The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 32. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891. WHOLE NUMBER 1124.

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

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JACOB GREISEN, HENRY RAGATZ,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank,
Columbus, Neb.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$203,879.35
U. S. Bonds		15,220.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		17,965.38
Due from other banks	$23,772.32	
Due from U. S Treasury..	675.00	
Cash on hand	15,473.45	39,925.67
		$276,990.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$80,000.00
Undivided profits	10,428.14
National bank notes outstanding	13,500.00
Rediscounts	16,881.21
Due depositors	156,181.05
	$276,990.40

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50

SULLIVAN & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 50-tf

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THE PASSING SHOW

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE DAY.

THIRD PARTY CLAIMS.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Emboldened by Their Capture of the Farmers' Alliance at Indianapolis They Claim That All Labor Will Unite in a Concentrated Political Movement.

The National Executive committee issued an address to the people of the country from Indianapolis which says that the People's party will have a candidate for President in the field for 1892; that no influence of the old political organizations or aggregated capital can prevent a hearty and unanimous coming together of all labor forces of the country, whether employed in the work shop, mine or farm. "The people have beheld," it says, "with growing alarm continual advance of conditions carrying the country every day further away from the principles and traditions of the founders of the Republic and nearer the abyss in which can be seen only a crushing oligarchy or the dreadful alternative of eevflution and anarchy. It is for the purpose of saving free institutions by the peaceful instrumentalities of education and the ballot that the People's party has been organized." The address devotes some space to the scoring of railroad corporations, corrupt legislatures, debauched juries and judges, and banking associations which make or wreck as their interests dictate, and says the daily newspaper press has become coerced by its business necessities into becoming the ready instrument to bind the shackels of serfdom on the limbs of free people, to confuse their minds by sophistry, fill their ears with falsehood, uphold everything destructive to the public good and crush everything that would help the people. "As a striking instance of the colossal lies with which the people are misled," says the address, "we point to the vote of the People's party this year in Kansas. Nine-tenths of the population of this country, in consequence of the gross misrepresentation of the press, believe that the People's party vote in Kansas this year fell off greatly from that of last, while the fact is that it actually increased about 11¼ per cent. The Republican majority in South Dakota was reduced from 10,000 in 1890 to 2,700 this year, while in Nebraska the People's party came within 3,000 votes of defeating the combined power of both the old parties and elected eleven District Judges."

THE FREE SILVER DEMAND.

The Denver Mining Congress Declares in Favor of Plenty of Money.

The committee on resolutions appointed by the Mining Congress at Denver reported declaring that the certificates of the government backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver coin on deposit in the Treasury of the United States is a safe and sound currency and has been approved by the people; that the first National Mining Congress is unalterably in favor of the principle of bi-metalism; that gold and silver—not one to the exclusion of the other—are the money metals of the constitution; that gold and silver should have by law equal rights, uses and monetary purposes, and to that end it demanded of the Congress of the United States the enactment of laws by which silver shall be coined free in all mints equally with gold and to have with it a full and unrestrained monetary power, and that they be in the ratio of 16 to 1, and when the coinage is represented by treasury notes each dollar shall represent 412½ grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of gold.

Washington State Alliance Men.

The Farmers Alliance convention of the State of Washington adjourned after a stormy session. A motion made to select three delegates to the State third party convention, their expenses to be paid by the Alliance was ruled out of order by President Sutton. On appeal the President was overruled and the motion prevailed. President Sutton declares that he will expose the Alliance for its political demonstration.

Visited by a Tornado.

A disastrous tornado passed over the Phillipine Islands, wrecking many vessels and causing great damage.

The Lottery Advertising Law.

Argument has been made in the Supreme Court at Washington in the anti-lottery cases, in which the unconstitutionality of the recent anti-lottery law is involved. The suits are those brought against Publishers Rapier, of the Mobile *Register*, and Dupree, of the New Orleans *States*.

Russia Expects to Fight.

The Novosti of St. Petersburg declares that the financial crisis in Berlin has developed a political crisis; that the war party has gained the upper hand and the prudent Bismarckian policy has been forgotten in the frantic desire to strike Russia in a moment of weakness.

Large Amount of Smuggling.

Supervisor Longie of the Treasury Department, in his annual report says the Canadian and Mexican borders are so large that the small force of customs collectors is unable to protect it and thousands of Chinamen and an untold value of goods are smuggled in annually.

As to Indebtedness.

Census bulletin No. 64 shows that the State and county indebtedness in the North Central division averages $24 per family; counting five persons to a family it is $21.35 in Minnesota, $56.45 in North Dakota $50.20 in South Dakota, $11.35 in Wisconsin, and $9.55 in Iowa.

National Mining Congress.

The dedication of the Colorado mining stock exchange building and the opening of the first national mining cangress were celebrated at Denver. Senator Stewart made the principal speech, advocating legislation to make a parity between gold and silver.

Coal Miners, Strike Spreading.

The striking coal miners in the department of Pas de Calais, France, are gaining many accessions to their ranks. The strikers now number 36,000 men and it is not doubted that the majority of the men still remaining at work will quit also.

The Elections in Norway.

The elections for members of the Storthing, in Norway, have just been held. The figures at hand show large gains for the radical left, which advocated the appointment of separate foreign ministries for Sweden and Norway.

Germany Ready for War.

The German war office has ordered a large number of portable tents manufactured for the use of the eastern army corps with a view to the protection of the troops from inclement weather in the event of war with Russia.

Back from Chilian Ports.

The Unites States cruiser San Franciseo with Admiral Brown has arrived from Chili. The Admiral says in an interview that the conduct of himself and United States Minister Egan has been entirely impartial.

Boycotting the Celestials.

The labor organizations in Butte, Missoula, Great Falls and other cities of Montana have commenced a strong fight against the Chinese. All the members of the various unions will not patronize the Chinese and agree to boycott all merchants, saloon men, restaurant keepers, hotel men and others who employ Chinese in any way. The heads of families are requested not to employ Chinese as cooks or servants. The fight promises to be a hard one. There are over 4,000 Chinese in Montana, and 1,600 in Butte alone.

CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL.

A Seceding Province Prepares to Meet the Dictator's Forces in the Field.

The late dispatches say that the jealousies between the insurgents of the seceding State, Rio Grande do Sul, have been silenced and a provisional government has been agreed on to prosecute the war against the Dictator, Fonseca. They made one of their number, Dr. Assise Brazil, Minister of War. Active measures are being taken to improve the defences and increase the effective strength of the army. The mouth of the Rio Grande, the principal river of the State, was obstructed by sinking two ships in the channel, and the river is protected by heavy artillery. The Junta is in full control of all the military stores in the State and of the government factory for making munitions of war. The provincial banks and private persons are offering to furnish the Junta with ample funds to carry forward the plans that may be decided upon for maintaining the independence of the State. The officers sent by the Dictator to take places of those who cast their fortunes with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul have arrived at Monte Video and propose to proceed at once to their destination. They assert that several men-of-war are now on their way to Rio Grande and others are being made ready to follow. The refugees from Rio Janeiro who reached Monte Video express the opinion that Fonseca will not be able long to maintain himself. His cause is lost, they say. Only the fear of mob violence in their opinion, now restrains the discontented opposition at the Brazilian, capital from active steps against Fonseca.

PAID SECRET REBATES.

The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago Finds Railroads and Shippers Guilty.

The federal grand jury at Chicago returned a number of indictments against shippers and one railroad man for practicing a system of secret rebates. Indictments were returned as follows: For obtaining rebate less than the card tariff, the following members of the firm of Swift & Co.: Gustavus S. Swift, Edwin C. Swift, Louis F. Swift and D. Edward Harpnell; for the same offense, George and John Firmenichs, glucose manufacturers, of Marshalltown, Ia.; for giving rates less than the established tariff, George B. Spriggs, general freight agent of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway. The members of the firm of Swift & Co. were indicted for obtaining rebates on the legal tariff rates from the Nickel Plate Road. In the last six months Swift & Co. received over $30,000 in rebates for meat shipped over that road alone. The violation of law committed by the Firmenichs was even greater than the charges against the Swifts. The glucose company they control at Marshalltown is an immense concern, having branches all over the west and an office in Chicago. It was shown that over $80,000 in rebates was paid to the firm in the last six months. That the only railroad man—Spriggs—was indicted was somewhat of a surprise, but not a few other railroaders barely escaped. The evidence against them was not sufficiently strong. None of those indicted were arrested, but they will be compelled to appear and give bail for trial. The penalty for freight discrimination is set down in the law at a fine of $1,000 to $5,000, and imprisonment from one to three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"ALASKA FOR ALASKANS."

A Spirit of Revolt Growing in the Northern Regions.

Advices from Alaska state that the people up there are much incensed because Congress has not taken notice of their desire for a proper territorial government. An Alaskan newspaper, in a recent issue, suggests, in view of the injustice suffered from appointive officers under successive administrations, that the people assemble in convention, prepare a bill for a territorial reform government and demand its approval by Congress. If Congress refuses to pass it, every resident of Alaska is advised to rise, unfurl the motto of "Alaska for Alaskans," elect their own judicial officers and resist all processes emanating from officials whose tenure of office is under the original act

Pneumatic Mail Tubes.

Postmaster General Wanamaker will probably ask Congress to appropriate something for experimenting with the pneumatic tubes for mail service in the large cities. The department has no money available for such a purpose. Inquiries, however, have been made into the possibilities of system. It is said that the pneumatic tubes work better in Berlin than in other European cities. There the system costs $700,000 and it has proved profitable. It has also increased the telegraph receipts, and as the government controls the telegraph, that has been a gain.

The Fare to San Francisco.

When the news was received from St. Louis announcing that the Transcontinental Association had refused to grant the $50 rate for delegates to the Republican convention, if it is held in San Francisco, which rate had been guaranteed by the Southern Pacific company to the committee of business men who have gone to Washington to lay the San Francisco offer before the national committee of the respective parties, Vice-President Stubbins, of the Southern Pacific, said: "Our guarantee for the $50 rate holds good."

The Pork Was Not Inspected.

An official inquiry in Germany into the report that American pork infested with trichinæ was imported into Dusseldorf brings out the fact that the diseased pork did not bear the stamp of Americen inspection. Consequently there will be no interference with the admission of American pork in a healthy condition which has been properly certified to.

Treasury Snap in Wisconsin.

In the trial of the State Treasurers of Wisconsin for moneys of the State unlawfully turned into their private pockets. Ex-State Treasurers Kuehn and Haetz admitted that loans to the banks were made and that the treasurers received 3 to 3½ per cent. It was stated that interest had been received by the State Treasurers as far back as 1854.

Tornado in York State.

A severe tornado which formed in New Jersey swept across the palisades and then up the river to Long Pier, where it did thousands of dollars' worth of damage to the property of the Erie Railway Company.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime....	$2.25	@	6.15
HOGS—Shipping grades...	3.50	@	[illegible]
SHEEP...	4.00	@	4.[illegible] ½
WHEAT—Cash.........			.[illegible]
CORN—Cash			.53½
OATS.........			.32¾
RYE.........			.8[illegible]½
BARLEY			.59
FLAX.........			.94½
BUTTER—Western dairy.......	.17	@	.[illegible]5
EGGS—Western.........	.23	@	.24

SIOUX CITY.

CATTLE—Fat steers.	$4.00	@	5.00
CATTLE—Feeders	2.25	@	3.50
HOGS.........	3.30	@	3.60
SHEEP.........	3.25	@	4.50
WHEAT.........			.78
OATS.........			.25
CORN.........			.40
FLAX.........			.82

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Common to prime...	$3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Shippers	3.50	@	3.70

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

WHEAT.........	$1.04	@	1.0[illegible]¾
CORN.........	.65½	@	.68
OATS—Western.........	.37	@	.40

REVENUE STATISTICS.

Figures from the Annual Report on Internal Revenue Receipts.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just been submitted. The total receipts of last fiscal year from all sources were $146,030,416, an increase over the previous year of $3,440,719. The cost of collection was 7.89 per cent. of the amount received. During the year 698 stills were destroyed and 95 removed and 375 persons arrested. The aggregate amount of taxes canceled on account of tobacco was $32,796,270, a decrease of $1,162,720, due to the reduction of the tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco and the repeal of the special tobacco taxes. The tax on cigars and cigarettes increased $1,386,450 over last year. The increase of taxed tobacco and snuff over the previous year was 14,640,884 pounds; the increase of cigars 387,002,784, and the increase of cigarettes 451,284,080. The Commissioner says that in order to make the tariff law effective, several amendments are required, among them one allowing the forfeiting of illicit factories as well as duly authorized factories where there is a serious violation of the law. The quantity of spirits produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the year was 115,962,389 gallons, an increase over 1890 of 6,686,461 gallons The quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses June 30, 1891, was the largest quantity so held at the close of any fiscal year, it being 113,000,000 gallons.

THIRD PARTY VICTORY.

The People's Party Claim to Have Captured the Alliance.

The People's party men claim to have captured the Alliance as a result of the general election for officers at Indianapolis, President Polk was unanimously re-elected; H L. Loucks, of South Dakota, was chosen Vice President: J. H. Turner re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and J. F. Willetts, of Kansas, nationel lecturer. Mr. Polk, in his annual address Tuesday night, so severely condemned the old parties and so strongly indicated his tendencies to the People's party movement that his re-election is regarded as a great victory for the People's party. The election of Mr. Loucks as Vice President is regarded as a greater vidtory, from the fact that he is a member of the National committee of the People's party. The fact that a large number of Alliance delegates are also members of other industrial organizations and working together would indicate that the trend of their action was to unification of all and in the directian of independent political action.

LOTTERYITES ON TOP.

Primary Elections in Louisiana Captured by the Lottery Men.

The result of the first week's Democratic primaries in Louisiana on the lottery question is un favorable to the opponents of the lottery company. The contest is over the question whether or not the Democratic State convention shall insert a plank in its platform denouncing the lottery and calling upon all Democrats to vote against the constitutional amendment extending the charter of the lottery company for twenty-five years. The Antis favor this plank and will put it in the platform of their own. The McEnery Democrats, who oppose them, insist that the Democratic convention shall take no action on the lottery question, but submit it to the white voters and accept their decision. The week's election show 82 votes anti-lottery and 186 in favor of the submission of the matter. McEnery, for Governor, has 191 votes, and Adams, President of the Farmer's Alliance, 66.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE FAIR.

They Want a Sunday Exposition and Not Opposed to Saloons.

In the Knights of Labor general assembly at Toledo the resolutions presented by the world's W. C. T. U. and the national W. C. T. U. were considered. Those demanding equal pay for equal work for women, woman suffrage, and the same standard of purity for men and women, were at once agreed to. The resolution demanding the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays was rejected, the Knights declaring in favor of having the fair open on Sundays, for the education of the masses, provided no one employed at the fair shall work more than six days per week. The assembly declined to indorse the resolution for the prevention of the sale of liquor on the World's Fair grounds.

Palo Alto is Champion.

Palo Alto, the famous stallion of the Stanford stables, was placed by Marvin at Stockton, Cal., as the champion of the world's stallions, going a mile strong and game in 2:08¾. He had a runner with him and made the first quarter in :31¾. The half was made in 1:03¼. The third quarter was reached in 1:36¼, and going at a wonderful clip, he made the last quarter in 32¼ seconds, finishing the mile without a skip, the winner of the world's stallion record in 2:08¾.

Methodist Missions in the South.

The Methodist general missionary committee struck the old snag of the relationship between the church North and South. The opposition to appropriations for the Southern territory appeared in several quarters, and Bishop Foster made an impassioned speech, in which he said he had seen the effects of Northern interference with the field occupied by the Southern church, which were so terrible that he would not describe them.

For Failure to Bring Rain.

Judge Ross, of the United States Court at Los Angeles, Cal., has sentenced three Yuma Indians to be executed for the brutal murder of an old medicine man of their tribe some months ago. The medicine man had failed to bring rain when requested by the tribe to do so and was condemned to death.

Do Not Want the Negroes.

The Choctaw Indian Council has passed an act to make the negroes from the States seeking the promised land go elsewhere than to the Choctaw Nation, and the negroes who have been employed in the mines there are being sent away.

The Tariff on Salt Meats.

The French Chamber of Deputies, after a long debate, approved the tariff of 25 francs on salted meats fixed by the Senate. The Minister of Commerce promised effective surveillance over imports at the expense of the imports.

Prizes Go Up Higher.

The Independence Driving Park Association has increased its aggregate purse from $75,000 to $100,000, a sum over twice the amount ever before offered by any association.

The Featherweight Champion.

John T. Griffin won a purse of $2,500 and took from James F. Larkin the featherweight champion in a four round contest before the Olympic club at New Orleans.

Making Laws in Germany.

The German Reichstag has reassembled. A bill providing for the suppression of the slave trade in the German colonies was introduced.

Captured a Thieves' Den.

A thieves' den in Chicago was raided by police, who captured nineteen robbers and recovered a large quantity of stolen goods

Actor Florence Dead.

Wm. J. Florence, the famous actor, died at Philadelphia after it was thought he was on the way to recovery.

Huge Deficit in Germany.

The German imperial budget for 1892-93 shows an estimated deficit of 159,000,000 marks in Germany.

French Miners Strike.

In the department of Calais, France, 15,200 coal miners have gone on a strike.

EACH COUNTY'S SHARE.

DIVISION OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S SCHOOL MONEY.

Table Showing the Number of School Children in Each County and the Proportion Each Will Receive From Interest and Leasing of School Lands.

BELOW is published a table showing the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 20 in each county and each county's proportion of the amount received from interest and leasing of school lands for the past year. This amount is expected to be increased in time to come with the sale of the State's valuable school lands, so that it will entirely support the public schools of the State. According to the report of the State Superintendent last year there were 73,766 school children in the State between the ages of 7 and 20. According to the new law the age of school children is now from 6 to 20, and according to the Land Commissioner's figures there are 86,676 school children. This makes quite an increase over last year even when it is taken into consideration that the age of school children has been lowered one year.

	Children.	Amount.
Aurora........	998	$ 518 96
Beadle........	2,549	1,325 48
Bon Homme........	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 24
Brookings........	2,987	1,558 51
Brown........	3,944	2,050 88
Buffalo........	205	106 60
Brule........	1,614	[illegible] 18
Butte........	249	129 48
Campbell........	791	411 32
Charles Mix........	998	518 96
Clark........	1,571	816 92
Clay........	2,548	1,324 96
Codington........	2,280	1,185 60
Custer........	722	375 44
Davison........	1,806	939 12
Day........	2,065	1,073 80
Deuel........	1,530	811 40
Douglas........	1,037	539 24
Edmunds........	967	502 84
Fall River........	763	396 76
Faulk........	987	513 24
Grant........	1,953	1,015 56
Hamlin........	1,281	666 12
Hand........	1,699	883 48
Hanson........	1,229	639 88
Hughes........	1,248	648 96
Hutchinson........	3,672	1,909 44
Hyde........	450	234 00
Jerauld........	[illegible]	[illegible] 68
Kingsbury........	2,720	1,414 40
Lake........	2,180	1,133 60
Lawrence........	2,075	1,079 00
Lincoln........	2,995	1,557 40
McCook........	2,006	1,043 12
Marshall........	1,005	522 60
McPherson........	659	342 68
Mead........	1,057	549 64
Miner........	1,322	687 44
Minnehaha........	5,348	2,780 96
Moody........	1,847	964 44
Pennington........	1,473	765 96
Potter........	662	344 24
Roberts........	527	274 04
Sanborn........	1,167	606 84
Spink........	2,653	1,379 56
Stanley........	110	52 20
Sully........	546	283 92
Turner........	3,240	1,684 80
Union........	3,012	1,562 24
Walworth........	502	261 04
Yankton........	3,446	1,791 92
Totals........	86,676	$45,[illegible] 52

BIG FOOT'S BAND RESTLESS.

The Remnant of the Hostiles Go Visiting Without Leave.

SPECIAL INDIAN ALLOTTING AGENT McKEAN has just returned from a trip to the old camping grounds of Big Foot's band of Indians which participated in the late Indian massacre. His object in going there was to allot the remnant of this once large band's land in severalty upon the ceded lands. There remains about fifty families of the band and they are under Chief Red Cloud. The day before the allotting agent arrived the band had sold out all their stock and took their departure. Their sudden departure has created quite a commotion, as the Indians are not permitted to leave an agency without getting a permit from the agent. Big Foot's band did not get a permit, but skipped out, presumably for Pine Ridge agency. A half dozen Indian policemen were sent after them and overtook them at a ranch about half way between their old home and Pine Ridge. They endeavored to persuade them to return back to the agency with them. This they refused to do and the Indian policemen reported to the agent. When McKean left a large force of Indian policemen had been detailed to bring them back at any hazard. The object of these Indians in going back to Pine Ridge is not known, but must be pure "cussedness," as they cannot draw rations there and they might have secured the agent's permission to pay a visit if they desired. The proceeds from the sale of their stock will last them for some time. It is not supposed that they premeditate another uprising, but are of a naturally mean disposition and wanted to break the government rules.

ONE SHERIFF TOO MANY.

Sully County, South Dakota, Boasts of Two Sheriffs.

SULLY COUNTY, S. D., is having a red hot time over "who owns the office" of Sheriff. Last fall at the general election, when it came to the count, the commissioners threw out one precinct because of alleged fraudulent voting, which turned the scale for one office, as in that case Faust, the Republican candidate was elected, while if Goodwater precinct had been counted, Smith, the Independent candidate, would have been the winner for Sheriff. The matter was taken to the Circuit Court and Judge Fuller declared that there should be a recount, and that Goodwater precinct should be figured in on the new deal. This was done and Smith was given a certificate of election by the Auditor. Now Sully County has two Sheriffs, as Faust refuses to give up the keys to his desk and claims he is yet Sheriff.

South Dakota's Population.

THE Census Bureau has just issued a bulletin showing the population of South Dakota to be 328,808, against 98,268 in 1880. The population of the ten cities having 2,000 or more inhabitants is as follows:

Cities.	Population 1890.	Population 1880.
Sioux Falls........	10,177	2,1[illegible]4
Yankton........	3,670	3,431
Pierre........	3,2[illegible]5	....
Aberdeen........	3,1[illegible]	.....
Huron........	3,038	164
Watertown........	2,672	746
Lead City........	2,5[illegible]1	1,347
Deadwood........	2,3[illegible]6	2,7[illegible]7
Mitchell........	2,217	3[illegible]0
Rapid City........	2,128	292

Pointer for Bridal Couples.

IN order to be legally married in South Dakota the ceremony must be performed in the same county in which the license is issued.

Plastering the Foundation.

SEVENTY-SIX mechanic's liens have been filed against the foundation of Deadwood's new $100,000 hotel.

Laborers Scarce in the Hills.

A GREAT scarcity of laborers is reported all over the Hills.

The Sisseton Lands in April.

GOV. MELLETTE thinks the Sisseton lands will be opened to settlement about April, 1892.

Two Dollars a Vote.

THE cost of the recent election in Rapid City was nearly $2 for each vote cast.

Shortage of Teachers.

THERE is a shortage of school teachers in South Dakota.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

JUDGE EDGERTON, of the United States Court, has finally certified the case against Trembling Voice to the United States Circuit Court, the principles involved being greater than he wished to hastily decide. The question is whether lands allotted to Indians are yet reservation lands and whether the United States or South Dakota has jurisdiction over offenses committed on them. The certificate is considered virtually to sustain the defendant's position that South Dakota has jurisdiction.

MORTGAGES BEING RELEASED.

Encouraging Evidence of Prosperity Throughout Nebraska Counties.

RETURNS received from forty-eight counties in Nebraska show that during the months of August and September land mortgages were filed amounting to $1,658,872, and that there were released during the same period farm mortgages amounting to $1,196,734. Information received at the Deputy Labor Commissioner's office shows that in many counties where the aggregate amounts of mortgages appear large, the bulk of the amounts are filed by corporations. Among the counties that may be cited are Hall, Cheyenne and Red Willow. In Hall County, for one month, there were filed as farm mortgages an amount of $307,930. A note of inquiry to the County Clerk revealed the fact that one of these mortgages, amounting to $300,000, was filed by a single corporation, leaving only $7,930 of actual farm mortgages. During the same month there were over $20,000 worth of actual farm mortgages released. In Cheyenne County in September there were $62,000 mortgages filed under the head of "farms." An investigation by the Labor Bureau shows that $60,000 worth of these filings were by a corporation, showing that there were only $2,000 worth of actual farm mortgages filed. In Red Willow County for June there were filed under the head of "farm mortgages" $29,111. An investigation shows that $20,000 was filed by a single corporation, leaving $9,111 of actual farm mortgages. Reports from the various counties of the State show the amounts of releases of mortgages are very large.

A BAD WRECK.

Two Trains Crash Together at Fremont —The Wreck Burned.

Two freight trains collided at Fremont, causing a frightful wreck. One train was sidetracked, but a brakeman had left the switch open and the fast freight crushed into the caboose, in which were twenty people. Eli Hulben, the brakeman who left the switch open, was working in the second car from the caboose unloading merchandise and was crushed into eternity. F. M. Barnhouse, conductor, was badly mangled and died within an hour. F. C. Hardy, an Omaha traveling man, was wedged between some trunks and a coal stove, where he was compelled to stay until a hole was cut through the side of the car, through which he was extricated. His recovery is doubtful. J. A. Bothwell and F. A. Cornett are badly injured. An unknown lady had her collar bone broken, and several others were badly shaken up. The engineer and fireman of the through freight escaped by jumping. The wreck took fire and burned.

BEATRICE'S DAMAGING FIRE.

Entire Plant of the Oat Meal Company Destroyed by Flames.

THE works of the Beatrice Oat Meal Company, four stories in height and one of the largest concerns of the kind in the West, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated on the second floor, and in an almost incredible short time the entire building was ablaze. Nothing was saved but a few barrels of the manufactured product. The workmen on the upper floors had a narrow escape The fire is believed to have originated from a steam pipe. The loss on the building, machinery and stock is $20,000, with $6,000 insurance on the building and machinery and $1,000 on the stock. The mill was recently refitted and was running night and day to its fullest capacity of 100 barrels every twelve hours. The company already had orders on its books that would have kept them running through the entire season, the product being sold as far West as the Pacific coast. It will be rebuilt at once. The stockholders of the concern destroyed are all Beatrice capitalists.

Burned to a Crisp.

MRS. ANNA MORRISSEY, an old lady living a few miles north of Davey, Neb., was found burned to a crisp in the ashes of her home by a neighbor. She had lived by herself for some time. The supposition is that she was sitting by the fire and after falling asleep her dress caught fire. When found nothing remained but her body, her head and imbs having been burned off.

A Peculiar Find.

WHEN the Union Pacific pay car stopped at Odessa, Neb., a peculiar find was discovered on the pilot of the engine. It was a buggy top, carriage robes and an unconscious man, who proved to be Burton Salisbury, a traveling man. He was struck while driving across the track, and it was found that he had an arm and leg broken.

A School for Domestics.

THE W. C. T. U. of Kearney has branched out in its charitable work. The new scheme is to conduct a school where working girls, particularly domestics, may pursue such studies as they wish, or take instruction in needle and art work. Branches fitting the girls for teachers will especially be taught.

Will Close the Bank.

THE Spink County Bank at Redfield has notified depositors to come and get their money, as the bank desires to close up its business. The bank was established in 1881, and the projectors have discovered that there is no money to be made in the business.

A Season's Work.

THE York Canning Factory has just closed its season's work. It put up 54,000 cans of corn and 40,000 cans of tomatoes. Next year they expect to double this, as they did not get started till too late to make contracts for produce with the farmers.

Fire at Hickman.

FIRE destroyed the elevator at Hickman, together with the coal house adjoining, thirty-one tons of coal, about 1,500 bushels of grain and one coal car. The cause of the fire is not known. The extent of the damage is about $6,000, with insurance of $5,500.

Plow Factory at Blair.

A COMPANY has been organized with a capital of $50,000 for the purpose of starting a plow factory at Blair. It is expected to give employment to from 150 to 200 men.

Prospects of a Railroad.

THE citizens of Brewster and Dunning, in Blaine County, are congratulating themselves over the prospect of securing another railroad.

At a Ripe Age.

REV. N. R. BROWN, aged 75, was married at Fairfield to Mrs. Rodgers aged 72.

GRAIN CAN'T BE MOVED

NORTHWESTERN ROADS ALL SHORT OF CARS.

Although New Rolling Stock Was Largely Bought, There Are Still Thousands of Cars Needed—Locomotives Never Laid Up—Suffering Will Ensue.

Grave Cause for Alarm.

"We could use 2,000 more cars to great advantage did we have them and the locomotives to pull them," said Assistant General Freight Agent Keeley, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. "In the far West and Northwest every available cubic inch of space under cover is filled to overflowing with grain. We are striving to the utmost to give the necessary aid. We give the remote sections the preference, and to demonstrate how earnest our efforts let me say our locomotives are worked as they never were before. The moment one crew leaves another takes the engine in hand. Seventeen crews to six engines is the present record. The farmers, nearly every one of them, are behind in their payments and must have money. Should the snow prevent the movement of grain starvation will in many localities end the suffering of struggling families. They must have coal and food. To obtain these they must secure a market for their crops, and if the country buyers cannot move the grain then no money can be paid for it."

The Chicago and Northwestern tells the same story. An official says: The lines connecting with the seaboard are crowded to their greatest capacity. There are no cars for rental. Even the Southern lines are without extra "empties." The Northwestern is doing its utmost to break the blockade. Every available car is sent to the Northwestern grain belts. But traffic is unusually heavy in all commodities and the cars must go out loaded. There are few empty cars in the country at the present time. The farmers, owing to their need of ready money, are striving to deliver to the buyers at least 50 per cent. of their crops. There is elevator room for only a small portion of this vast amount of grain.

George H. Ross, superintendent of car and special freight service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, said the company could use 1,000 cars more than it now had to good advantage. Corn would soon begin to pour in, and then a greater shortage in cars would be made apparent. The new crop would be in active movement during December, and a grain blockade would be almost certain. The Eastern lines were now unable to meet the demands made upon them. What would be the situation in December he dared not predict.

"God help the farmers of the Northwest should there be a snow blockade this winter."

This is the sentiment expressed by the officials of every railroad over whose lines the products of the great grain belts are to be moved. By reason of the anxiety of the farmers to convert their crops into cash at the earliest possible moment the carrying capacity of each company is far too limited to meet the clamorous demand. How long this freight-car famine will continue is solely a matter of conjecture. The enormous yield of all cereals, estimated at more than 700,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of 1890, and the greatly increased demand for commodities of every kind are the reasons why the railways are short from 700 to 2,500 cars each. All employes, all locomotives and all cars are being worked to the utmost limit.

The poor crops of the last two years reduced the tillers of the soil in the Northwest to extreme poverty. Money they must have. The lavish kindness of nature in the wheat fields of 1891 has again filled with hope the hearts of these farmers. The interest on their mortgages may now be paid. Seed for next year's sowing is assured. But their surplus grain must be converted into cash. These are the principal reasons why the people of the Northwest are clamoring for cars. Their elevators—of limited capacity—are filled. Bins, bed rooms, barns, and even tents are bursting with grain. Five hundred million bushels not yet thrashed are stacked upon the prairies. The buyers can take no more. They have no place to store it. To give relief the railway companies are doing all that is possible.

Every railway through the great Northwestern wheat belt has made special preparation for hauling to market the phenomenal wheat crop. More freight cars were purchased than in any other year in the railroad history of this section. In addition the cars were enlarged and 700 bushels of wheat has become a standard car instead of 500 as heretofore, but all preparations are inadequate, and every road reports a car famine. The crop is moving even more rapidly than was expected and cars cannot be supplied to meet the demand. The Railway Commission has received and investigated a score of complaints and in every case it has been shown that it was sheer inability on the part of the companies to furnish sufficient cars. The roads having the longest hauls are suffering the most severely, with the exception of the Northern lines, from whose territory little complaint comes. The greatest apprehension is now felt for the coal supply. Through that great section of Western country supplied with coal via the lakes and Duluth the demand for cars is now the greatest for the crops, and the present cold snap has so stimulated the demand for coal as to excite the fear that the car famine will be intensified later on.

So great is the shortage of freight cars on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe that the farmers of Kansas and the Southwest are terribly depressed over the poor prospect of an early movement of their crops The company is exerting every effort to move the corn and wheat, and would willingly pay a premium over and above the mileage for empty cars. The farmers of the Southwest, while they need money quite as badly as their brethren of the Northwest, do not face starvation as do the latter by reason of the inability of the railroads to handle the grain.

"Rushed to our limit," and "Not cars enough by the hundreds" are the replies of the managers of the Eastern lines. So heavy, indeed, is the demand for cars that many shipments of grain go across the ocean via New Orleans. So it is that the railroads running into Dixie are in but little better shape than those of the North, West and East.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, which by reason of its differential rate was able to carry grain to the seaboard cheaper than the all-rail lines, is, it is said, in as bad shape as its Western connections. The Northwestern has issued to its agents in the Northwest orders not to accept any freight for delivery to the Flint and Pere Marquette. It is said the latter's inability to handle the cereal is the cause of the prohibitive order.

All Along the Gamut.

THE receipts of the Bayreuth festival were $165,000.

HANS VON BULOW has been called the Boulanger of the piano.

A SACRED music congress will be held at Milan early in November.

GOUNOD said recently to a friend: "My career as a composer is ended."

THE Crown Prince of Germany is taking violin lessons of De Alma of Berlin.

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