $800,000,000. At $20 per acre, a moderate estimate of its value when irrigated, it would be worth $19,200,000,000.

Mr. Wickliffe said he would treat his subject, "Immigration and Settlement of Public Lands," from the text, "America for Americans." "We have been told," he said, "that this land is broad enough for all, but I submit that the countries of the other world have made it the dumping ground for their paupers and criminal classes, and I believe that I speak for the whole American people when I say that the time has come when all that must stop. There is enough room for all who want to come here to be one of us, but not a foot of ground for one of those paupers and criminals of the old world. I may feel deeply upon the subject, for I have lately come fresh from a most terrible object lesson, which too clearly indicates the need of a change of our immigration laws.

"I believe that this congress ought to declare that the National Congress should prohibit the landing of immigrants who are not willing to become good citizens. I think this law ought to be put into such shape that no man who has not within a given time filed his intention for citizenship, which is now altogether too short, and who has not within another given time taken out what is known as his second papers, ought to be shipped back to the country from which he came. Gentlemen, it took twenty-one years to make a voter out of each one of you; it does not take twenty-one seconds to make a voter out of a foreigner. Let no man step foot upon the soil of Columbia who cannot bring a true bill of moral cleanliness. I am, as you know, a State-rights Democrat, but I believe the power to make American citizens ought to be taken from the State courts and given to the General Government. Perhaps you do not realize the need of all this, but in looking up the nationality of those criminals whom the citizens of New Orleans executed not long since it was found that the naturalization papers of one of these, his certificate of good moral character, was certified to by two of his fellow criminals. I believe that the scenes which we have witnessed during the last few weeks ought to be impossible. The raising of the glorious stars and stripes under that of a foreign flag, as was done in my own State, and the riddling of our flag by bullets in Pennsylvania, very clearly indicate the need of a change of policy as regards our immigration laws."

A resolution favoring free coinage was received with applause. A resolution relative to immigration was loudly applauded, and the resolution which hailed with delight the burial of all animosities between the North and South was greeted with great applause, and, upon motion of Major Warner, of Missouri, was given three hearty cheers.

The congress then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

This and That.

THE disappearance of dyspepsia as a national disease proves that Americans have improved in their cooking.

THE Washington *Advertiser* says: "Our climate beats the world." In some respects it does—say along in August.

"WHAT is your salary, Dr. Stiggins?" "My salary," said the clergyman, slowly, "is $3,000. But my pay is about $1,200." —*Life.*

BROWN—Why, how pale you look; have you been ill? Dobson—Worse than that; tackled a passion novel last evening.—*Binghampton Republican.*

AT a recent game of foot-ball at Cornell University six students were laid up with "broken bones and bad sprains." There is a heap of fun in foot-ball.

A LIVE horse in New York stepped on a live wire and was dead before his driver could wink. And yet experts are afraid electricity won't kill suddenly enough to supplant the rope.

MR. GUZZLETON (11 p. m.)—I wish you'd give me my dry clothes, Maria, I'm soaked through. Mrs. G. (with deep meaning)—Ah, yes; your breath shows you're not as dry as when you started.—*Texas Siftings.*

FRANCISCO PIZARRO was assassinated by "Men of Chili," brother Spaniards, under Juan de Rada, a party belonging to the Almagro faction. Almagro had been a partner with Pizarro in the conquest.

SEPT. 25, 1513, from the mountain top of Panama, Balboa, was the first white man in the new world to look upon the water of the Pacific, little thinking that the sea before him covered one-half of the earth's surface. Francisco Pizarro, who afterward conquered Peru, hurrying to the mountain top is said to be the second to view the great sea.

ATAHUALPA, the captive Inca of Peru, for his release offered to fill the room with gold as high as he could reach and Francis Pizarro traced the length with his sword around the room. The dimensions of the room were 22 feet long, 16 wide, and 9 high. The gold was bars and plate taken from their sacred temples and representations of animals, images of the llama, and even women. The Peruvians were worshipers of the sun and their temple at Cusco, facing the east, was covered with plates of gold. Although Pizarro promised the Inca chief his freedom, circumstances were such that he could not well avoid the crime of which history accuses him, notwithstanding the chief offered as much more gold as already given for his liberty and life.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR.

He Incenses the People of Broken Bow by Respiting a Murderer.

Albert T. Haunstine, the murderer who was to have been hung at Broken Bow, was respited for thirty days by Gov. Boyd, pending an investigation into his sanity. This did not please the Custer county people, who had arranged to have the hanging and wanted it to come off, and threats were made all day of a mob and summary vengeance upon him. The crowd which gathered to witness the hanging was incensed at the action of the governor and three attempts were made to lynch Haunstine. Armed with crowbars the mob made an attack on the jail, but the sheriff and deputies, fully armed, held them at bay. The leading citizens made pacifying speeches and the crowd finally abandoned their purpose. Haunstine's crime was the murder of two school directors over a year ago. Haunstine had stolen a clock from the school house, and when the directors traced it to his home and threatened to have him arrested he shot them down. For a year he was confined in the state penitentiary for safe keeping, public sentiment at Broken Bow being so indignant that it was feared he would be dealt with by a mob if placed in the county jail.

Counterfeiting in Nebraska.

Uncle Sam will take a hand in the counterfeiting business which was partially unearthed at Tekamah last fall. The United States marshal came up from Omaha and arrested John Bennett, the fellow who was tried in the district court at this place for passing counterfeit money and who was cleared. Bennett was taken to Omaha, but returned home, being released on bail. There is very strong evidence against Bennett, and many think he was mixed up in the manufacturing of the spurious coin. While he was in jail at Tekamah the sheriff found in his (Bennett's) pocket a receipt for mixing certain metals to counterfeit silver. At the trial a fellow criminal was brought from the jail who swore that the receipt belonged to him and not to Bennett.

Oxnard Talks on Beet Sugar.

Henry Oxnard, of Grand Island, manager of the Oxnard Beet Sugar company, met the citizens of Fullerton and Nance county and addressed them at considerable length on the beet sugar industry of Nebraska. Mr. Oxnard enjoys the proud distinction of being the best informed man in America or Europe on the beet sugar industry. He made the point that inasmuch as surrounding states are now giving bounties to beet sugar manufactories, Nebraska would, on account of the repeal of the 2 cent bounty, suffer in consequence. He expressed the hope that Gov. Boyd, in case he should call a special meeting of the legislature, would include a recommendation to re-enact a 2-cent bounty on beet sugar, 1 cent to be paid to the manufacturer and 1 cent to the producer.

The Alliance to Have a Paper.

The alliance people in the North Platte section are about to form a stock company for the purpose of buying and running a newspaper. The capital stock is to be $5,000, payable in five yearly installments, and the shares $5 each, any person being limited to five shares. They expect to buy a plant for $1,000, with one-fifth paid on the capital, and then send an agent through the senatorial district with the expectation of getting about 1,000 alliance men to embark in the enterprise or subscribe for the paper and pay cash. The scheme is purely a political one.

Found Dead in Bed.

A man by the name of Wilson, residing in Blair, was found dead in his bed the other morning. He had been troubled with dropsy for some time, which is probably the cause of his death. Some of the family were sleeping in the same room and did not know he was dead until they went to wake him. He was apparently as well as usual when he went to bed.

An Election Contest.

The first echo from the Australian ballot system was heard from Nebraska City. R. M. Foster, republican, has commenced legal proceedings in the county court to contest the election of J. W. Chadduck, democrat, for the police judgship. The petition alleges misconduct on the part of the judges of election, says that illegal votes were received and legal votes rejected; that errors were committed by the board of canvassers, and that in marking the tickets lead pencils were used instead of ink.

Nebraska Briefs.

SEED potatoes are selling at $2 per bushel at Beatrice.

WORK on the excavation for Kearney's cotton mill is being pushed rapidly.

BUSINESS men of Dodge will pay an occupation tax in order to raise money to pay off the town's indebtedness.

FRANK JONES, pocket-picker, was captured at Lincoln just as he had snatched the pocketbook of O. J. Johnson, of Greenwood, which contained $500.

THE elevator at Hay Springs loans out wheat to farmers with the condition that in the fall they are to pay back four bushels of wheat for one bushel of seed.

W. G. Murphy, while visiting a brother in Lincoln, was chloroformed by burglars who entered the house and robbed him of $52. He could not be aroused from his slumber until noon the next day.

Sil Edwards, the farmer who disappeared last fall suddenly and during his absence neglected to inform his family of his whereabouts, has returned to his home near Benkleman. Sil says he has traveled since he left last fall 25,000 miles, has visited the frigid and the tropical countries, and was snowbound in northern Montana this winter ten weeks.

DOGS without a muzzle on are shot by the town marshal of Oakdale.

MANY bogus nickles have been palmed off on Omaha street car conductors lately.

THE Norfolk Sugar company has contracted for the raising of 1,000 acres of beets.

THE Friend fair association has decided to hold a trotting meeting on August 26, 27 and 28.

C. J. WARRINGTON, who destroyed the painting, "Return of Spring," at Omaha, is now out of jail, friends having furnished the required bond of $1,000.

A NEW elevator with a capacity of 100,000 bushels is being built at Nebraska City.

SEVERAL persons were slightly injured in a wreck at Palmer, caused by a train running too fast into the yards.

O. N. RAY, of York, was bound over to the district court on the charge of setting fire to his drug store to secure $1,100 insurance.

GEO. D. WALLACE, of Rising City, who became insane from the effects of grip and was taken to the asylum, died the next day after he reached there.

MRS. H. W. ZINK, of Lincoln, is insane. Her husband is in jail for embezzlement, the family household goods were all mortgaged, and Mrs. Zink was sick in bed with a child only a few days old. The holders of the mortgages were anxious to foreclose and the great strain and worry caused the woman's insanity.

DIRECTORS:

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

O. ANDERSON, JACOB GRUNSEN, P. ANDERSON, HENRY RAGATZ, JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$208,879.99
U. S. bonds	16,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	11,000.00
Due from other banks	23,972.34
U. S. Treasury	675.00
Cash on hand	15,478.48
	276,005.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	10,676.16
National bank notes outstanding	12,200.00
Staff coun