

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Work has commenced on the proposed opera house at Wilcox. A small fire, supposed to be incendiary, occurred in Ponca last week. Johnson county has over 800 farmers who are members of the alliance. A large number of colts in Seward have died this spring from distemper. Cherry county farmers in the vicinity of Valentine have organized an alliance. Mrs. Van Cott, the great revivalist, has begun a series of meetings in Fremont. Three cases of glanders have been found in the southwestern part of Boone county. The Central Nebraska Veteran association will hold their next reunion August 26, 27, 28 and 29. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Burns of York celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last week. Two young girls were arrested in Omaha for stealing flowers from graves in Prospect Hill cemetery. During a storm lightning struck the barn of W. M. Brossier, in Elgin, killing two cows stabled therein. Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, is laboring in South Omaha, where he has many subjects. Mrs. Rev. W. C. Gault, a returned missionary from Gaboon, western Africa, is visiting friends at Fremont. The mill dam at Tekamah was washed away during the recent heavy rains in that part of Nebraska. J. W. Stratton of Wahoo purchased 250 feet front on one of the principal streets of Chicago the other day. Two lectures recently given in York resulted, after all expenses were paid, with but 15 cents in the treasury. The mayor of Nebraska City has notified all inmates of houses of ill-fame to step up monthly and pay fines. The attendance at Memorial exercises in Milford were the largest ever known in the history of that place. State Superintendent Lane has been on a visit to the Peru schools and reports them as in excellent condition. The Morris Lock company of Seward has submitted a proposition to Lincoln to remove their works to that city. The United States engineer has arrived in Plattsmouth and will soon commence work on the river at that point. The long-felt want of farmers about Belgrade has been supplied by the establishment of a lumber yard in that place. Reports from Washington are that Senator Manderson is on the mend and expects soon to resume his place in the senate. A Fairbury man sheared one of his sheep the other day whose fleece of clean wool weighed upwards of twenty-six pounds. Elmer Cook, while bathing in the Elkhorn at Gibson station on Sunday last, was drowned. He ventured in too deep water. The alumni of the Fremont high school met Saturday and organized an association. There are fifty graduates of the school. Fremont proposes to do the natal day in first-class style this year. Complete preparations are going forward for the event. The Neligh Leader says that several dogs have been killed in the north part of the county that showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The Holstein Record cites a case where marriage is a failure. It says: "That marriage that was reported a few days ago is a mistake." The proposed encampment of the Knights Templar of the state to have been held in Beatrice during the present month has been declared off. Peter O'Brien and Orin Closson were arrested and bound over to the district court at Ewing for forging an order on B. Gaffney for one pint of alcohol. In the tornado at Bradshaw Frank Penher was carried three-quarters of a mile and lodged in a barb wire fence. He was unconscious during his ride. The Farmers' alliance of south Antelope and south Holt county are to have a grand Fourth of July celebration at Savidge's grove on Clearwater creek. Joseph Frazier, editor of the Fairmount Chronicle, was thrown from a wagon by a fractious colt and so severely injured that his recovery is very doubtful. The Loomis Home Guard says that when corn was ten cents a bushel our buyers could scarcely keep crib room, now that it is twenty cents no corn comes in. About one hundred citizens of Elmwood surprised Dr. Hobbs and his wife on their wedding anniversary and left the couple a substantial testimony of good will. Mrs. Mary Smith of Omaha, who had quarreled with her husband, endeavored to make way with herself by laudanum. A doctor with his stomach pump saved her. The man with a big string of questions as long as the moral law is abroad in the land. He is the census enumerator and is taking the eleventh federal census. He is armed with formidable portfolios, large blanks and official stamps.

Charley Seth, while driving a horse power for a corn sheller, near Loomis, caught his right hand in the cogs of the power, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary. John Dickinson of Elgin was kicked by a broncho and severely injured. Doctors marvel at his not being killed, considering the locality in which the broncho planted his heel. Twenty-five members of the farmers' alliances in Nance and Merrick counties met one day recently and planted sixty acres of corn for Mrs. Newhouse, whose husband died a few weeks since. Arthur Kavanaugh, living near Tecumseh, has passed examination for the United States navy at Annapolis and will at once go on board a vessel for a cruise. Out of sixty-four applicants he passed the best examination. In reply to inquiry Auditor Benton states that there is now on hand only \$300 of the \$10,000 appropriated to pay for the scalps of wild animals and that this amount will be exhausted by what has been certified to but not yet paid. At a meeting of the Farmers' alliance held at Wood River about a week ago it was unanimously voted for the alliances and Knights of Labor of Hall county to have an old fashioned picnic and barbecue at some place about the center of the county. During a rain storm at Seward the residence of George W. Fuller was struck by lightning, the bolt going down the chimney. Several members of the family were considerably shocked, but no one seriously hurt. The damage to the building was slight. Lightning struck the barn of Frank Lirswald, near Sidney, instantly killing a mule and one cow and setting fire to the building, which burned to the ground. Mr. Lirswald had a small amount of insurance on the mule, but the barn is an entire loss. A son of Hon. W. H. Holmes of Neligh has been appointed superintendent of the Colorado River Indian agency at a salary of \$900 per year, and his wife as matron at a salary of \$750. Besides the salary are various perquisites attached to the office which makes the position quite valuable. Donald McLean, general manager of the "Pacific Short Line," has arrived at O'Neill and is arranging for the O'Neill improvements of his road. These will include a \$15,000 depot, a large freight house, a fifteen stall round house, repair shops, water tank and the largest and most complete yard on the line. A seventeen-year-old son of Charles Krueger, a farmer living a few miles east of Fremont, met with a painful accident. In taking an old gun out of a safe the hammer on the loaded barrel caught on some part of the wood work and the shell exploded, driving the full contents into the lad's arm and side. What may prove a fatal accident occurred near Rising City. Two boys, the sons of J. Hayne and J. L. Rhodes, were playing around a horse power, when in some way they became entangled in the gearing and were frightfully crushed about the limbs and bodies. The physicians have but little hopes of their recovery. Mrs. E. M. Yerkey, superintendent of the State Industrial Home at Milford, was in Fremont last week, having brought with her two babies from the Home which were delivered to Mrs. Hitchcock, through whose kindness homes have been provided. The institution has on hand nineteen very fine infants now of suitable age for adoption. Hon. E. N. Grinnell of Ft. Calhoun offers as a special premium at the state fair for the handsomest girl baby under two years old, one barrel best Nebraska apples. For the handsomest boy baby under two years old, one barrel best Nebraska apples. For the largest family of children born in Nebraska, all ages and sexes, one barrel best Nebraska apples. Competition is to be confined to residents of Nebraska. Plattsmouth boasts of having a man who will be pretty hard to beat in competitive trial of strength. He performed the feat of carrying on his shoulder a stone slab weighing 180 pounds, from his place of business on Main street, to the depot and return without stopping to rest or changing the position of the stone. The distance covered by the trip was a little more than six blocks. The black stallion which has been giving the ranchmen of northwest Nebraska so much trouble for a number of years was last week shot and killed forty miles southeast of Alliance. The animal was by no means a phantom and was the handsomest piece of horse flesh on the plains. His tail was very heavy and dragged on the ground and his mane fell below his knees. The old fellow had never been branded and was probably about twenty years old. John Henry of Fremont has been circulating a petition to Governor Thayer asking for the pardon of Barnard, who was some months ago convicted of burglarizing a way car and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. A number of prominent citizens have attached their signatures. Henry says he is a good friend of Thayer's (he is also a friend of the convict) and he proposes to carry the petition to Lincoln and stay with it until it is granted. Geo. Seow of Chester precinct, Saunders county, has been adjudged insane and taken to the asylum. Mr. Seow is a single man of about 30 years of age and has always been regarded as a harmless, kind, inoffensive citizen, but recently he has brooded over the condition of society until he has gone insane with the thought uppermost in his mind that he has a special mission "to save Prague from eternal destruction."

COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO MRS. PRESIDENT HARRISON. The Work of Cleaning Away the Debris in the Tornado Stricken Town of Bradshaw—Senator Paddock's Bill for the Inspection of Live Cattle and Beef Products—World's Fair Commissioners—Improvement of the Upper Missouri River. A Present for Mrs. Harrison. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. McLean, the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, came to Washington and met the postmaster general by appointment at the white house. The two gentlemen called upon Mrs. Harrison and presented her the deed and the keys to a cottage at Cape May Point. It seems that Postmaster General Wanamaker some time ago invited Mrs. Harrison to this place and the lady was so delighted with the old cottage, which is somewhat lonely, that some of her friends determined to present it to her. Mr. McLean resides at Cape May Point and he undertook the task of securing the title to the property. He succeeded and the result was that yesterday he presented the deed to Mrs. Harrison. The president knew nothing whatever about the matter until the presentation had been made and was greatly surprised to learn of the action of the visitors. It is learned that Mrs. Harrison and the family will go to the cottage in about two weeks and spend some time there. The cottage contains twenty rooms. Clearing Away the Debris. York, Neb., June 7.—Much has been accomplished in clearing away the debris in the business portion of Bradshaw. All the carpenters in the county are at work repairing dwellings and getting roofs on the business houses. The town was closely guarded yesterday and no teams were permitted to enter or leave without a pass. A number of fellows were found stealing and one was ordered to leave the camp. A strong piece of hemp with a number of willow hands at one end of it was the animating motive in his speedy departure. All the wounded at the Wyoming hotel and elsewhere are in a fair way to recovery. Many of them are destitute and are in sad need of financial aid. A great many who owned houses in Bradshaw have lost everything they possessed. They are without food except what has been provided by this immediate vicinity, and nearly without clothing. It is impossible to over estimate the horrors of their condition or exaggerate their need of relief. The total cash subscription at York is \$1,900, and is still increasing. Paddock's Inspection Bill. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The committee on agriculture instructed Senator Paddock to report favorably to the senate his bill for the inspection of live cattle and beef products intended for export to foreign countries. This measure provides that the secretary of agriculture shall make a careful inspection of all live cattle whose meat is intended to be exported to foreign countries, with a view to ascertaining whether the cattle are free from disease and the meat sound and wholesome, and that the inspection shall be authorized to see that all cattle and hogs about to be slaughtered at slaughter houses and whose carcasses are to be transported or sold into any other state or territory shall prior to their slaughter be inspected, and that all such diseased hogs or cattle shall be destroyed. The bill provides for a regular inspection to be formulated by the secretary of agriculture, for the carrying into effect of its provisions in such a manner that there may be the fullest and most thorough safeguards provided against the sale or exportation of diseased live cattle or meats. This measure has been rendered necessary by the continued restrictions put upon the export of American cattle and hogs by foreign countries. It is strongly supported by leading live stock journals and the agricultural interests generally of the country. Money for the Missouri. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The senators from the states of Montana and North and South Dakota were before the senate committee on commerce and made arguments in support of their demand for an appropriation to improve the upper Missouri. They showed that there are 1,500 continuous miles of the Missouri river in their states which may be made navigable by the expenditure of \$1,000,000, 500 miles in South Dakota, 400 in North Dakota and 600 miles in Montana, while 100 miles may be made navigable above Great Falls, Montana. They left the committee feeling confident that an appropriation of \$400,000 or \$500,000 for this purpose will be inserted in the river and harbor bill. The World's Fair Commissioners. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Blaine has notified the world's fair commissioners that the first meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, June 26, for the purpose of organizing, etc. Chief Clerk Brown of the state department has been appointed as the representative of the state department in the selection, preparation and safe keeping of the government exhibit at the exposition. The secretary of state has received a dispatch from the United States legation at Rio Janeiro announcing that the cabinet had passed a resolution enthusiastically approving the action of the international American conference in recommending arbitration in all questions of differences between the several governments of America. The Wool Men Not Satisfied. COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—The Ohio Wool Growers' association met here with the Hon. David Harpster, president of the Ohio association, Columbus Delano, president of the National association, and George H. Wallace of the Missouri association, present. Under the recent ruling of Judge Butler of the United States court of Philadelphia, all wools named in the third class, as native South American, native Smyrna, etc., though improved by the introduction of Spanish merino or English blood still remain as carpet wool and can be admitted and classified on the payment of duty as such. The wool men claim this takes away the good effect of the McKinley

THE SILVER MEASURE

A VIGOROUS ATTACK MADE ON FREE COINAGE. Senators Hiscock and Sherman Address the Senate in Opposition Thereto—The Question of Demonetization of Silver in 1873—What Free Coinage Would Result in—Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress. An Attack on Free Coinage. WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the senate yesterday the senate bill giving to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway company power to sell and convey to another railway company its right of way and franchises in Oklahoma territory was reported and placed on the calendar. The silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Hiscock addressed the senate in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He believed the majority of the people were opposed to opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of the world's silver. In his judgment the national conventions of both political parties would, by decisive majorities, repudiate such a proposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Hiscock's address Mr. Sherman took the floor and attacked free coinage. He had, he said, consented to the increase of the circulation proposed in the bill—\$54,000,000 a year. He believed that treasury notes based on silver bullion would be as safe a substitute for paper money as could be conceived. He did not fear to give to those treasury notes every sanction and value that the United States could confer. He did not object to their being made legal tender for all debts, public and private. That was far preferable to the free coinage of silver, because with all the efforts made to get silver dollars into circulation there was not one of them in circulation for every inhabitant. Passing to the question of the demonetization of silver in 1873 Mr. Sherman declared that at that time the silver dollar was an image of the past lost to sight and memory and ignored by two generations, except as a convenience for the exportation of silver bullion. It was no wonder that the senator from Nevada (Stewart) did not know that silver was demonetized when he voted for the bill. The only wonder was that he knew of its existence. The bill was discussed two or three years ago and its objects were well known; no bill was ever more fully discussed than that, and yet his friend Mr. Morrill and himself, who had voted against it because it discontinued charges for coinage, were denounced as conspirators, while the senators from the Pacific coast, all of whom voted for it, posed as victims. He had thought it necessary, he said, in closing the subject to trace down the lie, not only for himself, but for all others engaged in that legislation. Coming back to the question of the bill, he said the result of free coinage would be to demonetize gold and to cause it to be hoarded or exported. The free coinage of silver would be the reversal of the established policy of the government from the beginning. It would limit coinage to a single metal and that would be silver. As sure as fate silver would, with free coinage, be the only standard of money in the United States. Our pound sterling would then be worth \$6 instead of \$4.85, and the American dollar would be, as in colonial times, worth three English shillings or four francs. In conclusion Mr. Sherman said that he would vote for any measure that would in his judgment secure and maintain a bimetallic standard—one that would not demonetize gold or cause it to be hoarded or exported, but that would establish both gold and silver as a common standard at a fixed ratio, not only in the United States, but in all the nations of the world. Mr. Teller congratulated himself and the country that the mask was off the faces of the so-called silver party which had paraded before the senate finance committee's bill. If their was any question as to the attitude of the distinguished senator from Ohio before he got up, no one who listened to him could doubt it now. He (Sherman) was for a high standard, and that standard was for gold. He was for the abandonment of silver as a money metal, leaving to be used only as a subsidiary coin. He (Teller) welcomed the issue. Mr. Stewart gave from his point of view a resume of legislative proceeding which resulted in a demonetization of the silver dollar in 1873. He declared that the amendment that demonetized silver was never read in either house. Mr. Sherman produced the original bill of 1873 from the files of the senate to show that not only was the amendment read and voted on in the senate, but it was amended on his (Sherman's) motion, and when the conference committee considered the disputed section it was again amended in conference. Mr. Stewart persisted in his assertion that the amendment had not been read and argued. Mr. Aldrich said that not only had Mr. Stewart voted on the amendment, but that he had actually spoken on two sections of the bill, one of which prohibited any silver coinage of half dollars, quarters and dimes. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. In the senate on the 2nd among the petitions presented were two from New Hampshire and Vermont against further concessions to the Pacific railroads, and in favor of the government taking possession of them. Plumb introduced a bill prepared by St. John, of New York, for the purchase of silver to use as lawful money. Referred to the committee on finances. The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to and the conference report on the army appropriation bill was again taken up and the question in regard to caissons discussed. Allison, who presented the report, spoke in defense of it. George remarked if the proposition could not be made to apply to officers as well as men he would vote to strike the whole thing out. The conference report was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 8. The nays were Blair, Colquitt, Dixon, George, Hale, Sanders, Teller, and Turpie. The silver bill was again taken up and Harris addressed the senate. He said he should vote for the free coinage of silver, and if he failed in securing

THE SILVER MEASURE

that he should support the nearest approximation to it that he might be able to secure. The silver bill went over till to-morrow and the senate, after executive session, adjourned. In the house a memorial from the Philadelphia board of trade was presented, favoring the establishment of a postal service. Referred. The house passed several bills, including one transferring the expense of the trial of Indians for the crimes committed on other Indians in the territories, from the territories to the United States. In the senate on the 4th the fortifications bill was taken up, the pending question being on the striking out of two items for the Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal and inserting in lieu of them the following: "For a boring and turning machine and an eighty ton traveling crane fully equipped for the manufacture of twelve-inch guns at the Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., \$38,000." After discussion the amendment was agreed to. All amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were agreed to and the bill was reported to the senate. There was a separate vote taken on the amendment increasing the appropriation for rifled sea coast mortars from \$250,000 to \$400,000. The amendment was agreed to. All the other amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. The concurrent resolution of the house authorizing the enrolling clerk to insert in the administrative bill a certain proviso agreed to by the conference committee, but omitted by error in the enrolled bill, was presented, explained by Mr. Allison and agreed to. It has reference to the duties on imported goods from wrecked vessels. A resolution as to the diversion of funds for irrigation to topographical surveys, denying that there was any such diversion, was presented, read and ordered printed and was referred to the committee on irrigation. In the house the conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented. After some debate over the fifteen clause the report was agreed to. The disagreement of the conference committee on the senate dependent pension bill was reported. The house insisted on its amendment (providing for a service pension) and another hearing was ordered. The house then entered into a discussion of the Alabama contested election case of McDuff vs. Turpin. The minority resolution declaring Turpin elected was referred—yeas, 135; nays, 130. The roll was then called on the majority resolution seating McDuff and it was agreed to—yeas, 150; nays, 112. McDuff then appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office. Adjourned. In the senate on the 6th the house amendment to the senate bill establishing a public park in the District of Columbia was disagreed to and a conference asked. Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the senate yesterday passed the bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Columbia river near Van Conver. Motion entered. A new conference was ordered on dependent pension bills. The silver bill was taken up and Plumb addressed the senate. In the house the silver bill debate was resumed. Lind of Minnesota was the first speaker. He said he represented an agricultural district of farmers who were not poor, but not wholly prosperous. The depressed condition was due to the low prices of agricultural products. He believed those were affected by the amount of money in circulation. An increase of circulation advanced prices and the shrinkage of circulation diminished them. The increase in the purchasing value of gold was due to the fact that its production was decreasing, while its use in the arts was increasing. Lind of Iowa said the measure was met with a contraction of the currency. The pending bill proposed to give the country increased circulation to offset the contraction, and even more. It was practically a free coinage bill. Dorsey of Nebraska said that if Secretary Winon had purchased and coined the maximum amount of silver allowed under the existing laws (\$1,000,000 per month) there would have been no need of this discussion, and he would have strengthened the administration of President Harrison. To that section of the substitute which provided for the million redemption fund Dorsey emphatically objected. "Would it not be better to convert the one million redemption fund into the treasury and use it as a part of our circulating medium, and in case United States notes were presented for redemption and there was no money to meet the demand, allow the secretary to sell bonds to meet the demand." Richard L. Edwards, nineteen, of Cincinnati, was drowned three weeks ago. When found his hair had turned white, it is supposed from fright while drowning. In a battle between tramps near Sedalia, Ill., a negro shot and wounded two white men and was himself badly cut. LIVE STOCK AND FODDER MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Eschschere. OMAHA. Wheat—No. 2..... 75 @ 75 1/2 Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 19 @ 19 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 17 @ 17 1/2 Barley..... 25 @ 25 1/2 Rye..... 37 @ 37 1/2 Butter—Creamery..... 16 @ 17 Butter—Dairy..... 15 @ 16 Lard—Per 100 lbs..... 9 7/8 @ 10 1/2 Eggs—Fresh..... 25 @ 26 Chickens—Live, per doz..... 3 50 @ 4 00 Spring Chickens—per doz..... 2 50 @ 3 00 Lemons—whole, per box..... 4 00 @ 4 50 Oranges—per box..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Onions—Per 100 lbs..... 3 50 @ 4 00 Beans—Navies..... 1 00 @ 1 15 Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb..... 13 @ 16 Potatoes..... 30 @ 35 Apples—Choice, per bushel..... 4 00 @ 5 00 Hay—Per ton..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3 75 @ 4 00 Hogs—Heavy weights..... 3 75 @ 4 00 Beeswax—Choice sticks..... 3 70 @ 4 25 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 red..... 95 @ 95 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 40 @ 40 1/2 Oats—Mixed western..... 32 @ 35 1/2 Pork—Per 100 lbs..... 6 20 @ 6 40 Lard..... 6 20 @ 6 40 CHICAGO. Wheat—Per bushel..... 92 @ 92 1/2 Corn—Per bushel..... 27 @ 27 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 13 00 @ 13 1/2 Lard..... 3 75 @ 3 75 Hogs—Packing and shipping..... 3 75 @ 4 00 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 40 @ 3 70 Sheep—Natives..... 3 75 @ 5 75 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—Cash..... 93 @ 93 1/2 Corn—Per bushel..... 20 1/2 @ 21 Oats—Per bushel..... 15 @ 15 1/2 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3 75 @ 3 85 Cattle—Feeders..... 3 00 @ 3 90 ST. CINCINNATI. Wheat—No. 2..... 82 @ 82 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 38 @ 38 1/2 Oats—No. 2..... 26 @ 26 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 25 @ 3 75 Hogs—Mixed..... 3 60 @ 3 75 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2..... 82 @ 82 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 38 @ 38 1/2 Oats—No. 2..... 26 @ 26 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 25 @ 3 75 Hogs—Mixed..... 3 60 @ 3 75