RED CLOUD CHIEF

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RED CLOUD. - - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is officially announced that Ferdinand Hohenzollern has been proclaimed heir to the Roumanian throne.

The Berlin Post announces that Emperor William intends making a visit to London during the earlier part of May.

The Paris municipal authorities are urging upon the Government the necessity for legislation against speculators.

The Gaulois says: General Boulanger is suffering from the opening of an old wound and he has been compelled to resort to the use of morphine.

The elections for members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, resulted in the return of sixty-three supporters of the Ministry and thirty-two members of the opposition.

While excavating for the foundation of a new building on an unused lot in the central part of Ottawa, Ill., recently the skeletons of two men, buried in one grave, were unearthed by laborers. They had been murdered.

Caroline M. Knudsen, of Perth Amboy, N. J., has been taken to an insane asylum. It is stated that her insanity is due to over study, and to worry over the efforts of her family to induce her to marry a man whom she did not like.

Secretary Tracy has finally negatively acted upon the application of the Columbia iron works, of Baltimore, for an extension of time for completing their contract for the construction of the gunboat Petrel. He refers the contractors to Congress for relief.

The lower house of the Tennessee Legislature has passed the Senate bill creating a Confederate Soldiers' Home at the Hermitage. The bill was so amended that indigent Mexican veterans and some Union soldiers of the civil war will also be provided with homes there.

The Consul at Lisbon has cabled the State Department that the American vessel Mary Frazier, owned at Edgartown, Mass., has been ordered released. The Frazier was seized by the Portuguese some months ago while cruising off Fayal and held for the payment of a fine. The captain and crew were destitute and unable to pay.

Chitachua, a rebellious chief, and fifteen warriors were recently reported entrenched fifteen miles north of the San Carlos agency, defying the military authorities. The Indians were charged with having murdered a teamster and stealing thirty head of cattle. The soldiers expected considerable trouble in reducing them to submission.

Mr. Tanner, the new Commissioner of Pensions, has asked for the resignations of five division chiefs in the Pension Office, among them Judge Chester R. Faulkner, chief of the record division and James S. Jones, chief of the law record division. Their successors have been appointed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

After effects of the Paris panic are reported from different quarters. M. Congard, a banker of Geneva, has committed suicide. At Le Mons, a center of a great farming district, a large number of persons have been thrown out of employment through the bankruptcy of their employers. In one day nine hundred bills of exchange were returned unpaid.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reports that for the half year ended December 31 last the production of oleomargarine aggregated 602,478 packages, weighing 18,497,697 pounds. This is an extraordinarily large increase over the previous six months, and if the rate of increase holds out the production for the year will be about 45,000,000 pounds.

The British Cabinet has decided to propose at the next session of Parliament a land purchase scheme for Ireland. The measure will be similar to that proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. The Ministry has also resolved to introduce in 1891 an Irish Local Government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of internal affairs in Ireland.

During the discussion of a boiler insurance bill in the Pennsylvania House the other day, Representative Baker, of Delaware County, made some serious charges against ex-Governor Hartranft and alleged that as the president of the board of trustees of the Norristown asylum he had violated the law in that he had insured the boilers of that institution in a company and had received a commission of twenty per cent. for it.

The suit against General Adam Badeau, by the Government, to recover excessive fees alleged to have been charged by the General while at Havvana, will soon come up before the United States Commissioner at New York, and Colonel Fred Grant and General Horace Porter will be parties in the case in the capacity of executors of the estate of General U. S. Grant, who was Badeau's bondsman, and, of course, financially responsible for his acts.

Under date of Aspinwall, March 15, Captain Howell, of the Atlanta, informs the Navy Department that there is no longer any danger of rioting or insurrection on the isthmus. The destitute laborers are of smaller number than has been reported, and are quietly taking advantage of the transportation offered by the Governments. Only about seventy-five had been shipped by the United States Consul, who considered that there was no longer likelihood of trouble.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

THE SENATE—EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate on the 26th confirmed all nominations reported from committees, among them Zachariah Walrond, Attorney, T. B. Needles, Marshal, and James Shackleford, Judge for the Indian Territory; James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions. Many nominations were sent in by the President, among them Francis E. Warren, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; Benjamin F. White, to be Governor of Montana; Robert B. Belt, of Maryland, for Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and many postmasters.

The Senate on the 27th disposed of several questions before it by leaving them before appropriate committees, and in executive session confirmed Francis E. Warren Governor of Wyoming and Benjamin F. White Governor of Montana. Robert V. Belt was confirmed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, also a list of postmasters. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Minister to Great Britain; Murat Halstead, of Ohio, Minister to Germany; Allen Thorndyke Rice, of New York, Minister to Russia; Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, Minister to Chili; Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, Minister to Mexico; John Hicks, of Wisconsin; Minister to Peru, and George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Minister to Portugal.

Several resolutions were offered in the Senate on the 28th, which went over, and Senator Cockrell made a second and final report from the select committee to inquire into the methods of business in the executive departments. In executive session the nomination of Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany was discussed for several hours and his nomination rejected, Senators Teller, Plumb, Ingalls, Farwell and Cullom (Republicans) voting against him. A motion to reconsider was pending when the Senate adjourned. The nominations of John C. New as Consul-General to London, and Lewis Wolfley, Governor of Arizona, were confirmed and all diplomatic nominations sent in the day before favorably reported from committees. A resolution that the Senate accept the invitation to attend the centennial of the inauguration of Washington was adopted. Among the nominations sent in by the President were Cassius M. Barnes, of Arkansas, to be receiver and John I. Dill, of Indiana, to be register of the new land office at Guthrie, Ind. Ter.

In the Senate on the 29th the Vice-President appointed Senators Sherman, Dawes, Allison, Cullom, Hampton, Eustis and Colquitt as the committee to attend the New York centennial celebration to which the President pro tem. (Senator Ingalls) was added. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Murat Halstead had been rejected was debated for nearly three hours and went over without reaching a vote. A motion was entered by Senator Plumb for a reconsideration of the vote by which Lewis Wolfley had been confirmed as Governor of Arizona. Many postmasters and other appointments were confirmed. The President sent in the following nominations: George Chandler, of Kansas, for First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Jacob V. Admire, of Kansas, receiver, and Jacob C. Roberts, of Nebraska, register of the new land-office at Kingfisher I. T.; Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Minister to Brazil; Lansing B. Mezrier, of California, Minister to the Central American States; William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister to Venezuela; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, Minister to Corea.

After an exciting contest the Senate on the 30th finally rejected the nomination of Murat Halstead to be Minister to Germany, by a vote of 25 to 19. The confirmations were: John Hicks, Minister to Peru; George H. Loring, to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, to Great Britain; Allen Thorndyke Rice, to Russia Thomas Ryan, to Mexico; Patrick Egan, to Chili Robert Adams, Jr., to Brazil; Lansing B. Mizner, to Central America; W. L. Scruggs, to Venezuela; W. O. Bradley, to Corea; Cassius M. Barnes, receiver, and John I. Dille, register of the land-office at Guthrie, I. T.; J. V. Admire, receiver, and J. C. Roberts, register of the land-office at Kingfisher, I. T.; George C. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a number of other appointments. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be Minister to the Republic of Colombia; Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to be Minister to Belgium, and to be delegates to the conference between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and Brazil to meet in Washington in 1889, John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; William Pinkney White, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. J. Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; M. M. Estee, of California, and J. H. Hanson, of Georgia, besides a long list of postmasters.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Right Hon. John Bright, the well known English statesman, died on the 27th. He was born near Rochdale November 16, 1811.

Mary Anderson, the actress, was able to take a long ride in Philadelphia on the 27th.

The President entertained Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid at dinner the other evening at the White House. Secretary Blaine and John F. Plummer, of New York, were also present.

The Duke of Buckingham died on the 27th.

Ex-Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, of Brooklyn, died at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, on the 27th.

John Hicks, who has been nominated for Minister to Peru, is the proprietor of the Oshkosh Northwestern newspaper and president of the Wisconsin Editors and Publishers' Association. He is a bright man, about forty-five years of age, and has been in poor health. It is believed that a trip to Peru and a residence there will be benefical to him.

Lord Fraziee, Judge of the Scotch Court of Sessions, is dead.

Dr. John Swinburne, the eminent surgeon of Albany, N. Y., died recently.

Ferdinand Vandertaelen, a merchant prince of Antwerp, committed suicide the other day. The act was due to the failure of several allied firms whose liabilities will probably reach a colossal sum. Mr. Vandertaelen was a leading member of the Liberal party and had been dubbed the John Bright of Belgium.

The Ex-President Cleveland party arrived in Florida from Cuba on the 28th.

The young tragedian, Creston Clarke, a nephew of Edwin Booth, was reported lying dangerously ill in Milwaukee. He was suffering from tonsilitis and inflammation of the bowels. His company was disbanded.

The Anti-Jesuit resolution was defeated in the Canadian House of Commons on the 28th.

The French Cabinet on the 29th resolved to arrest and prosecute General Boulanger.

Aldace F. Walker, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, sent his resignation to the President on the 29th. He will leave Washington to assume his new duties as chairman of the executive board of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has been offered the appointment of postmistress of Lexington, Va., which she was impelled to decline because of the feebleness of her father in his great age (ninety-one years), which required her constant attention.

Gladstone delivered his eulogy on John Bright in the British House of Commons on the 29th.

It was rumored on the 31st that Emperor Francis Joseph had been seized with a sudden illness.

Hon. Jacob Sleeper, the well known Boston philanthropist, died on the 31st, aged eighty-seven.

It is reported that Sheik El Senoussi with a large following of troops has approached within a few hundred miles of Khartoum on which he is advancing with the intention of overthrowing the new Mahdi Khalifa Abdulah.

The funeral of John Bright took place from his residence near Rochdale on the 33th without ceremony. The Dean of Founders' College delivered the oration.

Manager Duff, the well known theatrical man, died at New York recently. He was born in Ireland sixty-nine years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill doubling the import duties on rye and adding 5 francs per cwt. to the duty on rye meal.

Yellow fever and small-pox prevails at Rio de Janeiro.

L. S. Brown, a Government pensioner, has been arrested at Minneapolis, Minn., for counterfeiting by thinly plating with gold silver coins. He was found at work.

The Baltic timber yard near Buckingham Palace, London, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $300,000. Several firemen were injured.

A splendid vein of coal has been found in Lamar County, Tex., at a depth of twenty-three feet.

The executive committee of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adjourned at New York without coming to a decision regarding the leasing of the Wisconsin railroad.

B. M. Hurt, Jr., Southern express agent, was recently attacked by two masked robbers at Blocton, Ala. He bravely defended his trust (a package of $7,000) and killed one of his assailants, the other taking to flight. He was wounded slightly himself, a bullet glancing off his ribs.

Four Americans recently killed two Mexican policemen in Paso del Norte and fled across the river. A most excited state of feeling, in consequence, prevailed in the vicinity.

Russell Wiseman, a United States deputy marshal, has been killed by moonshiners thirteen miles southwest of Hindman, Ky.

The six story brick building at 48 to 52 North Clinton street, Chicago, occupied by several business firms, was entirely destroyed by fire the other night, entailing a loss of about $300,000.

John Harris, a thirteen-year-old boy, recently fell into a coke oven at Uniontown, Pa., and was burned to death.

The whaling schooner William Crosier, of Provincetown, Mass., reports the wreck of the Boston bark Albert Russell, from New York for Australia. Only two of the crew were saved.

Jed Pritchett, colored, was lawfully hanged at Danville, Va., recently for rape.

A marvelous robbery occurred at the First National Bank, Denver, Col., on the afternoon of the 29th. An unknown man forced the president of the bank to sign a check for $21,000 and have it cashed by the paying teller, after which he got away. The man was armed with a revolver and a bottle of nitro-glycerine, with which he threatened to blow up the bank building.

President Diaz, of Mexico, declares the story of an error in the Lower California boundary line a canard unworthy of attention.

The total production of distilled spirits in the United States from July 1, 1888, to January 31, 1889, was 42,789,336 taxable gallons, being the largest production for a similar period in any year since 1883.

Business on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended March 30 was quiet but firmer. Brewery shares were largely bought and several American concerns were successfully floated. In Paris prices were lower. German financial matters were quiet.

Clearing house returns for the week ended March 30 showed an average increase of 23.8. In New York the increase was 22.4.

Confirmation of the terrible disaster at Samoa was received in Washington on the 30th. The loss of life by the sinking of the cruisers numbered 147, of whom 51 were Americans, the rest being Germans.

It is about certain that a Yellowstone park scout named Wilson and one soldier who accompanied him are lost. They started three weeks ago for a trip through the park to see if there were any trespassers molesting game. The theory is that the unfortunate men attempted to cross the river and went through the ice.

A Standard oil tank exploded at Greenpoint, L. I., recently, causing a destructive fire. Two men named Nolan and Roam were fatally injured.

While Father Agostino was preaching in the St. Carlo Church at Rome on the 31st a bomb was exploded. There was great excitement in the congregation and several women fainted but the preacher continued his sermon.

During a fire in Philadelphia the other day John Garrety, a fireman, fell from the roof of the building and was killed.

The frame work of the new Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Dayton, O., was blown down by a high wind recently, causing much damage.

The reward for the robber of the Denver National Bank has been increased to $5,000. The supposed nitro-glycerine which he carried in a bottle turned out to be castor-oil.

John C. Calhoun, a tinner, of Dayton, Tenn., tried to kill his family the other day. He attacked his wife with a hatchet and hit her three times, cut off his invalid daughter's ear and then cut his own throat with a knife and swallowed a big dose of muriatic acid.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

Harold Poe, only son of General Poe, U. S. A., died recently at Detroit, Mich., of heart disease, superinduced by playing base-ball.

An election occurred in Michigan on the 1st for a Justice of the Supreme Court, two University Regents and minor officers. The Republicans had about 4,000 plurality.

Ex-President Cleveland has been chosen one of the commissioners to consider the matter of the High Bridge Park, New York.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate on the 1st were: James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City; William E. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney-General, vice Richard Montgomery, resigned; L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico.

A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Snuputuri, September 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburg. In the letter he says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza and they were together twenty-six days. When he left Emin Pasha the latter was enjoying good health.

A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio went through a burning bridge at Hart's creek, near Wheeling, W. Va., the other morning. Two tramps stealing a ride were killed and fourteen cars were wrecked.

Notice has been sent by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the Kansas City packers to file answers to the charges of discrimination in hog and pork product rates made by the Chicago Board of Trade against Western roads.

The public debt statement for April 1 shows the total public debt to be $1,675,268,139 98. Cash available for the reduction of debt and cash in treasury, $560,584,496 41, making the net debt $1,114,683,662.57, being a reduction since March 1 of $13,655,655 55. The surplus in the treasury, exclusive of minor coin, was $54,005,396.31.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. Mackey, wife of the California bonanza king.

Two hundred union painters of Denver, Col., struck recently for a nine hours' day. The men were conceded.

The Glencoe iron works at Youngstown, O., were destroyed by fire recently. Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s works were damaged. Loss $80,000.

Hon. John Henry Pope, Canadian Minister of Railways, died at Ottawa after a long illness.

Carpenters at St. Louis and also at Buffalo, N. Y., struck on the 1st.

The Evangelical Alliance of Montreal has prepared a petition to the Queen setting forth that the Federal Government has failed to do its duty in the Jesuit matter and asking her Majesty to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of Canada.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Nebraska Legislature.

The Senate was not in session on the 2d.... The House held a short session and concurred in Senate amendments to several bills. A resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioners of Labor to collect statistics bearing upon the subject of beet sugar culture. The joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five and extending the term of office to ten years was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. A substitute was adopted making the term five years and as amended the bill was reported for passage. The bill fixing the salary of judges was considered and amended so as to make the salary of Supreme Court Judges $4,500 and district judges $4,000, and the bill recommended for passage.

The Senate held a short session on the afternoon of the 29th and passed the Lincoln Charter bill, Raynor's Irrigation bill, and the appropriation for the capitol grounds. The General Appropriation bill was received from the House with about sixty amendments, and read a first time.... The House also held a brief session and passed the Salary Appropriation bill; a bill increasing the appropriation to the horticultural society to $2,000; authorizing the State School Superintendent to appoint a deputy; providing that the terms of the Supreme Court shall be held at the capital, and open on the first Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in September; also a bill providing that any pork or beef packer, distiller or manager of a warehouse may store his own produce.

But little business was transacted by the Senate on the 26th. The House bill to change the terms of the Supreme Court from January and July to January and September was passed. The resolution that all contracts for supplies for State institutions shall be let on a system of bidding was adopted. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole.... The House concurred in Senate amendments to the Lincoln charter. The following bills passed: The General Appropriation bill. Hall's Maximum Tariff bill as amended; a bill for the punishment of the giving or selling of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards, and a bill authorizing any city to establish a system of electric lights. The Kennard claim of $11,000 for services rendered the State in connection with the collection of certain sums due from the General Government was discussed at length and defeated. The General Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill providing for a Constitutional amendment increasing the number of Supreme Judges to five, and fixing the salaries of the Judges of both Supreme and district courts, was considered and an amendment adopted striking out $3,000 as the salary of district judges and inserting $2,500.

In the Senate on the 27th the committee appointed to investigate the State farm and the agricultural experimental station presented a majority and minority report. After a long wrangle the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Expense bill. At the afternoon session the Judiciary Committee was instructed to return Mr. Ransom's Live-Stock Commission bill to the Senate, and the Expense bill was further considered. Many appropriations were materially reduced.... In the House a resolution was unanimously adopted for the purchase of all State supplies at wholesale after advertising for bids. The committee appointed to investigate the college farm filed a report stating that the farm is not being managed in the best possible manner to carry out the purposes for which it was established, and making sundry recommendations. The bill increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and increasing their salaries passed. The bill providing for a State printer was killed, and the miscellaneous claims bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate passed a number of bills of little general interest on the 28th. The bill exempting soldiers from paying poll tax passed and the chairman of the special committee reported that an agreement to adjourn at noon Friday had been reached. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to Raymond's Banking bill and Keckley's Trust bill. The Salary bill came up in Committee of the Whole and the reductions agreed on by the Senators in conference were made, with but few changes. At the afternoon session the Expense bill was passed as amended and the Deficiency bill considered.... In the House the bill passed prohibiting pools and combinations. Several other bills passed at the morning session. At the afternoon session the bill passed compelling railroads to keep their right of way free from noxious weeds, and highway supervisors to cut down all weeds annually in the month of August. The Senate bill declaring the first Monday in September a public holiday, to be known as Labor Day, also passed.

After routine business the Senate on the 29th passed the Salary bill and proceeded to the consideration of appropriation bills in Committee of the Whole. The Deficiency bill was amended and favorably reported. The Home for the Friendless bill was amended and recommended. At the afternoon session the Deficiency bill was passed. A conference was appointed on the General Appropriation bill and on other bills on which there was a disagreement. Senator Howe offered resolutions denying the allegations recently made by the Farmers' Alliance in regard to the economic condition of the State, which were adopted.... The House further discussed various bills and the session was principally devoted to hearing reports of conference committees and transacting other business incident to the last days of the session.

The Senate on the 30th passed the bill to lease the Saline lands of the State; also the bill providing for a search for concealed liquor. The Insurance bill also passed. The conference report on the Expense bill and Salary bill was agreed to. After passing the usual number of resolutions of good will the Senate, past midnight, adjourned sine die.... The House agreed to various conference reports on Appropriation bills and passed several bills during its last hours. The customary resolutions were passed and about midnight the House adjourned sine die.

Miscellaneous.

About a year ago Lillie, the young daughter of E. S. Grensel, master mechanic of the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth, was bitten by a pet dog. The dog afterward sickened and died, but nothing was thought of it. The other day the girl was taken sick with every symptom of hydrophobia and a day or two later died in convulsions. She was twelve years old.

Peter Timmons, a homesteader, who claimed to have been swindled out of his land, recently wrote a letter denouncing people at Atkinson, who he claimed had robbed him, and then committed suicide on a train at O'Neill.

Sebring Phelps, a former prominent business man of Beatrice, recently disappeared from home leaving numerous creditors besides a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. Another woman also figured in the case.

Andrew Carlatine, a farmer, was recently killed by John Rosenbarger, a neighbor. The trouble grew out of Carlatine's cattle trespassing on his neighbor. Rosenbarger then killed himself. The parties resided near Creighton.

Lightning struck a house in Fremont the other night, doing considerable damage, but not injuring the occupants.

Measles prevails to an alarming extent among the Indian children at Pine Ridge agency.

Dr. George E. Brown, once a prominent physician, but who had fallen into the evil habit of intoxication, recently suicided at Albion by taking chloroform. Although only thirty-eight years old he had been twice married and twice divorced.

While the family of John Peters, of Bellevue, were at supper about seven o'clock the other evening robbers entered the stable and stole a valuable mare, worth about $700 and three head of fine cattle.

The Sheridan County Agricultural Society is raising funds to send a county exhibit to the State fair.

The farmers of York County have sown their oats and are preparing to put in their flax seed.

Charles Wagner, a German carpenter, recently hanged himself in his barn, at West Point. He left a wife and several children. Liquor was the cause.

The Sidney board of trade has decided to purchase a car load of seed wheat and sell it to farmers at actual cost.

Robbers entered the jewelry store of A. J. Arnold at Columbus in broad daylight the other day and carried off $2,200 worth of watches, rings and other valuables.

OKLAHOMA LAND.

Two Inspectors to Be Sent From Washington—How Entries May Be Made.

Washington, April 2.—The land officers appointed for the two Oklahoma land districts have received personal instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land-office, but will return here for further consultation with the Commissioner. Two inspectors of the General Land-office will be sent to Oklahoma—one for each district—to assist the new register and receiver in opening their offices for the transaction of business. It is not known whether suitable buildings can be obtained at Guthrie and Kingfisher station, but if not the department will make some provision for the accommodation of the officials so that business may commence April 22.

The Commissioner of the General Land-office, with the approval of Secretary Noble, has issued to the registers and receivers of the newly established land-offices in Oklahoma a letter of instructions which is of special interest to persons desiring to settle in that Territory. The most important features are the following: "You will observe that the statute reserves sections 16 and 36 in every township for school purposes, and the proclamation reserves for Government use and control the following: One acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section 9, in township 16 north, range 2 west of the Indian meridian in Indian Territory and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 16 north, range 7 west of the Indian meridian in the Indian Territory. The remainder of the lands are made subject to entry by actual settlers under the general homestead laws with certain modifications. Your attention is directed to the general circular issued by this office January 1, 1889, containing the homestead laws and official regulations thereunder. These laws and regulations will control your actions, but modified by the special provisions of the said act of March 2, 1889, in the following particular, viz.:

First—The rule stated on the seventeenth page of said circular under title: "Only the one homestead privilege to the same person," is so modified as to admit of a homestead being made by any one who prior to the passage of said act had made a homestead entry but failed from any cause to secure a title in fee to the land embraced therein, or who having soured such title did so by what is known as the commutation of his homestead entry. With regard to persons making homestead entries and failing to acquire title thereunder, or commuting them after the passage of said act of March 2, 1889, the rule as to second homesteads is operative and will be enforced in relation to these lands as well as others.

Second—The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under the homestead laws only," and while providing that "the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the revised statutes shall not be abridged," makes no mention of sections 2306 and 2307 thereof, under which soldiers or their widows and orphans are permitted with regard to the public lands generally to make additional entries in certain cases free from the requirements of actual settlement on the entered tract. It is, therefore, held that soldiers or sailors' additional entries can not be made on those lands under said sections 2306 and 2307 unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation, according to section 2301 as modified by sections 2304 and 2305 of the revised statutes and the prescribed proof of compliance therewith will be required to be produced before the issue of final certificate.

Third—It is provided in the statute that section 2301 of the revised statutes shall not apply to these lands. Therefore entries made thereon will not be subject to commutation under that section. Any person applying to enter or file for a homestead will be required first to make affidavit in addition to other requirements that he did not violate the law by entering upon and occupying any portion of the lands described in the President's proclamation dated March 23, 1889, prior to twelve o'clock noon, April 22, 1889—the affidavit to accompany your returns for the entry allowed.

Fourth—The statute provides that town site entries may be allowed under sections 2387 and 2389 under United States revised statutes, but limits any such entry to one half section, or 320 acres as the maximum, whatever the number of inhabitants. Should application for town site entries or filings be presented by parties in interest in the absence of officers properly qualified to make entry in trust for the inhabitants, under the applications of said section 2387, you will note the provisions on your records, forward a report thereof to this office and wait instructions before allowing any entry of the land. No rights under the town site laws can be acquired to any of the lands described in the said proclamation prior to the time therein prescribed for the same to become open to entry and occupancy as aforesaid, viz., twelve o'clock noon of the 22d of April, 1889.

It appears that by the President's order of December 26, 1885, a reservation was established for military purposes of the following subdivisions of land within the boundaries described in said proclamation of March 23, 1889, and which reservation still continues, viz.: Southwest quarter of section 15 south half of section 16, south half of section 17, southeast quarter of section 18, east half of section 19 all of section 20, all of section 21, west half of section 22, west half of section 27, all of section 28, all of section 29, the east half of section 32 northeast quarter of section 33, north half of section 32 north half of section 33 and northwest quarter of section 34, all in township 12 north, range 4 west of the Indian meridian. These tracts in view of their reservations under the President's order of December 26, 1885, are not subject to settlement or entry under the act of March 2, aforesaid, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto—see sections 2258, 2259 U. S. R. S.—and you will permit no entry or filing for any portion thereof.

To Call at Apia.

San Francisco, April 2.—The steamer Zealandia, which sails for New Zealandia April 6, is a merchant steamer of the only line passing near the Samoan islands. It is thought that the Navy Department could arrange to have the Zealandia proceed to Apia on this trip instead of making Utitiha her regular call. This would enable her to render any urgent assistance and also procure later and more definite advices from Apia.

An Old Reprobate Settled.

Hancock, D. T., April 2.—Old William Edwards, who had a wife and family in Montana, bought a young Indian girl from her parents for $40. She tried to leave several times with a younger man, but Edwards baffled each attempt. Saturday morning while Edwards was lying in bed the squaw cut his throat from ear to ear.

—The oldest orchard—and for that reason, if no other, the best—is that of William O'Connor, who came to Pomona in 1875, and two years later set out his trees, numbering 700. This orchard differs from the majority in one respect; the pruning knife has never touched one of the trees and the branches are weighted to the ground with the yellow fruit. The proprietor gave us the history of his orchard and an account of his labor; how, for eight years after he had planted the trees, he plowed around them and irrigated the land, and it was not till the expiration of that period that he gathered any fruit. This variety does not mature until thirty years of age, or rather it is not at its best until that time. It certainly is a beautiful sight to look down the long vistas, the dark green of the trees lit up by the golden hue of the fruit, the branches bending down and fairly tempting you to reach out your hand and pluck one. But touch not! The proprietor will cut off as many as you like to carry, but he will not allow you to break as much as a single stem. If he is not with you don't attempt to take even an orange, for if caught that unlucky fruit will cost you a $5 fine. This law is strictly enforced, not for taking the fruit, but for damaging the tree, and a tenderfoot (I must use the expression) will invariable break a branch while trying to pull an orange, the stem being actually tougher than the branch.—Pomona (Cal.) Letter.

THE LANDS OPENED.

President Harrison Issues the Welcomed Proclamation.

Oklahoma Ceded Lands Can Be Entered April 22—Boundaries Defined—Laws Governing Settlement—Land Offices Established.

Washington, March 28.—President Harrison yesterday issued his proclamation opening certain lands in Oklahoma to settlement. The date is set for April 22 next.

The following is the proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

Whereas, Pursuant to section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 27, 1888, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America and the Muskogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians were entered into, whereby the said Muskogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians for the consideration therein mentioned ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muskogee (or Creek) Nation in the Indian Territory lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation dated the 14th day of June, 1866, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muskogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said Nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muskogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its Council approved on the 21st day of January, 1889, and by the United States by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, and

Whereas, By section 17 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest and claim which said Nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Nation of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed August 16, 1866, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said Nation, specially empowered to do so, of a release and conveyance to the United States, of all right, title, interest and claim of said Nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and

Whereas, Said release and conveyance, bearing date of March 16, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered, and

Whereas, Section 14 of the act last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows: "Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections 16 and 36 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said land, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress. That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws, only except as herein otherwise provided (except that section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply); and provided further, that any person who having attempted to but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws or who made entry, under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands, and provided, further, that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged, and, provided, further, that each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person be permitted to enter more than one quarter section thereof. But until said lands are open for settlement by proclamation of the President no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto. The Secretary of the Interior may after said proclamation and not before permit entry of said lands for townsites under sections 2387 and 2389 of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one half section of land. That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of lands acquired from the Muskogee (or Creek) Indians by treaty of cession and agreement made and concluded at the City of Washington on the 19th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known that so much of the lands so aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muskogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98 west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the year 1858 and 1859, intersects the Canadian river; thence along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron river; thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the said river is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas river or as the "Cherokee outlet," said line being the south line of the lands ceded by the Muskogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866; thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the east line of said lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, being the range line between ranges four and five east of the Indian meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron river; thence up said river along the middle of the high channel thereof to a point where the same intersects the range line between range one east and range one west (being the Indian meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the river land set apart for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians by executive order dated respectively August 15, 1881; thence south along said range line of meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the united band of Pottawatomies and the absentee Shawnee Indians set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February 27, 1867, between the United States and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress, approved May 23, 1872; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian river; thence up the said river along the middle of the main channel thereof to a point opposite the place of beginning; and thence north to the place of beginning, saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northeast corner of section nine, in township sixteen, north range two west of the Indian meridian in Indian Territory, and one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township sixteen, north range seven west of the Indian meridian, in the Indian Territory, which last two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and protection, will be, and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the twenty-second day of April next, and not before, be opened for settlement, under the terms of and subject to all conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in said act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement as the time above named and fixed are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1889, aforesaid, and warning is hereby again expressly given that any person entering upon or occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1889, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be prohibited to enter any of said lands or to acquire any rights, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provisions of the act of Congress to the above fact.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

Benjamin Harrison.

By the President:

[SEAL.] James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Land Offices Established.

Washington, March 28.—Yesterday the Commissioner of the General Land-office, acting on instructions from Secretary Noble, also issued an order establishing two land-offices in the Oklahoma Territory. That for the Western district is to be located at Kingfisher's stage station and for the Eastern district at Guthrie. The two districts are divided by the range line running through the Territory north and south, between ranges 3 and 4 west