The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 48. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893. WHOLE NUMBER 1,192.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Columbus - State - Bank!

(Oldest Bank in the State.)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

AND

Makes Loans on Real Estate.

BUYS SIGHT DRAFTS ON

Omaha, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

SELLS : STEAMSHIP : TICKETS.

BUYS GOOD NOTES

And Helps its Customers when they Need Help

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

LEANDER GERRARD, Pres't.
R. H. HENRY, Vice Pres't.
JOHN STAUFFER, Cashier.
M. BRUGGER, G. W. HULST.

COMMERCIAL BANK

—OF—

COLUMBUS, NEB.,

—HAS AN—

Authorized Capital of $500,000
Paid in Capital - 90,000

OFFICERS:

C. H. SHELDON, Pres't.
H. P. H. OHLRICH, Vice Pres.
C. A. NEWMAN, Cashier.
DANIEL SCHRAM, Ass't Cash.

STOCKHOLDERS:

C. H. Sheldon, Herman P. H. Oehlrich, Jonas Welch, J. Henry Wurdeman, George W. Galley, Frank Rorer, Henry Loseke, J. P. Becker, Carl Rienke, W. A. McAllister, H. M. Winslow, S. C. Grey, Arnold F. H. Oehlrich, Gerhard Loseke.

Bank of deposit; interest allowed on time deposits; buy and sell exchange on United States and Europe, and buy and sell available securities. We shall be pleased to receive your business. We solicit your patronage. 28dec87

A. DUSSELL,

—DEALER IN—

DUPLEX Wind Mills,

And all Kinds of Pumps.

PUMPS REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Eleventh Street, one door west of Hagel & Co's.
6june88-y

COLUMBUS

Planing Mill.

We have just opened a new mill on M street, opposite Schroeders' flouring mill and are prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK, such as

Sash,	Doors,
Blinds,	Mouldings,
Store Fronts,	Counters,
Stairs,	Stair Railing,
Balusters,	Scroll Sawing,
Turning,	Planing.

STEEL AND IRON ROOFING AND SIDING.

All orders promptly attended to. Call on or address,

HUNTEMANN BROS.,
julim Columbus, Nebraska.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence we can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your state, county or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

—COME TO—

The Journal for Job Work

OF ALL KINDS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Process of Sifting Bills Goes On in Both the Senate and House—Not Many Measures as Yet Passed—The Time Growing Small in Which Work Can be Done Unless Legislators Wish to Labor Without Financial Recompense—A Record of Doings in Both Branches.

Nebraska Legislature.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 4th the committee on public printing presented two reports on senate file No. 199, requiring county printing to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The majority report recommended its indefinite postponement, while the minority report asked that the bill go to the general file. The latter report was adopted. Senate file No. 195, to enable women to vote for county superintendents, was indefinitely postponed. So was senate file No. 208, to provide cheaper text books and for district ownership of the same. So also was senate file No. 26, amending the school laws. Senate file No. 131, by Young, providing for a reapportionment of the state into senatorial and representative districts was, after considerable discussion undefinitely postponed by a vote of 18 to 12.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 4th the first measure taken up was Oakley's bill, No. 99. It brings express companies under the control of the state board of transportation. It was recommended for passage and ordered engrossed for third reading. The committee then took up the bill authorizing the governor to appoint a commandant of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island. The bill was prepared and introduced by the committee on Soldiers' home in response to a request from the governor. As the statutes read at present the executive is not authorized to appoint such an officer. The bill was recommended for passage. Barry's bill, No. 56, to amend the statutes regarding taxation, was discussed and recommended for passage.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 6th, the following measures were read the third time and put on passage: Senate file No. 112, by Moore, to provide for the incorporation of universities received the requisite majority and was declared a law as far as the senate was concerned; senate file No. 5 for a constitutional convention passed; senate file No. 52, by Lobeck, to prohibit gambling, passed; senate file No. 85, by Pope, to legalize the consolidated statutes of 1891, passed. Senate file No. 13 received the constitutional majority. It is by Moore, and amends the laws relating to cities and villages. House roll No. 138 was also passed. This is Watson's bill providing for three commissioners of the supreme court. The purpose of the bill is to relieve the supreme court of a large part of the work on the docket. Senate file No. 6, by Packwood, requiring the railroads to put in transfer switches at common points, passed after an effort to recommit to committee on railroads. Senate file No. 25 was passed. It is by Everett, and amends the railroad laws of the state. The senate then went into committee of the whole, with Harris in the chair on the consideration of the general appropriation bill. The first two items relating to the governor's office and the adjutant general were left just as they came from the house. When the item of the appropriation for the office of the commissioner of labor was reached the economists struck a snag. Tefft offered an amendment, giving the office $500 for traveling expenses, and it was adopted. Senate file No. 147, by Stewart, to provide assistance to impecunious persons who are injured and their next of kin, if killed by the common carriers of the senate, was favorably reported. The railroad committee reported senate file No. 200, by Everett, making a 20 per cent cut in commodity freight rates with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 6th the following bills passed: House roll No. 182, by Oakley, to appropriate the tuition fees of the college of law of the State university for the use and support of said college; house roll No. 183, by Oakley, to appropriate the matriculation and diploma fees for the State university for the support of the library of the university. Both bills are pro forma measures, the law requiring the legislature to make the appropriation regularly every two years. House roll No. 202, compelling railroads to put in transfer switches and regulating the rate to be charged on shipments over two or more connecting lines. House roll No. 108, by Cornish, to amend the laws relating to the lease of Saline lands and providing for the sale of the same, under certain circumstances. House roll No. 131, by Oakley, to make it unlawful for any railroad company doing business in the state to act as agents for the miners of coal, and to provide for purchasers or consignees recovering from such railroad company for any money so demanded, collected or received for coal miners, together with a fee for the plaintiff's attorneys. A number of members opposed the bill by making explanations of their votes. Howe led the opposition by claiming that under its operation the farmers would be unable to club together and buy coal for their own use. His opposition had its desired effect, for member after member arose and changed their votes from aye to no. As a result the bill which had received a large majority when the roll was called the first time, was killed before the speaker announced the result. The special committee appointed to investigate the amount and condition of the funds deposited in the defunct Capital National bank made their report. The report was not complete and the committee asked for further time. On motion of McKesson the report was referred back to the committee to ascertain and report to this house the dates and balances of state deposits and the entire amount due the state from the Capital National bank; also that this committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, to employ counsel and expert accountants to aid and assist this committee to a competent and final determination of this investigation.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 7th Senator Harris moved that Senators Graham, Hale and Stewart be appointed by the senate as a committee to investigate the financial condition of the public institutions of this state that have not been investigated by a similar committee from the house of representatives, and that said committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and books, and to employ such help as is necessary to facilitate its work, and be required to make a report five days before the adjournment of the senate. The motion was unamously agreed to. A large number of bills were reported from the committees and then the senate went into the committe of the whole on the consideration of Senator Darner's irrigation bill. On request of its author the bill was considered in its general features instead of section by section. Senator Tefft moved that when the committee rise it report back the bill with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The motion was adopted, twenty-one senators voting for its postponement. The committee then rose and made its report. North moved a call of the house but as the requisite number of seconds failed to back him in his demand the call was not made. The motion to adopt the report of the committee to indefinitely postpone was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The house began the consideration of bills on third reading immediately after roll call this morning. No. 89 by Woods, authorizing electors to vote for or against a constitutional convention at the next general election, fell three short of receiving a majority; No. 30 by Gifford, prohibiting lumber or coal dealers from forming or entering into any pool to regulate or maintain prices was passed by 74 votes. No. 137 by James, compelling railroads to maintain suitable crossings, was passed; No. 301, by Chairman Casper of the committee on finance, ways and means, appropriating $45,000 to defray the general expenses of the legislature, was passed with an emergency clause, receiving 76 votes; No. 74, requiring railroads to build transfer switches was passed, as was also No. 58 by Barry, appropriating $2,000 for the relief of Dora Paxton. The house then adjourned until 2 o'clock. At the afternoon session the bill appropriating $25,000 for the World's fair was passed without the emergency clause.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 8th the general appropriation bill was again considered. Senator Pope offered an amendment giving the governor $2,000 for a contingent fund. He explained that the governor requested that the amount be placed at his disposal. The amount was granted. The secretary of state was given $100 to pay the expense of printing and circulating the election laws. The auditor of public accounts was given $200 additional for stationery, $200 additional for books, blanks and stationery, and $50 for sundry office expenses. When the board of public lands and buildings was reached the senate took a new tack. The appropriations for repairs, etc., was cut from $3,000 to $2,000 and the item for fuel and lights was reduced from $8,000 to $7,000. The board of purchase and supplies was given an additional $500. The appropriation for bailiffs for the supreme court was increased from $2,400 to $3,200. The sum of $6,000 was appropriated for stenographic assistance to the supreme court commissioners. The item for postage was increased by $300. The appropriation for printing supreme court reports was increased $7,000, for the reason that the capacity of the court has been doubled. The senate then went back to the office of the commissioner of labor and struck out the entire item and substituted the following: Postage, $500; books, blanks, etc., $1,000; traveling expenses, $1,000; telegraph, etc., $200; contingent expenses, $200; office expenses, $200; being an increase of $2,000. The committee then arose and reported progress. The attorney general was given $200 additional for traveling expenses, $200 additional for stationery and postage. The items of the appropriation for the offices of the state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction were passed at the request of Senator Harris, who stated that as a member of the investigation committee he had spent considerable time in the treasurer's office and he intimated that there were some startling revelations coming.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 8th the first measure taken under consideration was Keckley's bill, house roll No. 179, to provide for ditching and draining swamp land; to protect the same by levees, and providing also for the manner of instituting legal proceedings in cases growing out of the enforcement of its provisions; also the manner of selecting jurors and conducting damage suits. The bill was recommended to pass. House roll No. 225 was also taken up and recommended to pass as amended. The bill provides in substance the same as the first one by Keckley, and repeals the act "to provide for the draining of swamp lands in the state of Nebraska," also to provide benefits and assess damages if any arise. A bill for an act legalizing the payment and allowance of fees to county treasurers in counties under township organizations was recommended to pass. A bill for an act relating to judicial sales in foreclosure proceedings was recommended to pass. A bill for an act to provide for the education, support, maintenance, protection and detention of minors was recommended to pass. A bill for an act to repeal section 36 of chapter 73, annotated statutes of 1891 (by Wheeler) entitled "Real Estate," and to legalize acknowledgements and oaths heretofore taken and administered by commissioners of deeds was referred back to the judiciary committee for further consideration. No. 6—An act abolishing the office of township collector, and to amend sections 979 and 999 of chapter 16 of the consolidated statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1891, entitled "Counties," and to repeal said original sections was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 9th, reports were received from standing committees as follows: Senate file No. 300, to prevent the sale of diseased animals, was recommended to pass. Senate file No. 194, to promote the development of water power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, was recommended to pass. Senate file No. 27, to provide clerks and assistants for counties having over 25,000 population, was recommended to pass as amended. Senate file No. 68, to provide or the collection and payment of fines and costs in misdemeanor cases was favorably reported. Senate file No. 197, providing that counties having a population of more than 125,000 shall be divided into five commissioner districts, was recommended to pass. House rolls Nos. 182, 183, for the benefit of the State university were read the third time and passed. So also was house roll No. 172, providing for an additional judge of the Twelfth judicial district. The report of the special committee to investigate the alleged cruelties to convicts in the state penitentiary was then read at length. The senate endorsed the report by adopting it. The remainder of the session was devoted to consideration of the appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 9th No. 382, by James, providing for a 60 per cent peremptory reduction in freight rates unless the roads voluntarily reduced them 25 per cent, was placed on general file on recommendation of the railroad committee. The same committee recommended for indefinite postponement No. 387, Elder's bill, fixing sleeping car rates, but the report was not concurred in and the bill went to the general file. No. 414, by Kruse, compelling railroads to comply with their charters by building to the termini named therein was recommended for indefinite postponement and the report was adopted. No. 458, by Goss of Douglas, to amend section 3027 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, was recommended for passage. No. 463, by Gaffin, to authorize the governor of Nebraska to employ counsel and to institute proceedings for the purpose of protecting the interests of the state of Nebraska in the matter of the failure of the Capital National bank, and appropriate moneys to defray the expenses, was indefinitely postponed. No. 491, Watson's bill, providing for the completion of the library building of the State university, was indefinitely postponed. No. 438, by Johnson, by request, to provide for the enumeration, listing, return and taxation of all colonies of bees in the state of Nebraska, in the same manner as other personal property, except a special tax to promote the bee and honey interests of the state and to provide for an appropriation for the said purpose, went to the general file. No. 435, by Olsen, to create a ditch fund in the several counties, for the maintenance and reparation of ditches, was placed on general file. No. 408, by Goss of Douglas, fixing street railroad fares, regulating transfers from one line or branch of a street railroad to another line or branch of said street railroad, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act was placed on general file.

WRITTEN WITH BLOOD.

The Rev. Frank Lines of Ottawa Threatened with Tar and Feathers.

OTTAWA, Ill, March 10—This town is in a high state of excitement over the result of an investigation into the mental condition of the Rev. Frank Lines' wife, and threats of tar and feathers, written in blood, have been received by the preacher. Several weeks ago the Rev. Frank Lines, pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Ottawa, caused his wife, who had at one time been an inmate of the Elgin Insane Hospital, to be taken before the County Court and placed on trial for her sanity. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and a second trial was at once entered upon. Mrs. Lines being declared insane and ordered sent to Kankakee. Before the judgment of the court could be carried out Mrs. Lines' friends requested that she be allowed to remain with them for a few days, and Judge Lincoln, who questioned the wisdom of the jury, granted their request. This afternoon she was again placed on trial, and Drs. Hatheway, Dyer and Burrows, who had examined her, swore that she was perfectly sane. She was then discharged.

LIKED CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

A London Paper Says It Shows the President to Be a Man of Courage.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily News says editorially of President Cleveland's inaugural address:

"It was worthy of the occasion, which is recognized universally as by far the greatest one that Americans have known since the civil war. He read his countrymen a lesson on some faults of the national character, while doing full justice to their splendid qualities, the faults of which are but defects. After such an address nobody can say that Democrats are to be governed by flattery. The merit of the address lies in the courage of it. What other ruler in Mr. Cleveland's place would have dared to avoid the safe path of obscurity and platitude and give 60,000,000 people a piece of his mind?"

Paid $50 for a Wife.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., March 10.—George Strobel and Sarah Smith of Bippus have just married and there is romance in their case. Strobel is an extremely bashful young man and was unable to muster up courage sufficient to win a bride. He told Lon Heller, a friend, that he wanted to get married and offered Heller $50 to find him a wife. Heller went on a hunt at once and brought Miss Smith home with him. He called Strobel in and introduced the couple. Strobel managed to talk to her awhile and in a few hours they were engaged. Strobel then paid Heller the $50. A license was procured and that same evening he and Miss Smith were married. Both are from good families and are about equally bashful.

Probably No Election in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 10.—The Legislature will in all probability adjourn to-day without electing a United States Senator. The opposing Republican factions have stood firm through the daily balloting for nearly two months, and John B. Allen, who sought re-election, has held fifty-two votes within six of the required number. Judge Turner, Allen's Republican opponent, has held the key to the situation with twenty-four members, who have withstood all appeals and influence of the Allen supporters.

Suits Against an Insurance Company.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 10.—Suits have been filed here by persons holding policies in the Safety Mutual Insurance Company, which closed its business Saturday to recover for losses by fire, and as the company was not recognized by the State Insurance Department, each of the stockholders, many of whom are well-to-do, are made defendants outside the incorporation. The company has reinsured all its policyholders with other companies.

To Succeed Dr. Norvin Green.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, at present Vice-President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, it is expected, will be the successor to the late Dr. Norvin Green as President of the company. Gen. Eckert has been acting President since Dr. Green's death. The regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors will be held to-day, and it is thought that Gen. Eckert's election will take place at this meeting.

To Organize a New Reform Party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—A call has been issued for a conference at Lafayette Hall in this city, the 16th inst., of prohibitionists, women suffragists and others interested in the the general form of the Goverment to organize a new National party. The call is signed by 1,800 Western Pennsylvanians, including sixty ministers, numerous business men and several prominent public characters.

Eckert President of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company in annual meeting elected T. T. Eckert President in place of Dr. Norvin Green, deceased. Gen. Eckert remains also general manager.

MET THE PRESIDENT.

SENATOR HILL AND CLEVELAND GET TOGETHER.

A Lengthy Interview, the Tenor of Which is all Blank to Newspaper Men—The Question of Issuing Bonds—A Caucus of Democratic Senators—A Plan in Reference to Patronage—A Nebraska Man for Assistant Treasurer—Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Hill and Cleveland Meet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Political circles are agog over the fact that Senator David B. Hill spent nearly half an hour in private consultation with President Cleveland at the white house.

The interview was, of course, of a strictly private character, but from the fact that it had been previously arranged and from its length, there can be little doubt that it was of more than a mere social character.

Mr. Hill, by virtue of his office as a senator from the state of New York, would be obliged by the unwritten code of official etiquette to call on a president elected by his party, unless the personal relations between the two were of such a character as to make a personal visit out of the question. But an official visit of this character would not last more than a minute. Twenty minutes is an unusual length for any caller, no matter how distinguished, to remain in the president's room during his busy days in the executive mansion, and if Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland talked airy nothings for a third of an hour, while a crowd of patriotic citizens were waiting to be heard, they were particular that none of their remarks were overheard.

When Mr. Hill had finished with the president he lost no time in leaving the white house and walked rapidly away with Colonel John S. McEwan of Buffalo, who had been a member of Mr. Cleveland's staff while the latter was governor of New York.

On the Issuing of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Some time ago, when the question of the power of the secretary of the treasury to use any part of the $100,000,000 gold reserve was under consideration, the attorney general instructed Solicitor General Aldrich to look up the matter. His opinion was given to the effect that the secretary of the treasury has a continuing power to issue bonds to redeem the legal tenders of 1862 and 1873, but that is not at all necessary for there is no requirement that the legal tenders be redeemed in gold. But the solicitor general was not prepared to recommend the use of silver therefor, as it might cause a panic, though it could undoubtedly be done legally. The secretary has the power to issue bonds, redeemable either in gold or silver, the law merely stipulating that they shall be redeemed in coin. This opinion was never delivered as the occasion did not arise for it. Mr. Aldrich is of the opinion that there is no positive provision of the law requiring that the $100,000,000 gold reserve shall be kept intact.

Ireland for Assistant Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is currently reported in the hotel lobbies tonight that Colonel Frank Ireland of Nebraska City will be tendered a position as assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Carlisle. Colonel Ireland could not be found tonight to confirm the story.

Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Immediately after the adjournment of the senate the democratic caucus committee retired to the room of Senator Ransom and remained in session until 3 o'clock, at which time it adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning. It was reported that a general party caucus would be held Saturday, but a member of the committee said this afternoon that if the committee did not make better headway than it was now doing there would be no caucus on that day, as the committee would have nothing to report. It is possible, though, that the committee on privileges and elections may be determined upon first, so that if there should be any contests it can get to work upon them as speedily as possible.

There was also a story out today that the committee intended to report in favor of a plan which should take all patronage from the elective officers of the senate and cause all appointments of senate employes to be made by the caucus direct. In relation to this, however, it is known that the committee has had all it could do to consider the important subject of the committee without going into other matters of the organization of the elective officers of the senate and the reorganization of the clerical and working forces. It may be, though, that if good results grow out of today's session, the committee may call the caucus together Saturday and make its report. Nominations are now being laid over; members of the executive branch of the government cannot be sworn in until they have been confirmed, and cannot be confirmed until the senate has organized its committees.

Senator Roach Remains.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 10.—Senator Roach, the new member from North Dakota, entered an emphatic denial to the story sent out from Grand Forks to the effect that he intended to resign. "There is absolutely nothing in it," said Mr. Roach, "and I am certain that nothing that I or any of my friends may have said can be construed as showing an intention on my part to resign. On the contrary, I am well satisfied here and propose to stay until I have served out my term. The press of the state has spoken in very complimentary terms concerning my election, and the only adverse comment was because I permitted it to become possible to elect a democrat. No, you can say for me, that all reports that I will resign are without foundation."

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state; Robert A. Maxwell of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general; Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, to be consul general of the United States at London; lieutenant, junior grade, Herbert O. Dunn, to be a lieutenant, senior grade; Arthur D. Drod, to be a lieutenant; Ensign Joseph Deale, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; E. B. Cayle of New Mexico, to be receiver of public moneys at Boswell, N. M.

The Cabinet Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The induction into office of members of President Cleveland's cabinet, save secretary Gresham, who was sworn in yesterday, was an historic event at the state department this morning. For the first time in the history of the government the heads of departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor and together took the oath of office. On the occasion of Mr. Clevelands first inauguration all the cabinet assembled at the Arlington hotel and accompanied by Associate Justice Field, the only democrat justice then on the supreme bench, drove to each executive department, Justice Field administering the oath in the presence of the new cabinet officers and the outgoing secretary, and then leaving the newly made secretary in charge proceeded with the other in order to the various departments, administering the oath to each in turn in presence of their predecessor. The several members of the cabinet, except Messrs. Lamont and Olney, assembled in the state department and Associate Justice Field, who in the necessary absence of Chief Justice Fuller had been selected to administer the oaths, put in an appearance at 11:15. Promptly at that time Justice Field came into the room of the secretary of state leaning on the arm of Attorney General Olney and accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, Representative Charles O'Neill and B. B. Smalley, democratic national committeemen from Vermont. The party at once repaired to the diplomatic parlor.

The new cabinet officers grouped themselves about the table at the east room of the parlor, Justice Field and Secretary Gresham at the head. The venerable jurist then calling the secretaries to his left hand in turn administered the statutory oath which he read without glasses to Messrs. Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Herbert, Olney, Bissell and Morton, and each signed. The table used was a new one procured for the occasion. The ceremony being ended a few minutes were spent in exchanging salutations and making introductions of strangers to one another, and then the new secretaries departed for their several departments to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 4th a recess was taken till noon. On reassembling the senators extended thanks to Vice President Morton and President Pro Tem Manderson. Passed. After the inaugural ceremonies were over a senate committee was ordered to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that the senate was organized. Then at 2:10 the senate adjourned until Monday noon. In the house it was broad day light when the last two conference reports on the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were presented. They were adopted and a recess taken until 10:30. After the recess the senate bill granting the right of way through Indian territory to the Inter-Oceanic railroad was passed and a committee appointed to wait on the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn. A resolution was unanimously adopted returning thanks to Speaker Crisp, who in return, briefly and feelingly, thanking the members for their expression of confidence and esteem. Then, after the consideration of a few private measures the speaker, when the clock indicated noon, although the correctness of which might have been impeached, declared the house adjourned sine die.

In the senate on the 9th Mr. Teller presented the credentials of Lee Mantel, appointed by the governor of Montana because of the failure of the legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Sanders. Mr. Teller asked that they be laid on the table for reference to the committee on privileges and elections when chosen, in order that it might report on the regularity of such nominations, of which he understood there were several. Mr. Manderson offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that at this extraordinary session the business transacted should be confined to executive matters and matters requiring the action of the senate only. Mr. Cockrell objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it was ordered to be printed and to lie over. Mr. Hale offered a substitute for Mr. Manderson's resolution declaring that "no legislative business shall be received or entertained at the present session of the senate," he subsequently modifying it by inserting the words "except the realities." Mr. Harris asked Mr. Hale whether he deemed it necessary to except the treaties. Did he consider the action of the senate on a treaty as legislative business, in contradistinction to executive business. Mr. McPherson called attention to the fact it might be necessary to require committees to perform certain labor looking to legislation and he inquired whether Mr. Manderson's resolution or Mr. Hale's substitute would exclude that being done. Finally the whole matter went over until the next meeting of the senate. After an executive session the senate ajourned until Monday.

Kaiulani Will Go to Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Princess Kaiulani has left here for Washington. The Princess will call on President Cleveland. From the capital the party possibly will go to Chicago to view the World's Fair buildings, thence back to Boston and again to New York, where they will sail for England, where the young Princess will resume her studies.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.			
Wheat—No. 2 spring	72	@	72
Rye—No. 2	53	@	55
Oats—No. 2 white	31	@	31½
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Butter—Choice to fancy roll	19	@	20
Butter—Good packing	17	@	18
Eggs—Fresh	20	@	21
Honey—Per lb	18	@	20
Chickens—Per lb	8	@	10
Turkeys—Dressed	12	@	13
Ducks—Dressed per lb	11	@	12
Lemons	3 50	@	4 00
Oranges—Florida	3 25	@	4 00
Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Per bu	85	@	1 00
Apples—Per barrel	3 50	@	4 00
Beans—Navy	2 00	@	2 25
Cranberries—Cape Cod	9 00	@	9 50
Hay—Per ton	6 50	@	7 00
Straw—Per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Bran—Per ton	13 50	@	14 00
Chop—Per ton	17 50	@	18 50
Onions—Per bu	1 20	@	1 25
Hogs—Mixed packing	7 35	@	7 50
Hogs—Heavy weights	7 50	@	7 60
Beeves—Stockers and feeders	3 25	@	3 90
Steers—Prime to good	5 00	@	5 60
Sheep—Natives	4 25	@	5 00
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2 red winter	76	@	76¾
Corn—No. 2	44½	@	52
Oats—Mixed western	38	@	39½
Pork	19 25	@	19 75
Lard	12 00	@	12 00
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—No. 2 spring	72	@	72½
Corn—Per bu	40	@	40½
Oats—Per bu	32	@	33¾
Pork	18 12½	@	18 42
Lard	12 00	@	12 85
Hogs—Packers and mixed	7 75	@	8 20
Steers—Common to extra	3 40	@	8 10
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 30	@	4 25
Sheep—Common to extra	3 50	@	5 50
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash	66	@	66¾
Corn—Per bu	46	@	46¾
Oats—Per bu	35	@	35¾
Hogs—Mixed packing	7 25	@	7 55
Cattle—Native steers	3 00	@	4 90
KANSAS CITY.			
Wheat—No. 2	62½	@	63½
Corn—No. 2	35½	@	36½
Oats—No. 2	29	@	29
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 00	@	3 85
Hogs—Mixed	7 00	@	7 80

COSTLY BUTTONS.

An Apparently Useless Expenditure of Several Thousand Dollars—Pneumatic Postal Tubes.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—It is languorous weather, these early days of spring but the campaign for the mayoralty is too hot to allow any of the politicians to yield to the enervating influence. Some idea of the interest being taken in the campaign may be had from the statement of a manufacturer of candidates' buttons, who says that he has already made nearly a million of them on orders, and that he expects much larger orders as soon as the nominations are made. A million campaign buttons means a cent to the candidates of something more than $50,000, as the buttons by the wholesale cannot be bought for less than five cents apiece. The profit to the manufacturers is about a cent a button. All of the buttons are made in St. Louis by local engravers and stamepers.

Neither of the political conventions next month will be held in the Exposition Building. The party managers have made efforts to get it, but cannot. President Cleveland was nominated in the larger of the two halls in 1888, and the politicians consider the place a sort of mascot, but the gentlemen in control of the building have decided that hereafter they will devote the halls and naves entirely to their legitimate use. It would be entirely too much trouble, too, for the exhibitors getting ready for the fall to remove the elaborate displays and devices which they are already preparing, and which they would fear to trust to the curiosity of the crowd in attendance on a political gathering. Some of the devices, depending on electricity for their effects, have cost the men who have prepared them to attract people to view their exhibits, thousands of dollars and a careless touch might be extremely costly.

Postmaster Harlow is now making the plans to connect the main postoffice with the new Union depot, which is to be opened to traffic this year, by pneumatic tubes. He will establish a branch station at the depot, and by the pneumatic service make it possible for a belated business man to drop his mail into the box at the central station five minutes before the train for which it is intended starts, with the certainty that it will go without miscarriage. In all large cities the time is consumed in the postal business by the delays attending the transmission of mail. Allowances must be made for accidents to postal wagons and stoppages by street blockades. The pneumatic tubes do away with all that, and the calculations may be made entirely on the time used in handling the mail, as the bundles of matter are shot a mile through the tubes in a minute. The money saved by dispensing with the wagons and the clerks and the drivers about them will be spent in equipping three new substations for the rapidly growing suburbs.

EXPENDITURES BY CONGRESS.

Allison and Holman Differ Widely in Figuring the Totals.

WASHINGTON, March 10—The controversy as to the comparative expenditures of the "billion dollar Congress" and the last one is still on and though the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations of the two houses have completed their statements they do not agree. The Senate Committee confines itself to the absolute appropriations made, while the House Committee in its total appropriations of the Fifty-first or as it was called the "billion dollar Congress," includes what are known as indefinite appropriations made necessary, it is claimed, by the legislation of that Congress. It is upon these two matters that the committees do not agree, although the actual figures on direct appropriations are the same.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee, prepared a statement that shows that the appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress amounted to $463,798,510 and for the second session $525,018,682, making a grand total for that Congress of $988,417,182. The appropriations for the first session of the Congress just ended, he shows, were: For the first session, $507,600,186; for the second session, $519,221,861, making a grand total of $1,026,822,047. This shows an increase of appropriations by the last Congress over the Republican Congress of $38,404,865.

Mr. Holman, Chairman of the House Committee, in remarks which he is preparing for publication in the Congressional Record, concerning the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress, shows that the appropriations of the session just closed amount to $619,221,861. From his point of view the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated $1,035,686,921 and that those of the Fifty-second Congress amount to $1,027,822,049, or $8,862,872 less than those of the Fifty-first Congress.

FOR UNLIMITED RECIPROCITY.

Governor-General of Canada States Proposition Made by Blaine.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10—The Governor-General has transmitted to Parliament the report of the conference at Washington, Feb. 15, 1892, between the Canadian delegates, Mr. Blaine and Secretary Foster. The following portion which relates to reciprocity is the Canadian version:

"Mr. Blaine said he could understand why Canada was reluctant to enter a treaty of unlimited reciprocity, but that no other arrangement would suit the United States and that it must be accompanied by discrimination in favor of the United States, especially against Great Britain which was America's great competitor, and that it must be likewise accompanied by the adoption of a uniform tariff for the United States and Canada equal to that of the United States. Unless such points were guarded there would be no security on the one hand from smuggling along a border line, over three thousand miles, or on the other of maintaining the present protective policy of the United States.

"Mr. Blaine added: We would expect to have the Canadians to compete with in manufacturing but no one else.'

"A treaty for natural products alone could not be discussed."

Thought to Have Been a Murder.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 9.—John E. Young was found hanging in his barn at Homer a few weeks ago and was supposed to have committed suicide. Developments now indicate murder.

—THE—

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

DIRECTORS:

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.
J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.
O. T. ROEN, Cashier.
C. H. EARLY, Ass't Cashier.

A. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON, JACOB GREISEN, HENRY RAGATZ, JAMES G. REEDER.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 30, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$219,963.88
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		16,701.83
U. S. Bonds		15,800.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$ 675.00	
Due from other banks	58,629.13	
Cash on hand	28,28.03	87,932.16
		$340,095.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 60,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits	3,368.52
Circulation	12,500.00
Deposits	232,719.00
	$340,095.52

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 29

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

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS.
McALLISTER & CORNELIUS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Columbus, Neb.

A. J. WILCOX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Cor. Eleventh & North Sts., COLUMBUS, NEB.
Collections a specialty. Prompt and careful attention given to the settlement of estates in the county court by executors, administrators and guardians. Will practice in all the courts of this state and of South Dakota. Refers, by permission, to the First National Bank. 6july-y

E. T. ALLEN, M. D.,
Eye-and-Ear-Surgeon,
Secretary Nebraska State Board of Health,
300 Ramge Block, OMAHA, NEB
ngtf

R. C. BOYD,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!
Job-Work, Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.
Shop on Nebraska Avenue, two doors north of Rasmussen's.

A. E. SEARL,
—PROPRIETOR OF THE—
Eleventh St. Tonsorial Parlor.
The Finest in The City.
The only shop on the South Side. Columbus, Nebraska. 29Oct-y

L. C. VOSS, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician
AND SURGEON.
Office over Barber's store. Specialist in chronic diseases. Careful attention given to general practice.

A STRAY