

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Garfield county expects many settlers this year.

A teachers institute will be held at Mason City March 13.

E. C. Spooner, near Westcott, lost his house and barn by fire.

The beet sugar factory for Neligh will not materialize until 1898.

The Swedes of Greeley have laid the corner stone of their new church.

A horse stepped on the face of a York boy making an ugly wound.

Politics is exciting many towns where elections are soon to be held.

The exhibit of goods manufactured in Fremont proved a grand success.

Gandy will probably soon have telephone connection with North Platte.

The Custer county medical society will meet in Broken Bow on the 16th.

A shoemaker and a watchmaker can find good business openings at Lutte.

The principal of the Ogalala schools is convalescing from a severe case of illness.

Grain men at Allen have filled all the cribs and have stopped buying for the present.

A chioery company has been organized at Schuyler. A great many shares have been taken.

A Fremont fireman who left some matches in his clothes now hasn't any clothes to leave them in.

From present indications the Norfolk beet sugar factory will have all the beets it wants this year.

A new flouring mill and grain elevator are among contemplated improvements at Meadow Grove.

Fifteen years ago Nate Crawford lived in a miserable shanty near Westfield. Last week he celebrated his crystal wedding on one of the finest farms in the state.

At a mass meeting of the women of the Fifth congressional district, Mrs. Wm. Dutton and Mrs. L. W. Filce, both of Hastings, were chosen as lady managers of the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

A young man by the name of Jim Miller of Iulo, attempted to fire one of the largest buildings of that town. He was arrested, examined and pronounced insane and taken to the asylum.

George Hauck, a farmer near Hebron, left his horse suddenly without giving anyone notice of his departure. He has been sick for some time and it is thought that his mind has become deranged.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state of the Nebraska Irrigation association, with headquarters at Lexington. The incorporators number 100 and have no capital stock.

In the district court at Trenton two men named Tackey and Gaunt were found guilty of robbery and given respectively fifteen and thirteen years in the penitentiary.

The other side of the supposed case of bigamy lately brought to light at Silver Creek is revealed by a letter from Edgar Geyer, the man in the case, to W. M. Hutt, in which he claims that the Indiana woman, who claims to be his wife, is an impostor.

At a meeting of the business men's fraternity of York steps were taken toward the securing of a chioery factory at that place. Considerable discussion was engaged in, resulting in creating a very favorable impression on the minds of York business men.

At a recent meeting of the state fair managers, B. F. Prince of the Missouri Pacific was appointed superintendent of transportation. Judge James Culbertson of Chicago who officiated in the same capacity last year, was elected speed starter, O. G. Smith of Kearney was selected as superintendent of machinery, and G. W. Hervy, superintendent of the alfalfa palace.

A mad dog scare is on at Phillips and vicinity. Some time ago a strange dog appeared in the neighborhood showing signs of hydrophobia and ran over quite a large territory before it was discovered. More than a dozen dogs have been killed that had all the signs of being infected. Several horses have died also and it is believed from the symptoms that they must have been bitten.

C. A. Zeigehane of Ellis had a narrow escape from death at Beatrice. While at work in the Rock Island yards he fell in front of a line of freight cars being backed towards him. As he had no time to get off the truck he clutched the brakebeam as the first car struck him and managed to hold on until the cars had stopped. His back was badly injured and his wrist dislocated.

Complaint against exorbitant charges by the railroad companies for freights on corn have been filed with the state board of transportation by L. L. Hile of Buffalo county. In compliance with this complaint the managers of all railroads in Nebraska have been notified to reduce their rates, and if the request is not complied with a date will be set for a hearing of the complaint before the full board.

The next annual fair of York county will be held this year without any kind of horse-racing whatever. This arrangement was agreed to at the last meeting of the board of directors. Heretofore so much complaint has been made that the stock, produce, and other departments were left to hold an empty purse, while the speed department was paid promptly, that the directors concluded this year to leave out the speed program.

Representative W. L. Green and his private secretary, B. Smith, arrived in this city, says a Washington dispatch. Both are welcome. Mr. Smith is known to newspaper men as one of the ablest and best in the profession. He made a hundred acquaintances in less than twenty minutes.

George C. Holt, residing two miles north of Beatrice, was killed in a runaway accident. Collett and a German named George Shomberger, the latter considerably under the influence of liquor, left the city early in the evening for home. Collett was found dead under his wrecked buggy and his friend next by badly hurt.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

HOW IT IS PROGRESSING IN BOTH HOUSES.

Numerous Bills Recommended for Passage, But Not Many as Yet Definitely Acted Upon—The General Appropriation Bill—Omaha and Lincoln Charter Bills.

**The Nebraska Assembly.**

SENATE—As soon as the preliminary work had been cleared away in the senate on the 9th Mr. Grothan of Howard moved that a sifting committee of seven members be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Little or no opposition was manifested from any party in the senate chamber as it was well understood that the matter had been thoroughly canvassed and that a majority had been secured in advance. The Lieutenant Governor recommended that the committee be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor as well as to consider a report of that committee after it was appointed. The motion was put to the senate without discussion and was apparently carried unanimously, no voice being heard in the negative. The Lieutenant Governor appointed as the sifting committee Senators Grothan of Howard, Mutz of Keya Paha, Dwyer of Hamilton, McLean of Boone, Heath of Custer, Watson of Saline and Haller of Washington. The order of bills on third reading was then reached, and the first one out of the box was the stockyards bill. It was placed on its passage at once and no further discussion was permitted under the bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 7. The judiciary committee reported sixteen bills for passage and they were ordered to the general file. About a dozen petitions were sent up asking for the continued maintenance of the Milford soldiers' home; the raising of the age of consent to 18 years, and making the law applicable to boys as well as to girls; also petitions favoring the abolition of the deficiency judgment. In committee of the whole a number of bills were recommended to pass. Senate file No. 219, by Lee, a bill for an act to provide for the administration of the state penitentiary and the government thereof, and of the prisoners therein, and to repeal chapter 86 of the statutes of Nebraska, relating to the penitentiary. The bill was read without amendment or interruption until the thirty-sixth chapter was reached. This section relates to the fees to be allowed to sheriffs from the county jails to the penitentiary. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made.

to promote the independence of voters at elections. House roll No. 277, by Jones providing for the protection of the voters in the election of the State Treasurer, by Ransom, relating to submission of constitutional amendments, House roll No. 278, by Grothan, providing for the erection of a wing of a building upon the university grounds, as a part of the permanent improvement of the university, and to appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose, and to appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of the school law, for an act amending the school law, for the provisions of the law the aggregate school tax shall in no year exceed 25 mills, and in the cities of the first class levying over 25 mills on all the taxable property of the district. The bill was recommended by the House roll No. 290, by Winterly, to apply the Morrill fund in aid of the industrial college of the university of Nebraska, and to provide for its passage. House roll No. 291, by Zimmerman, consolidating into a single fund money collected for various purposes from students of the university of Nebraska and to appropriate them to specific purposes. It was recommended for passage.

HOUSE—The house on the 11th commenced work on the House of Representatives bill—the one carrying the general expense accounts of the state officers, state boards and state institutions. The bill contained 23 articles, and the first article was read and passed. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made. The bill was then read and necessary amendments were made.

NEBRASKA SEEKERS.

Some Who Are After Political Places May Get Left.

The special Washington correspondent of the Lincoln Journal is keeping Nebraskaans duly posted regarding movements at the national capital and especially so in reference to political matters. He writes that the president proposes to take his time to send in nominations to the senate, and had no use for that body for a few days prior to the assembling of the extra session. The Nebraska appointments are still hanging fire. It seems reasonably certain that Nebraska will receive not more than one or two of the consular appointments and that it is improbable whether any Nebraskan will be elected for office among the assistant secretaries as attorney-general or solicitor-general.

Mr. Collins believes himself absolutely secure of a foreign appointment. His indicated wish is Switzerland. Governor Thayer wanted the Mexican mission, but found himself out of the race because it had already been taken by Powell Clayton. C. E. Atkinson is still in the city and is being vigorously pushed for a position equally good. He has not yet received assurance that his desire will be gratified. Bud Lindsey has already left for home. His ambition was the recorder-ship of deeds of the District of Columbia. There are a hundred applications for the position and no assurance that it will be filled for weeks to come. When the nomination is sent in Nebraska will not be at the front. There is every indication that nominations to office will be slow.

Officials appointed under President Cleveland's administration will be permitted to serve out their full term. This will apply to all offices, both in Washington and the respective states. The first appointment in Nebraska will be that of U. S. Marshal, for which a number of Senator Thurston's friends, including Jim Allen and Ben Goodall, are contending. It is understood that it has been tendered to George Thammell of Grand Island by Senator Thurston. Other federal appointments will wait the expiration of the term of commission.

None of the representatives except Judge W. L. Greene, have arrived in the city. Judge Greene has been devoting his time to familiarizing himself with the various departments and to gaining points which will be of value in his work when the session opens. His family is with him and have taken rooms on Third street. Judge Sutherland, Judge Stark and Mr. Sutherland are expected here at the close of the week.

Must Have Better Corn Rates.

Secretaries of the state board of transportation have decided to take up the question of the reasonableness of local rates on corn. The question was placed before them yesterday, says the Lincoln Journal, on complaint of a Lancaster county farmer, L. L. Hile, who filed a formal petition charging the roads in the state with accepting and charging unreasonable local rates and asking the board to require the roads to answer and that after due hearing and investigation an order be issued requiring the roads to desist from violating the act regulating railroads. The board notified the roads to answer within ten days. The petition of Mr. Hile is dated March 8.

Good Bye to Morton.

Washington dispatch: J. Sterling Morton, the retiring secretary of agriculture, was tendered a farewell reception at the Ebbitt house by the officials and clerks from the department. The reception lasted two hours and during that time nearly all the officials in the department called to give Mr. Morton a final hand shake and say farewell. Many of them were accompanied by their wives and other ladies.

Another Railroad Incorporated.

A Nelson dispatch says: Congressman Sutherland started for Washington this morning. He was escorted to the Rock Island depot by about 200 citizens of the town of all political opinions. The delegation was headed by the silver cornet band. At the depot the congressman mounted a chair and made a speech, returning thanks to the citizens for their neighborly expression of good will. He also said a man would be less than a man who would allow party lines to interfere with his vote in these generally depressed times. His vote on the tariff measure will be watched with great interest by his constituency. The community sends his wishes for him to do the right thing.

Another Railroad Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state of the Sioux City and Western railway company. The incorporators are James E. Boogie, L. F. Wakefield, F. A. Seaman, Donald McLean and M. F. Harrington. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000. The eastern terminus of the road is O'Neill, in Holt county, and the western terminus is Sioux county, extending through Holt, Rock, Brown, Cherry, Sheridan, Box Butte, DeWitt and Sioux counties.

Miss Abbie Kenting, daughter of Thomas Keating of Columbus, has been chosen one of the teachers of the institute for the feeble-minded at Beatrice.

Must Agree Upon Appointments.

Washington correspondents assert that Major McKinley has strongly intimated that in matters of appointments he will insist that the republican members of the state delegation shall be agreed upon candidates before their names are presented to him for his appointment. Republican members of the Nebraska delegation in the house will have at their disposal offices which in the aggregate will probably not amount to one-tenth of those in the state. The other nine-tenths will be named by Senator Thurston through his friends.

REDUCING SALARIES.

THE LEGISLATURE CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The General Appropriations Bill Under Consideration in the Committee of the Whole—A Comparison of that of 1895 With 1897—Radical Reductions.

Salaries Must Come Down.

The house in committee of the whole in considering the general appropriation bill spent the greater part of one day. There was only one instance of a cut in the recommendations of the finance committee. Appropriations were added to establish water works plants at the Geneva industrial school and at the Nebraska institute for the blind at which institutions the charges for the use of city water was considered exorbitant. An \$800 item for medical attendance was cut from the expenses of the institute for the blind at Nebraska City on representation by Ruddy that the sum was far in excess of what was necessary. Following is a comparison of the appropriations for current expenses made in 1895 and as passed by the house in committee of the whole:

OFFICERS.	1895	1897
Governor.....	\$ 3,200	8,100
Adjutant-general.....	30,500	31,000
Com. of labor.....	1,100	1,100
Secretary of state.....	4,000	2,200
Auditor.....	6,400	6,625
Treasurer.....	2,250	1,500
Sup't. of pub. lands.....	10,000	11,000
Attorney-general.....	1,300	2,550
Com. pub. lands and bids.....	2,100	1,950
Brig. gen. lands and bids.....	2,475	2,750
Brig. gen. lands and bids.....	18,000	4,000
Board purchase and supplies.....	400	400
Supreme court.....	15,210	18,300
Banking department.....	1,500	1,600
State library.....	10,000	7,200
Board of transportation.....	525	850
Normal school.....	115,000	9,850
Lincoln hospital, ins. ex.....	105,500	115,500
Industrial home, Milford.....	20,200	18,000
Home for the friendless.....	25,000	31,000
Hansen insane asylum.....	127,800	151,150
Norfolk insane asylum.....	79,450	71,450
Geneva industrial school.....	25,350	30,400
Soldiers' home, Grand Island.....	49,400	30,750
Kearney industrial school.....	86,400	67,750
Soldiers' home, Grand Island.....	67,750	64,750
Institute for the feeble-minded.....	63,950	31,225
Beatrice.....	63,500	56,300
Fish commission.....	8,500	7,750
State penitentiary, including the purchase of the Morgan contracts.....	138,700	61,100
State penitentiary.....	8,500	11,000
State university.....	50,500	55,500
Board of irrigation.....	2,900	2,400
Total.....	\$1,045,210	943,725

After adjournment fusionists of the house held a caucus and considered the salary appropriation bill. It was the understanding that the meeting was over that the salary bill as recommended by the committee should be passed, with the exception of items covered by special bills. The special bills reduce the salaries of the heads of some departments and superintendents of state institutions. The salary appropriation bill will be made to correspond with the special bills which have already passed the house. Members of the house depend on the senate to pass the same special bills. The salary appropriation bill reduces the salaries of many state employes, notably most of the deputy state officers. It fixes the salary of the governor's private secretary at \$1,600, a reduction of \$400. The deputy state treasurer comes in also for a reduction.

Nebraska Congressmen Want a Hand.

According to a Washington special to the Lincoln Journal Representatives Strode and Mercer, the only republican members of the Nebraska delegation in the house, will insist that they shall be consulted by Senator Thurston upon appointments made to federal offices from their own districts. It is generally understood that Senator Thurston has made up a slate for the marshaling, district attorney and collector of internal revenue, and proposes to urge his own selections for these offices without asking whether they will be acceptable to the other members of the republican delegation in congress. Notice has practically been served upon Mr. Thurston that this attitude can only be carried out after a vigorous protest made to the president on the part of the members of congress.

Off for Washington.

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LINCOLN'S CAR.

An Historical Relic That Was Made to Suit the Ideas of the Martyr President.

In an obscure corner of the yards of the Union Pacific car shops in Omaha, in a dilapidated and abandoned condition, stands a truly historic relic known as the "Lincoln" car. Its sides are cracked and weather-beaten, and the glass in its windows and the brass railings on its platforms are long ago gone. All the compartments and sumptuous interior furnishings and decorations have been removed, and it stands like a barren, decaying hulk of its once proud self. From its former prominent association with President Lincoln, both during the later years of his life and then after death, it would seem that the car deserves a better fate than to rot in neglect and obscurity. This car was built specially for Mr. Lincoln in the United States military car shops at Alexandria, Va., in 1864, by B. P. Lamson, master car builder, and was certainly one of the handsomest private railway coaches of its days. It was used by the president repeatedly in his visits to the army of the Potomac down in Virginia and also to New York and Philadelphia.

The Lincoln car is forty-two feet long by eight and one-half feet wide, and during the time Mr. Lincoln used it it was divided into three compartments. It was entered by a door in the corner, which opened into a narrow passageway, extending the entire length of the car along one side. From this passageway doors opened into each one of the three private rooms. The room in one end of the car was considerably larger than the others, and was furnished with a large sofa and reclining chairs. The small rooms were also provided with sofa and reclining chairs, although somewhat inferior to those in the large room. This larger compartment constituted President Lincoln's office and study, and is where he entertained his guests and transacted business with officials of the government and generals of the army. The sofa is a combination affair and was made of unusual length to accommodate the elongated form of the president. It was used as a sofa or lounge during the day and at night could be adjusted into a double bed.

The car was considered in that day a triumph of the car builder's art. The walls of each of the compartments were padded with rich, corded crimson silk upholstery, reaching half way to the ceiling, and the frieze of the president's room was decorated with painted panels of the coats-of-arms of the different states of the Union. The car was iron-clad, armor being set in between the inner and outer walls, rendering it bullet-proof. This added considerably to its weight, so much so that its builders thought it necessary to mount it on six-wheeled trucks.

Just after the close of the war the government put a great amount of its railway material that had been used in the prosecution of the war into the hands of an auction firm in Cincinnati, and among it was the Lincoln car. Sidney Dillon, who was then at the head of the Union Pacific affairs, was directly responsible for its purchase. For a long time after its arrival in Omaha the car was a great curiosity, both on account of its connection with the martyr president and also for the reason that it was then considered the finest railway coach that had ever been constructed, and many thousands of people visited the shops for the purpose of seeing it.

In 1892 a party of men from New York sent an agent to Omaha with a view of negotiating a purchase of the car, intending to exhibit it at the world's fair. Satisfactory terms with the Union Pacific people could not be made, however, and the project was abandoned. The agent desired to have proof of the authenticity of the car from the railway officials, and Mr. L. H. Congdon, for many years master mechanic of the Union P. R. R. railway, in a lengthy letter on the subject to Mr. E. L. Loman, general passenger agent of the road, said:

The famous car was brought to Omaha in 1866, and was purchased for the Union Pacific by T. C. Durant, Sidney Dillon manifested great interest in the car in the early days of the road. I was in charge of the locomotive department of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, at Springfield, during the war, and was there at the time President Lincoln's remains were brought there. The car had been used as the funeral car and stood in the railroad yards during the time that Lincoln's body lay in state at the capitol building, and we had an opportunity of examining it closely. I remember identifying it as the same car when it came here in 1866. When first brought to Omaha it was used as a private car by the directors, but on account of its extreme weight and the manner in which it was mounted, it rode so poorly that they soon abandoned it. I have been over the road with Mr. Dillon in the Lincoln car, and heard him speak of it as being the one that the president used during the war, and in which his remains were brought to Springfield. Mr. S. H. Clark, now president of the Union Pacific, stated to me a good many years ago that Mr. Dillon desired some of the furniture of the car taken out and sent to New York, and I see that his request was carried out.

The car was built as nearly as possible to suit Mr. Lincoln's idea and was so peculiar in construction as to give it individual characteristics. This famous old car will form a central figure of the transportation exhibit of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition of 1898, at Omaha.

Two Columbus youths ran away from home, but were nabbed at Grand Island and sent back to their sorrowful parents.

The Columbus bell, which sounded its prophetic note at the opening of the parliament of religions at Chicago during the Columbus exposition is to be taken to Jerusalem to sound a note of peace at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. The same proposition is made that the bell shall be taken to the Holy Land, and on its return here, 1898, accompanied by a white and white with all parts of Christendom, so that the 19th anniversary of the birth of Christ shall be celebrated by all the world at the same instant.