

LAPOUR'S LYNCHING.

How the Mob at Schuyler Disposed of Degman's Assassin.

A SOLID LINE OF VIGILANTES

March Quietly and Orderly to the Court House Door.

FACING A HUNDRED REVOLVERS

Force the Murdered Man's Brother to Yield Up the Murderer.

HIS DEATH SOON TOOK PLACE.

Feeling at the Scene of the Tragedy—The Coroner's Verdict—The Sheriff's Corpse at Omaha—A Citizen of Schuyler Interviewed.

How the Deed Was Done.

Schuyler, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—Nothing ever east such a gloom over this place as the death of Sheriff Degman yesterday. This was indeed a funeral town. Business of every description was suspended, and men gathered about in knots and groups of three or four. The excitement was intense, but quiet and well ordered. There was no blustering. All was sober determination. The universal verdict seemed to be that Judge Lynch ought to take the case in hand. The excitement was not confined to this town alone, but everywhere along the line telephones were brought into requisition, making inquiries from different subscribers. Arrangements seemed to have been made to

COME HERE IN LARGE PARTIES

from neighboring towns. Every train that came brought some newcomers. Late in the evening crowds came in wagons from the country from fifteen to twenty miles away. By 2 o'clock there was at least 500 strangers in town.

At half past ten they formed in line and marched quietly and orderly to the court house, where the sheriff, U. P. Degman, just appointed, Jos. Rudersdorf and Frank Farnsworth were but were refused. After this they went to the rear door and commenced to batter it down with a sledge with which they were provided. The doors were opened by the guards, who tried to reason with the mob, and ordered them to disperse. They were immediately covered with

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Schuyler Sun, was a member of the party who came this far with the remains. He was met at the Paxton hotel by a Dr. report and in the course of a short interview very graphically described the exciting events of Monday and the night following at Schuyler. He said that no legal action would follow the lynching, as popular sentiment too strongly endorsed it. No one in Schuyler who had witnessed or taken part in the funeral execution made the slightest effort to conceal the fact. There seems to have been a feeling that the wretched murderer, sane or crazy as he might be, had too much chance to work the insanity dodge, and the community did not feel like letting the law make its course.

The murdered sheriff had been in office but five days and was not experienced in the care of criminals, which may account for his thoughtless exposure to danger. Lapour, the murderer, was the only prisoner and was held on a mere peace warrant, so there would seem to have been no occasion to fear him. On Saturday Degman had taken him out in the jail yard for exercise. While there Lapour picked up a piece of pine scantling, and being unable to converse in English, held it towards the sheriff saying, "Kindling, kindling," signifying that he wanted the billet for the fire. He was a man who would take it, and in so doing unconsciously put into the prisoner's hands the engine of his own destruction.

Mr. McMurphy says that although public feeling ran high, there was no demonstration and even the extreme steps to the informal execution were quietly taken. The only noise created was when the crowd demanded the surrender of the prisoner from the sheriff and his deputies.

The Stage Robbery.

PORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—The robbery of the stage, in which \$7,000 of government funds was taken, occurred at the crossing of Big Cottonwood creek, seven miles east of Dawes City. Tom Casper, the driver of the stage, was the only board which passes for a coach, is an old employee of the Wyoming Stage company, and is considered a trustworthy man. He was held up on Monday at about 11 o'clock by a masked man with a shotgun, who made him throw out the treasure box, and then ordered him to "whip up" on his road. Casey reached here shortly before 1 o'clock and reported, and Lieutenant McAnaney of F Troop, Ninth cavalry, with a detail of ten colored soldiers, started at once in pursuit. They scoured the country for nearly forty-eight hours without success, and came in last night, about midnight. The robbers in the vicinity are doing their best to track down the robber, stimulated by the liberal reward offered by Wells, Fargo & Co., who will have to bear the loss of the funds. The trail is, however, so beaten down that it cannot be followed. The robber is supposed to be not far from Dawes City.

Nebraska Crimes Increase.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—Ernest Smith, who was shot by Jeremiah Donovan on the 9th inst., has since died of his wounds. The jury today rendered a verdict of murder against Donovan and against his younger brother, who was present at the shooting, as an accessory. The preliminary examination will take place to-morrow.

Mangled by the Cars.

NOBLE, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—John Burke, a switchman in the yard of the Elkhorn line, here, while in the act of signaling last night, was knocked down and falling between the rails was run over and terribly, perhaps fatally, injured. He sustained a fracture of the thigh and ankle bones and had a hand mangled.

OMAHA HER RIVAL.

Chicago Losing Her Grip on the Cat's Paw Trade of the West.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—The fact that Omaha is rapidly becoming a dangerous rival of Chicago, as far as the cattle market is concerned, is now even admitted by Chicago live stock men. The following significant dispatch is published in the Journal here this evening:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Samuel Allerton of Chicago, is reported in New York correspondence to-day as saying that Chicago is responsible for the failure of the Omaha trade fending to center now at Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo.

The Journal publishes an array of figures in its issue of today, which show that Chicago is losing trade, but it is well known that Chicago commission men realize that they have a dangerous rival in Omaha. With the help of the railroads, who are all represented in the directory of the Union stock yards here, they have been fighting Omaha in its own territory for the past two or three years, but some of the shrewdest men have given up this mode of warfare, and instead have established houses in Omaha as well as Chicago, a move which shows that Allerton's assertions are well founded. The fact is that these Chicago men have "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." Cattle owners all over the west have been compelled to bear their exorbitant charges for years, and now that a rival is in the field they are doing all they can to build it up.

HUNTINGTON'S ORGAN SQUEALS.

A Malicious Assault on Attorney General Garland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—The Tribune's Washington correspondent writes to-day that Attorney General Garland has accepted a retainer from the state officials of California to appear in certain tax cases before the United States supreme court here. It is an unusual proceeding on the part of a cabinet officer. A California representative has stated that the state officials expect to obtain control of federal patronage by this indirect bribe of the attorney general; but this would seem to be a poor investment, for of late the president has turned a cold shoulder upon Garland. Up to within two days of the exposure of Garland's Pacific scheme he was expected to make practically a clean sweep of the offices in the department of justice. Since then his ardor has been cooled by repeated hints from the president. It is believed that if the president could find a decent pretext for getting rid of his attorney general without thereby exposing to scandal his own administration he would do so at once.

To Discuss Their Needs.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 13.—The convention called to discuss the needs of the Red and Missouri valley division organized to-day by electing R. E. Wallace of Jamestown to the chair, and Henry Diekey of Diekey, secretary. This is regarded as a "division on the fourth parallel" organization. The committee on programs made two reports, one to consider division last, and the other first. It was agreed to leave the question to the last day.

An Ice Bridge at the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 13.—A large and substantial ice bridge was formed in the Niagara river below the falls early this morning. It will probably remain through the season.

Pressing Palms With the Premier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The house committee on foreign relations, at the department of state to-day in a body, and paid their respects to Secretary Bayard.

FIXING IT FOR THE FAMILY.

General Weaver Wisely Provides His Son With a Committee Clerkship.

CAMPBELL CONTESTS HIS SEAT.

Democrats Chafing Under the Senate's Course on the President's Appointments—The Sioux Reservation—Washington Notes.

Weaver's Wise Provision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—Several members of Iowa's congressional delegation have received letters from their friends throughout the state in reference to the nepotism shown by General Weaver in appointing his son clerk to his committee. A number of democrats in this congress have appointed their sons clerks to various committees, and it is a very unusual thing to do, and was never done in republican congresses. "But Weaver," said an Iowa to-day, "showed remarkable zeal in giving the place which should have gone to one of his constituents to his son. He had his son here before the committees were announced and had him appointed as soon as he could. The committee on expenditures in the interior department will probably not meet once during the session. There is no likelihood of its meeting three times in the next two years, yet its clerk is paid \$42 a week. The sinecure was too tempting for General Weaver. It was a plum for the son good for any poor devil who worked for him in the last campaign.

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE.

Governor Frank T. Campbell, of Newton, Iowa, who is contesting General Weaver's seat in the house of representatives, arrived here to-day, and will probably be made an issue in the contest. The contest is disposed of. Governor Campbell's papers were the first filed with the clerk of the house and will therefore come first before the committee for consideration. Weaver's certificate of election was issued on a return, which gave him on his face but sixty-seven majority. The testimony will show that there were over two hundred illegal votes cast for Weaver, which gives the election to Campbell by more than 100 majority. The house committee on elections consists of nine democrats and six republicans, but such fair minded men as Ben Hall, of Iowa, Chairman, Turner, of Georgia, and others, render it probable that justice will be secured even though the majority of the committee is the opposition politically.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

There will be an effort made during the present session of congress to have the president's notice to the Hawaiian government to terminate the Hawaiian treaty, which was made June 2, 1857, and requires a notice of twelve months from either party to terminate it. An attempt was made in the last congress to take the first step to abrogate the treaty but it failed. It is probable more determined effort will be made during this session to accomplish the same result. Senator Gibson of New Orleans has introduced a resolution in the senate, and Congressman Morrison a similar one in the house directing the president to give notice that this country desires to terminate the treaty. The chief correspondent asked Morrison last evening his views on the treaty. "When the treaty was proposed in 1857," he said, "I opposed it because it granted special privileges to a particular class. Whenever a special privilege is granted there is always a job in it. I predicted when the treaty was under consideration that it would be a mistake to believe that the government would lose the duty and the people of the Pacific coast would have to pay just as much for their sugar. The wise men in the east said my prediction was absurd, but it has been fulfilled to a letter. I hold the same view to-day as in 1857. I think the country gains nothing by the reciprocity treaty but loses. I shall do all in my power to abrogate the treaty."

GETTING THEIR BLOOD UP.

The administration party is beginning to chafe under the disposition shown in the senate to make a fight on the president's appointments. At first there was disposition to give the republicans a good whipping, but now the administration party is beginning to draw the lines as closely as possible, and the cabinet, it is said, is beginning to act on the defensive. Republican senators are greatly astonished at replies received from the postoffice department, and some very vicious remarks have been made by postmasters have been removed for supposed "offensive partisanship." These replies, one of which is that concerning ex-Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, contain no reference to charges of offensive partisanship.

PUSHING IT VIGOROUSLY.

It is generally believed by the Dakota delegates now here that the great Sioux Indian reservation, which has stood between the civilization and development of the Black Hills, will be opened to settlement by an act of this congress, and some very vigorous work is being done to bring this about. This will put an immense body of public land into the public domain, and would cause a great rush of immigration there. The memorial passed by the late Dakota legislature, asking congress to open the Sioux reservation to the white man, has been signed by representatives and governor-elect, and will see that it receives proper attention by congress. It will shortly be introduced in the house and referred to a committee, which will likely report a bill to carry out the provisions of the memorial.

THE MAN WHO HAILS THE MAILS.

R. W. Woodworth has been given the contract for carrying the mails to and from trains at Omaha.

LAYING OUT COMMITTEE WORK.

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THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The house committee on agriculture organized to-day and appointed K. M. Weaver, of Missouri clerk of the committee. Three standing sub-committees were created—one on appropriations, to consist of five members; one on the department of agriculture, to consist of five members; and one on farm products, seeds and plants, to consist of five members.

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By Mr. Dawes.—Granting right of way to

the Jamestown & Northern railway company through Devil's Lake Indian reservation in the territory of Dakota. Also to amend the revised statutes so that all persons who, without authority, take any private land upon which are situated Indians, shall upon conviction be fined or imprisoned, or both.

Patme reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations, the bill to permit Joseph Rawise, United States consul at Warsaw, Russia, to accept decorations from the Russian government.

ANOTHER MAN GOKE WINDING.

The treasury department is informed that Norman H. Camp, formerly assayer in charge of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, who was removed in April last, has been convicted of having embezzled \$20,000 of the funds of that office, and sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000. The department of justice has instituted proceedings to recover the deficit in his accounts from his bondsmen, who are residents of this city.

SILVER SIGHTS.

A Mexican Memorial on Depression of the Metal.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), Jan. 13.—A memorial on the silver question has been addressed to the president of the republic by the national congress. The memorial states that while the causes of depression of silver are complicated and difficult to understand, the danger is fully comprehended, and if the depression continues, it must unavoidably ruin the mining interests of Mexico and produce a widespread commercial crisis and most sinister consequences. More than three-fourths of all the merchandise that Mexico imports from Europe and the United States is paid for in silver. The country is not sufficiently developed to permit of a large scale. The memorial calls attention to the existence in various states of the country of most sinister consequences. More than three-fourths of all the merchandise that Mexico imports from Europe and the United States is paid for in silver. The country is not sufficiently developed to permit of a large scale. The memorial calls attention to the existence in various states of the country of most sinister consequences.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Blaze at Montreal—Small One at Washington.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—Never did a fire in Montreal destroy so much property in so short a time. The flames broke out shortly before 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes had reached the Hotel St. Louis, a building worth half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed. The water supply was insufficient and the weather intensely cold. The hose was frozen stiff and the firemen were covered with ice. A fierce wind was blowing and the fire spread rapidly. At about 2 o'clock, when the fire was at its height, the bells of the convent of Notre Dame de Pitié, adjoining the factory of Smith, Foschell & Co., tolled for assistance. The firemen tried to get into the building to the church, adjoining the factory, and with the help of spectators saved it from burning. The sanctuary of the church was undamaged, but the factory, which was valued at \$200,000, and the factory of Smith, Foschell & Co., which was valued at \$200,000, were completely destroyed. The loss of the occupants are not yet known, but it is estimated that the loss of the factory of Smith, Foschell & Co., will be \$200,000. The loss of the factory of Smith, Foschell & Co., will be \$200,000. The loss of the factory of Smith, Foschell & Co., will be \$200,000.

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CANVASSING IN CONVENTION.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature Jointly Consider the Vote.

IMPORTANT LABOR MEASURES.

Inaugural Ceremonies Will Probably Take Place To-Day—Personnel of the Assembly—Nate Raines—Barber's Sentence.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram.]—The general assembly completed its organization to-day in both branches. No business of public interest was transacted in the forenoon, and the afternoon was spent in joint convention in canvassing officially the vote for governor and lieutenant governor.

Two important bills were introduced in the senate to-day. One by Senator Woolson of Henry, provides for the creation of a state board of arbitration, to settle differences between labor and capital. The commission to consist of five salaried members, who shall give their whole time to that work. Provision is made for giving the commission legal power to summon witnesses, to sit as a judicial body, and be the final court on all questions of fact, allowing the supreme court to pass as a court of error on questions of law. The introduction of this bill redeems the promise of the republican platform of last fall, which declared for a state board of arbitration.

Senator Cassett of Marion introduced a bill for the regulation of weight and measures in coal mining. It is about the same as his bill of the last legislature, which failed to pass. Both bills were read a second time and referred.

The inauguration will probably take place to-morrow afternoon, and immediately after the legislature will adjourn over Sunday. There will be no very extended display at the inaugural. Governor Larrabee will probably give his inaugural address and take the oath of office in the rotunda, to which the public will be admitted probably without cards.

The personnel of the new assembly is good throughout. Senator Glass is the chairman of the republican caucus and Senator White of Dubuque, and S. M. Weaver of Hardin, democratic caucus. Both are plain men of ability and stability. Donnan is a fine figure in the house, and he and McCoy will do much hard work and little talking. Senator Caldwell is rising in the ranks of his party to a position of trust and honor. He is well liked and has a fine record in the democratic caucus. Both are plain men of ability and stability. Donnan is a fine figure in the house, and he and McCoy will do much hard work and little talking. Senator Caldwell is rising in the ranks of his party to a position of trust and honor. He is well liked and has a fine record in the democratic caucus. Both are plain men of ability and stability. Donnan is a fine figure in the house, and he and McCoy will do much hard work and little talking. 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