

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The smallpox quarantine at Peru has been raised.

State Auditor Cornell was confined to his home by the grip.

Within one week three pioneers of Madison county passed away.

Methodists of Bloomington are holding a series of revival meetings.

Mrs. Jennie Cole of Omaha, fell down a stairway last week and was killed.

As Ed Bartos, a thirteen-year-old boy of Wilber, was helping his father kill hogs at Wondra's slaughter house, he accidentally fell backward into the scalding kettle and was horribly scalded over his whole body from heels to shoulders. He died from his injuries soon after the accident.

A change was recently made in the directory of the Security Mutual Life Insurance company of Fremont, which will eventually mean the transferring of the institution from that city to Lincoln. The Fremont men who have been behind the company have it firmly established, but as they did not care to make it their special business they transferred it.

Thieves again visited Hastings last week and for the first time were thwarted in their purpose by being caught at the act. They picked the locks of the front door of Bever's clothing store and were opening the door when one of the clerks who had slept in the store, sent a bullet in their direction. The burglar left his job without further explanation and fled.

Four desperate crooks who are held in jail in Columbus for shooting an officer and robbing a bank, were dynamited on the jail. The attempt to obtain liberty failed, however, and two of the thugs were seriously, if not fatally injured. One, Waters, will lose his eyesight. The jail building is considerably damaged. It is supposed pals of the crooks supplied the explosive.

Rev. W. E. Mathews, wife and one child of Loup City, were badly poisoned by eating canned salmon, and for a time were in a very critical condition. Mr. Mathews succeeded in getting to the nearest neighbors, and only by a desperate effort managed to get back to his house, only a distance of three or four rods. The doctor was summoned and medical treatment soon relieved them.

Central City is alive with new enterprises. A new lumber yard is in course of construction, a new improvement of various kinds, and a busy season is anticipated in all branches of business. Old established business men are enlarging their buildings to accommodate increasing demands, and others are moving into larger buildings.

Several Russians from the Russian settlement, seven miles east of Fairbury, were in town seeking legal advice in a proposed damage suit. Nicholas Koop, a farmer and stock raiser in that section, had 160 fine sheep killed by dogs some time ago. The dogs had been the wholesale killing have been identified as those belonging to a neighbor and he will probably be called upon to make restitution.

H. Leon was arrested at Shelby for stealing a bottle of perfume worth about \$5, from Keebaugh's drug store. He had passed the perfume and some small shirt studs for a small board bill. A man who boarded at the same place with Leon had mislaid a silk handkerchief and while the officers were showing him the assortment, the prisoner made his exit through the side door and escaped.

Harvey B. Troxel of Beatrice has filed a petition in United States court expressing his desire to be considered a bankrupt. His liabilities are cited to aggregate about \$2,700 and his assets consist of household furniture worth \$250, which he holds exempt from attachment. Irving Mott of Adams also asks to be declared a bankrupt. His debts aggregate \$700 and his assets consist of exempted property valued at \$300.

Following is a copy of the record of mortgage indebtedness for the month of December, 1898, for Platte county: Forty-two farm mortgages filed, amounting to \$47,375.73; same released, 45, \$32,550.75. Twelve town and city mortgages filed amounting to \$7,260; released, 6, \$2,575. There were 55 chattel mortgages filed, aggregating \$80,994.75; and 74 released, worth \$31,647. There were no deeds in foreclosure during the month.

The residence of Henry Axtell, in the northwest part of Fairbury, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Practically all of their household effects were destroyed, without insurance. The fire originated in the second story, but the family say there had been no light of any description in that portion of the house for at least twelve hours preceding the fire. It was with difficulty that two children were rescued from their beds in one of the chambers.

Word was received at Osceola from the superintendent of the Santa Fe railroad that Dr. Rufus Elmer had died on the train. The doctor left Osceola for Arizona for the benefit of his health, he having lately been taken to Winslow, Ariz. The body was returned to Osceola. The doctor was a member of the Masonic, Modern Woodmen of America, United Workmen and the Knights of the Macabees, and each of these fraternities participated in the funeral ceremonies.

Rev. A. J. Marsh of Milford died last week.

Omaha friends of the Thurston rifles, having received information from Manila that Colonel Stotsenburg is treating the boys of the First Nebraska "scandalously" by a system of fines for trivial or imaginary offenses, and is assuming the arrogance so typical of the regular army bred officer and so intolerable to the volunteer soldier, have forwarded to the War department a series of very pointed resolutions asking that Colonel Stotsenburg be transferred from the command of the First regiment back to his own regiment.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Daily Condensation of Proceedings in Both Branches.

ARUSH OF BILLS FIRST DAY

Tenor of Some of Those Introduced— Rules of the House Under Consideration—The Speaker Appoints Standing Committees.

Senate.

There were a number of absentees when the senate was called to order on the 9th.

Senator O'Neill of Holt sent to the secretary's desk the following motion, seconded by Senator Miller of Buffalo: "That it is the sense of this body that we, as a representative body of the state of Nebraska, ask our congress at Washington to oppose the Anglo-American alliance, now being agitated, and also territorial expansion by invasion and conquest."

The motion was adopted.

A joint resolution offered by Senator Canaday of Kearney county, indorsing the Cullom bill relating to the powers of the interstate commerce commission, now pending in the United States senate, went over under the rules.

Senator Canaday introduced the following:

An act to locate and establish a state normal school at Minden, Kearney county, Neb., to be known and designated as the state normal school of Minden, and to provide for receiving the donation of a tract of land.

This bill provides for the establishment of a state normal school at Minden on the condition that J. S. Canaday donate to the state for the use of the school forty acres of land, of the total valuation of about \$5,000.

Senate file No. 6, by Senator Talbot: An act to amend section 10, chapter 44, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1897 and to repeal said original section. The bill fixes the interest of county, city and school district warrants at 7 per cent from and after the date of their presentation, and provides that no bonds hereafter issued by county, city, town or school district shall draw interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. State warrants shall draw 4 per cent from the date of their presentation for payment.

Senate file No. 9, by Senator Knepper: An act to repeal sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, of article 1 of chapter 2, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1897. The sections which this bill seeks to repeal are those providing for county and extending county agricultural societies, at the rate of 3 cents for each inhabitant of the county. It also abolishes all other county aid as well as repealing the sections providing for premiums awarded, list of awards and report to the county board.

Senate file No. 8, by Senator Farrel: An act to require school district boards to provide and keep in repair suitable water closets or private connection with all public buildings.

Senate file No. 9, by Senator Canaday: An act to amend section 8, subdivision 14, chapter 78, compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1897, and to repeal the section amended. This bill makes the term of offices of members of school boards in cities begin with the first Monday in May succeeding their election, instead of the first Monday in July, as at present.

A gist of bills were introduced in the senate on the 10th. Standing committees were appointed by the speaker. Among measures introduced were the following:

A bill for an act to prohibit the plating of incumbered land into city, town or village lots.

A bill for an act to protect primary elections and conventions of political parties and to punish offenses committed thereat.

A bill for an act to authorize the organization of mutual bond companies to insure the fidelity of members of such companies holding places of trust and responsibility in, to or under any state, county, city, corporation, company or persons whatsoever, and to regulate their conduct. The company may issue bonds insuring the fidelity of its members in sums not exceeding \$5,000. All losses are to be paid by assessments.

A bill for an act relating to school text books for use in the public schools of the state of Nebraska; providing for state uniformity and maximum charges for said books; creating a commission to select the same and making an appropriation for the carrying out of the provisions thereof; providing for optional district and city ownership; providing penalties for the violation of this act and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act.

In the senate on the 11th, after the reading of bills on first and second reading, which took considerable time, a committee of three, consisting of Prout of Gage, Holbrook of Dodge, and Miller of Buffalo, was appointed to arrange for committee rooms and bill rooms.

The resolution previously offered authorizing the secretary of the senate to draw upon the secretary of state for all necessary supplies and furnish the same to the senate, and also instructing the judiciary committee to examine into the legality of Treasurer Meserve's guarantee bond, was adopted.

At the afternoon session of the senate bills 42 to 47 were introduced and read for the first time.

H. R. 137, by Pollard, is, with some modifications, a copy of the revenue bill that was under consideration during the session of 1897. Being asked to explain some of the salient features of the bill this afternoon, Mr. Pollard said: "The main object sought in my revenue bill is to bring all the property of the state within reach of the assessor. Under the present law, the farmer is the only person that always has all of his property taxed. If my bill is enacted into law men who have

their holdings wrapped up in securities franchises and corporate stock will be compelled to bear their just share of taxation. All property will be assessed at its actual cash value, and a penalty is affixed for failure to assess the property at its actual value.

H. R. 154, by Weaver, is an amendment to the ballot law, leaving the separate columns and party emblems the same as at present, but does away with the circle at the top, whereby the voter is now enabled to vote the straight ticket by making a single cross.

H. R. 158, introduced by Rouse by request, provides for the establishment of libraries in country school districts and in village districts not already supplied with libraries.

A joint resolution was introduced in the senate on the 12th by Reynolds, by request, petitioning congress to act favorably on the proposed sixteenth amendment, now pending, granting women the right of suffrage. The resolution went over under the rules.

A motion to reconsider the resolution relative to Col. Stotsenburg prevailed. Following this was a lengthy discussion regarding the disposition of the resolution. It was finally referred to a committee to report the following day.

A large number of bills were introduced.

Senate file No. 53 is a bill for an act to amend section 4 of an act to provide for the organization of new counties and to locate the county seats thereof, approved February 25, 1873, being section 4 of article 1 of chapter 17 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled, "Counties, county boundaries and county seats," and to repeal said section 4 of said act.

Senate file No. 74, by Senator Talbot, is a bill for an act creating a state insurance department, etc., being a codification of the insurance laws of the state.

Senate file No. 54 is a bill for an act to amend section 26 of an act concerning counties and county officers, approved February 27, 1873, being section 26 of article 1, chapter 18, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled, "Counties and county officers," and to repeal said original section 26.

When the senate met on the 13th, the committee on military affairs, through Senator Barton, its chairman, presented a report on the Stotsenburg resolutions, and offered the following: Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to urge the honorable secretary of war to immediately hear and determine all charges now on file in the office of the adjutant general of the army against Colonel Stotsenburg, colonel of First regiment of Nebraska volunteers, for violation of army regulations toward the men in his command.

Two substitute resolutions were offered and the greater part of the forenoon was spent in considering them, the report of the committee being finally adopted.

Senator Currie of Custer presented the following list of additional employees, which was adopted: Committee Clerks—Finance, ways and means, Frank Horne; miscellaneous corporations, William A. Gardner; municipal affairs, A. B. Taylor; highways and bridges, Theodore Palmquist; state prisons, John L. Doty; insurance and immigration, A. B. Carey; revenue, C. M. Rigg; accounts and expenditures, George B. Matz.

Engrossing clerks, W. A. McKinney, Herbert J. Paul, J. A. Stanley, L. T. Miller, A. C. Gordon, Miss Emma Munneke, Clara Beeman, J. H. Hall; proof reader, W. T. Sinclair; pump engineer, Charles Burns; typewriter, Maggie Kraese; clerk, Harry Marrian; custodian and janitor of committee rooms, H. G. McMillin.

House.

The house, from adjournment Friday, met at 2:15 on the 9th. Bills introduced covered a wide range of subjects and two related to the state board of transportation, one proposing to abolish it and another proposing to reorganize it, with one secretary instead of the present board of three.

Standing committees were announced by the speaker.

The following appointments were also made: Pages, Fred Evans, Henry Anderson, Bennie Mills; engrossing and enrolling clerks, Anna Buck and R. C. Osborn; J. R. Campbell, assistant custodian of cloak room, vice Smith, resigned; custodian committee rooms, Bush and G. B. McGlasson; custodian of speaker's room, A. B. McNicks.

Pollard of the committee on rules presented the report of that committee. The report recommended the adoption of the rules as adopted by the session of 1897, with such changes as have been heretofore published. On the conclusion of the reading of the report Pollard moved the adoption of the report.

Wheeler of Furnas, a member of the committee on rules, presented a minority report, and moved its substitution for the majority report.

Olmstead, republican, of Douglas, offered an amendment to Wheeler's substitute, which provided that all of the majority report except that relating to the new rule 54 be adopted and further consideration of the new rule be postponed until next Tuesday at 3 p. m.

The roll was called and Olmstead's amendment was declared adopted by a vote of 46 yeas to 45 nays.

The call of order of business, "introduction of bills," brought out a shower of paper, and the bills were read the first time. Easterling requested that such bills as he sent up be read in full.

After the bills were read Speaker Clark turned over to the clerk his list of standing committees, which was read.

Among bills introduced were the following: To define the liabilities of corporations in relation to damages sustained by their employees and defining who are fellow servants and to prohibit contracts limiting liability under this act. An act to amend the election laws. Under its provisions electors may form new parties and have their party name printed on the ballot, when 200 electors participate in the state convention, 50 in congressional or county convention and 25 in village or ward. On the ballot the names of candidates for each office shall be arranged in the order of the party vote polled at the last general election, the candidates of the party polling most

votes being named first. Each candidate shall have printed immediately after his name the name of the party or parties nominating him.

Scores of bills were again introduced in the house on the 10th.

Three o'clock, the time for the special order of the day having arrived, the question of the adoption of rule 54 of the report of the committee on rules came up. This was the rule that raised so much objection the opening day and which if adopted would have empowered the committee on rules to act as a sifting committee. The matter did not come to a contest, as a resolution making rule 54 read, "It shall be in order for the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills to report at any time." This resolution was adopted without division.

Evans of Adams, chairman of the committee on printing, moved that the rules be amended so that they provide for the printing of 500 copies of each bill instead of 250, as now provided for under the rules. In support of this he said the difference in cost under the contract would be only 7 cents per page. The resolution was adopted.

House roll 65, by Burman of Douglas, provides for the licensing of pawnbrokers, the license in the cities to be \$100 per year and in villages \$50 per year. It also calls for a \$5,000 bond.

House roll 68, by Beverly of Douglas, prohibits the employment of child labor. It provides that no male or female child under the age of 10 years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, and that no male or female child under the age of 14 shall be employed in such establishment except during the regular school vacation.

House roll 70, by Evans of Adams, provides for the creation of a reserve and guaranty fund for the protection of depositors in banks. It makes it the duty of each bank in the state to deposit with the state treasurer an amount equal to 5 per cent of the deposits in the bank to be retained as a guaranty fund, the deposit with the treasurer to draw interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. It also provides for the manner in which the state treasurer shall place this fund in depository banks.

House roll 85, by Haller of Washington, provides for the payment of outstanding bonds by authorities of cities of the second class and villages by the issuance and sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The manner of procedure as outlined by the bill is for the corporate authorities to give public notice of the proposed action, which notice is to be given newspaper publication of two weeks. In the absence of objection the authorities are then empowered to issue and sell the bonds.

When the house met on the 11th Burns of Lancaster introduced a resolution providing that the employes of the house be placed under the direction and instructions of the chief clerk of the house. The resolution was adopted.

A large number of bills were introduced, many of them of an unimportant character. Among them were: House roll No. 172, by Prince—A joint resolution proposing to amend section 1 of article 15 of the constitution. A three-fifths vote of the legislature may submit a constitutional amendment, which shall be published once a week for three months immediately preceding an election, in one paper in each county, and "if a majority of the electors voting at such election for or against said amendment shall adopt the same said amendment shall become a part of the constitution."

The house adjourned till 10 a. m.

House roll No. 166, by Elwood—An act to appropriate money to pay the expense of at least two experimental tests to produce rain precipitation by means of atmospheric concussion, under the supervision of W. F. Wright of Lancaster county, and to provide for a committee to carry into effect the provisions of this act. An appropriation of \$10,000 is proposed for this purpose.

Fisher of Dawes introduced a resolution regarding the complaints against Colonel Stotsenburg and moved that it be made the special order of the day for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The motion was agreed to. The resolution is an exact copy of that presented by Senator Crow in the senate.

House roll No. 168, by Fisher—A bill for an act to require public officers having charge of public funds to publish annual financial statements.

In the house on the 12th the hour for the special order having arrived Mr. Fisher of Dawes called up his resolution asking the secretary of war to remove Colonel Stotsenburg and moved its adoption. Jansen offered to amend by referring to the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He believed it was un-American to condemn a man without hearing. Mr. Burns of Lancaster spoke in favor of the resolution of Fisher and opposed Jansen's amendment. There was protracted discussion, at the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted.

The chairman of the committee on privileges and elections submitted this: "Mr. Speaker: The committee on privileges and elections reports that it cannot proceed without the production of the ballots cast at election, November 8, 1898, in the precincts of Gilegory, Madison and Cheison, in Fillmore county, which are in the possession of B. H. Ogg at Geneva. We recommend that this house issue its warrants to its sergeant-at-arms, commanding the production here of B. H. Ogg and said ballots and poll books in said Ogg's possession."

The warrant was ordered.

An invitation to the legislature to attend the meeting of the National Live Stock association at Denver, January 24 and 25, was on motion of Jensen, accepted.

A concurrent resolution providing for bird day was read the first time.

On the 13th a number of bills were read the second time and referred to appropriate committees. A gist of new bills were likewise introduced.

House roll No. 209, by Broderick—A bill for an act to amend an act for the organization of farmers' mutual hail insurance companies by striking out the word "growing" in the clause permitting insurance of growing crops.

House roll No. 218, by Detweiler—An act to repeal an act entitled an act providing for the redemption of real estate from decrees and judgments here, passed in 1878, and being section 497a

of the Nebraska code of civil procedure in the compiled statutes of 1897.

House roll No. 221, by Detweiler—An act to repeal section 495 of the Nebraska code of civil procedure. The repealed section provides for new appraisement and orders of sale for land levied on under execution.

House roll 222, by Detweiler—To repeal an act entitled an act for the more equitable appraisement of real property under judicial sale, passed in 1875, and being section 491a and c of the code of civil procedure of 1897.

House roll No. 223, by Prince—An act to provide for the government and regulation for the home of the friendless, to re-enact the old law placing the government and control in the hands of the society.

The Senatorial Question.

So far as arriving at the solution of the senatorial problem, says a Lincoln dispatch, the political weather prophets are almost as much at sea as ever, although the atmospheric conditions have undergone one perceptible change. It has been admitted all along that the situation would depend in a large degree upon the position taken by the three large counties—Douglas, Lancaster and Gage. The latest turn of the wheel has disclosed what Lancaster will do with its seven votes, and to that extent let in light upon darkness.

Up to this time it has been asserted that the Lancaster delegation would be divided among the four Lancaster candidates. It is undisputed that Lamberton, Field, Reese and Thompson each has friends among the representation from this county who would vote for them if free to express their individual preference. The pressure has been from the first to consolidate this vote upon one of these candidates, under the plea that Lancaster county could not expect to capture the senatorship until its own delegation agreed among themselves which one they wanted. Several conferences have been held within the last two weeks without reaching a definite conclusion. The chief trouble was to get all the members into a caucus whose verdict would be accepted and abided. The decisive agreement has now been reached, however, and Lancaster county's seven votes will be cast as a unit for D. E. Thompson.

Bill Aimed at the Leg Pullers.

Olmstead's bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections is intended to purify elections in this state and discourage the class of political enthusiasts commonly called "leg pullers."

This bill, known as H. R. 184, provides that no candidate for congress or for any public office created by the constitution or laws of this state to be filled by popular election, shall, by himself, or by or through any agent or agents, committee or organization, or person or persons whatsoever, in the aggregate pay out, give, contribute or expend, or offer or agree to pay or expend any money or other valuable thing in order to secure or aid in securing his nomination or election; or to secure or aid in encompassing the defeat or aid in defeating the nomination or election of any other person or persons to any office to be voted for on the day of the same election, or in support of or in opposition to any measure or proposition submitted to popular vote upon the day of the same election, in excess of a sum to be determined upon the following basis, namely: For 5,000 voters, or less, \$100; for each 100 voters over 5,000 and under 25,000, \$1.50; for each 100 voters over 25,000 and under 50,000, \$1, and nothing additional for voters over 50,000. Any payment, contribution or expenditure, or agreement or offer to pay, contribute or expend any money or thing of value in excess of the limit above prescribed, for any or all such objects and purposes, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and to make void the election of the person making it.

Voluntarism Insurance.

A voluntarism insurance bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Talbot. It is practically a codification of all the insurance laws of Nebraska. It repeats every section of insurance law now in force and, in Senator Talbot's language, "substitutes something better."

Among its new features it first, creates an insurance commissioner, to be appointed by the governor; second, levies a tax on the gross earnings of European companies doing business in the state and an annual license fee of \$500; third, levies a 2 per cent tax on the gross earnings of insurance companies of other states and of Canada, doing business in the state and an annual license tax of \$200; fourth, levies a \$20 license tax on Nebraska companies, with no tax on gross earnings; fifth, provides that every policy written for Nebraska by foreign companies must be written by an agency in Nebraska; sixth, prescribes more careful and stringent regulations for home insurance companies in order to render higher their standing abroad.

Senator Talbot claims that this bill, if enacted into law, will not only pay all the expenses of the proposed insurance department, but will turn in annually in addition from \$150,000 to \$200,000 revenue into the state treasury. The bill, he says, is in the interest of home insurance companies.

State University Wants

The legislative committee appointed by the university board of regents, which has been in session in Lincoln upon measures in the interest of the The university people have decided to change their demands and to consolidate all the university bills into one. At the last meeting of the board of regents it was agreed to present to the legislature requests for appropriations not only out of the university fund, but also out of the general fund, and an additional request for a three-sixteenths mill levy to firm a special building fund. The legislative committee has agreed to ask that instead of the usual three-eighths mill levy for university purposes, the levy be increased by the present legislature to 1 mill, and that the appropriations for buildings, maintenance, salaries and all other purposes come out of the university fund thus augmented.

A woman can't understand how a man's stockings will stay up without garter suspenders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Arnold of Philadelphia has decided that the shipper must pay the express tax.

Noah Dever has been appointed receiver of the Farmers' National bank at Portsmouth.

The Mendez line of steamers at Santiago has changed the Spanish flag to the American flag.

On Washington's birthday at Santiago football, horse racing and athletic sports will take place.

At New York an attempt is being made to consolidate manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures.

El Diario de Barcelona urges modification of customs to allow Russian petroleum to compete with American.

The war department says that no railroad has given permission ETAOI railroad has been given permission to run through Chickamauga national park.

The United States court of appeals at Boston has decided that the wool tariff of July 24, 1897, went into effect at 4:06 p. m. that day, the hour the president signed the bill.

Chicago Great Western earnings, six months ending December 31: Gross, \$2,968,644; increase, \$175,165; expenses, \$1,986,643; increase, \$27,778; net, \$1,082,001; increase, \$147,887.

Mrs. Nancy Welch, a white widow with five children, living in Chatham, N. C., was assaulted and murdered by a negro, Henry Jones, who confessed and was immediately lynched.

The Chicago Great Western has elected the following finance committee: William Lidderdale, chairman; Howard Giffhal, Alexander F. Wallace, Edwin Whitehouse, C. S. De Potholier.

The Central passenger association was in session in Chicago discussing, among other things, the abolition of second class rates between Chicago and New York. The proposition met with a good deal of opposition, and there is very little likelihood of its being adopted for the present at least.

Egbert Davidson, a prominent citizen of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, is on trial in the federal court on a unique charge. A mail carrier had been stealing his melons. He had stopped the carrier in the road and whipped him. The carrier missed the mail connection, and Davidson is being tried for "delaying the mails."

A special from Marion, O., says: The Western Lime association, controlling 90 per cent of the lime output in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, held a meeting here at which an agreement was reached "whereby a system of uniform charges will be maintained for lime." The members of the association are reticent about their action, but it is said on good authority that the "uniform price" involves an advance.

The Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad will be sold in Columbus, Ohio, on February 24 under the order of the United States court by the special master commissioner. No bids for less than \$2,200,000 will be considered on the railroad property, and none less than \$750,000 on the property of the Hocking Coal and Railroad company, a subsidiary concern. The sale is in furtherance of the reorganization plan.

The work of reducing the military forces of the United States to a peace basis is progressing slowly. Orders were issued by General Miles for the muster out of the Fourth Kentucky volunteer infantry, now in camp at Anderson, Ala., officers and men to be provided transportation to their places of enrollment in Kentucky. The sixty-ninth New York infantry is the only one of the volunteer regiments recently selected for honorable discharge that will be mustered out at its home station. The others will all be mustered out at their present stations in the south.

The Bath (Me.) Independent tells of two small boys who were confined to the house one stormy day recently. Toward evening Sammie's pent-up energy manifested itself in a series of demonstrations that called down upon his head the violent admonitions of his stern parent and left him in an apparently humiliated state of mind. Sammie and Willie shared the same bed, and as was their custom, knelt that night on either side to say their prayers. Willie was the first to offer up his sentiments, and at the end put in "and Lord, please make Sammie a better boy." No sooner had the words escaped him than Sammie looked across at his too solicitous brother and remarked: "You shut up, Willie. I can pray for myself."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator... 20 a 21

Butter—Choice fancy country... 14 a 19

Eggs—Fresh, per dozen... 18 a 19

Chickens—Dressed per pound... 7 a 7 1/2

Turkeys, dressed... 8 a 9

Groceries—Live... 55 a 60

Pigeons—Live... 55 a 60

Lemons—Per box... 3 50 a 4 00

Oranges—Per box... 6 25 a 6 50

Fruit—Per bushel... 17 1/2 a 18

Apples—Per barrel... 3 75 a 4 00

Honey—Choice, per pound... 12 a 14

Onions—Per bushel... 45 a 50

Beans—Handpicked navy... 1 30 a 1 50

Potatoes—Per bushel new... 45 a 50

Hay—Upland per ton... 5 50 a 5 75

SOUTH OMAHA.

Hogs—Choice light... 3 50 a 3