

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

-As Sheriff Taylor was waiting at Valley yesterday, says the Lincoln Journal, on his way to Lincoln with two insane people, he had a thrilling experience. Mr. Lemmons, the insane man, wanted to be moving about, but Sheriff Taylor kept telling him to sit down and keep quiet.

-Two tramps took revenge on a Hamilton county farmer who had failed to pay them for a half day's work, by knocking to pieces a harvester and binder, putting the boards of his crib and letting the corn run out, and turning his horse loose. They are now repeating their action in the county jail under sentence of twenty-nine days and fines of \$198.

-The Springfield Press chronicles the completion of a sod house 20 by 20 feet in size by a neighboring farmer, and says it was opened with a dance after regular down east fashion.

-The fourth annual session of the Nebraska dairymen's association will be held at Gibbon, Buffalo county, December 18-20, 1888. Prominent men interested in the dairy industry, from this and other states, will be in attendance and take an active part in the work of the convention.

-The Citizens' State bank of Wisner, Cumming county, has filed articles of incorporation. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, and is incorporated by F. B. Van Dorn, William Steuffer, Sylvester Emaley, John W. Kinzel and J. H. Emley.

-Mrs. Orpha Dinamoer, wife of Dr. Dinamoer, of Omaha, died last week. Mrs. Dinamoer was widely known throughout the state for her acts of charity and for the interest she took in bettering the condition of the unfortunate.

-David C. Ly is now electrified nightly by the Thomson-Houston system of arc incandescence lights. The city duds pay \$100 per month for street lightings.

-A terrible affliction has befallen the Lemmon family in Cozad. Mr. Lemmon has become insane from brain fever, and his wife is similarly afflicted from brooding over her troubles. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon have two children.

-In a few days, says the Omaha Herald, there will be a meeting of the directors of the Omaha Medical college, to ascertain whether any steps should be taken to aid the regents of the university to secure an enlarged appropriation from the legislature for the local institution.

-Dr. John W. Blake, a prominent Plattsmouth citizen, after nine months' struggle with disease has recovered. He is seventy years of age and the regaining of his health is considered almost a miracle.

-The station agent at Talmage has sent in his resignation because the company wants one man to do two men's work.

-A man named McGairn, and his niece, Miss Quinlan, were struck by a locomotive and killed while crossing the railroad near Dawson last week.

-The Union Pacific station house at Peck's station was burned last week.

-The Reporter urges that Madison prepare for fire before a big conflagration comes.

-Six Douglas county prisoners were placed in the penitentiary last week.

-Fairbury's city water works are moving along in fine shape. The ditches are nearly all dug, much of the pipe has already been laid, and the work is rapidly approaching completion.

-A special election has been called in Lincoln county for a vote on the question of bridging the Platte river at Brady Island. The structure is to cost about \$18,000.

-J. L. Tripp, a prominent farmer living east of Silver Creek, has disappeared and left his family and creditors in distress. It is supposed that his liabilities crowded in on him and he did not have the moral courage to stand by his family and face his creditors. His wife and six children are left in straitened circumstances to face his angry creditors.

-The Independent says it is likely there are a few citizens of Grand Island who have not applied for the position of postmaster, who are encouraged with the statement that there is still time and that it is not always the early applicant that catches the office.

-An Omaha Republican advertising man collected \$250 of the firm's money and then left for parts unknown.

-A switchman named Frank Burrows narrowly escaped being killed in Omaha the other day in the Union Pacific yards. While making a coupling, the door of a Missouri Pacific car fell from its fastenings, and struck him on the head. It knocked him senseless, and he lay in dangerous proximity to the rails as the train moved past. He was removed in time, however, but will be laid up some days. The injured man recently buried his wife, and has three small children dependent upon him.

-The Ewing Democrat reports a case of railroad robbery as follows: Two months ago J. W. Drayton, of this place, bought and shipped a carload of coal from Bloomington, Ill., to Ewing. The coal arrived on time, but when Drayton went to receive it he was informed that the freight amounted to the enormous sum of \$184.00 for twenty tons of coal. How's that? \$9.20 per ton freight. Drayton refused to take the coal, and it then lay on the track here for over two months, when last week the railroad company ordered that it be sold for the coal for the freight. It was sold, and did not bring enough to cover the freight bill by over \$60.

-Work is now in progress on Grand Island's fire alarm system.

-Old settlers in Keys Pala county say they never saw prairie chickens so thick as at present.

-Plattsmouth has fair prospects of getting a \$50,000 hotel, to be erected by Mr. Riley, of Omaha.

-A little child at David City put some white beans in its ear. The doctors had to chloroform it and then by the aid of some sweet oil and a piece of wire the beans were extracted.

-James Persinger, a brakeman on the B. & M., was killed near Omaha last week while in the performance of his duties. He was a new man and was making his first trip.

-Enos Alley, son of Hon. S. S. Alley, of Wilber, suffered a severe fracture of his leg while riding in a cart. The left leg was twisted completely around the axle. His recovery is extremely doubtful.

-C. J. Peters, who lives south of Wayne, was trying to release a mule that had got tangled up in a barb wire fence, when the animal kicked him, breaking his leg.

-The Tribune says David City is yet in need of another improvement, the same being an opera house.

-The Methodist Sunday school of Shelton will have a snow mountain instead of a tree on Christmas eve.

-Ex-Governor Furnas is receiving some mention for commissioner of agriculture.

-Mrs. Larkin, wife of Rev. Larkin, says the Geneva Republican, got some rough-on rats down her throat with suicidal intent. It made her very sick and she vomited the stuff up and recovered. A physician being in that vicinity at the time was called in and administered some restoratives. When last heard the woman was slowly recovering.

-The Reporter says the business men of Madison have reason to be thankful for the year's business which has been so bountifully showered upon them during the twelve months just past, leaving them all in a thriving condition.

-The base ball park at Chadron will be converted into a skating rink this winter.

-Fremont has put aside paving until warm weather comes again.

-The minds of the dwellers in and around Crawford have been eased of much anxiety since the B. & M. railroad company recently let to Messrs. Kirkpatrick Bros. & Collins, of Beatrice, a grading contract which will employ 2,000 men on a line commencing at Crawford and running to a point ten miles due south, where a tunnel will be constructed, and purchased six and a half acres of land adjoining the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company's town site at Crawford, on the north, east and south.

-Enos Moyer, of Lincoln, while at work at Hedges' foundry, was instantly killed by an emery wheel. The wheel was revolving at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute.

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SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Branches of Congress.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the attorney general for information concerning the execution of the act of March 3, 1867, in reference to bigamy; the sale of property; reported exorbitant fees, etc. Mr. Frye offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Samoan Islands as far as the interests and rights of American residents there are affected; the relations of the United States to the islands, and her obligations under the existing treaties; the necessity of maintaining the neutrality or independence of the islands; what steps have been taken in that regard by the United States government, and what action, if any, was demanded. The resolution was referred. The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 10th, under the call of states, the following bills were introduced: Granting a pension of \$12 a month to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are sixty years of age; to repeal the inter-state commerce law; for a constitutional convention in the territory of North Dakota; providing the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army; for the admission of the state of Idaho; proposing a constitutional amendment providing for uniformity as to day for the choosing presidential electors, and forbidding voting for any other officers save representatives in congress on that day.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 12th at 2 o'clock the presiding officer presented a special order for that hour, the Union Pacific funding bill, but as Mr. Allison insisted on proceeding with the tariff bill, the funding bill went over, retaining all its rights as a special order. The tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas to admit hoop and band iron (cotton ties, etc.) free of duty. A long debate followed on this amendment. Mr. Berry said the proposed tax illustrated the absolute injustice of the whole protective idea running through the senate substitute. The article in question was not manufactured in the United States. The tax was a direct discrimination against the farmers of the country. Mr. Hiseock replied to Mr. Berry at some length in a speech championing the senate bill and the protective tariff. Without final action on the measure the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 12th the senate amendments to the department of agriculture bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The report of the committee on elections in the California contested election case of Sullivan against Felton was submitted and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill. A long debate ensued, during which many amendments were offered and rejected. Mr. Oates of Alabama, offered an amendment providing for refunding the cotton tax. Rejected. After several other amendments had been offered and rejected the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. It was passed; yeas 178, nays 96.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 13th, Daves offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report as to the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska, and especially as to the treatment of Indian women by white people now domiciled in that territory. Also a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the secretary of the interior for a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the commission to obtain the consent of the Sioux Indians for the opening of their reservation. Edmunds offered a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the secretary of the senate to send the governor of each state printed copies of the acts of the 31 of February, 1887, and the 19th of October, 1888, respecting the transmission and counting of electoral votes for president. Mitchell introduced a bill (which was referred to committee on territories) for the admission of Idaho as a state. The senate then considered the tariff bill.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 13th Spinoza, of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the retirement of John C. Fremont as major general. Peel, of Arkansas, called up and the house passed the bill for the adjudication by the court of claims of "old settler" or West Cherokee Indians' claims. The amount involved is \$400,000. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Oklahoma bill. Payson, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers to make homes on public lands under existing homestead laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the bill, and that their rights under those laws shall extend to lands open to settlement under its provisions. After discussion without action on the amendment, the committee rose and Dockery, the retiring chairman, called on Butterworth to preside as speaker. This was the signal for a round of applause from both sides of the chamber, which was renewed when Dockery, in making his report, addressed Butterworth as "Mr. Speaker."

HOUSE.—In the house on the 14th Warner, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a site for a public building in Kansas City. Blount, of Georgia, objected. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from Friday, December 21, to Monday, January 7. Referred to committee on ways and means. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Nicaragua bill, and the matter was discussed until adjournment.

President Cleveland, it is now claimed, is a cousin of Mrs. Amelia Hives-Chandler. The persistency of that man in clinging to some string of popular resemblance is something remarkable.

The Duke of Sutherland is the greatest land owner in Great Britain, where his possessions comprise 1,388,528 acres. He also owns large tracts of land in this country, aggregating, it is said, 650,000 acres.

Steps are being taken for the organization of a lodge of Odd Fellows in Alliance.

NINE KILLED AND ELEVEN WOUNDED.

The Affair at Birmingham, Ala., Which Resulted in the Death of the Soldiers.

A Birmingham (Ala.) dispatch says: The city is recovering from the shock of Saturday night, and no city in the South has been so shaken since the days of the war. The excitement which yesterday morning made faces white and drawn gradually subsided from sheer exhaustion. All talk of attempting further attacks was abandoned with the coming of the troops, although a crowd of curious people, numbering several hundred, stood all day forming a line across Twenty-first street at Second avenue, where the military was formed.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded: The dead are Maurice B. Throckmorton, J. B. McCoy, A. B. Tarrant, A. D. Bryant, C. C. Tate, Charles Jenkins, Colbert Smith, Deputy Sheriff Brennan, Charles Bailey, and an unknown negro. This list was obtained from the different undertakers, and it is thought that there are two or three others for whom coffins have not been obtained.

The wounded are: Mr. Berkley, Mate Kennedy, J. W. Gilmore, W. L. Birk, Lawrence Fitzhugh, John H. Merritt, J. W. Owen, Albert Smith, — Keichwein, A. J. Schilde and J. W. Montgomery.

In addition there are a large number of people who received slight wounds and are therefore not reported at the hospital.

Capt. E. N. Edwards has the track of a Winchester ball across his forehead. Of the wounded at the hospital it is now hoped that all will recover.

This morning Coroner Babbitt secured a jury of six well known men for the purpose of investigating the riot, killing and causes thereof.

The jurors were sworn in over the body of A. D. Bryant. Coroner Babbitt then ordered an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Every man that can be found who was present at the time the shooting occurred will be summoned as a witness. Governor Seay telegraphed Sheriff Smith as follows: "Any citizen has a right to make an affidavit charging any one with murder. You have only to demand a full and fair investigation. You have proved your ability to hold the jail against a mob and I want to see you in charge of it again. I sent the troops because you requested them, and because I want the mob and their friends to understand that the entire power of the state will support you."

In an interview to-day Colonel Jones, who is in charge of the military, said that he had not telegraphed Governor Seay to remove Hayes and Sheriff Smith, as that matter was in the hands of the civil authorities here. He said that the troops were suffering and also the condition they were in. "I certainly expect," said the colonel, "to be here several days and have made my arrangements accordingly."

While many people feel very bitter towards Sheriff Smith and condemn him for firing on the crowd, the feeling is not strong enough to result in any personal violence to him. Chief of Police Dickard, who was also arrested on a charge of murder, was to-day released on a bond of \$10,000. He has been on the streets all day and there have been no threats of violence. The people are divided over the action of the officers.

One very remarkable feature is that nearly every man killed was shot in the back showing that the crowd had turned away in the alley when the firing began.

The brotherhood of locomotive engineers, of which Hayes is a member, have telegraphed that they have engaged a detective to work up the case. They believe that Hayes is innocent of the crime and that a colored woman, Fannie Bryant and Albert Patterson murdered and robbed Mrs. Hayes and then killed the children.

It is reported to-night that Hayes, whom Saturday night's mob attempted to lynch, has made a full confession of having murdered his wife and child.

In addition to the injured whose names are given there are a large number of people who received slight but not disabling wounds and therefore not reported at the hospital.

Certain prominent officials in the city have telegraphed Governor Seay that they consider it necessary for him to be here, and have asked him to come at once. The governor will no doubt investigate the situation personally and make arrangements for the removal of Hayes and Sheriff Smith or for the relief of the soldiers. Many telegrams concerning the situation passed to-day between Governor Seay and the authorities. It is not probable that Governor Seay's orders to dismiss the troops will be given until Babbitt, now acting sheriff, says they are no longer needed. The funeral of Postmaster Throckmorton and the other victims took place this afternoon with impressive ceremonies.

Sheriff Smith still repeats his statement that he did not give the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots were fired by the crowd before a single officer fired.

The Union Pacific sued. Omaha dispatch: James M. Woolworth, solicitor for the Western Union Telegraph company, this morning filed a suit in equity before the United States circuit court against the Union Pacific Railway company to restrain the latter from cancelling the contract existing between the two companies by which the telegraph company operates the telegraph lines exclusively along the defendant's road.

A Union Pacific official, when asked about the suit, said: "The act passed in congress last August requires the Union Pacific to operate its own telegraph lines and it will be done. Of course it will annul prior contracts so far as the subsidized portion of the road is concerned, but that is a matter for the courts to decide and the Union Pacific proposes to abide by the law." The case will be called at Leavenworth, December 27.

The Official Returns from Iowa. Des Moines dispatch: The official canvass of the votes for state officers at the last election was completed to-day. The highest vote received by any republican was for attorney general, John Y. Stone, he receiving 212,599. His opponent, highest vote for railroad commissioner, J. C. Mitchell, dem., 190,004. The highest vote for speaker Smith, giving him 1,011,000 votes ahead of the republican state ticket. E. W. Sapp, is elected commissioner. He runs 2,500 ahead of the democratic state ticket. Smith's majority was 67,716, and Campbell's 49,000.

AS TO THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

The First Caucus of the Session Held by the Democrats.

Washington dispatch: The first caucus of the session was held by the democratic members of the house this evening. Mr. Springer stated that the main object of the caucus was to permit the democrats to take some action looking to the admission of territories. Mr. Cox favored the admission of all territories except Utah and New Mexico, as well as gain the good will of the territories as their ill will. The people of Dakota preferred division on the forty-eighth parallel almost unanimously, and he was of the opinion that their desires should be listened to. Washington, Montana and Idaho should be given enabling acts at once. The great territory of Dakota should be divided, and the democrats should secure the prestige that would certainly come to them from the favorable action of their caucus. They had lost Minnesota at the last election because they had failed to admit Dakota, which was on the same isothermal line. Mr. McDonald offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the territory of Dakota be divided into two territories and admitted as states ultimately.

Mr. Cox offered the following: Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the day be fixed for some time after the holidays for consideration of the territorial questions, insofar as they affect the admission of states, and that on any bill already reported or to be reported to the committee on territories, there shall be no limitation on amendments which are germane, and that in the order of proceeding the first vote shall be on any bills affecting Dakota or its division, or any amendment thereto.

Mr. Oates of Alabama dissented from the view advanced by Mr. Cox. He regarded the question of the admission of the territories as largely political, and believed that the interests of the democratic party should be considered. He did not see the force of the argument that admitting the territories at present would make them democratic. If the people of the territories had had so little idea of democracy they should be left out until they learned the principles of the democratic party. He ridiculed the idea that a republican congress with a majority of from one to three in the house would be allowed to have its own way in regard to the admission of territories. Let congress go slowly. Colorado has been admitted by a democratic congress, and he saw nothing difficult about it.

Mr. Biggs, of California, favored the admission of Dakota. To shoel with the policy of preventing a territory from being admitted in deference to the dictates of a political party, he said.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, supported the omnibus bill, and offered a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Spinoza, of New York, said he would oppose the admission of the territories in every way he could, and in 1852, with a staunch, sterling democrat at the head of the democratic ticket, that party would march on to victory. He did not believe in sentimental measures.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, deprecated any concessions to the republican party.

Mr. Macdonald predicted that if the democrats did not admit Dakota it would be republican for years. Let the democrats be wise. The tariff had not beaten the democrats in the northwest, but political mistakes, such as a refusal to admit Dakota, had been responsible for the result.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa favored the omnibus bill and the admission of all territories except Utah.

Mr. Toole of Montana spoke in favor of admitting that territory, predicting that if that were done she would send two democrats to the senate; otherwise she would be republican for decades.

Mr. Bland of Missouri said that in 1852 the seat of war would not be in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, but in the west. Let the democratic party follow Horace Greeley's advice and go west and grow up with the country.

Mr. Voorhes of Washington Territory attributed the republican majority in that territory to the failure of the democrats to pass an enabling act for its admission.

Without taking any action the caucus adjourned until Thursday evening.

Probabilities for an Extra Session. Washington special: From the very first, owing to the closeness of the next house, and the condition of legislative affairs, there has been a more or less general impression at the capital that the fifty-first congress would be called to meet in special session. In referring to the matter to-day, Representative Reed, of Maine, said that there are a great many things that seem to tend toward an extra session. It was, in his opinion, entirely too early to know certainly about it, but present conditions and circumstances seemed to indicate an early meeting. He said that he did not regard the failure of the democratic caucus last night as making it by any means certain that the territories would not be admitted. If they were disposed to do the right thing there would be legislation on this thing this session. This he did not think would necessitate nor obviate an extra session. It would be but one thing out of the way.

Mr. Erowne of Indiana, who is one of the republican members of the ways and means committee, said that he expected an extra session, but thought it unwise for it to be called to meet before October. His principal reason for opposing an earlier meeting was the antipathetic presence of congress and would be to the president on entering upon his administration.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, said he was opposed to an extra session, but he very much feared that one would have to be called. "I think it will be so," he said.

Both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Burrows have expressed the opinion that an extra session is very probable. The senators are very cautious about speaking on the subject of an extra session, except when in conference with their colleagues.

Ex-President Hayes, his wife and daughter Fanny have already arranged to be guests of Senator and Mrs. Burrows at the inauguration of President McKinley.

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Table with market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, oats, and other goods.