The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXIII.---NUMBER 51. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893. WHOLE NUMBER 1,195.

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OF ALL KINDS.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The Hebrews of Lincoln are preparing to build a handsome church.

The King Press Drill company of Hebron has incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

Nineteen cars of emigrants, bound for western Nebraska, landed at Holdrege the other day.

A stock company has been organized at Lynch for the purpose of erecting a flouring mill and creamery.

Fifteen persons were received into membership in the Congregational church in Fremont on Sunday last.

Parties from the east have purchased a large ranch south of Wallace in Lincoln county and will engage in sheep raising.

John Reimers of Nance county lost thirteen head of cattle and thirty head of hogs during the overflow of the Loup river last week.

The dwelling of Henry Bates, one-half mile west of Valparaiso, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is $800; insured for half that amount.

Governor Crounse has appointed oil inspectors as follows: Herman Timme, Omaha; E. A. Brown, Nebraska City; J. N. Killian, Columbus; F. M. Ross, Lincoln; M. A. Dougherty, Ogallala.

The youngest child of J. E. Salyards of Wallace drank carbolic acid, but medical aid was near at hand and hopes are entertained that it will live. Its sufferings for a few hours were terrible.

In the district court at Omaha Johanna Johnson sued Charles E. Bates for $15,000 for defamation of character, in that he charged that her home was a disorderly place. The jury gave her $200.

It is thought that Lincoln county will be divided next fall. It is too large for convenience and sectional hostilities are engendered by reason of the great water course that cuts through its geographical center.

Eli Light, the 19-year-old son of Jas. Light, a well-to-do farmer living three miles southwest of Wallace, was badly kicked in the head by a horse. As yet it is unknown whether it will prove fatal or not.

Hunters who have been down the river report that two of the missing spans of the Platte bridge, near Fremont, are stranded on the north bank. Another span is below them on a big pile of ice out on the sand bars.

C. W. Crow of St. Paul will erect a roller mill at Silver Creek with a daily capacity of fifty barrels. He receives as a bonus $1,000 in cash and two acres of ground. He is under bonds to operate the mill for ten years.

The corn table, which Cuming county will send to the World's fair, is now completed, and the table will be placed on exhibition, a small fee being charged. This will go to the defraying of expenses in packing and shipping.

Nicholas Goldert, a well-known farmer residing near Roseland, was killed last week. He was hauling a load of grain to Roseland after dark, and drove off the end of a bridge, upsetting the wagon and breaking his neck in the fall.

While out hunting near Kearney Frank Lord was quite seriously wounded in the thigh by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion. Lord was stooping over getting a drink at the time of the accident.

Over 1,000 people witnessed the foot race at Douglas between J. M. Roberts and Mike De Laney. The race was for $100 a side, which was won by De Laney by about five feet. Same parties have staked $200 each, and the race will be run over.

Burglars are busy in Richardson county. Schoenheit's saloon and the implement store of A. W. Barchard & Co. of Falls City were burglarized last week, and James Haney, living near Dawson, had about 100 pounds of meat stolen from his smoke house.

The managers of the Chautauqua Assembly are sending views of the grounds and portraits of local Chautauqua workers to Meadville, Pa., to be placed with the general exhibit of Chautauqua work which is being collected for exhibition at the world's fair in Chicago.

Brakeman De Fiore of train No. 118 had a narrow escape at Burchard. He went up and back on a special train, and in making the coupling caught his foot in the frog at the switch, but kept hold of the car, and by hard exertion, pulled his foot loose and escaped.

Wallace Birch, yardmaster for the Union Pacific at Kearney, was nearly killed while uncoupling cars. The wheel caught his foot, threw him down and tore the skin from the bone on the right leg from the knee down. The doctor thinks no bones are broken.

Thomas H. Farmer of Lincoln, general agent for the Equitable life insurance company, met with a serious accident at Hebron. A team ran away, throwing Mr. Farmer and James Elliott out with great violence. Mr. Farmer narrowly escaped with his life. The buggy fell on top of him, breaking his right arm and otherwise severely bruising him. Mr. Elliott had his collar bone broken and was also badly bruised.

The Fremont Chautauqua is expecting a great crowd the coming summer. One of the attractions will be a camp of Odd Fellows which will open July 6 and continue one week. Their great day will be July 11. Major Wier of Lincoln has been secured to preside on that occasion. The best speakers of the order will deliver addresses. The evening will be given to illuminated floats, fireworks and music.

Red Cloud was visited by a conflagration which swept away three of her business houses, the entire stock of each being consumed with the exception of one, an implement house occupied by Jones Peterson, who saved nearly all of his stock; one occupied by C. T. Evans, furniture and second hand store, the other by Oscar Palmer, flour and feed. None of the stock was covered by insurance, but the buildings were partially insured.

Burglars entered Whittlesey & Gee's drug store at Edgar Saturday night. They made their entrance by cutting an opening in the panel of the rear door and were able to reach the bolt. They took the small change left in the drawer, broke open the phonograph and took the nickels that had been dropped in the slot Saturday. The Burlington & Missouri depot was entered the same night, no doubt by the same parties, but nothing was taken.

A distressing accident happened near Alma, in which Oscar Liberty, son of R. M. Liberty, a lad of fourteen, lost his life. He, with a companion about his own age, were duck shooting, and when last seen by his companion Oscar was standing on a log leaning on his gun, which by some means was discharged, the entire load of duck shot entering his throat, coming out at the top of his head. Death was instantaneous.

Kearney is to have a new foundry and engine works. The building will have a molding floor 32x50 and the metal will run from a cupola twenty-five feet high. The company will make a specialty of light steam engines and already has a contract to supply 125 six-horse power engines.

Mrs. Stover of Lynch was thrown out of a wagon and very seriously injured. In turning the wagon seat caught on a clothes line with the result stated.

John Doe of Liberty was lodged in jail at Beatrice on a thirty day's sentence for stealing a coat valued at $20 at that place. Doe was arrested at Burchard, to which point he had fled, and shortly thereafter he escaped and was later arrested at Pawnee City, and put in jail. While in jail at the latter place he managed to secure a saw and nearly succeeded in sawing himself out of that jail. The Liberty authorities were notified and Doe removed to Beatrice.

The Nelson divorce case, which has been the reigning sensation in court circles at Lincoln for several days, came to a sudden ending. The husband and wife, who had been charging each other with about everything in the category of matrimonial misdoing, concluded to settle it easier, and all papers were withdrawn. The wife then filed a new petition asking for a decree on the grounds of non-support, which was decided in her favor. She was also given $1,500 alimony.

William Helm and Edward Pierce went to the residence of H. R. Jacket, a prominent ranchman, twenty-five miles south of Lakeside, and tried to kill him. Helm, who carried a shotgun, emptied the contents of one barrel into him and would have finished the work, but Mrs. Jackett bravely went to his rescue and saved him. As it is his hand is terribly lacerated and his cheek full of shot. The nearest physician, at Alliance, forty-eight miles distant, was telegraphed for.

A shocking accident happened at C. O. Tempe's place near Fontanelle. Wm Bandert was running a corn-sheller there and while it was in motion a little son of Mr. Tempe, aged about four years, in some way became entangled with the tumbling-rod and before he could be rescued from the perilous position, or the machinery stopped, the little fellow's left leg was broken in two places and he was considerably bruised about the head and body. It is believed he will recover.

For a couple of days last week the district court of Adams county listened to the trial of the case of the estate of John Yeazel against the estate of Abraham Yeazel. Abraham Yeazel was one of the best known men in Hastings a few years ago, coming there poor and in a few years making himself wealthy. This suit was brought to recover money paid Yeazel by his father to be held in trust and which, it is claimed, he never returned. The elder Yeazel's heirs were given a judgment of $5,200 by the jury.

The Schuyler Quill is of the opinion that the proper thing to do is for the state to build and maintain all bridges exceeding a specified length; that it costs too much for counties to build and maintain these spanning the Platte river, especially when the expense falls entirely on the counties on the north side of the river. The disastrous breaking up of the ice this spring has thrown heavy burdens upon the counties and towns on the north side of the river and it is a monotonous repetition that depletes bridge funds with discouraging rapidity.

The Ponca driving park association has decided to offer a seventeen thousand dollar futurity stake to be known as the "Triple Futurity" for foals of 1893 bred and raised in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska. The stake to be divided as follows: Two thousand dollars for yearling trotters and pacers, summer meeting of 1894, $5,000 for two-year old trotters and pacers at summer meeting of 1895; and $10,000 for three-year-old trotters and pacers at summer meeting of 1896.

Edwin Hardy, the young commercial drummer, whose mammoth damage suit for personal injuries sustained in a wreck on the Burlington at Fairmont, over a year ago, was up in the district court at Omaha last week, has settled with the Burlington company. His suit was for $50,000, but he agreed to dismiss for $12,000 net and a check for that amount was drawn. The company pays his attorneys. It is feared his injuries will make Hardy a cripple for life, he having been burned by a red hot stove until some of the cords and muscles were contracted.

A very pitiable case of youthful depravity came to light yesterday, says a Lincoln paper, by the arrest of Charles Wilson, a boy of 16 whose parents live about a mile west of Hawthorne. A complaint was filed in the county court by James W. Masters, a resident of Hawthorne, who accuses the Wilson boy of assaulting and committing rape upon his 6-year-old daughter. The crime is said to have been committed the first time on January 18, and several times since but was not discovered until recently as the boy threatened to kill Madge in case she should divulge the state of affairs.

Governor Crounse has made another appointment by naming Colonel James D. Gage of Franklin as adjutant general. Colonel Gage served in the rebellion as second lieutenant in company K, First regiment New Hampshire cavalry, and was private secretary to Congressman Laird. He will at once assume the duties of his office, taking the place resigned by Adjutant General Vifquain, who held the position under Governor Boyd. The sum of about $1,300 was deposited by General Vifquain in the now defunct Capital National bank. It belonged to the department of Nebraska national guard and the question of liability has not yet been determined.

The first camp of the Union Veteran legion in the state of Nebraska was organized in Omaha last week. The order is one of comparatively recent origin, dating back about seven years, and is composed of those soldiers of the civil war who actually served for two years and upwards, and who did not go as substitutes. Each one to be eligible to membership must have an honorable discharge. The organization exists now in twenty states and is rapidly growing. Its objects are to uphold the government faithfully which its members helped to save, to cultivate the social, intellectual and moral qualities of its members and to give relief to needy comrades, their widows and orphans. It is antagonistic to no other order.

The fact that A. A. Robinson, late general manager of the Santa Fe road, was in Omaha in conference with Union Pacific officials, led to the report that there was a possibility of his becoming the successor of President Clark, recently elevated to the presidency of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Robinson denied the rumor, saying: "There is no truth whatever in the rumor, and I cannot imagine how it ever originated. My presence in Omaha is significant only in the fact that I am now a private citizen, not connected with any railroad and simply looking after my own interests." Beyond this Mr. Robinson would not talk. S. S. H. Clark could see no ground for the report and intimated that Mr. Robinson's mission was of an entirely different nature.

Jake Shaeffer, the billiardist, fell on the ice and broke his wrist. His match with Slosson is off.

Governor McGraw of Washington will call an extra session of the legislature if Senator Allen is not seated.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

The House and Senate Meet in Joint Convention to Act Upon the Matter of Impeaching State Officials—The Resolution Laid Over for One Day—The Maximum Freight Law Measure Recommended for Passage by the Senate Committee—Miscellaneous Matters in Both Houses of the Legislature.

Nebraska Legislature.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 25th the entire day was spent over the maximum freight bill, but no definite action was taken. The chairman explained that the first thing on the "regular order" was the reading of the large number of petitions for and against the passage of the maximum freight bill. Senator Dale appealed from the decision of the chair. Before the vote could be taken the senators on both sides of the chamber indulged in an animated discussion which continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour. The vote on the appeal from the decision of the chair stood 16 to 16. Chairman North voted to sustain himself and cast the decisive vote for the reading of the petitions. Senator Harris moved that the further reading of the petitions be dispensed with, but Chairman North ruled the motion out of order. The clerk again commenced to read the petitions. They were all identically alike, and at last the utter absurdity of the farce became so apparent that when Senator Harris moved that the clerk simply say "ditto" as he picked up each petition no one objected. The clerk followed the suggestion and the big pile of petitions melted away in a surprisingly short space of time. After the petitions had been disposed of Senator Stewart moved that the committee rise and report the bill for passage. The amendment was subsequently withdrawn and the reading recommenced. Senator Pope sent to the clerk's desk the substitute bill prepared by the republican caucus, but rejected by the house several weeks ago. He offered this substitute bill as an amendment, but now it was the independent senators who insisted on hearing the bill read in its entirety. He made the point of order that an amendment was in order at any time and the chair so held. Senator Dale appealed from the decision of the chair and the committee refused to sustain the chair. The clerk tackled the bill again and read until 4 o'clock, when on motion of Senator Hale the committee rose, after agreeing to report progress and ask leave to sit again. The report of the committee was adopted and the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 25th, the sixty-third day, but little actual business was done. Johnston called up the report of the special committee that examined into the condition of the funds deposited in the Capital National bank, and which was submitted to the house a few days ago. The report was adopted. The special committee appointed to investigate the "Nemesis" matter at the insane asylum reported having found the writer in the person of Mrs. Seth P. Mobley; that she was insane, and was receiving the best of care, not only from the officers and employes of the institution, but from relatives and friends, and the prospects were that she would soon be restored to them cured; that the letter written by her was the product of a diseased brain, and that the charges therein made were entirely without foundation. The committee recommended that the wards at the asylum be subdivided, in the interest of the more successful treatment of the unfortunates there confined. The report was adopted. Kyner again called up No. 233 and asked that it be ordered engrossed for third reading with the second clause stricken out, but the house was not friendly to the plan thus mapped out and went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, with Watson in the chair. The bill was recommended to pass. Porter moved that the report be not concurred in and that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Roll call was ordered and the motion was defeated by a vote of 27 to 35. The report was then adopted and the house adjourned over Sunday.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 27th, when the hour of 3:15 arrived, the maximum railroad bill was considered in committee of the whole. The amendments to the first six lines of the third section, which fixes the maximum rates, recommended by the senate railroad committee, were adopted. The amendments make a slight increase in the rates. On motion of Senator Mullen, chairman of the senate railroad committee, all railroads built in Nebraska after January 1, 1887, and before December 31, 1890, were exempted from the provisions of the bill. Senator Pope offered an amendment to which there were substitutes moved by Senators Mullen and Clark. Action on these was blocked by a motion by Senator Mullen that the committee rise and report the bill back to the senate with the recommendation that it be passed as amended by the senate committee on railroads and the senate committee of the whole. Then came a quite lengthy discussion, participated in by Pope, Dale, Lobeck, Moore, Clark and other senators. At 7:10 the committee rose and reported the bill to the senate with the recommendation that it be adopted and ordered engrossed for third reading. The opponents made a final effort to defeat it when it came to adopting the report of the committee. Pope offered his substitute and after considerable discussion of a running, off-hand character it was decided by the chair that the substitute should be read. Senator Clarke moved that the substitute be laid on the table, but in the confusion it received no second. Afterwards Mattes claimed to have seconded the motion to table, and when Clarke undertook to withdraw the motion, which would have been fatal to the bill itself, Mattes emphatically refused to withdraw his second. After the reading had proceeded for some moments Campbell moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion to adopt the report of committee of the whole, to the effect that the bill do pass, was then agreed to by a vote on the adoption of the report of the committee: Yeas—Campbell, Clarke, Dale, Darner, Dysart, Everett, Gray, Hale, Harris, Johnson, McCarty, Mullen, Packwood, Saunders, Smith, Stewart, Thomsen, Young—18. Nays—Babcock, Correll, Eggleston, Graham, Hahn, Lobeck, Lowley, Mattes, McDonald, Miller, Moore, North, Pope, Scott, Tefft—15.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 27th, a number of measures were advanced to third reading, among them being: Senate file No. 11, to prohibit the importation of armed men into the state for police duty, and to prevent the appointment of any but bonafide citizens for such service. Senate file No. 19, to amend section 5025 of chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891, and to repeal said original section. Senate file No. 13, to amend subdivision 15 of section 69 of article I of chapter XIV., Compiled Statutes of 1889, and to repeal said original section. Senate file No. 5, for a joint resolution to submit to the electors of the state the following proposition, viz: Shall a convention be called to amend, revise or change the constitution. Senate file No. 14, to amend section 3, Criminal Code, known as section 5579 Consolidated Statutes. Senate file No. 55, to assist the State library and "The Nebraska State Historical Society" to augment their collections. The Omaha charter was briefly considered without definite action. Senate file No. 63, by McCarty, to repeal section 1,832, chapter xviii, consolidated statutes of Nebraska, and to enact a substitute; recommended for passage. House roll No. 527, by Paddock, to fix the rate charged by telegraph companies for the transmission of telegraph messages in the state of Nebraska and providing a penalty for the violation thereof; indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 28th the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported that house roll No. 33 had been correctly engrossed and was ready for the third reading. Pope made an effort to have the rules suspended and the World's fair appropriation bill placed on its passage, but the motion failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority. Senators Tefft and Mattes presented what may be called the minority report on the cell house investigation. The report completely exonerates ex-Warden Mallon and his assistants from any censure for the death of Convict Powell and asserts that that individual came to his death by suicide. Senator Correll states that the report was presented to himself and other members of the investigating committees and that they refused to sign it. The following were advanced to third reading. Senate file No. 209, to secure the free passage of fish in Nebraska streams. House roll No. 55, to reimburse Blaine county for expenses incurred in trying a murderer. Senate file No. 143, to amend the code of civil procedure. Senate file No. 229, providing for the deposit of county funds in state or national banks. House roll No. 168, providing for the sale of the Saline lands of the state. Senate file No. 217, grouping the fees to be received by county judges.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 28th the following bills passed: House roll No. 293, by Davies, to amend sections 1,985, 1,897 and 1,988 of chapter xxxi, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Illuminating Oils," and to repeal said original sections; house roll No. 352, by Watson, to amend section 485 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska, relating to insurance companies; house roll No. 523, by Dimmick, to regulate the punishment of refractory prisoners confined in the Nebraska penitentiary; house roll No. 169, by Ricketts, to provide for the office, appointment, duties and salaries of plumbing inspectors in cities of the metropolitan class; house roll No. 152, by town of Douglas, to provide for the parole of prisoners, to place the power therefor in the governor of the state, and defining the duties of the governor and of officers in connection therewith; house roll No. 143, by Higgins, amending section 3,452, chapter xliii, of statutes of Nebraska of 1891; and to regulate the duties of the chaplain of the state penitentiary. Considerable discussion was given to the banking bill. The bill applies entirely to state and savings banks, and provides that bank examiners must have had five years practical experience in actual banking. It further provides that no examiner shall be an officer or own stock in any bank and reduces the examination fee to $10. It requires all banks doing a commercial and savings business to keep two sets of books and allows twelve months for the change to be made. The discussion was nearly completed when the committee rose at noon and asked leave to sit again.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 29th house roll No. 207, the current expenses appropriation bill, was read third time and put upon its final passage with the emergency clause. The vote on the passage brought about the usual call of the house. The absentees came in immediately, and the further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. The vote stood 19 for to 14 against, not sufficient, two-thirds being necessary to pass with the emergency clause. The democrats and the republicans voted together for the bill. The bill was then passed without the emergency clause. Senator Pope moved that the world's fair appropriation bill, house roll No. 268, be placed upon its third reading. Senator Stewart moved to amend by adding house roll No. 33. Both the amendment and original motion were lost and the regular order was proceeded with by reading the third time senate file No. 62, a bill relating to fees of clerks of the district court and the amendments of the committee of the whole relating to pay of clerks and assistants was read and passed. A number of bills were placed on the general file, among them being: A bill for an act to require railroad corporations to transfer freight and cars from one railroad to another, to regulate the charges thereof, and to prevent discrimination in respect thereto. A bill for an act to compel corporations, companies or persons intending to construct or operate railroads in the state of Nebraska to complete and operate fifty miles of their said railroad every two years, after the expiration of three years from the date of their purchase of the right of way, and to provide a penalty for their failure to so complete and operate their said railroad.

HOUSE.—In the senate on the 29th the following bills were passed: House roll 545, appropriating money for the payment of miscellaneous indebtedness owing by the state of Nebraska; house roll No. 447, to amend section 477, page 915, compiled statutes of 1889, entitled "Executions;" house roll No. 381, to amend chapter lxiv of the general laws of the state of Nebraska of 1887, entitled "An Act to Provide Security to the Public Against Errors, Omissions and Defects in Abstracts of Titles to Real Estate and for the Use of Abstracts on Evidence," and providing a penalty for the violation thereof; senate file No. 60, to amend section 3,518, consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, relating to notaries public; senate file No. 48, to amend section 3,157, chapter xxxiv, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, relating to the duties of registers of deeds, and to repeal said original section and to provide a penalty for the violation of this act. House roll No. 46. This bill makes several important amendments to the state depository act passed by the legislature two years ago. Under a strict construction of the provisions of the present law, banks cannot be compelled to pay interest on any state funds which may happen to be in the hands of county treasurers and deposited under the act.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 30th, Senator Sanders, from the senate committee appointed early in the session to superintend the recount of the ballots on the constitutional amendments, in his report explained that at the last general election there had been cast for the head of the several tickets 208,593 votes. The vote for members of the legislature aggregated 197,510, making a difference of 12,083 between the two ends of the tickets. The committee had found 80,565 votes for the railroad amendment, while the secretary of state had officially reported 80,032, making a difference of 533. The recount of the ballots for the school fund amendment showed 80,050, while the official returns showed but 86,426, making a difference of 4,624. The school fund amendment lacked 7,707 votes of carrying and the railroad amendment 15,199. The report was adopted. Senate file No. 182, by Stewart, asking congress to call a convention of the several states of the purpose of proposing an amendment to the national constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was passed. The chief clerk of the house appeared with a message announcing that that branch of the legislature had entertained resolutions impeaching Secretary of State Allen, Commissioner of Public Lands Humphrey, Attorney General Hastings and ex-State Treasurer Hill, and asking the concurrence of the senate in the same. On motion of Senator Tefft the house was notified that the senate would meet with that body at 4 o'clock for the purpose of considering the impeachment resolutions.

HOUSE.—The house on the 30th at 2 o'clock considered the committee's resolution to prepare articles of impeachment. At 3 o'clock the resolution offered by the impeachment committee was adopted. At 4 o'clock the senate and house met in joint convention to consider the matter of impeachment of state officials. The joint convention was called to order by the lieutenant governor. The secretary of the senate called the roll of that body and the clerk of the house called the roll for the representatives. The lieutenant governor then said: "Gentlemen of the joint convention: Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the house you are assembled for the purpose of considering a resolution of impeachment adopted by the house. The vote will recur on that resolution." Mr. Horst of Polk asked if it would require a majority of each house or a majority of the members of the joint convention. The lieutenant governor replied that sixty-seven would be required to adopt the resolution. Senator Babcock asked that all absentees in the senate be called. There were no absentees. Mr. Kyner asked that the house absentees be called. It was done. The resolution adopted by the house was read. Senator Tefft asked that it be read again. The resolution was again read. Senator Moore called for the reading of the opinions of the three lawyers, as the senate had not yet heard it. The secretary of the senate read the opinions of Attorneys Boyd, Greene and Pound. At the conclusion of the reading Barry of Greeley moved to adopt the house resolution. The doors were closed and the joint convention settled down under the call of the house. In fifteen minutes Senator Mattes moved to suspend proceedings under the call of the house. He said he did this with the understanding that the joint convention would take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Casper of Butler jumped up and shouted, "Well, we won't make any agreement of that kind." Captain Barry said: "On behalf of the committee I will say that if you will make it 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon we will accept it." Senator Mattes said this was agreeable. Senator Mattes' motion to suspend proceedings was adopted and the joint convention took a recess until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

TO MAKE WAR ON THE TRUST.

Donnelly Wants the States to Combine Against the Coal Barons.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 31.—Senator Donnelly introduced just before the adjournment of the Legislature late yesterday a joint resolution reciting that "a gigantic Inter-State coal conspiracy exists, and requesting the Governor of Minnesota to correspond with the Governors of all the northern and western States, as well as with the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland and request them to appoint commissioners to meet on the first Monday in June of this year at such place as the said Governors may agree upon, to confer together and formulate such remedial measures as may be necessary to abate this great evil; and submit the same to their respective States and to the next Congress of the United States for their consideration and action; and to take all other steps which they may deem wise and proper for the prosecution of the members of said unlawful combinations in their respective States."

Gompers Charges Collusion.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Samuel Gompers, who reached this city yesterday from Detroit, was asked what he had to say about the decision of Judge Ricks of Toledo and Judge Billings of New Orleans regarding the illegality of strikes and boycotts. "They show," he said, "that there is an agreement among judges, or at least a tacit understanding, to attack the labor organizations of the country. In my opinion, the decision of Judge Ricks was called forth by the reports set afloat last year that a general strike during the World's Fair was contemplated by railroad men. There is no truth in the report, which, I think, was started by the railway managers. The plain purpose of the judges is to prevent workmen from quitting employment; in other words, to prevent strikes."

Grandsons of Blaine Under Treatment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31.—It is a coincidence that the only grandsons of the late James G. Blaine bearing his name should be under medical treatment at the same time. The Telegraph has chronicled the illness of the lad James G. Blaine, Jr., at the New York hotel, but it is not known that the young son of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, bearing that name, has been under the care of a Philadelphia physician, Dr. Pepper, for some time. There does not appear to be anything seriously the matter with the boy, but he is phenomenally big and stout for his age, which may be owing to inheritance, as both the McCormicks and Blaines run to very big men. Mrs. Blaine is disposed to regard the lad's development as unnatural.

That Fairy Story from Kansas City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—The intimate and life-long friend and business associate of the late John L. Woods, when asked about the telegram from Kansas City in regard to the reputed heir at that place, said: "I never heard of this man at Kansas City. Had there been such a man I think I would have known of his existence. The estate of Mr. Woods can not possibly now amount to over $500,000. That is the outside figure."

Wannamaker in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wannamaker and party arrived here Thursday night. They passed yesterday in visiting the principal parts of interest in this vicinity. Mr. Wannamaker will address the Young Men's Christian Association of this city to-morrow night. The American colony will tender the visitors a reception.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS

LIVELY TIMES AT GOTHENBURG, NEBRASKA.

The Stir of New Life There the Result of Cheap Water Power—Proposed Starch and Broom Manufacteries.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., March 27.—The hotels are crowded this week more than ever. The Houston has cots in every possible place. It reminds one of State convention times. Millionaires, manufacturers, farm hunters, architects, boomers, sportsmen and sightseers fill the hotels and boarding houses.

Col. J. J. Dickey, General Western Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is here with his son, Lyle Dickey, the extensive hardware man of Omaha.

Millionaire Lumberman George A. Hoagland, also of Omaha, is here and has been for several days. The Gothenburg lumber trade is immense, and the prospective building for this season, which has already commenced, is receiving the attention of the largest dealers in the country.

Mr. Frank Haven is in Gothenburg making a careful study of the situation with a view to manufacturing starch. A chemical analysis of the water shows it eminently satisfactory.

Cheap power is attracting manufacturers from every direction.

Last year there was shipped from this point over 300 tons of broom corn. A gentleman by the name of Charles W. Cutter is here from Boston to secure a building for a large broom factory.

Several architects are in Gothenburg looking for a business they cannot find in the metropolis.

Col. Charles L. Wortham from Chicago has been here several days testing the clays in this vicinity. Gothenburg will pave with vitrified brick. His report is awaited with great interest.

The Gothenburg Commercial Club receives over 100 letters a day, and the Secretary, Mr. K. K. Kennan, replies by personal letter to each inquiry, giving detailed information. A prompt answer will be sent to all letters asking about the town, water power or surrounding country.

Mr. A. H. Hadfield of Milwaukee, Vice-President of the Gothenburg Water Power and Investment Company, arrived in town yesterday. He is arranging for new and extensive improvements in the canal, water power and Lake Helen Park.

The greatest need of Gothenburg is a 150-room hotel.

While houses in the large cities of the State pay 2 per cent above taxes, interest and repairs here fifty residences could be rented at from 12 to 15 per cent above charges.

A number of Green's farmers excursionists stopped off here on the 15th and are still in town. The whole excursion will lay over here to-morrow on their return from their visit to the irrigating lands in Cheyenne County.

Green's next excursion will be on April 4 and will start from Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. Green makes a one fare rate from any place on the Union Pacific Railway. For information or tickets apply to W. H. Green, Karbach Block, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Green regularly runs these excursions to Cheyenne County, Neb., but the rush to Gothenburg has induced him to run to this place with the above very low rate.

The anti-Pinkerton bill has passed the Pennsylvania house.

Low Rates to Texas.

Special low rate excursion to Galveston, Texas every Saturday evening. For particulars and tickets apply to F. E. Williams, First National Bank Building, Omaha.

Temperance is a bride who makes her husband rich.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Some of the stars move with a velocity of nearly fifty miles a second.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Cures constipation, headache, kidney and liver troubles and regulates the stomach and bowels.

Portugal is the most illiterate country in Europe.

The use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. **Gives Relief at once.** Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The socialist is generally a man you would not like to have on your socialist.

Are You Going

East or south during the winter, if so THE WABASH desires to call your attention as the tourist route to Florida and all the winter resorts of the south.

Round-trip tickets will be placed on sale about Nov. 1st, good returning until June 1st, '93.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.

ONLY { 15 hours to St. Louis. 27 " " Hot Springs. 39 " " New Orleans. 38½ " " Atlanta. 52 " " Jacksonville. 63 " " Tampa.

With corresponding fast time to all point east and south. The only line running Reclining Chair Cars to St. Louis, Decatur, Danville, Lafayette, Logansport, Ft. Wayne, Toledo and Detroit. Pullman Buffett Sleeping Cars on all trains. For tickets or further information in regard to routes call at the Wabash Office, 1502 Farnam St., or write G. N. CLAYTON,

Northwestern Pass. Agent, Omaha, Neb.

If the heart is wrong the life cannot be right.

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS, and is tired, will find a special help in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate women, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only *guaranteed* remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, perbidiel pains, bearing down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Something else that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you

—THE—

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

DIRECTORS:

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

A. ANDERSON. F. ANDERSON.
JACOB GEEISEN, HENRY RAGATZ,
JAMES G. REEDER.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 20, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$219,953.83
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		16,794.83
U. S. Bonds		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$ 675.00	
Due from other banks	38,829.17	
Cash on hand	38,729.01	81,233.18
		$330,081.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 60,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	3,878.82
For taxation	1,200.00
Deposits	252,710.00
	$330,081.82

Business Cards.

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

ALBERT & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus,