The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXII.--NUMBER 48. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892. WHOLE NUMBER 1,140.

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THE WORLD'S DOINGS

Happenings of a Week in Condensed Form.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR

HUNDREDS OF MINERS PERISH NEAR CHARLEROI.

Terrible Explosion of Fire Damp in a Belgian Mine—Of the 270 Miners Only a Few Escaped Death—The Explosion Resembled an Earthquake.

Nearly Three Hundred Miners Perish.

Brussels special: An explosion of fire damp in a colliery near Charleroi occurred while many miners were underground. The fate of the men is not known. The explosion was at the Anderluis colliery, in which 300 men were at work. Only three of these have thus far reached the mouth of the pit in safety.

The other men, if any, who survived the shock of the explosion, are apt to meet their death from the choke damp, as with the destruction of the ventilator it is impossible to rid the mine of gases.

A large number of the miners were married, and their families and friends are at the pit mouth frantic with grief.

Later particulars regarding the explosion show that it occurred in a gallery 400 feet below the surface, where 270 men were working. Of this number forty escaped by means of a second shaft and sixteen others were rescued in a fatally injured condition. It is feared that of the men in the mine 200 of them have been killed.

The shock from the explosion resembled an earthquake, and had the effect of a small-sized earthquake. Soon crowds of excited men, women and children with blanched faces flocked to the mouth of the fatal pit. Almost every family in the whole place had a relative or friend in the mine. Rescuers soon descended, and after a long interval of weary suspense brought to the surface thirty or forty unfortunates, all either dead or seriously injured. A great sheet of flame must have shot through the mines, as the miners' eyelashes and hair were all singed off.

The crowds increased as the day wore on. The rescuers began to come to the surface, a few at a time, bearing one or two mangled forms. The scenes usually incident to such disasters were re-enacted with, if possible, more than usual intensity. The work of the rescuers was greatly retarded by the noxious gases still remaining in the mine. There is hardly a shadow of hope that any of the men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion are now alive.

POLICEMEN IN OKLAHOMA.

Only One of the Twenty-Eight Policemen Left to Patrol the Territory.

Washington special: When the territory of Oklahoma was admitted on April 22, 1889, twenty-eight men began its patrol as policemen. They continued until May 2, 1890, and in that time four of their number were killed, two were badly wounded, fifteen were compelled to abandon their work on account of illness superinduced by hardships, and altogether there is only one of the twenty-eight now in the service. Thilman, Ransom Paine, was at the capitol endeavoring to secure the insertion in the deficiency bill of an item appropriating $8,202 for the payment of the force, for in addition to all the other evils that befell them the policemen have never yet received a cent of pay.

Committed Suicide on the Train.

New Albany, Ind., special: Kate Smith, while enroute to this city from Louisville, committed suicide on the train by taking strychnine. She died in horrible agony. She was at one time considered to be the handsomest woman in Southern Indiana. Two years ago she eloped with a Cincinnati traveling man, who deserted her.

To Make Their Own Treaties.

Ottawa, Ont., special: Hon. David Mills, a liberal leader, has given notice that he will introduce a measure in Parliament in favor of Canada negotiating her own treaties, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament.

Sighted the Indiana.

London special: The American steamer Indiana, which sailed from Philadelphia for Russia with flour and provisions destined for the famine sufferers of that country, was sighted off Hebrides. She signalled "All well."

Samoans Not Satisfied.

Samoan advices are to the effect that various meetings held throughout the islands have declared that an amendment of the Berlin treaty of 1889 is a necessity, and it is further learned that petitions to that end will be addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Double Lynching Probable.

Little Rock, Ark., special: Intense excitement prevails in Ashley County and a double lynching is probable. The cause of the trouble is the poisoning of Mrs. Sallie Hannible, who died recently. Ben and Omer Carpenter, brothers, are accused of the crime. They will be lynched when caught.

Negroes and Poles Fight.

Buffalo, N. Y., special: In a fight between negroes and Poles working at a tunnel near Niagara Falls, the latter were badly beaten. One of the Poles was shot dead and another seriously wounded. Three colored men have been arrested for the shooting.

Raiding the Dogs.

Springfield, O., special: The city is all excitement and terror over the results of a raid of rabid dogs, which bit four people and twenty dogs. The citizens are afraid to leave their houses and the police are rapidly killing all the dogs in the place.

Three Thousand Tons of Tin Plate.

The new British steamer, Massachusetts, has arrived at Swansea, where she will load for New York 3,000 tons of tin plates. This will be the largest shipment of tin plates to the United States since the McKinley bill went into effect.

English Miners Strike.

London special: The Durham miners' decision to strike has caused the iron masters to prepare to shut down their furnaces. The iron and steel works will also close, throwing out of work 13,000 men.

First of the World's Fair Exhibits.

The first entry of goods destined for the World's Fair exhibition was made at the New York custom house. These were ten cases of antiques, which arrived on the steamship Cladibel, from Port Limon.

A German Steamer Lost.

A telegram from Port Said states that the German steamer Messina foundered off the Sicilly Islands during a gale Feb. 19. It is believed that the crew, twenty-six in number, were lost.

San Francisco Shoe Factories Closed.

All the shoe factories in San Francisco are closed, the employers having locked out their employes because of refusal to raise the boycott on several firms.

Bogardus Beats Rexroat.

Lincoln, Ill., special: Capt. Bogardus defeated George W. Rexroat of Virginia, Ill., at a live pigeon match, killing 7 birds out of 50, and Rexroat 4.

The Grain for Russia.

New York special: The steamship Missouri has began loading the great relief grain given by the American people to the starving Russians. The following is the contribution of each State to the free cargo: Alabama, 400 pounds; Colorado, 5,000; District of Columbia, 37,800; Iowa, 51,160; Indiana, 114,915; Illinois, 124,940; Kansas, 149,969; Kentucky, 11,750; Louisiana, 360; Maryland, 9,200; Michigan, 186,525; Minnesota, 1,553,504; Missouri, 127,160; Nebraska, 69,240; New Mexico, 3,000; New York, 1,021,400; North Dakota, 1,320; Ohio, 108,977; Pennsylvania, 143,734; South Dakota, 98,780; Tennessee, 15,624; Texas, 3,180; Virginia, 1,500; Wisconsin, 92,145; Canada, 8,000. The total amount of flour, 4,038,784. Add corn meal, 1,500,00 pounds. Total, 5,538,731. The value, including expense donated, is $150,000.

TO POISON MR. ARMOUR.

A Bottle of Wine Sent Him in Potter Palmer's Name—Forewarned.

Chicago special: P. D. Armour, the big packer, received a bottle of wine with the compliments of his friend, Potter Palmer, and asking him to try it, as it was of rare quality. Mr. Armour drank none of it. He had been warned by a former employe that he had overheard two men in the Palmer House plotting to send Mr. Armour a bottle of poisoned wine in Mr. Palmer's name. The two men who occupied the room where the alleged plot was hatched, were a man who was not registered, but who claimed to live in New York, and a man registering as Thomas F. Quinn of Denver. The wine has not been analyzed so it is not known whether it contains poison. Mr. Armour thinks it is the work of a crank.

AFTER THE CORDAGE TRUST.

Government Inspector About Ready to Go Before a Grand Jury.

Chicago special: Charles M. Horton, a representative of the Department of Justice, who swore out warrants for the arrest of President Greenhut and other whisky trust officials, has been investigating the methods of the cordage trust in this city for several days. Horton left for Minneapolis, where he will confer with the United States District Attorney and secure additional evidence to prove that a combination controls the cordage market. Horton's investigations have been conducted in a secret manner, but partial facts leaked out. The facts which Horton secures will probably be laid before the federal grand jury at Boston, New York or Philadelphia.

HE HIRED THE MURDERER.

A Kentuckian Convicted of Procuring His Wife's Death.

Carterville, Ga., special: Rufus Collins, who paid a negro $50 to shoot his wife, was convicted of murder. Collins was a well-to-do farmer of North Carolina. He became enamored of a neighbor's daughter, but his wife was in the way. He accordingly moved into Georgia, buying a farm twenty miles from this place. One day a negro farm hand shot and killed Mrs. Collins and escaped. The sorrowing husband took her remains to the old home in North Carolina. There suspicion was aroused, and investigations set on foot by the dead woman's relatives developed the fact that Collins had hired the negro to perpetrate the crime.

A Hard Feeling Against Hetherington.

A dispatch from Yokohama says that a serious division of feeling has arisen between the English and American colonists relating to the shooting of George Gower Robinson, the English banker, by Lieut. J. E. Hetherington of the United States navy. Under the existing treaties with Japan, European countries and the United States have extra territorial jurisdiction over criminals belonging to their respective nationalities. This jurisdiction Japan has for some time labored to abolish, but without success, as foreigners claim that they are not yet sufficiently convinced that Japan justice is fitted for dealing with civilized people. The case of Lieut. Hetherington, of course, comes under American jurisdiction, as he is the person accused, and he will be tried by the American Consular Court, but the English are watching the case very jealously, and should Hetherington be acquitted or let off with a light penalty, there will probably, judging from existing feeling, be reprisals in some form.

Robinson was very popular among the English colony, and his friends claim that there was no good cause or excuse for Hetherington taking the law in his own hands. Hetherington's friends are making efforts to secure evidence that will place him right in the eyes of the foreign element and give reason for his acquittal that both the American and English will regard as satisfactory.

Ruined by Politics.

Vincennes, Ind., special. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association is in a precarious condition. Some of the lodges have suspended. The launching of the organization into politics last fall was a disastrous move. A few of the leaders of the organization are advocating the question of starting in Vincennes a newspaper as the organ of this and other labor organizations in hopes of reviving the sinking farmers' association.

News from Tascott.

Chicago, Ill., special: A letter was received by the Sheriff dated Juneau, Alaska informing him that W. B. Tascott, the alleged murderer of Millionaire Snell of this city is now in the Yukon River country 800 miles northwest of Juneau; that he left Port Townsend, Wash., in April four years ago, passed through Juneau, and that he has sent word that he will return next August.

Hesse's Grand Duke Dying.

London special: The Grand Duke of Hesse is in a comatose condition. His death is now but a question of hours. The heir to the throne is at his bedside, and Queen Victoria, who is his mother-in-law, is kept informed every few hours of the Grand Duke's condition. Besides being unconscious there is a choking in his throat and death seems imminent.

Fire in a Tenement House.

New York Special: Fire broke out on the fourth floor of a tenement house on Twenty-ninth street. Katie Knoblock had charge of two small children. She became stricken, rushed to the window and dropped the children. One was fatally injured; the other was caught by passers-by safely. She then dropped from the window herself and was caught by men below.

A Doctor Charged with Arson.

St. Joseph, Mo., special: Dr. Noah Boaz, a physician here, was arrested and placed in jail on the charge of arson preferred by William Moss, the doctor's landlord. The latter accuses Boaz of having set fire to a small building in which he formerly had an office and from which he had been ordered by Moss for non-payment of rent.

THE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Common to prime	$4.00	@	4.70
HOGS—Shipping grades	4.00	@	4.80
SHEEP	4.00	@	[illegible]
WHEAT—Cash			0.92
CORN—Cash			.42
OATS			.34
RYE			.56
BARLEY			.55
LARD	.11	@	.2[illegible]
BUTTER—Western dairy	.13	@	.24
EGGS—Western			
	NEW YORK		
CATTLE—Fair steers	5.25	@	[illegible]
CATTLE—Feeders	2.75	@	3.20
HOGS	4.10	@	[illegible]
SHEEP	4.50	@	[illegible]
WHEAT			.75
OATS (new)			.38
CORN	.48	@	.48
LARD			7
	ST. LOUIS		
CATTLE—Common to prime	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS—Shipping	4.50	@	4.70
	KANSAS CITY		
WHEAT			.8[illegible]
CORN	.40½	@	.50½
OATS	.3[illegible]	@	.3½

BEHRING SEA AFFAIRS.

Conference of the Chiefs on the Subject.

Gen. Foster of the State Department at Washington, who is assisting the President in the Behring Sea negotiations, had a long conference at the Navy Department with Secretary Tracy and Commodore Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The conference, it is thought, related to the consideration of the course to be pursued by the navy in inforcing the contention of the government that pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea should be wholly suspended pending a settlement of the controversy by arbitration. In the event that Great Britain declines the proposition for a renewal of the modus vivendi, the government will no doubt send all available vessels to the Behring Sea soon enough, if possible, to control its approaches and to prevent the entrance of all sealing vessels, American as well as others.

The vessels available for this service are the Charleston, Baltimore and Ranger at San Francisco; the Mohican, now on her way to Port Richard, Wash., with the Nipsic in tow, and the Yorktown and Boston, now enroute to San Francisco and Callao. The revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin, now fitting out at San Francisco for their annual cruise to the seal islands, will also assist.

TRAIN WRECKERS CAPTURED.

A Premature Denial Furnishes Conclusive Evidence of Guilt.

Memphis, Tenn., special: Two of the train wreckers who have been operating in Northwestern Mississippi for the last six months are lodged behind the bars at Greenville, Miss. At the last of the wrecks the engineer had to jump for his life and the negro fireman was killed. Clues pointed to Rob Moore and Sam Smith, colored, as the wreckers. Smith was first secured.

The evidence against both the prisoners is conclusive.

YOUNG BLAINE WOULD MARRY.

This Time He Is Courting One of the Rich Patten Orphans.

James G. Blaine, Jr., is said to be anxious to marry one of the Misses Patten, wealthy orphans, who are well known in Washington and New York. One of the girls married John M. Glover, at that time a Representative in Congress from a St. Louis district. The Patten girls drive a stylish cart about Washington. Their father made a fortune in mining.

A LEPER FOR COOK.

Philadelphia Officers Make a Ghastly Discovery.

Philadelphia special: The health officers informed the health office that a leper, Charles Wing, was now at the hospital. He has been employed as cook at the Peabody Hotel. Several witnesses testified that Wing's feet and legs at times had been so sore that he had been compelled to sit upon a table while mixing flour.

Oppression Is Necessary.

St. Petersburg special: Gen. Gourkes, Governor of Poland, has had several audiences with the Ministers of War and the Interior with the object of obtaining permission to make examples by measures of severity not allowed under the ordinary code to suppress the growing disaffection among Poles. He has submitted numerous secret edicts that had been circulated in Poland proving that the recent movement among Poles was controlled by a secret well organized committee located in Austria and receiving financial assistance from Polish bankers in Germany, Austria and Russia. Gen. Gourkes does not fear an armed rising in time of peace, but considers the situation of sufficient gravity to demand exceptional treatment. The minister empowered him to proclaim a state of siege in Warsaw and in the whole of Russian-Poland if necessary.

Many People Missing Near St. Paul.

St. Paul special: After raging with terrific fury for thirty hours, the blizzard has passed to the northeast, leaving in its wake intense cold. As fuller details of the storm are received its magnitude and intensity are shown. Fears are entertained that there may be great loss of life. Many people who were out in the storm have not returned, and friends are anxiously awaiting news from them. If they were lost the intense cold would prove fatal. On account of the condition of the wires and the drift-covered country roads, full details of the loss of life will be slow coming in.

Death Rather than Chicago.

Richmond, Va., special: Mrs. Jennie McCracken committed suicide here in a novel manner. After taking an ounce of cyanide of potassium, she went to her room and hurridly prepared herself for death. The poison threw her into convulsions that attracted the other occupants of the house, who, bursting into her room, found her dying. She was the wife of Edgar McCracken, a prominent business man of Chicago, that his refusal to leave Chicago and come here to reside among her relatives caused her to suicide.

Minnesota White Caps.

Intelligence from Elgin, Minn., has been received that a band of white caps visited the farm house of John Reid, dragged Sidney Green, a farm hand, from his bed and gave him a coat of tar and feathers, rode him on a rail, and ordered him to leave the country. He returned to Reid's house, but was ordered away. Refusing to go, a warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and he is now in jail. The white-capping grew out of an elopement in which Green and Farmer Crawford's wife were the principals.

Thank Goodness, Winter's Over.

Pittsburg, Pa., special: The Ohio Coal Traffic Association met here to arrange a schedule of rates for the ensuing year, but adjourned to March 15. In the meantime the coal men will meet for an increase in prices. Then a joint meeting will be held on the date agreed upon and the scales can be adjusted. W. B. Reed, the well known operator, and others expressed the belief that coal men can soon agree and the matter of rates will soon come up.

Builder of the Monitor Dead.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., special: John F. Winslow, one of the leading ironmakers of the State, who, with Erastus Corning and John Griswold introduced the manufacture of Bessemer steel into this country and made the first steel rails in this country, is dead. His most important public work was the building of the Monitor, which successfully defeated the rebel iron-clad Merrimac.

To Buy Congo Free State.

Antwerp special: The *Handelsblad* says that the United States government recently made an offer to the King of Belgium to purchase the Congo free State and defray all expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country; also to pay indemnity to Belgium. The paper adds that that the King rejected the proposal. The statement receives no credence in official circles.

Later Eleven Years.

New York special: William A. Losey, of 553 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, for eleven years confidential bookkeeper for Mallison Bros. & Co., paper warehouse, was arrested charged with embezzlement. His peculations have extended over a period of two years and in that time he has taken $31,792. This sum he invested in different policy shops.

Nine Months at Hard Labor.

London special: Mrs. Osborne, against whom the grand jury a few days ago returned an indictment for larceny and perjury, was arraigned for trial. She pleaded guilty to the charges against her, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment at hard labor.

PLATTE RIVER ISLANDS

OVERLOOKED BY THE SURVEYORS.

Valuable but Liable to Wash Away—How Some of the Property Has Increased in Area at the Expense of Other Land in the Vicinity.

Overlooked by the Surveyors.

THE bill introduced in Congress by Senator Manderson for a government survey of the islands of the Platte River is of considerable interest to settlers along that stream. In the governmental survey, taken about the year 1864, all the islands in the Platte were left unsurveyed. On the plats in the office of Franklin Sweet, register of the United States land office at Grand Island only the technical variations of the islands are given. Never have they been officially surveyed and their measurements recorded. One surveying party began with the Kansas line and worked north to the southern bank of the river. The other party began at the northern bank of the river and worked north. Thus the islands were simply thrown in as water.

In Hall County there are possibly five hundred acres of land in such islands, but probably only three hundred. Even an approximate figure will not be ventured excepting by the older settlers, who are well informed about the country and the river. And this land is chiefly in islands of three and four acres. The soil of these islands is generally good, and much of it is being used for stock and grazing purposes. In the driest of seasons the growth of grass is luxuriant.

Many quarrels as to the right of possession or use arise in regard to these islands and consequently many appeals have been made to the courts, and the passage of the bill would forever settle many of them. The right to use these lands is fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Railroad vs. Shurmier (7 Wallace 272) which says that the "proprietors bordering on streams not navigable, unless restricted by the terms of their grant, hold to the center of the stream." The people owning property on the banks are generally desirous of securing adjacent islands, and there would be a good demand for them.

But while the land is good and could no doubt be advantageously disposed of it is questioned whether serious difficulties might not arise in future years. The islands are in a certain sense perishable property, at least, those not wooded.

A farmer in Merrick County took possession of an island about ten years ago which at that time was claimed to have an area of thirty-two acres. At present the same island is claimed to have been worn down to but seven acres. The water wears it away from one and deposits it at another point. Another gentleman in Buffalo County declares an island he possesses, under the riparian law, to have increased thirty acres since his possession. So that if the government should convey it to an individual, nature might step in and convey it to some one else's heirs in the very next generation.

PENCIL MARKED BALLOTS GO.

A Decision from the Nebraska Supreme Court on the Question.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has passed upon the legality of ballots marked in lead pencil cast at the last election under the Australian ballot law. The case in which the question was raised is the State ex rel. Waggoner vs. Russell. The relator and one Cassell were opposing candidates for the office of Supervisor of Mullally township, Harlan County, and upon a count each was credited with thirty-two votes. One ballot marked with a lead pencil instead of ink was cast in addition thereto for the relator. The respondents who were the judges and clerks of election rejected the ballot and the relator sought a peremptory order from the Supreme Court requiring them to meet and count the vote in his favor and declare the result. The court decides that the mark is not a violation of the ballot laws, but because the count has been made and the ballot turned over to the clerk the mandamus is refused. In reference to the legality of the mark the court said:

"It is not every mark by means of which a ballot might subsequently be identified which is a violation of the statute. The mark prohibited by law is such a one, whether letters, figures or characters, as shows an intention on the part of the voter to distinguish his particular ballot from others of its class, and not one that is common to and not distinguishable from others of a designated class. The fact that a number of ballots are, without any evidence of a fraudulent intention on the part of the voters, distinguishable from others cast at the same polling place, as for instance marked with a pencil or with ink of a different color, does not bring them within either the letter or spirit of the statute."

FREAKS OUT OF A SIT.

The Eden Musee at Omaha Destroyed by Fire.

WHILE a performance was in progress on the upper stage at the Eden Musee at Omaha one of the stage hands shoved a "fly" too close to a gas jet and in a moment the entire stage was in a blaze. There was a stampede, and the audience lost no time in gaining the street. Fortunately the entrance to the building was roomy, and no jam occurred. Everybody got out safely, but the three-story building was entirely gutted. The firemen were hampered by the condition of the streets, which contained several inches of slushy snow and water, and pressure was light.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Nebraska's Governor Says the Legislature Will Not Convene.

Gov. Boyd, in a lengthy letter, gives official notice that he will not call an extra session of the Legislature. A majority of the Legislative members, he says, appear to be opposed to an extra session and from the tone of the letters received in answer to a query sent out some time ago, the Governor is convinced that it would be a menace to the business interests of the State to call together the present body of law makers.

HIS SKULL CRUSHED.

A Nebraska Brakeman Found Dead on Top of His Car.

HARRY KINSEY, alias George Emery, a Burlington brakeman, was found on the top of his train at Sutton. His skull was crushed in by some blunt instrument. He resided at Lincoln. The last seen of him was at Crete. When the train reached Sutton he was missed and a search was instituted, when he was found as above described. Superintendent Lignell will investigate the mystery surrounding his death. The details so far received are meager. There is only one overhead bridge between Lincoln and Sutton, and that is at Crete. It is not likely, however, that had he been struck at Crete he could have lain fifty miles on a car going at the speed of his train. It is more than probable that he had been attacked by tramps and beaten with a coupling pin. Kinsey is a young man of 28 or 30 years and was married but two months ago. He leaves a wife and mother. No reason has been assigned for his action in enlisting with the company under an assumed name.

No Pay for County Commissioners.

AMONG the cases tried before Judge Barton at the session of the District Court at Rushville, was one entitled "Ball vs. Sheridan County." The question of the right of County Commissioners to draw pay for services is involved. When H. F. Wasmund, the retiring Commissioner, stepped down and out at the close of his term of service on Jan. 7, he supposed Sheridan County owed him $10.10, as the board had duly allowed his bill for that sum. R. M. Ball appealed from the action of the board, alleging that under section 3, chapter 21, of the session laws, which repeals section 22, chapter 28, of the statute, the Commissioner was not entitled to compensation. The court found for the appellant, and in giving his decision took occasion to remark that the section of the act referred to "practically abolished the office of County Commissioner."

Good for O'Neill.

G. C. Hazlett, ex-County Clerk of Holt County, Nebraska, is interested in putting in a $35,000 chicory plant at O'Neill. The company proposes to pay $8, $9 and $10 per ton for chicory, which is a root growing in the same manner as a carrot, and to cure it and to place it on the market. There is an immense demand for chicory as an adulterant for coffee, and it is estimated that only about 5 per cent. of that used in the United States is home grown. By careful cultivation, farmers can raise from eight to twelve tons per acre, and can raise from six to seven tons with no trouble. The company in which Mr. Hazlett is interested will employ about thirty men the year around. The company will plant fifty acres of its own land and control 1,000 acres more.

Result of a Deal in Bank Stock.

THE jury in the case of M. A. Hartigan against H. Postwick, President of the defunct City National Bank at Hastings, after being out one-half hour, returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $1,565 damages. Some time ago Hartigan bought stock of the City National Bank of Bostwich, on the representation that the bank was in a highly prosperous condition. Not long after the bank failed. The receiver appointed by the government levied an assessment of 100 per cent. on all stock. Hartigan sued Bostwick individually the value of the stock and the interest. The case was tried in the last term of court and the jury brought in a compromise verdict. A new trial was granted and this term full damages were awarded.

After Forty Years.

THERE is a slight touch of romance in the history of Isaac Bakestraw and Geneva Catherine Raines of Silver Creek, Colfax County, who were married at Lincoln by Judge Lansing. They are both 68 years of age. Forty years ago they were lovers in their native village in Ohio. Their paths diverged, and until a few months ago they had not seen each other since early youth. In the meantime Mrs. Raines had made three matrimonial ventures and Rakestraw had had four wives, but when they were thrown together again it so happened that neither had a marital incumbrance and the old spark was quickly fanned into a lively flame.

Boyd County School Land Settlements.

HON. A. SCHLEGAL, on the part of Hon. A. R. Humphrey, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, met Sanford Parker, attorney for certain settlers of Boyd County, at the United States Land Office at O'Neill pursuant to appointment, and voluntarily cancelled all indemnity to school land sections in conflict with the prior rights of settlers, thus securing to such settlers their homesteads without the ordeal and great expense of contests. Schlegal has authorized Mr. Parker to notify all parties in interest of such action on the part of the State.

Result of a Family Feud.

FOR some months past there has existed a family feud between the Dodds and Samuel Pickering, living several miles south of Fullerton. The quarrel was renewed, which ended in Pickering fatally shooting John Dodd. Pickering claims he is carrying some shot in his neck received from a gun in the hands of Dodd some months ago and that when the quarrel was stirred up he felt the time come for him to demur, which he proceeded to do by shooting Dodd.

To Meet at Pawnee City.

THE Senior Vice Commander N. W. Van Osdol of the Grand Army of the Republic district, consisting of Gage, Pawnee, Johnson, Jefferson and Richardson Counties, and known as the Southeastern District of Nebraska, has called the fourth annual reunion to meet at Pawnee City. Each post in the district is entitled to three delegates. It is the intention to make the reunion one of the most interesting ever held in the district.

New Hotel at Norfolk.

NORFOLK is to have a new $50,000 hotel, articles of agreement and stipulations having been signed between the guarantee committee of Norfolk and Kyner & McDonald of Omaha. The structure is to be a four story one with pressed brick and stone front with all modern conveniences and is to be located at the corner of Second street and Norfolk avenue, directly opposite the Norfolk National Bank.

Fremont's Murder Trial.

THE trial of Charles Behrendt for the murder of his brother, which was to have commenced in District Court, has been postponed until the May term of court. The defense was ready to go into court, but one of the State's witnesses, Mrs. John Behrendt, wife of a brother of the prisoner, is sick. It was because of her being unable to appear that an adjournment was taken.

Store and Postoffice Burn.

THE general store and postoffice, together with the dwelling house of Charlie Sellz, at De Soto, six miles south of Blair, were burned. A fire had been kindled in the store and by some means it set fire to the upper part of the store. The mail matter and household effects were saved, but the building and stock were totally destroyed.

Investing in Cheyenne County Land.

INQUIRY at the land office at Sidney reveals the fact that more homstead entries are being made than at any time since the spring of 1890.

Adjudged Insane.

WILLIAM WESTON, JR., residing near Doniphan, was adjudged insane, and will be sent to the asylum for the insane at Lincoln.

THIS is why "attar" is so precious. Two ounces of attar of roses represent the refined product of a ton of rosebuds.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced and the Important Doings of a Week in the House and Senate—A Variety of Topics of Interest from Washington.

The Solons at Work.

Representative Pickler introduced a bill on the 4th to expedite the prosecution of pensions and other claims arising out of military and naval service for the United States. Mr. Butler also favorably reported from the same committee the bill introduced by Mr. Seerley granting a pension to Cecilia White. Mr. Butler to-day introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Davis, the mother of a deceased soldier. He has in course of preparation a bill for the free delivery of mail in the rural districts. Mr. Butler's bill is different from those introduced by some of his colleagues, inasmuch as his provides that three States only shall be provided with this delivery each year. Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to prevent and to punish corporations, associations and individuals for making or using private scrip or metal tokens of denominations of less than $1 in payment for labor or their debts. Mr. Pickler presented the petitions of Presbyterian, Baptist and Evangelical churches from Miller, Odessa, Highmore and Silex, Hand County, South Dakota, against the opening of the World's Fair or any other exposition or exhibition for which money is appropriated by Congress on Sunday.

In the Senate on the 5th a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury was received and filed stating that $50,000 would be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for the purpose of collecting and preparing a government exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Private Land Claims to make inquiry into the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico. A joint resolution was reported from the committee, changing the dates of the beginning and ending of the term of Congressmen; changing the time on which the sessions of Congress shall begin and the date of commencement of the term of President and Vice-President. After the bill was disposed of the House went into Committee of the Whole on the invalid pension bill and a discussion of a political nature followed. When the passage of the bill was in order a dispute arose over a minor amendment and Bailey made a point of no quorum. He did this, he said, to call the attention of the country to the fact that the members didn't attend sessions in sufficient number to transact business.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 7th and referred, was one by Senator Sawyer to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph service. Senator Morgan moved to reconsider the vote, whereby Senator Dubois was declared entitled to retain his seat. The motion was laid aside temporarily, as also was one to reconsider the vote by which Clagget's claim was rejected. The resolutions in respect to the railroad companies of Florida influencing the senatorial election of 1891 and for opening to settlement of the railroad land reservations in that State were taken up, and Senator Call addressed the Senate upon them. At the close of Call's remarks the resolution as to railroad lands in Florida was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and the other resolution allowed to remain on the table. The pure-food bill was then taken up and Berry addressed the Senate.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 9th, and referred, was the following by Senator Cullom (by request): To test and try the science of spelling, provide for establishing 200 schools for that purpose and establish a spelling school in the World's Columbian Exposition. Morgan introduced a bill declaring all laws and parts of laws inoperative which exempt from the payment of duties articles of commerce not on the free list entered in the custom houses of the United States to or from any British possession. A Senate bill appropriating $187,039 to compensate the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for the loss sustained in receiving less land per capita than was received by other Indians was passed.

In the Senate on the 10th, the agricultural meat inspection deficiency appropriation bill was passed. A bill establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Ia., was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar. A resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into and report upon the manner of electing United States Senators, heretofore offered by Morgan, was agreed to. A resolution was also agreed to calling on the President for the correspondence regarding the Venezuela awards since June, 1890. A resolution by Teller was also agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of silver in the treasury not issued under the provisions of the act of July, 1890, the amount of silver dollars coined under that act, the amount of silver bullion now in the treasury purchased under that act, and for various other information, notably, whether silver dollars or certificates have been redeemed or exchanged for gold, and if so, to what amount. The following bills were passed: To survey and mark the boundary between the States of Nebraska and South Dakota on Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations, making Laredo, Tex., a subpost of entry. A Senate bill providing for the erection of public buildings in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts exceed $5,000 annually, was taken up, but before action was taken the Senate went into executive session.

MISSING LINKS.

EX-GOV. J. MADISON WELLS, the famous carpet bagger of Louisiana, is now 85 years old, and almost blind.

THERE are cheats in nearly everything these days. Sewing silk is soaked in acetate of lead to make it weigh heavier.

A PHILADELPHIAN has made an umbrella stand two and one-half feet high, which is composed of 1,600 seperate pieces and fifteen kinds of wood.

BLUE BIRDS, popularly supposed to be harbingers of spring, have hung around Quakertown all winter.

A NEW diamond is being cut in Antwerp, said to be the largest ever found in Africa. It weighs 400 carets, and when it is finished it will be reduced one-half.

WITH a jack-knife James Ingram of East Bradford, has carved on a dogwood cane a fox hunt, with a dozen hounds and a mounted hunter or two in the chase.

IF all the babies born in one year were laid in a line, head to foot, they would stretch from New York to Kong Kong. If they could walk past a corner at the rate of twenty a minute it would take them six years to pass.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE is said to have invented an electric street car motor which will pull 28,000 pounds. With Edison already confident of success in the same direction the surface transit problem ought to be solved in the immediate future.

THE remarkable instinct which causes the mudfish to roll himself in a ball of mud when the dry season approaches is a wonderful provision of nature, intended solely, it would seem, to prevent the extinction of the species. The most interesting fact about this fish is that it breathes by means of gills when in its native element and by means of lungs during its voluntary imprisonment in the mud cocoon.

IMPORTANT discoveries of prehistoric remains have been made near Brunn, the capital of Moravia, which are likely to attract the attention of palæontologists all over the globe. As a canal was being dug four and a half skulls were brought to light of dolichocephalous (long headed) character, and of an exceedingly low stage of development. The same place contained bones and teeth of mammoth rhinoceroses and reindeer. Close to the skulls lay more than 500 fossil snails, several calcinous stones with holes in the middle, a rude figure cut out of a mammoth's tooth with a hole running through the middle.

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