The Columbus Journal.

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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		17,935.38
Due from other banks	$23,772.33	
Due from U. S Treasury	675.00	
Cash on hand	15,473.45	39,925.67
		$279,990.40

LIABILITIES.

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

Business Cards.

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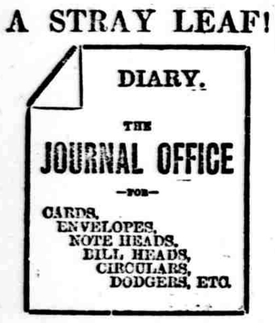

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A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

AROUND THE WORLD AT ONE GLANCE.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

THE TERMS OF THEIR ENTENTE MADE PUBLIC.

The Russian Minister De Giers Explains to German Rulers That the Russo-French Compact Is Purely Defensive—Will Unite in a Diplomatic Campaign.

It Means Peace, Not War.

De Giers, the Russian Minister, has communicated to Emperor William and Caprivi a clear explanation as to the conferences held in Paris and the character of the Russo-French entente therein achieved. Doubtless the Czar had instructed his Minister to make declarations with a view to having not only the German government, but other interested European governments, learn the nature of the compact between Russia and France. According to a semi-official statement, based on De Giers' declarations, his recent interview with President Carnot, De Freycinet, Premier and Minister of War, and Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, resulted in a definite agreement for an exclusively defensive alliance. The entente agreed upon, according to the statement quoted, differs in one of its most essential points from the triple alliance, inasmuch that while that makes the European status quo the basis of the maintenance of peace, the Russo-French entente aims at what De Giers has called "respect for treaties," meaning especially the restoration of Russia's grip on Bulgaria and the English evacuation of Egypt. The differences on these features of the situation are not in the meantime to be regarded as constituting a danger of war, as both the Russian and French governments desire to assure a strict application of the existing treaties by pacific means. De Giers further communicated the fact that no treaty was yet signed, and intimated that the French Minister's desire to conclude a formal contract as alone properly defining future responsibilities and rendering it possible to pursue a distinct policy before Europe, while at the same time avoiding an approach of cherishing warlike designs. The sum of these official assurances from the Berlin embassy is that the Paris conferences resulted in a scheme to maintain a diplomatic warfare against the Dreibund and England, awaiting a more propitious period for engaging in actual war.

BRITONS DEFY RETALIATION.

They Don't Care If Americans Do Quit Buying Their Fine Cattle.

Since Secretary Rusk reported in favor of declaring that English live stock be excluded from the United States unless the restrictions on the landing of American cattle at British ports be removed, the British farming societies have actively discussed the subject. The balance of opinion among the live stock dealers distinctly supports the attitude of Chairman Chaplin, of the Board of Agriculture. On this subject the farmers' journals are giving prominence to the announcements of recent outbreaks in New Jersey, with a view to enforcing the argument that before the United States government can legally claim admission for American cattle it must satisfy the British government that pleuro-pneumonia is so extirpated that no cases have occurred in twelve months in any part of the Union. It is contended that if Rusk's intended prohibition is effected no country will suffer so much from the absence of pure bred British live stock as the United States.

The Anti-Sub-Treasuryites.

The Texas State Farmers' Alliance has adopted a resolution appointing twenty-five delegates to represent Texas at the Memphis convention next month. Resolutions condemning the action of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, and proposing to sever all connection with the de facto National alliance for a separate organization with entirely new officers were adopted.

Big New York Failure.

Field, Lindley & Co., bankers and brokers of New York City, have failed for a large amount. The house was an old one, the senior member being a son of Cyrus W. Field. The failure is attributed to rise of corn at New York and Chicago.

Consumption of Horse Meat in Berlin.

Statistics show that during the nine months of the present year just closed 6,090 horses have been consumed by the inhabitants of Berlin, 421 more than were consumed during the corresponding period of last year. A large banquet is to be held in Berlin by the horse butchers of the city.

A Rough Voyage.

The White Star line steamer Britannic has arrived at New York, after one of the roughest voyages the vessel has experienced in her seventeen years buffeting the waves on the Atlantic. One sea boarded the vessel, swept over the deck and carried away Quartermaster Thomas Kenzie.

Mortgages in Kansas.

An official report of the mortgages recorded and released in about fifty of the eastern counties of Kansas, shows a reduction of $302,407 indebtedness during October. For five months the net reduction of farm mortgage indebtedness in Eastern and Central Kansas was $2,300,000.

Paris Afflicted with Swarms of Fleas.

Paris has been afflicted by a descent upon the city of swarms of fleas, coming from no one knows where, and from which it has become impossible to find relief. All sorts of preparations have been tried by the people to get rid of the pests, but thus far without success.

The French Miners' Strike.

The strike among the French miners is assuming enormous proportions and France is already shipping large quantities from the German and Belgian mines. The miners have rejected the terms of arbitration as proposed by the mining companies.

Balmaceda's Cabinet to Be Prosecuted.

All the members of the Cabinet of the late President Balmaceda and a number of others who held high official positions in the overthrown government will be tried for infraction of the constitution and malversation of funds.

Mexico Will Want Our Corn.

A dispatch from the general freight agent of the Mexican International Railroad says the Mexican corn crop failure will create almost a famine in all the districts, and the demand for American corn will aggregate millions of bushels.

Why so Many Biscuits?

The Russian Minister of War has ordered 18,000,000 pounds of soldiers' biscuits delivered by January 1. This order, which is altogether unprecedented since the time of the Russo-Turkish war, created a decided sensation.

To Pay Innocent Parties.

Harper County, Kansas, will have to redeem, with interest, $56,000 in bonds which were issued by the county's officials in an illegal manner, and which had been purchased by innocent parties, the court so deciding.

Horrors of Shipwreck.

Details have arrived of the wrecking off the Borodina Islands, Japan, of the American ship Kifsap, of San Francisco. The men were on an uninhabited island for twenty-eight days, living on hard biscuit and canned meat, saved from the wreck. The island was twenty-four miles distant from the mainland. The biscuit and meat gave out and the men subsisted on crabs and a species of snake. The captain and two men finally rowed to the mainland and all were taken off by a Japanese steamer.

THE LUMPY JAW CASE.

The Jury Disagrees and a New Trial Will Be Begun at Once.

A very important case to the cattle interests of the West has been on trial for the past two weeks at Peoria, Ill., under the title of Greenhut vs. the Illinois Live Stock Commissioners. The case grew out of the condemning of a number of cattle affected with lumpy jaw, belonging to the Distillers and Cattle Feeders Company. President Greenhut, of the distilleries company, brought suit to recover damages from the Live Stock Commissioners, with a view to determining whether lumpy jaw is a contagious disease or not. Much expert testimony was given by witnesses on both sides of the case, the men of practical experience generally testifying that the disease was not contagious. When the case was given to the jury it wrestled with the question for forty-five hours and then reported a disagreement, the vote standing 7 to 4 in favor of Greenhut. All but one man held that the disease was not contagious and three were in favor of a compromise verdict. The attorney for Greenhut at once gave notice of a new trial and says that there will be no compromise unless the State Board will desist from the slaughter of lumpy jaw cattle. The case has given rise to much bitter feeling among the cattle men, as the condemning of lumpy jaw cattle means the loss of millions of dollars to the cattle interests. The cattle men insist that the disease is harmless and that the Illinois Board has overstepped the bounds of its authority.

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

Immense Quantities Going to European Markets.

The business of exporting apples from this country to Europe, though of comparatively recent growth, is yearly becoming more important. Up to November 7 steamers from American ports had carried to the United Kingdom about 555,000 barrels of apples since the season began. Last year 195,164 barrels were sent abroad, though last year's crop being such a flat failure the comparison is hardly fair. Most of this fruit, 355,336 barrels, to be accurate, went to Liverpool. Glasgow has taken 148,000 barrels and London 49,778 barrels, while 788 barrels have been shipped to Hamburg. The freight to Liverpool is about 75 cents a barrel, which, with the low prices prevailing, makes the business a profitable one to exporters. In the first week of November New York shipped 17,149 barrels, Boston 26,842, and Montreal 41,000, a total of 84,982 against 18,250 for the same week last year. The varieties sent abroad are Pippins, Kings, Greenings and Snows. Reports from Liverpool to exporters are to the effect that the demand there is greater than the supply and is increasing constantly, as the merits of the American apple become fully appreciated.

A Peaceable Revolution.

The revolution in Brazil by which the Dictator, Fonseca, was overturned, occurred without bloodshed. Plexotto, Vice President, in whose favor Fonseca resigned, has formed a cabinet, and it is expected that the Congress dissolved by Fonseca will be recalled. Except Para, which remains silent, all the provinces concur in the dismissal of Fonseca. The news of the abdication of Fonseca was received in Rio Grande with general satisfaction, and put an end to the revolutionary movement in that State. The river has been reopened to commerce. The insurgent troops are disbanding. The British minister telegraphed that Fonseca's readiness to abdicate was due to the fact that he is critically ill.

Work of the Revenue Marine.

Captain Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the thirty-six vessels in commission during the year cruised 301,000 miles and boarded 26,962 vessels, of which 1,042 were found violating the law. The fines incurred by these violations amounted to $254,003. One hundred and twenty-three distressed vessels were assisted, their values, with cargoes, aggregating $2,810,000. The revenue cutters, furthermore, rendered material service to the life-saving service during the year and rescued from drowning twenty-six persons.

For a New Confession.

The Chicago Presbytery took advanced grounds in the matter of creed revision. By a vote of 52 yeas to 18 nays it passed a resolution to overture the general assembly "to turn entirely from the project of revising the Westminister confession, and to take diligent steps to have proposed to the church such a simple scriptural declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us as shall be for the practical help and edification of all our members, and for a testimony to the world of the faith which was once for all delivered to the Saints."

Issued the Formal Call.

The Republican National Committee issued the formal call for the convention at Minneapolis June 7. The number of delegates will be the same as heretofore, four at large from each State and two from each congressional district. The latter delegates by the call are to be selected by separate district conventions.

Beggars but Choosers.

A delegation of Arapahoe Indians, headed by Chief Scabby Bull, is on its way to Washington for the purpose of demanding that the forthcoming installment of $300,000, due the tribe as part of the purchase money for land sold the government, be paid them in cash, instead of in blankets and supplies.

Foot Ball Has Its Day.

The sporting world has its attention attracted now to the foot ball contests in the various college leagues. Yale is so far victorious in the East. Its latest victory over Princeton was witnessed by 40,000 people, and a drenching rain during part of the game could not dampen the enthusiasm.

French Miners to Arbitrate.

The delegates of the striking miners in France have agreed to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration.

Visited by a Tornado.

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

Brazil Is Tranquil.

Brazil is satisfied with the new President, Peixotti, and is tranquil.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	$2.25 @	6.00
HOGS—Shipping grades	3.50 @	3.85
SHEEP	4.30 @	4.85
WHEAT—Cash	.91 @	.92
CORN—Cash		.69
OATS		.33½
RYE		.92¾
BARLEY	.59 @	.65
FLAX		.95½
BUTTER—Western dairy	.20 @	.25
EGGS—Western	.23 @	.24
SIOUX CITY.		
CATTLE—Fat steers	$4.00 @	5.00
CATTLE—Feeders	2.25 @	3.50
HOGS	3.35 @	3.80
SHEEP	3.25 @	4.50
WHEAT		.78
OATS		.25
CORN		.35
FLAX		.82
OMAHA LIVE STOCK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	$3.70 @	5.00
HOGS—Shippers	3.40 @	3.80
NEW YORK PRODUCE.		
WHEAT	$1.01 @	1.04½
CORN	.74 @	.75
OATS—Western	.38 @	.41

THE BAY STATE VOTE.

Final Election Figures from the Contest in Massachusetts.

The official count of the votes cast at the recent election in Massachusetts, fixes Gov. Russell's plurality at 6,467. His vote was 157,982. Col. Allen, Republican, received 151,515. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 12,000 to 15,000. Lieut. Gov. Hall's lead over Gen. Cochrane was 11,351. Secretary of State Olin received 15,384 more votes than the Democratic nominee. The total vote for Governor was 321,673, 22,835 less than than that cast for Presidential electors three years ago. The average plurality given the Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney General (Republican) was 13,152, showing that 10,000 Republicans and Prohibitionists must have voted for the re-election of Gov. Russell. The Prohibitory party cast only 8,968 votes for Governor, which is 680 votes below the 3 per cent. limit required in order to retain their standing as a party. The Prohibitory party does not, therefore, exist in Massachusetts today.

THE SHAKING JAPAN GOT.

Over 5,000 People Killed and 200,000 are Estimated to Be Homeless.

A severe prolonged shock of earthquake occurred the morning of October 28, in Japan. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the prefectures of Aichi and Gifu, in which nearly 4,000 people were killed outright and the same number seriously wounded. In these two perfectures 40,000 houses were totally destroyed. The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were felt numbers thirty-one. Two hundred thousand people were rendered homeless. Up to November 5 earthquakes continued to be felt, but the intervals between them gradually increased and the intensity of the shocks diminished. From the commencement of the disturbance up to that date it is estimated that there were 600 shocks.

BURIED IN THE STREET.

Workmen in Brooklyn Engulfed by the Sudden Collapse of a Conduit.

A conduit extension under course of construction in Brooklyn burst and submerged a number of laborers. To add to the horror a large gas pipe, running parallel with the conduit, broke, filling the place with gas. Four laborers, and possibly seven, were buried alive. Hugh Murray and two Italians, known only by numbers, were completely entombed; another man was partially buried, and before he could be rescued another load of sand caved in, carrying him out of sight. While the rescuers were at work another cave-in occurred and another Italian was buried.

MINNEAPOLIS A WINNER.

The Republican National Convention to Be Held in the Northwest.

The next Republican national convention will be held at Minneapolis June 7, 1892. This was the decision made by the National Committee after a lively though not prolonged contest. Seven ballots were taken, in which Minneapolis led from the start and came out a decided winner, with Cincinnati showing up strong at the close. The committee elected J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, as Chairman; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice Chairman, and W. G. Barbour, of New York, Treasurer.

Two Months a Sleeper.

Physicians from all parts of Prussian Silesia are going to Myslovitz to study the case of a miner named Polocyek, who has slept for two months. He is nourished by hypodermic injections. His fists are so tightly clinched that it has been necessary to insert cotton-wadding between his fingers and palms to keep the nails from embedding themselves in the flesh. The physicians believe that, although he is unable to speak, Polocyek is semi-conscious, as when his wife calls him loudly his eyelids twitch as if trying to open. Daily efforts to revive him have proved vain and he has wasted away from a weight of 170 pounds to a weight of ninety-five pounds.

The Cherokees Daily

The Cherokee Indians are not disposed to accept the very liberal proposition of the government for their equity in the Cherokee strip. After negotiating six weeks with the government's commissioners they have rejected the price offered by Congress for the land. Besides more money for the land, they want other concessions, and negotiations have been resumed. It looks like a scheme to gain time. The strip must be opened sooner or later, but if action can be delayed beyond the session of Congress now about to begin, the cattle barons may have a lease of at least another year on the pasture.

American Distillers Benefitted.

The bounty which the German government has been paying to distillers for the home production of high wines has been withdrawn. The bounty has enabled the German distillers to monopolize the high wines trade of Great Britain and France as well as that of their own country; but its removal and the high price of grain abroad has opened up both the British Isles and the continent to the American product, and a heavy export trade in that article is already the result.

Treasure Hunters Bother.

A tradition exists in Crawford County Indiana, that the Wyandottes buried treasures of gold and silver here, which they stole from the early missionaries and other parties. Occasionally the treasure hunters become a plague. One of these fevers is now on, and as the county is underlaid with iron the divining rods are leaving some of the fields looking like newly planted grave yards.

Diphtheria Is Epidemic.

Diphtheria is raging at Belleville, Ill., and almost amounts to an epidemic. It is estimated there are between 200 and 300 cases in Belleville and vicinity. A large number of deaths have occurred.

The Democratic Committee Will Meet.

Secretary Sherrin, of the National Democratic committee, has by direction of Chairman Brice issued a call for a meeting of the Executive committee at Washington, December 8.

Four Thousand Miners Now Out.

As a result of a miners' meeting held at Washington, Ind., 500 more miners have struck. This brings the number of miners on a strike in Indiana up to about 4,000.

A Cyclone in the South.

A cyclone swept over Lawrence, Miss. Many houses were wholly or partially demolished and a number of persons hurt, but as far as heard from only one fatally.

World's Fair Bill Valid.

The State Supreme Court of California rendered a decision declaring the law appropriating $300,000 for the California exhibit at the World's Fair valid.

Physicians as Burglars.

Two prominent physicians of Gardner, Ill., were caught burglarizing a bank. They are believed to have committed many burglaries.

Threatens to Seize Some Cities.

As China neglects to make amends for the recent outrages upon foreigners, the powers threaten to seize some Chinese cities.

Eating Horse Flesh in Chicago.

It has been discovered that horse flesh in large quantities is being sold to cheap restaurants and boarding houses in Chicago.

Withdraws in Mills' Favor.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, has come out in a card withdrawing from the Speakership contest and says he will support Mills.

RUSTLERS CONVICTED.

JUSTICE OVERTAKES SOUTH DAKOTA CATTLE THIEVES.

The Cattle Companies With the Aid of Detectives Are Bringing Them to Trial and Several Convicted and Indicted at Hot Springs.

Many Depredations Committed.

THE Circuit Court at Hot Springs is proving a terror to evil doers. For the past several years the large cattle companies of South Dakota have sustained great loss through having had cattle killed by what are known here as "rustlers." At first these depredations were committed for the purpose of securing beef for the families of the rustlers to subsist on, but in time the thieves became more bold, and they commenced butchering range cattle for the purpose of placing beef on the market, and thousands of dollars worth have been sold by them during the past two years. About one year ago the cattle company placed detectives in the field, and so well have they done the duty assigned to them that for several months past the jail of Fall River County has been full of parties awaiting trial on the charge of grand larceny. William Snow and Richard Duff were the first to be tried and the jury after a two days' trial returned a verdict against both parties. Indictments have been found against several others, and it looks now as though justice was at last to overtake the range rustlers.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FUND.

South Dakota's Commission Hard at Work and Sure of Success.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S World's Fair Commission is busy at work interesting the people of the State in the proposed exhibit in Chicago in 1893. Oliver Gibbs, Jr., who is general manager, with other members of the Commission, is making a tour of the principal towns of the State and arranging for securing the $80,000 necessary for buildings and the preparation of a suitable exhibit of South Dakota's products and resources. In this work the Commission is meeting with splendid success. Already a number of counties have arranged to raise their proportion, among them Yankton, Clay, Minnehaha and Miner. Other counties will come into line as soon as they know what is wanted of them. A location for a state building has been secured near one of the principal entrances to the fair grounds and the Commission will consider plans for a building at its meeting to be held here in December. Everything is favorable for a grand and successful exhibit for this young State at the big show in 1893.

Corn Not Meeting Expectations.

THE following concerning South Dakota's crops is from the last monthly report from the Agricultural Department at Washington: "The yield of corn is not meeting expectations. The frosts of August 22 and 23 killed the blades in nearly every county, but the ears—then in the milk—were apparently uninjured, and it was expected that they would fully mature. Harvesting shows, however, that the grain which was not glazed or beginning to harden did not mature, and the result is the crop is very disappointing in both quantity and quality. The entire crop will be needed for home consumption. Potatoes are a satisfactory crop in every respect. A large percentage of the hay is made from wild or prairie grass. In the southern counties timothy and clover are raised to some extent and further north millet is sown. The yield per acre of native grass is not as heavy as that of the cultivated varieties, yet the feeding value is nearly equal to that of millet. The millet crop was less this year than usual. The entire hay crop was secured in good order."

Melbourne May Go to Dakota.

A. D. HILL, of the Hand County Bank, believing in Melbourne's ability to produce rain, has been carrying on a correspondence with a view of having the rainmaker come there and moisten Hand County's rich soil with manufactured showers during next season's crop period. There is little or no doubt but a contract will be closed with Melbourne, in that his terms are reasonable and no pay is asked until after the rain has actually been produced. In his letters he claims that the showers he produces extend about 150 miles and he advises that several counties club together in making up the amount, as a long area will get the benefit of the moisture.

Size of Jolley's Majority.

CHAIRMAN CLOUGH, of the South Dakota Republican State Central Committee, has just issued a revised circular of the election returns which show Jolley's plurality to be 3,100, a slight increase over the figures last sent out. The official canvass of the vote will be made early in December. The figures show that Jolley received 1,000 more than half of what Gamble had last year, while Smith, Independent, had 14,000, or 10,000 less than Leavitt in 1890, and Woods 7,000, as against 17,000 for the Democratic congressional ticket last fall.

Preparing for Blizzards.

THE Elkhorn Railroad is preparing itself for any emergencies that may arise during the winter months by building snow fences along the cuts between Deadwood and Whitewood. At the latter point extra coaches will be kept; the number being added to by a first-class chair car. The company will thus be enabled to send out their regular trains should the incoming be delayed from any cause.

South Dakota Debt Figures.

THE net liabilities of the counties of South Dakota aggregated $2,441,334 in 1890. This amount is equivalent to an average indebtedness of $37.10 per family throughout the state, assuming that there are five persons in the average family. Lawrence County has the heaviest indebtedness.

To Canvass Votes and Pardons.

THE State Canvassing Board, to canvass the vote on Congressman, will meet in Pierre on the 2d of December. The State Board of Pardons will meet on the 3d of the same month to act on the commutation of Lebman's sentence.

Irony for the East.

THE Mayor of Woonsocket has wired Mayor Grant, of New York City, as follows: "City council has just voted $1,000 for the aid of the storm sufferers. Indian summer out here."

Sioux Falls' Oatmeal Factory.

THE new oatmeal mill at Sioux Falls has commenced operations. The mill cost $25,000 and is said will turn out 100 barrels a day.

Will Open at Hot Springs.

A BRANCH of the Keeley Institute will be opened at Hot Springs within thirty days.

Slow Paying the Sisseton Fund.

S. H. ELROD, Special United States Disbursing Agent, has yet about $120,000 to distribute among Sisseton Indians not on the reservation, but in government service as soldiers, scouts, etc., and located at points in North Dakota and South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota. He has been delayed in finishing the work of paying out the $503,000 set apart by the government for the Sisseton tribe on account of the difficulty in getting the Indians to understand that they must await their turn and at fixed dates assemble at such place as he may designate to receive their money. As to the sensational rumors concerning restlessness among the Indians at Cheyenne and Pine Ridge, Mr. Elrod says there is nothing to indicate that the Indians are desirous of again making trouble and that Big Foot and his followers learned too costly a lesson last winter to again try the same thing the present season—or at any other time.

NEBRASKA'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

List of Successful Candidates in the Recent Election—Hadley Defeats D'Allemand.

NEBRASKA'S State canvassing board have completed their labors and the official figures of the recent election are as follows: For Judges of the Supreme Court—Post, 76,447; Edgerton, 72,311; Bittenbender, 7,322. For Regents—Marple, 69,507; Shumway, 65,932; D'Allemand, 66,924; Hadley, 67,600; Gorst, 8,597; Woodward, 9,177. The election of Hadley over D'Allemand was a surprise to the members of the board as well as to the leaders of all parties, as up to the time the votes were canvassed it had been generally supposed that the latter had been elected. Certificates were issued to the District Judges as follows: First district, A. H. Babcock, J. E. Rush; Second district, Samuel N. Chapman; Third district, A. W. Field, Charles L. Hall, A. S. Tibbetts; Fourth district, G. W. Doane, M. R. Hopewell, H. J. Davis, C. R. Scott, W. W. Keysor, A. N. Ferguson, Frank Irvine; Fifth district, Edward Bates, Robert Wheeler; Sixth district, J. J. Sullivan, William Marshall; Seventh district, W. G. Hastings; Eighth district, W. F. Norris; Ninth district, W. V. Allen; Tenth district, A. B. Bond; Eleventh district, J. R. Thompson, T. O. C. Harrison; Twelfth district, S. A. Holcomb; Thirteenth district, William Neville; Fourteenth district, D. F. Welty; Fifteenth district, M. P. Kinkaid, Alfred Bartow. Contests were instituted by defeated candidates for Judges in the Eighth, Fifth and Twelfth districts.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

Corn a Little Disappointing, but the Best the State Ever Had—Other Fall Crops.

THE following is from the monthly crop bulletin on the condition of crops in Nebraska: Quite a percentage of new corn has been fed and cribbed. The whole growing season was rampant and protracted to an unusually late date. When the ripening season set in the weather was not favorable, and like the plant growth, ripening was too rapid and imperfect, and as a natural result the actual value anticipated is not realized, notwithstanding which we still have a corn crop better in total results than ever before produced in the state. Reports generally as to Irish potatoes are of the best, both as to quantity and quality, and indicate a crop much larger than was anticipated. Hay is reported exceptionally favorable, both as to yield per acre and quality. Apples are gathered and results are better than growers expected. There is a large demand for this fruit and prices are ranging from 50 to 60 cents per bushel for hand-picked winter varieties.

PROTECTING TAXPAYERS.

Judge Gaslin Makes a Forcible Entry in a Libel Case Against an Editor.

JUDGE GASLIN, at Wilber, Neb., unburdened his mind about the libel case of Melissa Moeller against Edward Whitcomb, of the Friend *Telegraph*, in which the jury gave a verdict for $2,675 damages in favor of the plaintiff. After giving it as his opinion that "any person in this country whose character needs to be sustained by the courts had better emigrate," the Judge granted a new trial, making this characteristic entry on the docket: "Motion for new trial sustained unless plaintiff remit $2,670 from the verdict of jury within ten days, and consent to a judgment in favor of plaintiff against defendant for $5 and costs. Excepted to by all parties and the public in general, and especially the taxpayers who foot the bills in this farce. Forty days to settle bill of exceptions."

Oxnard's New Idea.

H. T. OXNARD, the beet sugar magnate, has been in Lincoln conferring with a number of local capitalists. Mr. Oxnard has a new idea. He has become convinced that the prime cause of the repeal of the sugar bounty by the last Legislature was the dislike to him engendered in the bosoms of the citizens of the South Platte country by reason of his ignoring that section in locating his factories north of that ancient dividing line. He now proposes to erect factories at Lincoln, Fairbury, Hastings and McCook, conditional however, on the restoration of the 2-cent bounty. He proposes to make the works at Lincoln the central ones for his Nebraska system, and has a very nice plan all studied out.

Norfolk Sugar Season Ends.

THE sugar factory at Norfolk has closed for the season. About 200 acres of beets contracted by the factory are frozen in the ground. These will have to be shipped to Grand Island or be a total loss. The total output of the season has been 1,328,800 pounds of best white sugar. The syrups on hand when manufactured will probably swell the total to 2,000,000 pounds.

Victory for the Railroads.

ELIJAH FILLEY sued J. C. Williams, an engineer of a Burlington & Missouri train which killed a number of cattle for him, for damages, and the case has just been decided at Beatrice in favor of the defendant and the railroad company. The real issue was whether the railroad company was liable when all prescribed precautions had been used to prevent the accident.

A Celebrated Poisoning Case.

THE celebrated Vessey murder trial at Fullerton resulted in the acquittal of the accused, Mrs. Vessey and her cousin. Vessey had only been married a few months when he died suddenly from arsenic poisoning.

For Criminal Assault.

LOUIS EHRLICH was found guilty at Seward of criminal assault on Mary Swartz, 14 years old, denied a new trial and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Ehrlich has a family.

curing another railroad.

An Escaped Murderer's Gall.

THE escaped murderer Thornhill, at Aurora, sent word back that he left because the jail was so insecurely locked that he was afraid a mob might come in any time and injure his social standing by their associations.

Nebraska Lumbermen.

THE seventh annual convention of the Nebraska Dairymen's Association will be held at Norfolk December 15, 16 and 17.

WIND IN WASHINGTON.

MANY OTHER EASTERN CITIES STORM SWEPT.

Lives Are Lost—A Music Hall Blown Down at Washington—Heavy Loss at Pittsburg—Allegheny and Baltimore Suffer to Some Extent.

A Remarkable Visitation.

The storm which has been so remarkable in its varied characteristics so disastrous in its effects and far-reaching in the area of its sweep, will be recorded, especially in the log books of the telegraph and telephone companies, as at once having equaled if not exceeded the utter paralysis wrought by the great blizzard of 1888. In truth, the day was a storm king's carnival, and, as the sequel may prove, in many instances the carnival of death. Already from numerous points come reports of damage, destruction, and death, and when a cessation of the warring elements permits of a restoration of telegraphic communication with points at present inaccessible owing to the prostration of the wires, the extent of the disaster will only be fully known.

Originating near Southern Georgia or Northern Florida, this resistless wave of devastation swept northward, entirely bearing down in its path the flimsy wires, snapping off trees and telegraph poles like reeds, toppling over chimneys, tearing off roofs, and crushing apparently substantial buildings like playhouses of cardboard. Pounding over the Alleghenies, this awful destroyer, shrieking with fiendish glee, fell upon Baltimore, Richmond, Washington, and Philadelphia, scattering through highway and byway mementoes of its tremendous power, as if in mocking derision of man's power.

The cyclone struck Washington and lasted about ten minutes. It was accompanied by a driving rain, with vivid lightning flashes. To add to the confusion fire bells were rung, occasioned by buildings in various parts of the city being blown down. The worst of the storm visited the corner of F and Twelfth streets and wrecked the entire corner. A building in the course of erection, and which had attained a height of four stories, was blown in upon the rear of several adjoining buildings. A number of people were employed in these buildings and upon the building in the course of construction a number of bricklayers were at work. The workmen narrowly escaped death, but in an extension of one of the buildings crushed Mr. White, a tailor, was instantly killed, being mangled almost beyond recognition. Several other employes in his establishment were seriously injured. At the White House about two tons of stone coping on the top of the mansion were blown down on the porch on the east side of the building, crushing it in. A window in the east room was also blown in. The flags aff on top of the White House was snapped off as if it was glass.

At Baltimore, the wind and rain was of unusual intensity. It struck the city from the southwest, blowing down signs and flag-poles, and doing other damage. The roof of the oyster packing house of C. S. Maltby was blown off by the wind. A number of persons working in the top story were injured, but none seriously.

From all parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny come reports of damage. Houses were blown down or unroofed, trees snapped off short, signs broken from their fastenings, and telegraph poles torn up and wires broken. In the West End Grimm's new three-story hotel, not yet finished, was blown down, crushing a small dwelling adjoining. The occupants all escaped but Mrs. Peebles, who was preparing dinner in the kitchen. She was buried in the ruins, and fatally injured.

In Allegheny several electric light towers were blown down.

Numerous accidents from falling signs and flying bricks occurred, but as far as reported they were not of a serious nature. The rain fell in torrents, flooding cellars and converting the hill streets into small rivers. Before the storm the barometer dropped to 20.05, the lowest point with one exception reached in twenty-one years. The storm caused great anxiety among the rivermen. There were between 15,000,000 and 17,000,000 bushels of coal lying in boats in the harbor awaiting shipment, and for a time it was feared that the boats would be swept away. Several barges broke from their moorings, but were recovered without loss.

The storm seemed to divide itself into two arms, branching from a center in North Carolina, one arm bearing down the coast, the other bearing northward and veering north of Washington, describing a tremendous circle. Bearing down northwest, it passed successively over Lakes Ontario and Erie, finally passed away to the north, disappearing in Baffin's Bay. From Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania reports, as yet meager, outline the destruction in every direction, accurate reports of which can only be secured later. Suffice to say that all is chaos. The damage will be many thousands of dollars in every section of the country visited by the great storm.

WON BY WINSOME MINNIE.

The Flour City to Have the National Republican Convention.

The next National Republican Convention will be held at Minneapolis. It was necessary for the National Committee to take seven ballots to decide the question. The first informal ballot resulted:

NEW YORK, 9; Chicago, 6; Omaha, 5, Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 4; San Francisco, 8; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

FIRST BALLOT.—New York, 10; Chicago, 6; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14; Cincinnati, 8; San Francisco, 5; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 1; Chattanooga, 4.

SECOND BALLOT.—New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 12; San Francisco, 2.

THIRD BALLOT.—Minneapolis, 13; New York, 10; Cincinnati, 13; Omaha, 4; San Francisco, 7.

FOURTH BALLOT.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 15; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; San Francisco, 8.

FIFTH BALLOT.—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 15; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; San Francisco, 5.

SIXTH BALLOT.—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 5; San Francisco, 3.

Minneapolis had twenty-nine votes on the seventh and last ballot and gets the convention.

The time set for the Republican convention is June 7, 1892.

Minneapolis went wild with delight and excitement over the announcement of the fact that she had secured the National Republican Convention. The news spread quickly throughout the streets, and all over the town could be heard the cheers and yells of the excited populace. On all sides nothing but words of praise could be heard for the noble work done by the band of Minneapolis laborers at the national capital. All classes, irrespective of politics, are enthusiastic.

IT is evident that some people think there is still a field for mission work in the United States. Mme. La Marechale Booth, a French salvation army leader, is going to make a tour of the country.

MORTAL