

F. M. & E. M. KIMMELL, Pubs. McCOOK, : : : NEB

NEBRASKA MATTERS.

TO NEBRASKA WOMEN.—It is desirable that Nebraska women's work be well represented at his New Orleans World's Exposition. Through the efforts of some of our enterprising ladies we have a very fair exhibit—consisting of the time given for collecting—consisting mainly of knitting, needle and decorative work, besides a good culinary exhibit, but we are deficient in lines of work in which I am sure many of our Nebraska women are proficient, and by which they are enabled to support themselves. Desiring of obtaining articles which represent such occupations, I make this appeal to Nebraska women who are interested in the following lines of work, and ask that models or samples be sent to my address: Inventions, domestic or other, originated by women; a copy of every book published or newspaper edited by women; editorials, poems, or literary articles written by women; type-writing, stenographic work, penmanship, business cards; samples of silk, wool, flax, or cotton grown by women; samples of same spun or woven; samples of grain grown by women.

Let Nebraska women interest themselves in these things, thus aiding toward making the Nebraska women's work a feature of the woman's department as our state exhibit is of the state display. Send by registered mail or express to my address.

MRS. S. C. ELLIOTT, Commissioner for Neb. Woman's Work, New Orleans, La.

HORTICULTURE HISTORY.—A valuable and complete history of horticulture in Nebraska, says the Lincoln Journal, is being written and compiled by order of the state society. This will give the proceedings of the society from its organization in 1892 to the present time; will show the dates of the earliest planting of fruit and forest trees and the great advancement of these very important interests which indicate the progress of the state, the assurance of rapid advancement in the future. The promises made by the earnest few sixteen years ago, are more than fulfilled, in orchards laden with the finest fruit and great and increasing forest growth. There is no man in the state who has given more attention to these interests and no one more capable of making up this complete history than Mr. J. T. Allan, who is having the work done up to 1882. It fills over four hundred pages of a large volume. He acknowledges his indebtedness for some material he has obtained from the files of prominent newspapers of the early days. The reports of 1882, 1883 and 1884 will be published as soon as the means to pay the printing is appropriated by the legislature.

STATE IN GENERAL.

The new quarters at Fort Sidney are finished and occupied.

An interesting religious and temperance revival is in progress at Bloomington.

The St. Joe and Western railroad is replacing the old iron rails with new steel ones.

The demand for houses in Alma continues, inquiry being made every day for residences and rooms.

Immigrants are still rolling into Franklin county and real estate is changing hands in a lively manner.

Teumseh was visited by quite a conflagration a few days ago, property valued at \$30,000 being wiped out.

The democrats of Lincoln are circulating a petition asking the appointment of John M. Burks as postmaster.

The grain dealers of Alma have shipped more grain already, since harvest, than was shipped all last year.

It is probable that Omaha will make an effort to secure the location of the next reunion of the G. A. R. at that place.

Sneak thieves entered the store of Mr. Seaher, of Dale, Custer county, during a social dance and carried off \$65 in cash.

G. W. Bernhart, of Lodge Pole, expects to make about \$400 this winter killing coyotes for the \$2 bounty and the hide.

A deserter from the Fifth cavalry was arrested at Lincoln last week and will be returned to headquarters at Omaha for punishment.

The wife of Congressman Valentine is in Philadelphia receiving medical treatment at the hands of the celebrated physician, Dr. Agnew.

A revival is in progress in the German M. E. church at Lincoln, encouraging interest being manifested. There has been a number of confessions.

The state of Nebraska has a war claim against the United States amounting to \$27,641.43, which the secretary of war says is in process of adjustment.

Walter A. Mesterzat, a member of the Twenty-first infantry band, stationed at Fort Sidney, is the lucky man of the regiment, having fallen heir to \$15,000.

The report that Capt. Howgate was seen in Nebraska City some time ago is only a rumor. If he was there very few know of the fact and they refuse to talk.

By the falling of a scaffolding at the Presbyterian church, in Lincoln, three carpenters got a twenty-three feet fall. All were badly bruised, but none fatally hurt.

J. E. Ditton, of Stanton, met with a bad accident recently. He was scrubbing out his hotel office and slipped and fell, one of his arms going into a boiler of hot water, scalding it to the elbow.

Thos. J. Nichols, living three miles west of Wilbur, lost seven head of cattle between Saturday morning and Monday. They were running in the stalks, and smut is supposed to be the cause of the deaths.

Mrs. Lena Nelson, of Omaha, has instituted suit against Charles Rasmussen, a saloon-keeper, for \$5,000, damages which the plaintiff alleges she has sustained through the sale of liquor by Rasmussen to her husband.

The Nugget says there is a grand opportunity for the right man to take hold of the dairy business in Holdrege. Holdrege is a town of marvelous growth, but it is not growing any faster than the surrounding country.

The convict who recently escaped from the Lincoln penitentiary, stopped at Woolawn, in Lancaster county, and after getting comfortably warm, took a horse belonging to a man named Sip and rode off.

A skating match between six lady contestants was the attraction at the roller skating rink in North Platte a few nights ago. Mrs. Van Camp won first prize, a fine pair of

roller skates; Mrs. Burns second prize, a skate satchel.

Go where you will over the country, says the Nelson Herald, you can see great heaps of corn lying on the ground. Prices are so low that farmers do not care to sell, and lumber is so high that they can not afford to buy crabbage.

The verdict in the suit of Mrs. Lena Peterson, of Omaha, against Charles Rasmussen and his bondsmen, to recover for loss of support through sale of liquor to her husband at Rasmussen's saloon, was for \$2,000 in favor of Mrs. Peterson.

At a late meeting of the board of regents of the Nebraska University it was ordered that leave of absence be granted to the chancellor until the March meeting of the board for the purpose of visiting other educational institutions.

The mechanics and civil engineers and land surveyors have organized a state society for mutual benefit and protection. They will hold a state convention in Lincoln some time in January. Mr. J. P. Walton, of Lincoln, is the secretary.

An Omaha burglar entered the residence of Dr. Heimrod in daylight and stole a portion of the gentleman's wife's wardrobe. As he was emerging from the house Heimrod met the thief at the door, knocked him down and held him till an officer appeared.

A stranger hailing from Leadville, Colorado, went into an Omaha negro den of iniquity and fell asleep. While in that condition he claimed to have been robbed of \$500. No guilty parties have thus far been found and there is no clue to the whereabouts of the lost wealth.

There is a gentleman in Milford who, finding a stranger without money or relatives was dangerously sick, voluntarily supplied him with a nurse and medical attendance for five weeks at a cost of about \$20 per week, with little assurance that his money would ever be returned.

The team of Frank Levegood, of Nemaha county ran away, throwing the driver out but not injuring him. The team ran a mile, stopping on the railroad track where they became entangled and were run over by a locomotive and cut to pieces. The locomotive was dented.

A telegraph line party have returned to Fort Robinson from work, having cut the poles and dug the holes for over thirty-five miles of the distance between that place and Laramie. The work of stringing the wires will be begun as soon as the material arrives from Sidney.

Ex-Governor Furnas, who is in charge of Nebraska's exhibit at New Orleans, desires to keep a register of the names of all Nebraska citizens who visit the exposition. He asks all Nebraska citizens who contemplate visiting the exposition not to forget to register their names at the headquarters of the Nebraska display.

Farragut post, G. A. R., of Lincoln, has taken up the search for J. A. Thompson, who disappeared so mysteriously a short time since. Mr. Hoagland is sending letters to the different posts throughout the country and also advertising in the National Tribune. He has been given authority to use the post seal in the correspondence.

Last week Mrs. B. F. Stump's place of business in Columbus was closed by Messrs. Oberfelder & Co., of Omaha, under a chattel mortgage held by them. The collapse was a surprise to many business men who deemed her perfectly solvent. Mrs. S. leaves many creditors to deplore the situation, as the available assets will not nearly go round.

The Bloomington Guard says: Wm. Moran & Son, our town nursemen, planted rather less than half an acre in pea-nuts last spring and the result is fully fifty bushels of beautiful nuts. They sell readily at \$3.00 per bushel, showing a yield of about \$400 per acre! Moran says there is no trouble to raise them, and next season they expect to be able to supply the people of the entire valley.

The Wakefield Republican understands that negotiations are in progress to ship extensive quantities of corn to Wisconsin and Minnesota from that point, one of the conditions of which is that the northern consumers will pay enough for the same, that is no instance the price paid in Nebraska is to be less than 18 cents.

The trial of the case of Mrs. Levina Calhoun against Dr. Schildknecht, of Plattsmouth, for \$10,000 alleged damages by injury to her jaw in the pulling of a tooth, came to a close a few days ago, when the jury, after being out between two and three hours, brought in a verdict for defendant. The case was one of exceeding interest, and the court room was crowded during the two days' trial.

R. P. Beecher, says the Lincoln Journal, has returned from St. Augustine, Fla. On his way back he spent twenty-four hours at New Orleans. He expresses great gratification at the splendid display made by the Nebraska commission at the exposition. He predicts (and the prediction has since been verified) that when the exposition opens Nebraska will make the best showing of any state in the union.

Grand Island's churches, the Times is sorry to say, are its poorest public buildings. But it is glad to note that efforts are being made by the different societies looking toward the erection of edifices in keeping with the enterprise and necessity of the city. The Episcopal society have their plans and specifications already under consideration, while the Baptist have every reason to know that their church building is inadequate to accommodate its increasing attendance.

A number of journals are warning their readers against a swindler who is traveling through the country purporting to sell the right to a combined corn shelling and feed grinding machine. His scheme is to represent that he is not selling the sample machine, but simply showing its good qualities. "Still he would take orders, but he must have a certified statement of what the farmer is worth before he would dispose of the right." In about two weeks the farmer learns to his sorrow that he has signed a note for \$300. Look out for the scoundrel.

On motion of Clayton N. Powell, atorney for Elmore Kent and other eastern parties, Judge Dumore has appointed Arthur S. Potter, of Omaha, receiver of the West Point Creamery and West Point Manufacturing Association. Potter furnished bonds in the sum of \$100,000, Granam Bradley and John S. Coe becoming his sureties. The petitioners are

Elmore A. Kent and Selah Young, of New York, and Abram Poole and James M. Sherman, of Chicago, who own \$80,000 worth of stock in the West Point companies. These gentlemen allege that their interests are being sacrificed by John King, the resident manager, who is disposing of the property illegally at the instance of Benjamin Brown and Thomas King, who are controlling officers.

This is from the Loup City Times: "A school marm in the west part of the county inflicted a new punishment on one of her pupils, a 15 year old lad, which did not prove so severe for the pupil as she desired. He had been throwing paper wads on the sly at the teacher, who, upon discovering him, told him to come and kiss her before the school. He hesitated, and said he didn't want to, but the cruel teacher under threats compelled him to walk up like a lamb to the slaughter, but the result was unlooked for; for, while every scholar was looking on with intense interest, the lad threw both arms around the teacher's neck and glued their lips together with a smack that echoed through the school room like the report of a rifle on the morning air, and, as he released her, exclaimed, "Gosh, that's good!" All the big boys in Sherman county will attend school this winter."

THE NEXT REUNION.

An Opportunity for Nebraska Towns to Compete for the Same.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF NEBRASKA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ASS'T ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, DEPARTMENT OF DAVID CITY, December 10, 1884. General Order, No. 22.

For the purpose of securing the location of the Seventh Annual Reunion of Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors to be held during the year 1885, at such place as may be designated by the Eighth Annual Encampment, Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., I will receive sealed proposals at my headquarters in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, until January 25th, 1885, from cities, towns and villages of the state.

Propositions must be accompanied with a written guarantee, endorsed by five or more responsible persons. Said document guaranteeing that their locality will furnish gratis to the G. A. R. the following:

First. At least two hundred and forty acres of land, to be used as a site for the reunion, location, plat, and stake out the camp, and prepare land for occupancy.

Second. Seventy-five tons of hay, fifty tons of straw, and one hundred cords of wood, all delivered to the Q. M. of Camp, on the Reunion Grounds, by or before the first Friday prior to the Reunion.

Third. Furnish suitable guard for such property for a period of nine days, said guard to be under the order and direction of the Q. M. of Camp.

Fourth. A good quality, and sufficient amount of water, to be delivered in barrels under the direction of Q. M. of Camp, for the needs of 50,000 people one week, for drinking, cooking and washing purposes; also enough stock water for 3,000 teams of horses, mules, etc., one week.

Fifth. Forty tons of ice to be delivered during the week of the Reunion, on the order of the Q. M. of Camp.

Sixth. To transport free from any point in the United States and return same, any tents, camp or garrison equipage, munitions of war hired by or loaned to the G. A. R. for such reunion, receive all material from the railroad company, haul same to camp, pitch the tents, and strike same, repack and reload all material at close of the reunion.

Seventh. To furnish a good and sufficient amount of advertising, and distribute same, the expense of which is to be paid by the Reunion, at least \$350.00, three hundred and fifty dollars; said advertising to be out at least six weeks before the reunion, and done under the direction of the reunion committee for 1885.

Eighth. To insure all such property as may have to be insured in some reliable insurance company or companies for the full period of time the property may be in transit, to, in use at, or in transit while being returned from the reunion.

Ninth. To furnish upon the appointment of the provost marshal of camp, and pay for such services, a sufficient number of guards to protect property, and aid the commander of the camp. To insure all such property as may have to be insured in some reliable insurance company or companies for the full period of time the property may be in transit, to, in use at, or in transit while being returned from the reunion.

Tenth. All expenses incident to the reunion in the way of ammunition, and material needed in the carrying out of the program, such as parades, sham battles, amusements, nurse and sunset guns, caring for the pavilion, lighting same for camp fires, hiring of saddle horses for the commander of camp and his staff, to be borne by the city, town or village that shall secure the location, and all the rights to maintain, and rents accruing from sutler stores, booths, dining hall, and all business firms, games, places of amusements, shows, etc., to be received by said city, village or town.

Eleventh. To furnish a sufficient amount of spirituous liquors, wines, or malt beer, shall be allowed on the grounds of the reunion, and that all places of business or pleasure shall close at 10 to 11 o'clock p. m. each night, if opened by the city, town or village.

Twelfth. To insure all such property as may have to be insured in some reliable insurance company or companies for the full period of time the property may be in transit, to, in use at, or in transit while being returned from the reunion.

Thirteenth. All bids must be endorsed on the cover, as follows: "Proposals for securing the Seventh Annual Reunion of Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors," and addressed to the department commander at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, who address is Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Fourteenth. All bids must be endorsed on the cover, as follows: "Proposals for securing the Seventh Annual Reunion of Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors," and addressed to the department commander at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, who address is Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

In an interview at Chicago ex-Senator Barnum said he had no personal knowledge, neither had the democratic leaders, that Cleveland had taken any steps toward the final selection of his cabinet. He said there was no doubt that Bayard would have a place if he would accept, and added that Cleveland had not yet promulgated his policy and did not think there would be any immediate sweep of the force of government employees, but the republicans would be kept longer than they are indispensable. There is no good reason to think, though Cleveland has come to no decision regarding his cabinet, he will choose those who will give the most satisfaction to the country. He has no ambition to be selected and depends upon his cabinet to be re-elected but for no decision, as he is thoroughly able to decide any question, no matter how intricate.

Barnum did not see the necessity of making the inauguration an elaborate affair, and would go so far as to say that the people's demonstration, as far as the national committee is concerned, will be very simple. Barnum denies the report that himself and Senator Gorham do not feel anxious about, and says they have a perfect understanding, notwithstanding newspapers tried to make out jealousy existed between them.

Hows, King & Co.'s woolen mill at Lewiston, Ill., burned. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$55,000.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

GENERAL.

At Philadelphia on the 17th, James Mitchell, pugilist, was arrested for killing one Muldoon in a prize fight in Bucks county, about a year ago. None of the Bucks county authorities know of such a fight.

Peter Hansen, twenty years of age, hanged himself with a halter strap, near Extra, Audubon county, Iowa. The only cause is hereditary insanity, three of the family having previously met death in the same way.

The secretary of the navy has received a cable message from Rear Admiral Davis, at Ragasbi, announcing a revolution in Corea, and stating that the United States vessels Trenton and Ossipee would go there immediately.

The Murphy temperance revival started at Pittsburg two weeks is growing rapidly, 600 having already joined the blue ribbon army. At a recent meeting nearly 7,000 persons were present and 1100 signed the pledge.

The managers of the Missouri river lines met in Chicago to consider the remedies for the existing demoralized condition of rates on lumber to the Missouri river. A motion to make the rate 18 cents per hundred pounds was lost.

In the Methodist conference at Baltimore, Bishop Wadden offered a resolution to call an Ecumenical council of the Methodist and it was suggested the year 1889 be an appropriate year. The conference decided it to be inexpedient to call such a council.

In the investigation of Comptroller Lawrence's office in Washington, several witnesses testified they would not believe Barker under oath, and a fellow clerk named Linton testified he believed Barker forged the fraudulent claim of the state of Florida. Barker threatens Judge Lawrence with personal violence.

Arrangements have been perfected under which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will run express cars through from Baltimore to St. Paul. In St. Paul the cars will connect with those of the Northern Pacific Express company in the union depot. This makes an express line from ocean to ocean with but one change.

The house public lands committee has discussed to some extent the matter of English noblemen taking up large amounts of our lands in the west for grazing purposes. The committee is of one mind in the belief of the practice of allowing large tracts of land to pass into the ownership of these aliens against the public policy and prejudicial to the interests of Americans.

The secretary of the interior, in response to a house resolution, informs the house of representatives that \$3,572 fee contracts at \$25 each have been filed in the pension office under the act of July 4, 1884. Of this number it is estimated not less than 65,000 refer to pension claims filed prior to July 4, and for which a \$10 fee can be legally charged. By this trick claim agents hoped to secure a large amount of money they are not entitled to.

The palatial Fourth street residence of Geo. C. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky., now sojourning in Canada, charmed with duplicating whisky warehouse receipts, was thrown open to the public, and the sale of his household effects begun. The house is the most magnificent in that city, and is furnished to a degree approaching splendor. Buchanan's family still occupy the house. They looked themselves in a room and during the sale the sob of the wife were frequently heard. The articles offered brought good prices.

The prohibitionists of Kansas, in state convention, adopted a declaration of principles pledging the party to the support of political candidates who will endeavor to further state and national prohibition, and opposing the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment in Kansas and demanding that the law be made more effective by further legislation. They also enter a protest against the national government receiving a single penny of revenue from the liquor traffic and demand that the state legislature submit to a vote of the people an amendment providing for female suffrage.

WASHINGTON.

Sheridan will be marshal of the day for the celebration of the completion of the Washington monument.

The controller of the currency has recommended congress to appropriate the money necessary to pay the claims of the depositors against the Freedman's bank.

Senate confirmations.—Hugh McCullough, secretary of the treasury. Postmasters: William C. Bailey, Green Bay, Wisconsin; David Donan, Independence, Iowa; Chauncey F. Owen, Sanborn, Iowa; Frank G. Atherton, Osage, Iowa. A. A. Heald, receiver of public monies, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

The house committee on rivers and harbors has nearly completed its labors and have agreed to appropriations amounting to about one-quarter of the estimate of the chief engineers for the various uncompleted and new improvements. The aggregate of about eighteen millions of dollars will be recommended for these improvements.

Lieutenant Greely, the Arctic voyager, recently received a letter from Captain Howgate, the fugitive signal service officer, asking for a loan of money. The letter came to Greely through the daughter of Captain Howgate, who resides in Cleveland. Greely replied through Howgate's daughter, saying he had not any money to spare. The letter itself he placed in a private drawer of his office.

The bill recently prepared by representatives of various state boards of health at a conference in Washington, was considered favorably by the house committee on public health. It was the opinion of the members that it would be impossible to pass the bill as it now stands at present. The measure involves the question of state rights, and this, it is thought, would occasion a continued debate.

The committee on federal legislation appointed by the national conference of state boards of health has completed a bill which embodies the views of the conference as to the best method of preventing the introduction into the United States of cholera and other diseases dangerous to public health. The bill provides for a national board of health, to consist of one member from every state health

board, now or hereafter established, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. By the second section the board is invested with all authority which is now or may hereafter be provided by law for the control and protection of public health.

Pugilists in Court.

John L. Sullivan and Alfred Greenfield were brought before the court of general sessions in New York, with a general number of associates and a crowd of spectators. Sullivan and Greenfield were on trial on a charge preferred by the police that their meeting in Madison Square garden was in violation of law. Greenfield deposed that he had not struck Sullivan any harder blows than he had given his pupils and with not the slightest ill-feeling. Sullivan testified that he neither gave nor received blows that hurt. The jury was out eight minutes and returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Preventing Navy Jobs.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill for the repeal of the joint resolution allowing the secretary of the navy to purchase plate iron or other material used in the construction of steam boilers for the United States navy without first advertising for bids to furnish the same.

At Madrid sentries exposed to the "death breath," blowing from the Guadarama mountains, are changed every half hour.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The chair laid before the senate Van Wyck's resolution heretofore offered relating to the Spanish treaty, and requiring the committee on rules to report a rule providing for the consideration of commercial treaties in open session.

On motion, the senate went into secret session, when Senator Van Wyck's resolution for discussion of the commercial treaties in open session was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

When the doors were reopened the senate took up the Dakota bill, which was informally laid aside at the request of Mr. Hill in order that he might address the senate on the silver question, apropos of the resolution recently submitted by him declaring it the sense of the senate that there was no reason for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, or of the issue of silver certificates.

Mr. Miller (N. Y.) reported favorably from the committee on foreign affairs the bill to authorize the president to accept invitations from foreign governments to inter-national exhibitions and to appoint commissioners there to, and appropriating \$25,000 to be at the disposal of the president to cover the necessary disbursements in such cases. Placed on calendar.

HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the postal service and \$75,000 for the pay of postal clerks. Referred.

By Cox (N. Y.)—A preamble and resolution relating to the bill reported by the committee on agriculture, to amend an act to establish a department of agriculture, passed by the house on August 18, 1884, and approved by the president on August 27, 1884, was taken up.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on agriculture, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to establish a department of agriculture, approved by the house on August 18, 1884, and approved by the president on August 27, 1884. Lost—yeas 49, nays 216.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely the petition of the members of the George Strong post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fairfield, Iowa. The petition prayed that the surplus in the treasury be used to make up to soldiers and sailors of the late war the amount lost by reason of the depreciation of the money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865, which loss amounted to nearly half their monthly pay. The petition asks that the United States government is in honor bound to grant this prayer.

The Dakota bill was then taken up. The question was on the adoption of Garland's substitute for the bill reported from the committee on territories. On coming to a vote, Garland's substitute was lost by a party vote—yeas 27, nays 31—the democrats voting in the affirmative and the republicans in the negative. The bill was then voted on substantially as reported from the committee on territories and passed, also by a party vote—yeas 34, nays 26. The bill now goes to the house.

HOUSE.

The senate resolution was passed providing for a holiday recess from the 20th of December, until the 5th of January, and the house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. O'Hara offered an amendment to the inter-state commerce bill providing that any person, having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive such treatment and be afforded equal facilities with all other persons holding tickets of the same class.

Mr. Reagan said the question of the transportation of persons had not been considered in committee, and he thought it too important a matter to be legislated upon without examination. The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 135, nays 97. [Applause on republican side.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The committee on railroads ordered a favorable report upon the bill to extend the time for building railroad and telegraph lines through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Daves presented a petition, which was referred, praying that steps be taken to prohibit the carrying into effect of the lease for grazing purposes of the Crow Indian reservation, made with Indians by cattlemen.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Van Wyck, to fix the rate of transmission of messages by telegraph west of the Missouri river not to exceed the average rate cast of said river to the seaboard; also, to fix the passenger and freight rates on the railroads running west of the Missouri river not to exceed the average rates cast of said river to the seaboard.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. Crisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Hoar, against the woman's suffrage party, protesting against the admission of Dakota as a constitution made by men alone and denying the rights to woman.

Among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Van Wyck—one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the other to grant pensions to invalids and dependant pensioners who served three months in the war of the rebellion. Referred.

In executive session McCulloch was confirmed as secretary of the treasury.

When the doors were reopened, the inter-state commerce bill, as reported by Mr. Cullum, from the committee on resolutions, was taken up. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to supervise matters pertaining to the regulation of commerce among the states. Messrs. Cullum, Slater, Wilson and others made addresses, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday adopted Mr. Hoar's amendment providing that railroad companies shall make no discrimination on account of race or color in transporting passengers. The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas 140, nays 131, nays 124.

Barksdale offered an amendment providing that the furnishing of accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination. Agreed to—yeas 131, nays 124.

Mr. Barksdale offered an amendment to Mr. Barksdale's amendment in the following words: "Provided such separation shall not be made on a basis of race or color." Lost—yeas 115, nays 120.

Several minor amendments were offered and lost, when consideration of the second section was then entered upon, but, without further action the subject went over.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is Thrown Open to the Public in the Presence of Great Crowds.

Washington dispatch: There was considerable delay in the opening exercises at the New Orleans exposition to-day. Large numbers of distinguished people had gathered at the white house, and every arrangement was made for the president to open the exposition in appropriate style. The president took his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there surrounded by his cabinet for over half an hour before the signal that everything was in readiness was received by the operator. The Marine band was present and had exhausted their programme of national airs for the occasion, the crowd became impatient and many left the building. The signal was received at 2:30, and in a few moments the address of President Richardson, of the exposition, was received as follows:

To the President. The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of congress passed less than two years ago and authorizing the holding of a world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition, under the joint auspices of the United States National Cotton Planters' Association and the city of its locality, New Orleans, was their selection as the site of the world's exposition, and in January, 1883, thirteen commissioners composing the board of management was appointed by the president of the United States, and in due season the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals in the city and state would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly application was made by the United States through congress, resulting in obtaining generous assistance. Richardson's address concludes by the expression of the hope that the exposition would produce closer and more friendly relations between the nations, and a firmer establishment of peace in our country.

Arthur responded as follows: In the name of the people of the republic, I congratulate the citizens of the south-west on their advancing prosperity, as manifested in the great international exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in that section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in the appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and by the national loan to promote the present exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of the trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of the neighboring countries of the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products, as we will of theirs, and thus not only good feeling but profitable intercourse between the United States