

OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES.

FREMONT'S Y. M. C. A. has a membership of 138.

CASES of scarlet fever are reported at Plattsmouth.

CASES of diphtheria continue to develop in South Omaha.

THE Good Templars of Verdon have reorganized their lodge.

SIXTEEN Pawnee county farmers have organized a swine breeders' association.

THE Schuyler sons of veterans have completed their organization by electing officers.

A GOOD deal of poultry has recently been shipped to San Francisco from David City.

THE Methodists of Havelock will build a tabernacle in the spring on lot 21, block 43.

ONE firm at Fremont shipped 4,000 pounds of dressed chickens to Denver during the fall.

THE Nebraska City distillery has increased its capacity from 600 to 1,200 bushels of corn per day.

OMAHA and South Omaha are making extensive preparations to treat the poor children on Christmas day.

THE Butler county court house is under roof, and it will be pushed to completion. It will cost \$50,000.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made by the city council of Nebraska City to reduce the police force of that city.

Governor Thayer is receiving numerous calls from all parts of the state to deliver his lecture on General Grant.

In a little fist encounter between two Ashland young men, one had his nose broken and the other is in deadly fear of arrest.

ONE thousand tons of hay belonging to J. J. Myers, near North Platte, were destroyed by fire started by a spark from an engine.

THE farmers' alliance of Hayes county has organized a co-operative loan association. It has the assurance of eastern money at 6 per cent.

A VALUABLE trotting horse belonging to Joseph Lockhart of Hildreth, was cremated in his barn the other night. An incendiary did it.

THE Union Pacific railroad notifies clergymen that they will be issued half pay permits for the coming year by sending in their applications.

AT a meeting in Nebraska City in the interest of Western Nebraska sufferers a neat sum was raised and committees appointed to continue the good work.

REV. FRANK S. FORBES, pastor of the Congregational church, Nebraska City, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. He will locate in Ogden, Utah.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL COLE visited Chadron and finds only twenty-five of the militia Springfield rifles belonging to the state. Some one has borrowed them.

A BOY named Charles Burns, while playing around a Missouri Pacific freight train in Nebraska City, was thrown off and badly hurt. It is feared he is injured internally.

Mrs. MARY E. MURPHY, residing near Wisner, has been declared insane and has been sent to the Norfolk asylum. She is twenty-six years of age and the mother of four children.

Dr. F. S. Billings, late state veterinarian, disposed of his interest in his remedy for hog cholera to George A. Beavers of Chicago, who will continue to manufacture the remedy.

Walter Beddoe of Orleans killed a jack rabbit weighing eleven pounds. It was two feet, seven inches long, stood eighteen inches high and measured fourteen inches around the body.

THE Young Men's Christian association of Omaha is making a strong effort to secure enough to cancel the debt on their building in that city. At this writing about \$4,000 has been secured.

THE Business Men's association of Broken Bow has appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Oxnard and the officials of the B. & M. road relative to establishing a beet sugar factory at that point.

SAMUEL NEWSOME, residing near Gering, Scotts Bluffs county, was found dead in the timber near his home the other day. He had been hauling logs and it is supposed that he overexerted himself and died of heart failure.

COLUMBUS sent 20,000 pounds of flour and \$600 worth of boots, shoes and clothing to the people of Keith county. The goods were divided between the towns of Paxton, Ogallala and Brulo and the farmers are supplied from these points.

A COMPANY has been formed in Duell county, at Ramsey, to construct a canal from a point five miles up Blue creek and then ditch twelve miles. This is independent of the great canal scheme which several counties in that locality are interested in.

THE Nebraska City Press publishes a story to the effect that the farmers' alliance had a scheme looking for the removal of the state capital from Lincoln to a point further west and that a bill to that effect would be passed this winter by the alliance.

WHILE Mabel Astley, a nine-year-old girl, was sitting in the doorway of her home at Lincoln she was struck in the head with a bullet that made an ugly but not fatal scalp wound. No report of a gun or revolver was heard and where the bullet came from is a mystery. It is supposed that the missile was a spent ball from a rifle.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Ord stock breeders' association of Ord Valley county, were filed in the office of the secretary of state. The aim of the organization is to import and deal in horses and cattle and other live stock. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Mr. C. N. MAYBERRY and other citizens of the town of Mayberry, Pawnee county, were before the board of transportation in the rehearing of the Mayberry station case. After the former hearing of the case the board ordered that the railroad put a flag station at Mayberry.

THE B. & M. railway has extended its time of free transportation of supplies to western sufferers to January 1. There is still a demand for relief from the counties of the west, and although the state committee has done good work and sent great shipments, much more is needed.

A MAJORITY of the stock of the York electric light company has been purchased by G. G. Bayne of Fremont and he will remove to that city with his family, January 1, and assume the management of the plant. Mr. Bayne has been manager of the Fremont company for two years past.

THE annual reunion of the old settlers of Adams county was held in Juniata last week and was one of the most interesting sessions ever held. General Dilworth, of Hastings, delivered the oration of the day. This was followed by a most elaborate banquet prepared by Juniata ladies.

THE next division encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be held at Plattsmouth in June next. This will be the first field encampment of the Sons of Veterans ever held in the state and will be composed of 400 delegates chosen from the 112 camps which make up the state membership.

THE case of the Milwaukee & Wyoming investment company vs Addison B. Johnston and R. Rush, error from Merrick county, was taken to the supreme court last week. The plaintiff is endeavoring to get judgment for \$1,000 for the unlawful detention of 250 head of cattle for thirty-seven days.

STATE LIBRARIAN CAMPBELL has finished his report that is to be presented to the governor. Among the statistics are the following: Books in the library on July 14, 22,893; pamphlets in the library on July 14, 1,235; books received since that date, 214; pamphlets received since that date, 644; total, 24,396.

FRED BESWICK and John Rhykert, the two boys who went on the war-path and were arrested at Princeton, charged with numerous peculations, were brought to Lincoln by Deputy Sheriff McFarland. Beswick is fourteen and Rhykert sixteen. They will stay in the county jail until sent to the reform school.

THE attorneys for Stuart Richards, the youth who was found guilty by the jury two weeks ago on the charge of rape, spent a day last week arguing on a motion for a new trial. Judge Smith over-ruled the motion and sentenced Richards to three years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

THE contract to build the Kearney cotton mill has been let to M. C. Cummings of Holyoke, Mass., and the bond holding him to faithfully perform the work has been accepted. Considerable progress has already been made in the excavations and the force of men will continue to throw dirt in preparation for the real construction.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire in Ponca burned four buildings—Petches' grocery store, Mrs. Addise's store, Dr. Porter's office and a small shop adjoining Mrs. Addison's store on the west. The fire originated in the back part of Petches' grocery store, and when discovered was so far advanced that nothing could be saved from the building.

THE dairymen's association in session at Pawnee City elected officers as follows: J. H. Rushton of Fremont, president; Samuel Lichty of Falls City, vice president; S. C. Bassett of Gibbon, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Ashburn of Gibbon, William Sutton of Table Rock, Charles Harding and Allen Hool of Omaha and C. W. Stevenson, directors.

THE old Central house, the first hotel built in Edgar, caught fire last week and was not discovered till sometime afterward. The building is a total loss. There was no insurance, and Stout & Voorhees, the owners, say they will not repair it. The furniture was nearly all saved with but little damage and all the guests escaped without injury.

F. W. LITTLE, at the head of the new Lincoln street railway, arrived last week from New York clothed in authority from his business associates to close a contract for the purchase of the Bethany Heights street railway, the consideration of which is the perpetual operation of that line by electric power and the cars of the same shall be in complete running order on or before June 1, 1891.

THE long pending "mandamus" case in the supreme court of this state, was decided by that tribunal in favor of Whitman. This case involved the county seat of Grant county and was the result of the old county commissioners throwing out one entire precinct in order to give the county seat to Hyannis. The vote of the county, if canvassed and counted, would have given the county seat to Whitman.

FOR several years Governor Furnas and others have been endeavoring to induce the legislature to render some assistance to farmers' institutes, with the hope that these useful organizations would thereby be established all over the state. Recently these gentlemen have induced the state board of agriculture, the regents of the state university, and the directors of the State Horticultural society, the Dairymen's and Live Stock associations to agree upon a bill that will probably be put through by the coming legislature.

A FULL DISCUSSION.

MR. COKE PURPOSES HAVING IT ON THE ELECTION BILL.

Mr. Sherman Reports a Bill Providing Against Contracture of the Currency—Passage of the Apportionment Bill in the House by a Vote of 187 to 82—Dolph's Resolution for Investigation into the Rights of Voters—Other Matters in the Two Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 15th the bill enlarging the rights of homesteaders on public lands was passed. The house bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Fargo, N. D., at a cost of \$100,000. The bill subjecting oleomargarine to the operation of state laws, the Paddock pure food bill, and the Conger pure lard bill, having come up in their order, were laid aside without prejudice, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the election bill. Mr. Colquitt spoke upon it. Senator Saunders to-day introduced a bill to amend the silver coinage law so as to authorize the secretary of the treasury to purchase all the silver bullion offered at a price not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of fine silver and issue treasury notes in payment therefor. In the house Mr. McKinley, from the ways and means committee, reported and the house adopted a resolution, calling on the secretary of the treasury for the names of the banks in which public money is deposited, the reasons for making the deposits and the rate of interest, if any, which is returned for the use of public funds. Also for information as to the authority by which and the law under which such deposits are made. The bill for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations was passed. Mr. Spinoia of New York moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the victims of the prison ship at Fort Green, Brooklyn. Mr. Allen of Michigan, while adding his meed of praise to the patriotism of the men whom it is designed to honor, opposed the bill. These men had suffered untold horrors, but there were men all over this country, men who had suffered horrors equally as atrocious as Libby, Andersonville and every prison south of the Potomac. And every man had come time and again asking congress to give them a pitance, but so far their prayers had been refused and the leading papers of New York had been engaged in bringing their powerful batteries to bear upon public sentiment in order to turn it against granting pensions of any kind whatever. At the same time representatives of New York city came here and asked the government to build a monument to commemorate men who needed no monument to tell the story of their patriotism. The motion was lost.

In the senate on the 16th pending business was the consideration of Senator Dolph's resolution providing for an investigation whether the right to vote was denied or abridged in any state with Senator Vest's amendment extending the investigation to an inquiry as to whether by state legislation any man was denied the right to work on public works by reason of his color. Senator Morgan in opposing the resolution called attention to the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and criticized it, contending that the foundation of the country would be much better had the government been content with the fourteenth amendment. Pending further debate the senate proceeded to the consideration of the election bill, Senator Morgan concluding his speech against it. In the house Mr. Mills of Texas offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from December 22, 1890, to January 5, 1891. Referred to the ways and means committee. Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota then called up the apportionment bill and briefly explained its provisions. There was a diversity of opinion among the members of the house as to whether the present representation should stand or whether it should be increased. It was finally determined by the committee to accept 356 as the proper number. After an ineffectual effort to secure an agreement as to the limitation of debate, Mr. Dunnell gave notice that he would call the previous question at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Flower of New York protested against the passage of the bill and severely criticized the census returns of New York city. Mr. Mills of Texas said he believed New York had lost the enumeration to which she was entitled, but her loss was not as great as that of his own state, which amounted to 500,000. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Dunnell demanded the previous question. Mr. Blount of Georgia interjected a motion to adjourn, and during the progress of the vote the democratic members took their hats and overcoats and left the hall showing a disposition to break a quorum on the next vote. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 118; nays, 145. At the suggestion of Mr. Blount of Georgia it was agreed that after two hours debate to-morrow the previous question should be considered as ordered, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on No. 17th consideration of its election bill was considered, and Mr. Dolph continued his speech of yesterday upon the subject. Mr. Dolph held it to be the duty of congress "with malice towards none and with charity for all" to exercise to the fullest extent the powers under the constitution to secure to every citizen of the United States—native or foreign born, white or black, rich or poor—the free exercise of all his rights under the constitution. Mr. Estius said he would put a question to the senator from Oregon and would ask a frank

answer. The question was if the Immigration of Chinese had not been prohibited, if there were 1,500,000 Chinamen in Oregon who had the right of suffrage and who established in Oregon a Chinese state department, and if the people of Oregon had overthrown that Chinese government and re-established white political supremacy, would he (Dolph) in such a case advocate the passage of a law by congress, the intent and effect of which would be to encourage, stimulate and sustain those Chinamen in their effort to recover political power on race lines. Mr. Dolph refused a definite answer to the question. In the house, after debate, the apportionment bill was passed without amendment—yeas, 187; nays, 82. The negative vote was as follows: Alderson, Allen of Mississippi, Andrews, Barnes, Blanchard, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Briekner, Brookshire, J. B. Brown, Brunner, Buckalew, Bunn, Campbell, Caruth, Catchings, Clancy, Clements, Coob, Covert, Crisp, Cummings, Dunphy, Ellis, Enloe, Fithian, Flower, Foreman, Fowler, Geissenhainer, Goodnight, Hare, Henderson of North Carolina, Herbert, Holman, Lane, Lawler, Lester of Georgia, Manger, Maish, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McCarthy, McClellan, McCreary, McMillen, McRae, Montgomery, Mutchler, Oates, O'Neill of Indiana, Outhwaite, Parrett, Paynter, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pindar, Price, Quinn, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Sayers, Seney, Shively, Spinoia, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stockdale, Tracy, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of New York, Vaux, Wadhill, Wheeler of Alabama, Whithorn, Wike, Wiley, Williams of Illinois, Yoder. The house then adjourned.

In the senate on the 18th Mr. Sherman reported a bill providing against the contraction of the currency. Ordered printed and recommitted. The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Coke addressed the senate in opposition to it. Mr. Coke said he proposed to have a full and free discussion of the bill to the end that the American people shall be informed of the startling and radical departure proposed to be inaugurated in the character of the government. If the dictates of the political faction that happened to hold possession of all the departments of the government were to be registered in the statute books without debate, without discussion, without examination; if the rules and usages and methods of procedure that had for a hundred years obtained in the senate were to be overthrown and neither house of congress to be any longer a deliberative body, it was at least proper that the fact be proclaimed so that the people might pass judgment on the political party responsible for it. In the house the senate bill amending the interstate commerce act by providing for the taking of depositions by notaries public was passed. After action on a few minor bills Mr. Farquhar, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, moved that the house go into committee of the whole for consideration of the senate bill with the house substitute therefor. Messrs. Springer and Fithian positively denied that the committee had authorized the motion and decided that Mr. Farquhar had not sufficient authority for it. The speaker recognized Mr. Farquhar however, to make a motion that the house go into committee of the whole on the vote of the union. Mr. Farquhar advocated the bill at length, but no definite action was taken.

In the senate on the 19th Senator Stanford addressed the senate on his bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the wants of a sound circulating medium. In the course of his remarks he said the scheme of the bill is to supply an ample amount of money for all business purposes. He mentioned lands as security, because they appear the best and most certain of all security and are sufficient to furnish all the money needed. The printing deficiency bill was amended and passed. A resolution by Senator Manderson was referred to the committee on Indian affairs, instructing that committee to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes of North and South Dakota, Montana and elsewhere, as to what steps are necessary to disarm them, etc. The elections bill was taken up, and Senators Bates and Gibson argued against it. The house today, after passing a District of Columbia bill, took up the conference report on the bill amending the act for a division of the Sioux Indians in Dakota into smaller reservations. The only change made is the authorization for the expenditure of an appropriation of \$100,000 made for the purchase of beef and other rations. In speaking of the measure Mr. Allen of Mississippi took occasion to criticize congress for doing nothing to relieve the financial stringency of the country, and expressed his belief that the president had done wrong and shown his littleness in attempting to bulldoze the senate. He quoted a remark of a lady fond of decorating her parlor with sculpture, to the effect that she was going to secure a life size statuette of President Harrison. The report was agreed to and the house adjourned.

Caused Great Apprehension. BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 17.—The country round about is greatly wrought up over the killing of Sitting Bull. Instead of creating an easy feeling it has aroused much apprehension. It is feared that many families of settlers will fall by the vengeance of Sitting Bull's followers. Sitting Bull's son who was killed was a bright young man of only twelve years. The settlers will flock to Bismarck in hundreds as soon as the news of Sitting Bull's death is known. An enterprising Bismarck merchant this morning offered \$1,000 for Sitting Bull's hide.

John Mallory of Argonia, Kas., is looking for his wife and James Rutan, who have eloped together.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

A DECISION BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Observations Regarding the Rights of Attorneys—The Matter of Filing Contests—A Bill Inflicting Heavy Penalties for Certain Dealings With Indians—Investigation of the Indian Question—A Sensation in Yankton—A Resolution in Reference to the Persecution of Jews.

An Important Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Assistant Secretary Chandler of the interior department, yesterday decided a very interesting land case, in which he renders a decision relative to the service of notice of contest, and also makes some interesting observations regarding the right of attorneys. The case is that of Edward Driscoll vs Edmund P. Johnson, deceased. It appears that Driscoll filed a contest against the entry of one Johnson, December 31, 1887, and notice of contest was served by the local officers by a registered letter, in which the hearing was set for February 15, 1888, the testimony to be taken February 10. On that date, however, Johnson was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. The contestant proceeded with the testimony before a notary. On February 15 the attorney of Johnson appeared before the register and receiver and moved to dismiss the case because of defective service of notice. The motion was overruled and the contestant was allowed to file a supplemental affidavit and proceed against the heirs. An appeal was taken by the attorney, but the commissioner of the general land office sustained the decision of the local officers. Johnson's attorney again appealed, and regarding this the secretary says: "Johnson having died prior to the hearing, his attorney had no authority to appear for him. The relation of attorney and client ceased on the death of client. Nor can a dead man appeal by attorney. Johnson, however, was never properly served with notice, as the rules of practice do not provide for service by registered letter." The secretary says this is the first time an attempt has been made to serve notice by registered letter, to his personal knowledge, although it has been complained of on several occasions. After reviewing the decisions in a number of cases the secretary says: "While notice of interlocutory motions, orders and nearly all proceedings occurring after jurisdiction is once obtained may be made through the mail, there is no provision in the rules of practice for acquiring jurisdiction over resident defendants by such service. The notice of contest takes the place of a writ of summons in common law courts, which is a due process of law, without which no person may be deprived of his property. This writ of summons in all the states to which my research has extended is required to be served by a sworn officer of the law. This department has so far departed from this general rule of practice as to allow notice of contest to be served by persons other than officers of the law, but it has not authorized service by mail of a writ which confers jurisdiction to deprive a defendant of all his property."

Indians Must Not Have Fire Arms. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota will introduce a bill which will inflict a heavy penalty—fine or imprisonment—upon all who give, trade or barter, or in any way supply Indians on reservations, under the control of an agent, firearms of any character or ammunition except by special permission of the secretary of the interior, and authorizing the president to immediately disarm all Indians on the reservations who are wards of the government. Senator Pettigrew says the Indians will never go to war without guns and powder and that this would put a stop to all trouble and do it quickly.

Senator Manderson introduced a resolution proposing a full investigation of the entire Indian question with a view to discovering and turning them over to the war department. He said to-day: "Such an investigation is absolutely necessary. Even here in the senate opinion is sharply divided as to the cause which brought about the present disturbance in South Dakota. Especially does it seem necessary that something be done to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians. These bucks have the best quality of Winchester rifles and an apparently unlimited supply of ammunition. The only uses they can put these things to is the killing of white men or white men's cattle. There is no game to shoot that calls for a long range rifle, and the government should immediately take steps for a general disarmament of the Indians."

Sensation in Yankton. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—The Tribune has a special from Yankton, S. D., which says a sensation was created there today by the arrest of a well known citizen for pension fraud. Early in 1861 George Weisbe enlisted in the Fifth United States cavalry, served his term, re-enlisted and received a veteran's bounty. After another year he secured the discharge papers of one of his comrades, Charles Loffler. Subsequently he came to Yankton and has gone by the name of Loffler all these years. The real Charles Loffler has been doorkeeper of the white house in Washington many years. Some time ago he concluded to apply for a pension, when it was found that one was already issued in his name. The secret service was put on the case and

today Weisbe was arrested here. He has confessed the whole matter.

Protest Against Jewish Persecution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the house to-day Cummings of New York offered for reference a resolution setting forth that the members of the house of representatives of the United States have heard with great sorrow and feelings akin to horror the reports of the persecution of Jews in Russia, reflecting the barbarism of past ages, disgracing humanity and impeding the progress of civilization; that the sorrow is intensified by the fact that such occurrences should happen in a country, which has been a firm friend of the United States, and that clothed itself with glory not long since by the emancipation of the serfs and by its defense of Christians from the oppressions of the Turks. The resolution directs the secretary of state to forward it to the American minister at St. Petersburg for presentation to the czar.

When it was noised abroad that there was suffering in the western part of the state on account of crop failure, and that unless relief was prompt and substantial, many of the western settlers would be obliged to abandon their homes during the winter, and when the question of relief was discussed, everyone naturally turned to the railroads, expecting from them the largest contribution—not in money, but in the free transportation of supplies. It was ascertained by those who computed the amount of coal required to keep these families through the winter, that the freight bill would be the largest proportion of the cost, owing to the fact that all coal used in this state is brought hundreds of miles before it reaches the consumer. It is computed that the Burlington & Missouri River railroad alone will donate \$40,000 to \$50,000 in freights on the one item of fuel, provided the road continues free rates all winter. Up to the present time, nearly five hundred tons of coal have been transported free by the B. & M. to these sufferers, besides many carloads of corn and other supplies.

Whatever is said against railroads in general, it must be admitted that the B. & M. has always been prompt to answer every call for help from those of our settlers who have suffered from drouth, grasshoppers and other natural causes. It is not known how long this free transportation will continue, but it should continue all winter, and if it does the people of the state ought to appreciate it.—Lincoln State Journal.

A Minnesota Mystery.

SHAKOPEE, Minn., Dec. 18.—A dark deed involving three deaths and wrapped in deep mystery was discovered this afternoon. John Spearman, sixty-seven years old, was found sitting by the kitchen stove, dead. The old man's wife was found dead in a corner of the sitting room with her skull crushed and the scalp torn from her head. Up stairs in bed lay their grandson, a lad of twelve years, with his head crushed. No clue to the murderer.

A Few Facts for Farmers. The farmer has a thoughtful and puzzled look now-a-days. He is estimating the value of his hogs and trying to understand why the packer who introduced the Conger Lard Bill in congress, which proposes to tax Lard Compound in the same way as his friend and benefactor, he knows well that this proposition is absurd because the packer screws him down in price when purchasing, makes all sorts of claims, and in a word, lives by the sweat of the farmer's brow instead of that of his own.

The farmer should understand that the passage of this bill will practically close up retail markets and make over 300,000,000 lbs. of Lard Compound per annum, of which hog lard is the principal ingredient. Those retailers are the largest customers that the farmer has for his hogs. If they stop the demand from them will cease. The farmer must then go to the packer and become one of his customers, and they will dictate terms and prices.

To illustrate: If a farmer has two customers for one hog, he can fix his own price for it, but he has one customer for two hogs, and the customer will fix the price. Naturally, a larger demand for hogs makes prices firmer; so that the packer, having destroyed his competitors, will have the farmer in his power.

It was the packer who introduced this Bill. Reference to the records of the Agriculture Committee of the Fifteenth Congress will show this Congress would do a foolish thing to pass it, for it is equivalent to taking away the vote of a government that is established on the basis of equality and equal rights for all, violates the first principle of his existence when it considers legislation of this injurious character.

There is no doubt but that a general pure food bill should be passed, whereby the public would be protected against adulterated meats, cheeses and dealers, but it is unjust and iniquitous to discriminate against a special industry, particularly where there is a large number of farmers and dealers, and that this would put a stop to all trouble and do it quickly.

Senator Manderson introduced a resolution proposing a full investigation of the entire Indian question with a view to discovering and turning them over to the war department. He said to-day: "Such an investigation is absolutely necessary. Even here in the senate opinion is sharply divided as to the cause which brought about the present disturbance in South Dakota. Especially does it seem necessary that something be done to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians. These bucks have the best quality of Winchester rifles and an apparently unlimited supply of ammunition. The only uses they can put these things to is the killing of white men or white men's cattle. There is no game to shoot that calls for a long range rifle, and the government should immediately take steps for a general disarmament of the Indians."

The St. Petersburg journals resent the interference of England with Russia's treatment of Jews.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Hogs, etc. in different locations like OMAHA, ST. LOUIS, and KANSAS CITY.