

SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH.

What the Russian General Said to the Students.

Remarks that Have Excited the Wrath of All of Germany.

As Being a Semi-Official Declaration of Russia's Intentions.

"I Believe that Safety Lies in the Union of the Slavs with France."

And "Germany is the Common Enemy."

New York Herald Cablegram.

LONDON, February 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says: "The frequent notices in the Austrian and German press of the menacing character of the Pan Slavist agitation has been allowed to assume in Russia had a salutary effect in the highest Russian quarters. It is rumored that six Russian officers have left St. Petersburg for Herzegovina and that nine others will shortly follow them. They are all, it is said, granted a year's leave of absence."

INDIGNANT WITH SKOBELEFF. All the newspapers at Berlin express indignation at the speech of General Skobelev to the Serbian students in which he said that Russia had hitherto been held in check by German influence, and that the sword was the only means the Russians had of ridding themselves of the incubus.

"We are in our generation living through a significant period, unexampled in history. Some ages ago our forefathers governed all international relations; since then has followed an epoch of treaty obligations, the observance of which in form with their repudiation in the spirit has been considered as a feat of the greatest statesmanship. (Great satisfaction.)"

"In this age it has been our lot to experience the fact that the stronger, to all appearance, of two powers, has established relations based on blood and iron, and that might governs right. Gentlemen, it is most significant that such an official recognition of illegality, actually committed, had never occurred in earlier history."

"Our iron time impose on our generation great patriotic obligations. It is all the more hard to find in our midst so many unhealthily minded Utopians forgetting that at such a period as the present the first duty of every one is to make every sacrifice for the development of the powers of his mother country."

"If mutual distrust in private affairs is naturally opposed to our sympathies it should be remembered, gentlemen, that on the other hand, an extreme mistrust of everything foreign and capable of disturbing the legal historical ideas of the fatherland is an obligation of patriotism, because it cannot possibly be admitted that the newly pronounced theory of triumphant and illegal might over physically weaker right is the privilege of some one particular race. It follows, as I imagine, from what I have observed, that patriotic hearts must experience a sensation of great delight when the course of events leads into error a sagacious and talented enemy of the fatherland. This feeling is one of peculiar pleasure when one finds one's self in the midst of those who, by their labors and gallantry, and with their blood, aided in drawing that enemy into the committing of a mistake."

"You all know that our highly talented enemy, Sir Henry Rawlinson, predicted so long ago as in the year 1875 that the animosity of the Tukes of Akhal would involve expenditure of men and money and in a war with Persia; that it would render it obligatory on Russia to establish a cordon of forts from the mouth of the Atrek, through the entire oasis, and from the Attek to Merv; and that, finally, and to crown all, it would undermine the political power of Russia in Central Asia."

"It is pleasant, gentlemen, to look back to that precious confine in this auspicious day and assure ourselves of the fact that, thanks to the Almighty, Sir Henry Rawlinson's prophecy has been in no way justifiable. We all know the condition of affairs too well for me to enter into details, but I may say that our troublesome Asiatic confine has never enjoyed such perfect tranquility as it does now. Never since the time of Mahomed Shah's march to Herat, coupled with the memorable services of Count Simonitch, has the influence of the Russian minister at Tehran been more predominant. In one word, the spell of the Russian standard is powerful far away to the east, even to the conquered region, and this will doubtless be confirmed by the engineers who have just returned from Sarakus."

"Gentlemen, let me ask to whom is our country indebted for the favorable issue of this great work? First and foremost let us respectfully give honor to the instrumentality of our

into sovereign, the martyr czar. Having firmly taken the Akhal Tokke business in hand, the late emperor fully realized the immense importance of a place d'armes at the gates of Herat and Afghanistan at a given period in history. In the second place, the success of the enterprise was, in principle, insured from the very beginning, by the efforts of his imperial highness, the then viceroys of the Caucasus, whose heart was ever with the brave troops under his command.

"I need not enlarge on the gallantry of our Caucasian troops, with whom our gallant Turkistan forces have fraternized in battle. Our Caucasian standards came to the Akhal field direct from the fields of Asiatic Turkey covered with glory, and the commander of the Akhal expedition was too heavily charged with the fame of Russian arms for his heart to be below the level of the spirits of the troops which he led to Geok Tepe; and when the heart is in the right place on the field of a victory it is insured. It is with deep feeling that I call to mind all those who co-operated with me, the brave soldiers and my brilliant staff of officers; and among those who fell, General Petrusovitch, conspicuous by his sense of duty, modest courage and learning, and all the other officers who died for the faith, such as Prince Magolof, Count Orlof, Mamatof, Bulgyn, Zubof, Studieski, Yablotechkof, Merkhilof, Grek, Ivanof, Kunakofski, Nelepef and Yurenef.

"Gentlemen, so long as we have in our ranks such officers as those I have named, we may boldly look any enemy in the face, remembering those who fell at Geok Tepe, and emulating their deeds when the day of trial by battle should come.

"I have one thing more to say to you, gentlemen; but allow me here to exchange my beaker with wine for a tumbler with water, and I call upon you all to bear witness that neither I nor any one of us is or can be speaking on this occasion under any abnormal influence.

"We live at a time when even cabinet secrets are badly kept, and what is spoken on this occasion will of a certainty be divulged, so that extra caution will not be amiss.

"The experience of late years has taught us that when a Russian accidentally remembers (thanks to the history of his race) that he is one of a great and powerful people, and when (the Lord preserve him!) he happens to remember that the Russian people are a member of the great Slavonic race, some of whose families are now being persecuted and oppressed, then certain home-bred foreigners raise a cry against him, and say that he is laboring under abnormal bacchanalian influences. This is why, I repeat, I beg leave to put down my beaker with wine and raise to my lips a glass filled with water.

"It seems strange to me that any individual Russian or that our society should display a timidity when we touch on any subject near to the Russian heart—a question legitimately arising from our thousand years of historical existence. There are many reasons for this, but I cannot enter into them. The principal one, however, is the lamentable difference which exists between certain sections of Russian society, between the intellectual classes and the Russian people. Gentlemen, whenever the sovereign of the country has called upon the people, that people has risen to the occasion of the historical necessity of the time. It has not always been so with our intellectual classes, and if any one of us ever failed to respond to the czar it has been those intellectual classes. I perfectly understand this. Cosmopolitan Europeanism is a source of strength, but an indication of weakness. There can be no strength independent of the nation, and the intellectual classes are a power only when in combination with the people.

"On this anniversary of the fall of Geok Tepe it is only our best feelings that are uppermost. A French marshal was in the habit of observing that in war 'triche we killed the slain.' My soldier's heart and my experience tell me that I am in an assembly of such people as those referred to by the marshal. This is why, in the midst of soldiers, I utter words which are to be understood in a military sense and not as having anything in common with politics at a given time."

Referring to the struggle for faith and nationality now going on at the shores of the Adriatic General Skobelev said:

"I will not express all my meaning, gentlemen. My heart aches. But our faith in the historical mission of Russia is our consolation and our strength. Long live the emperor!"

AN INTERVIEW WITH SKOBELEFF. PARIS, February 18.—In an interview with a representative of the Voltaire, General Skobelev, who is stopping at present in this city, refused to discuss one jot or tittle of the anti-German sentiments to which he gave utterance in his famous speech.

"My position," said the general, "is an independent one. So long as I am summoned in the time of war I care nothing for the rest. Yes, I did say that Germany is the common enemy and I repeat it. I believe that safety lies in the union of the Slavs with France. The European balance of power must be re-established or there will soon be only one power—Germany."

The general also told the interviewer that he had come to Paris entirely of his own accord, and that far from being in disgrace the emperor had just had a new ship named after him as a signal mark of favor.

RELIEF FOR HAVERHILL SUFFERERS. CHICAGO, February 21.—The boot and shoe dealers to-day raised \$2,150 for the Haverhill sufferers by fire.

"ROUGH ON RATS." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed bugs; lice boxes

MUTUAL BENEFIT FRAUD.

Expose of Another Graveyard Insurance Concern.

Whereby a Consumptive About to Die Took Out a Policy for Twenty Thousand.

The Fees and Assessments Upon the Same Being Paid by the Agent.

Disgusting Story of the Death of a Young Girl by Abortion.

General Notes of Crimes and Criminals.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

National Associated Press. EXPOSE OF ANOTHER MUTUAL COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 21.—The Evening Mail publishes an account of another graveyard insurance case, involving the agent of the Detroit Mutual Benefit, one of the companies denounced as unauthorized to do business in the state by Superintendent Fairman Joseph Friedmann, consumptive, living at 597 William street, was insured in November last for \$20,000 by Curtis Woodhull, general agent in this city for the Detroit Mutual company. He had no money and Woodhull paid the initiation fee for him and subsequently paid his assessments, arranging to take three-fourths of the insurance on his death and give his wife \$5,000. Dr. Thomas examined the man. The policy is in the hands of Agent Woodhull, who now denies the man was ever insured, but the Evening Mail has possession of a postal card from Detroit, dated January 16th, signed by Secretary Mead of the company applying for assessment on policy 3,727. Collector Woodhull professed readiness this afternoon to show the record of policies, but to-night declined to do so until Secretary Mead, who has been telegraphed for, arrives from Detroit to make investigation. He is expected here to-morrow.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Of the Difficulties Between Cheyenne and the Union Pacific.

Time Extended, Interest Reduced, Vested Rights Released, Work to Commence this Year.

Cheyenne Sun, 17th.

For more than four years the Union Pacific has had the sole and exclusive claim to a very large territory from the county of Laramie for a northern railroad, to start from Cheyenne, and unfortunately the last enactment granting \$40,000 bonds did not limit the time for the construction of such railroad. The effect of giving one company the exclusive privilege and not saying when the road should be built, was to suppress the enterprise so long as the traffic of the northern country could be secured without the construction of a branch railroad. This great mistake arose from our people accepting warranted assurances. Yet it is quite probable that these assurances would have been fulfilled but for the retirement of Jay Gould from active participation in the management of the Union Pacific. The error that was committed soon became apparent and for the past two years the people of this county have grown more and more restive under the embargo that had been placed upon their cherished project, but they have looked forward to a meeting of the legislature for relief from their burden, hence the assembly had no sooner convened than a bill was introduced in the house to limit the time of the Wyoming, Montana & Pacific railroad company (virtually the Union Pacific) for the construction of one hundred miles of the proposed railroad to January 1, 1883; and in event of its failure to do this the bill authorized the commissioners to raise a company that might be organized to the amount of \$300,000. The measure was sharply antagonized by the Union Pacific, but passed the house by a vote of 13 to 8. Upon reaching the council the opposition became more formidable, being led by the local attorney of the Union Pacific. And yet it had a strong support under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Sturgis. The contest grew warm, encompassing almost the entire attention of the council, and the interest of the public became intense.

Passing over the two weeks' struggle, we will now give a synopsis of a compromise that was effected yesterday morning between the Laramie county delegation and Superintendent J. T. Clark, through the efforts of Messrs. J. M. Carey and F. E. Warren. The basis of settlement is a fair one and fully compensates this delegation for the gallant fight they have made for the people. Its main points are as follows:

The bill as introduced will be passed by common consent with an amendment requiring the Wyoming, Montana & Pacific railway to expend \$20,000 in grading or in machine shops to be located in this city, before January 1, 1883; otherwise to forfeit its claims, and the company will have until November 1, 1883, to complete one hundred miles of railroad, and have the same in operation and to erect the necessary shops.

The company further executes an agreement in consideration of the passage of this bill to relinquish all claims it may have against the county on account of former bond bills.

It will be remembered that the bill provides that the rate of interest on the bonds shall be reduced to six per cent, which makes a saving to the county of \$8,000 per annum, and this in ten years at six per cent would amount to \$112,000 and in thirty years to almost as much as the entire principal. This is a very important gain to the county.

As the bill authorizes the commissioners to give \$300,000 bonds to any other company in case of the failure of the W. M. & P. railway company, the people are not, as before, at the complete mercy of one company.

The outcome is, as we expected, a victory for the people; and now that the contest is over, we will say that, as it is never wise to inaugurate a war without just reason, but when you are in a blow must be given for blow, so during the late unpleasantness the Sun has struck out from the shoulder, but now that the issue is decided, let us have peace.

VIENNA, February 21.—The government has declined the proffered military services of German officers tendered for duty in the Balkan peninsula to suppress insurgents.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—To-morrow being a legal holiday all departments will be closed to public business transactions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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day authorized the Fulton national bank, Lancaster, Pa., to commence business; capital, \$200,000.

The senate made the following confirmations: Assistant treasurer of the United States, John C. New, of Indiana; surveyor of customs, Pinckney B. Pinchback, at New Orleans.

Division Superintendent Warfield, informs the postoffice department that all mails in the west have been delayed since Sunday, and on several roads fast mail service has been abandoned for the present.

Death of "Gram."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. OGDEN, February 21.—Hubert L. Gramow, formerly night chief operator at Omaha, died in this city at noon to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. New York, February 21.—Sailed—The Abyssinia, for Liverpool. Arrived—The P. Caland from Rotterdam, the Asayrian Monarch from London, the Spain from Liverpool, the Thilgrava from Copenhagen.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Arrived—The Republic from New York.

Suffrage Petitions.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. Chicago, February 21.—The First Margaret Fuller society in meeting to-day decided to send petitions to all the Illinois congressmen urging that a committee be appointed on woman suffrage in the house similar to that of the senate.

Satisfactory Settlement.

Of the Difficulties Between Cheyenne and the Union Pacific.

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DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

The Region About St. Louis Washed Out by Rains.

Causing Considerable Loss to Railroads and Delaying All Trains.

Illinois Roads Suffer Inconvenience for the Same Cause.

While the Country North is Buried in a General Snow-storm.

Miscellaneous Mishaps in Other Localities.

THE STORM.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE FLOOD IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The absolute damage to St. Louis occasioned by the flood is considerable, especially in North St. Louis and the levee where shippers were taken unawares, but the greatest loss was occasioned by the obstructions to business occasioned by the interruptions to railroad travel. The river is about stationary and there are no prospects of further flood. Railroad travel is almost at a stand still.

The trouble on the Wabash western branch is located at two points, viz: Huntley Heights, nine miles from the city, near Fergusson, where there occurred a heavy landslide, and at St. Charles, where the ferry docks were swept away by a 8 foot rise in the Missouri river, as also was the temporary scaffolding used in erecting the new wooden spans of the bridge. The tracks between St. Charles and St. Peter's were entirely submerged. Over 300 men were kept engaged all day removing the earth from the track at Huntley Heights without avail, however, as the soft clay slid down upon them faster than it could be removed, and this was abandoned later as a construction train, in attempting to force its way through, became half buried beneath the falling banks from each side.

On the Missouri Pacific road the rains have done the earth down upon the track at several points between Grey's Summit and New Haven, to a depth of three or four feet. All the streams along the line of the road are greatly swollen.

The Keokuk & St. Louis road is under water at a number of points and the tracks are absolutely impassable.

A landslide was reported near Catavissa, on the San Francisco road, but no delay was occasioned thereby. The Iron Mountain road suffered at innumerable points. Near Belmont there is an immense landslide of over 200 feet long and 8 feet deep, and another occurred at Cliff Cave 10 miles from the city.

Great disappointment was experienced both last night and this morning by anxious travelers who found upon arrival at the Union depot that only three or four trains were going out last night. The Vandalia & Illinois Central express train was run out with the Ohio & Mississippi train to Oden; the Cairo short line and the San Francisco were the only other roads that sent out trains, and the only train to arrive was that of the Frisco line. This morning the only trains out were Chicago & Alton, Vandalia, Ohio & Mississippi, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Frisco line. There were no arrivals up to 8 o'clock. All trains on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road have been abandoned indefinitely, also on the Keokuk road. Missouri Pacific incoming trains, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Iron Mountain, the Wabash Western, the St. Louis & Southeastern and the Wabash Eastern are all abandoned indefinitely.

Two more washouts are reported on the Missouri Pacific road, one near Chamorro and the other at Laodi.

SILVER MINES FLOODED. SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—The lower levels of Crown Point, Belcher and Overman mines are flooded. Continued cold weather prevails throughout the state.

RAILROAD INTERRUPTION IN ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, February 21.—The storm has caused a great deal of trouble in this vicinity, and railroad travel is generally interrupted. The Riverton bridge on the Wabash was carried out this morning, and about 120 feet of the Wabash track is washed out at Lanesville, the Canton Ball train which left here last night being impeded between the bridge and the washout. There is no means of reaching St. Louis by any road. The Illinois Central is afraid to run trains across the Sangamon bridge.

IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, February 21.—The worst snow storm of the season fell yesterday and last night, about four inches, and sleighing is good. The snow is badly drifting, delaying trains. The train from the west was unable to get through.

CONGRESS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Mr. Dawes presented a petition signed by 30,000 persons, praying the United States to keep its faith with the Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

On motion of Mr. Morgan it was resolved to adjourn over till Thursday. The house adjournment bill was then taken up, and, after discussion, passed the senate as it came from the house.

that printed lists of persons receiving or applying for pensions be posted in all postoffice offices.

After debate Mr. Hawley moved to lay the resolution and pending amendment on the table. Carried; yeas 26, nays 23.

The bill to establish a marine hospital at Memphis, Tenn., was passed. The senate went into executive session at 4:20, and at 4:50 adjourned till Thursday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The house dispensed with the morning hour and went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill. The amendment providing railroads refusing to carry mail on the fastest trains shall have but half pay for mail transportation provided for fast mail service on their lines was adopted by 85 to 65.

The house spent the entire afternoon on the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Hewitt's amendment repealing the law which gave the St. Louis Bridge company \$3,000 a year for the transmission of the mails across the bridge, and providing that no higher rates shall be paid for mail than are charged for express and other mail, was adopted.

The section appropriating \$7,000,000 for star routes was taken up. Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that when a contractor shall sub-let a contract for less than the original price the postmaster general may declare the contract void and enter into a new contract with the sub-contractor at the figure at which he has taken the sub-contract.

Mr. Atkins amended by adding provided the original contractor be not released from his bond until a good bond is given by the new contractor. This occasioned much favorable comment but pending a vote the house adjourned until Thursday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Discussion of the bill to retire General Grant consumed the session until 3:25.

Mr. Logan explained the point he sought to make clear, that the law as made, made no distinction to the circumstances of the officer that based his retirement only upon the length of his service, wounds or disability. He had been informed by General Shields, the newspaper statement about his having pawned his sword, was not true. He would have died rather than do such a thing. He (Logan) had been one of that officer's supporters in the effort for his retirement, and wrote a letter in his behalf which was widely published at the time. Therefore, what had been said on that score did not apply to himself.

General Logan seemed afraid that General Grant might be humiliated. Mr. Butler suggested, upon this consideration, similar provisions should be made for Generals Franklin, McClellan and other distinguished soldiers.

Mr. Logan admitted the propriety of any proposition to the effect.

Mr. Vest disclaimed any prejudice against Gen. Grant or any other union soldier. To say that he, or any of his associates who had been identified with the confederacy, entertained a mean and contemptible jealousy against the man because he had conquered them in open fight, was simply a mad personal reflection to which he would not reply.

The bill comes up again to-morrow. The pension arrears resolution was taken up and Mr. McPherson offered and advocated a substitute, declaring that the senate should adhere to the principle that pensions shall be computed from the time of disability, and an acting pension committee to bring in a bill by which the business of the pension bureau may be expedited and frauds detected and punished.

An executive session interrupted the discussion and when the doors opened the senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee of ways and means, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution refunding to the American revisors of the new testament duties paid on copies of the new revised testament brought to this country by them. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

A resolution authorizing the secretary of war to grant immediate relief by issuing rations to the destitute citizens of Arkansas and Louisiana, in the Red river valley, was referred.

A bill to establish district United States courts and officers thereof in the northern and southern judicial districts of Georgia was agreed to.

The bill to promote efficiency in the life saving service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwrecks was passed.

A bill authorizing the payment of the Japanese indemnity fund, \$1,770,340, to the Japanese government with the exception of \$254,000 which shall be paid to the officers and crew of the United States ship "Wyoming," passed amid applause.

The house then took an evening session for the consideration of the District of Columbia code bill.

WORKING MEN SEE HERE! A good pair of Boots for \$1.75. Lot of Children's Boots at 25 cents. Good pair of Ladies Shoes at \$1.00. Ladies' Slippers at 60 cents. Extra good Children's Shoes 60 cents. Splendid Calf Boot at \$2.55. This stock must be closed out to make room for a large new stock now on the road.

WIGG & WESTBERG, 117-4 10th and Jackson

M. R. RISDON,

Gen'l Insurance Agent

REPRESENTS:

Phoenix Assurance Co., of London, Cash Assets \$5,364,864.00 Westchester, N. Y., Capital 1,000,000.00 The Merchants of Newark, N. J., Capital 1,275,000.00

Office, Boyd's Opera House. STATE OF NEBRASKA. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby certified that M. R. Risdon, of Omaha, in the County of Douglas, State of Nebraska, is hereby duly authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance, for the current year in said county, as Agent of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, in the State of California, subject to all the restrictions and limitations of the law regulating Fire Insurance Companies in this State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM GENTLEMAN

16th Street Grocer,

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Lemons and Oranges,

Choice Butter and Eggs

GIVE HIM A CALL.

AWNINGS!

Made to Order on Short Notice

GRUENWALD & SCHOEDERER'S

Harness Store,

1608 FARNHAM STREET.

The Oldest Established

BANKING HOUSE

IN NEBRASKA.

Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.,

Bankers.