

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Cortland Odd Fellows will dedicate their new hall October 31st. The new Progressive church of Beatrice was dedicated last Sunday. A complete system of water works has been decided upon for Randolph. The new Lutheran church at Bloomington will soon be ready for occupancy. The corner stone of the Y. M. C. A. building at Lincoln will be laid October 28th. The Bank of Stella has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The Humphrey Democrat says the corn crop is not turning out as good as was expected. Many new buildings are in course of construction at Plainview and many more are to follow. The Methodists will try to reorganize their church at Burwell and have regular preaching services. Over seven hundred cases will come up for trial at the next term of the district court of Lancaster county. Grand Island contractors, to hurry forward uncompleted buildings, will run night forces by electric light. Since March 1 South Omaha has gained in the number of hogs packed over the same time last year 39,000. Weather prognosticators, from the extreme thickness of the corn husks, figure the coming of a severe winter. Scales cutters for the Dodge county court house are working fourteen hours a day to keep up with the bricklayers. The Richardson County bank of Falls City filed amended articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Mayor R. B. Graham, of Lincoln, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane by the police force of that city. Three young men were captured at Lincoln last week, who for some time past have been robbing B. & M. freight cars. The seats for Wayne's new school house have arrived and the overcrowded space now occupied will soon be relieved. Rev. Russell has resigned the pastorate of the Christian church at Wahoo, much to the regret of his parishioners. John A. McShane and others have been granted a gas franchise for a period of twenty-five years in the city of South Omaha. Miss Smith, the librarian of the State university, has received and catalogued about 150 new volumes since the 1st of October. Peter Devers, a Union Pacific switchman, was crushed to death by the cars in Omaha last week, his head being nearly severed. A number of young gentlemen of Orleans have organized for the purpose of giving weekly dances during the winter months. A delegation of about fifty young men of Lincoln attended the convention of the Young Men's Christian association in Lincoln. Diphtheria and scarlet fever are quite prevalent in a section of Omaha. The cause ascribed is defective sewerage and catch basins. A party from Dubuque, Iowa, visited Omaha last week, their mission being to examine the electric street railways in operation there. A Sargent man who makes a specialty of raising cucumbers for the seeds has a crop of thirteen acres which will yield over \$100 per acre. Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, vetoed an ordinance of the city council naming additional days for registration. He believed the act to be illegal. Burglars entered the Central City roller mills last week and blew open the safe, totally wrecking the door, and secured 26 cents for their trouble. Annie Williams, an Omaha domestic, is charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, which she threw in an outhouse as soon as it was born. Ed Rice, a Lincoln bartender at the home of John Corbit, took the contents of the till (\$50) and other valuables, amounting to about \$100 and lit out. The Culbertson Snu says that the printing of the delinquent tax list in that county was illegal, and that the extra fees should only be paid under protest. Salisbury & Brawner's dry goods store in Springfield was entered by burglars and a quantity of clothing, boots, fur caps and other articles taken. No clue. The people of Dewese are about to erect a fine Christian church at that place which is to be free to all religious denominations when not in use by the Christians. A Mrs. Trux, of Lincoln, who proposed to shoot Judge Crocker, was taken before the insanity commission, adjudged sane, and permitted to go and do as she saw fit. The furniture store of Herriman & Co., Fremont, was robbed of \$35 last week. The haul was made while the proprietor was waiting upon a customer in the back part of the store. A man named Frazier was run into by a motor car in Omaha while driving into the city from his home in Burlington Center. His collar bone was broken and he was otherwise injured.

The body found in the river at Plattsmouth a few days ago has been recognized as that of Mike A. Murphy, a carriage painter of Nebraska City. How he met his death is unknown.

The barn of A. Stenbur, near Waterloo, Douglas county, burned last week, together with five horses and harness, 300 bushels of grain and sixty tons of hay. Damage, \$1,800; no insurance.

White Cape called on B. Mikeman, living near Dodge, a few days ago and administered a severe beating. Although badly bruised he will recover unless he has sustained internal injuries.

A handsome young man on the train from Wymore to Beatrice lacked just \$30 of having enough money to get his trunk out of the depot, so he borrowed the change of an unsophisticated traveler and became invisible.

Harry S. Weller, injured in the Gibson wreck last week, who was badly injured and seared for life, was offered in settlement \$1,500, but he refused to accept. The B. & M. will have to be more liberal than that or stand trial in the courts.

Fremont's city council has issued an order requiring all persons dying of diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever or varioloid to be buried within eighteen hours after death and that no funeral of persons thus dying shall be held in any church or hall.

The burglar captured by Oliver P. Fallon, of Beatrice, a few weeks ago while in the act of burglarizing his (Fallon's) house, was convicted in the district court last week and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. His name is John Dacy.

The barn of Herbert Goff, in the northwest part of Dodge county, was burned, together with a double corn crib, two stacks of timothy hay, a young horse that was in the barn at the time and a lot of farm tools. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss will reach nearly \$1,000.

The members of the Young Men's Christian association of Fairmont held a book reception in their rooms last week. Upwards of one hundred persons were present, and the tables were filled full of reading matter of the choicest variety, the donations of the friends of the association.

Dr. W. J. Harsisa, of the First Presbyterian church, Omaha, has addressed an open letter to the people of Omaha through the columns of the newspapers urging more regular church attendance. The doctor says that Omaha is well supplied with able ministers and he wishes to see the churches crowded to overflowing.

The committee appointed to visit the agricultural and experimental station is expected soon. The committee consists of R. W. Furnas, Wm. Robertson and G. J. Carpenter. The latter gentleman was appointed by the state horticultural society. The first named gentlemen were chosen by the state agricultural society.

Emmet Bainbridge, a prominent farmer living near Lodi, turned up missing last week. The fact that he had \$600 on his person leads many to believe that a foul murder has been committed. Others advance the theory that Bainbridge has skipped with a stepdaughter, both having figured as principals in scandals over a year ago.

Dr. J. H. Spears, a veterinary surgeon of Wayne, took about an ounce of tincture of acetone supposing it to be an asthma remedy. Medical aid was at once summoned, but without avail, as the unfortunate man died within an hour. He leaves a wife and several children. The deceased had an insurance policy for \$3,000 in the Modern Woodmen lodge of Wayne.

While Thomas Curtin was driving home from Creighton last week a young ruffian named Fawkes succeeded in climbing in behind him unnoticed and proceeded to lay him out. He had struck several blows with some heavy club when the approach of two horsemen drove him off. His evident intention was to secure a sum of money Mr. Curtin had with him. The scoundrel was arrested.

Mrs. Dr. M. J. Galan, of Fremont, was severely burned the other day about the face, hands and arms by a coal gas explosion. Slack was being burned in the steam heater furnace, and Mrs. Galan opening the door to examine the fire, was struck with the full force of the explosion of accumulated gas and hurled across the room and her clothing set on fire, being severely but not dangerously hurt.

A Creighton dispatch says: News reached here yesterday that Joseph Kibbe, a farmer living fifteen miles west of town, was found lying dead in his neighbor's granary. The body was found lying face down, with blood running from his mouth and nose. From the information received it appears that Kibbe must have been in the act of stealing grain, when some one appeared from behind and shot him. Stealing has been going on in the neighborhood of the murder for a year or more.

The Grand Army. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—General Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was in the city yesterday with the commanders of the departments of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, on matters connected with the general good of the order. The local G. A. R. posts will tender the visitors a reception and banquet to-night. General Alger said this evening that he thought it part of his duty to visit and inspect each department. The best time to do this is during the state encampments, and to prevent a conflict of dates was the object of to-day's conference.

WILL FIGHT THE U. P.

A RAILROAD TIE-UP THAT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

Other Companies Propose to Have a Share in Western Traffic—Bakota Wants Righted Discriminations—Report of the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels.

War on the U. P. Arrangement. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The situation of the Union Pacific under its new traffic arrangement with the Northwestern will not be a bed of roses.

Really there is a tacit if not a written agreement on the part of the Rock Island, Burlington and St. Paul roads to fight the Union Pacific at every possible point.

To understand the situation thoroughly it is necessary to go back to 1885, when the famous tripartite agreement was formed between the Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul. A cast-iron contract was at that time entered into by the three roads which stipulated that each should help the other in every possible way.

The agreement was for twenty years and could be terminated only on a year's notice. Up to date no notice has been given by either of the lines interested.

Soon after the agreement was formed the Burlington ceased of its existence and commenced a vigorous warfare against the three roads, and after a memorable struggle the Union Pacific capitulated and granted the same terms to it which the Rock Island and St. Paul enjoyed.

The records show that neither of the three has turned over as much traffic to the Union Pacific as has the Northwestern.

Although prominent officials of the Rock Island, Burlington and St. Paul were perfectly free to-day in expressing their opinion of the new agreement, the nature of the case compelled all of them to refuse the use of their names.

The ears of Charles Francis Adams must have buzzed, however, to-day, as the officials of the three roads expressed their opinion of him to your reporter in the most vigorous kind of English.

Not a shadow of doubt was expressed by any of them that they would be enabled to break the agreement between the Union Pacific and Northwestern.

"If the Burlington was big enough in 1885 to break the tripartite agreement," said Paul Morton, of the Burlington, "it strikes me that the Burlington, Rock Island and St. Paul are big enough in 1892 to break the present agreement."

All of the officials spoken to agree that the deal might be a great one for the Northwestern but a very bad one for the Union Pacific.

"Railroad wars make strange bedfellows. The Santa Fe having been guaranteed a large share of the trans-Missouri through traffic," said R. B. Cable, of the Rock Island, "the deal in one sense follows out a set policy of the Union Pacific, that of ignoring Chicago as much as possible."

The deal the Union Pacific made with the Northern Pacific about rates from Duluth and Omaha to common points was a body blow to Chicago. The rates to Duluth and Chicago are the same from the east. Then to common points on the Union and Northern Pacific, traffic via Chicago must stand the local rate between Chicago and Omaha over what the same traffic via Duluth must stand.

Under the provisions of the interstate commerce act the effect of the lower rates via Duluth must extend to intermediate points, the consequence being the rapid upbuilding of Duluth at the expense of Chicago. There is no question that the rates ought to be less from Omaha than from Duluth. The present deal is but a continuation of the old policy, the Northwestern being the only Chicago line having a Lake Superior outlet. It will be no change of policy on the part of the Northwestern either, as it is notoriously partial to Duluth on traffic originating on its Elkhorn, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha branches. I don't suppose the new deal can be broken without a struggle, but it will surely come when the present rush of freight slackens. I do not know whether it will come to a rate war or not, but I know we will break up the deal if possible.

Bakota Demands Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Senator Frank Pettigrew, of South Dakota, was in the city yesterday. He is here to have righted numerous alleged discriminations against the merchants of his state, and while holding out the olive branch of peace in one hand, says that the railroad laws of Iowa will be penalties and cream in comparison to those which will be enacted by the legislature of South Dakota. Among other things the senator said:

"We want to establish a commercial center in the interior of our state and propose to have equitable rates to permit it. We are now being discriminated against on all hands. For instance, the sugar rate and others are made up by taking the rate from San Francisco to St. Paul, adding to it the loads back to Sioux Falls, and then to the interior point. Then the local rates from Aberdeen, Waterville and Sioux Falls to tributary points are far higher per mile than the rates on the same goods from St. Paul. This is a plain discrimination in favor of St. Paul and against us."

The bellicose senator added that if the railroads did not do the right thing the legislature of South Dakota would. He left for Milwaukee to-night to confer with the officials of the St. Paul roads. Chas. W. Walker, of the Interstate Commerce railway association, referred the senator to the Trans-Missouri association.

The Report of General Dumont.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The annual report of the supervising inspector of steam vessels shows that during the fifteen years past the number of steam vessels in the United States has increased from 3,885 in 1875 to 6,725 in 1890, and the gain in license of officers in the same period is from 14,751 to 31,623. During the past year there were thirty-two accidents to steam vessels, resulting in the loss of 301 lives, of which ninety-two were passengers and 209 employes. General Dumont calls attention to the great inequalities of salaries paid to officers, and says the law should be

remedied either by paying all salaries alike, or in proportion to the number of steamers inspected. He renews his previous recommendations for a change in the manner of appointing local inspectors as now provided by law, and says if the matter is not soon remedied by proper legislation, public interests will sooner or later be seriously jeopardized. He would have the nominations of inspectors made by the supervising inspector alone, and the latter would then be solely responsible if unsuitable appointments were made. Calling attention to the class of vessels using naphtha gas as a motive power, and the number of appalling accidents which have befallen some of them, he recommends that all vessels using such or other dangerous motors be brought within the provisions of the law governing steam vessels.

Organization of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The senate will be reorganized just before time for it to convene in December. The only question about its result is as to whether the present sergeant-at-arms and some other high officers will be superseded by new men.

The introduction of eight new senators from the four new states will make the reorganization quite complete and will bring about a most complete rearrangement of officeholders. Many of the old men who have been holding inferior positions will undoubtedly be asked to give way to new men, that the new senators may be given their share of the patronage. It is understood that the present sergeant-at-arms is calculating to give to each of the new republican senators one position worth \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. The new senators will not consent to, as there are many of the old senators who are given patronage under the sergeant-at-arms and under the secretary of the senate aggregating away up in the thousands, some of them having twice as much patronage as their own salaries aggregate.

The demands of the new senators will undoubtedly cause a great deal of chagrin and very rightly will dispose of a number of baronets who have been bobbing along on the old ship of state for a good many years. The general impression is that a new sergeant-at-arms will be elected, although Colonel Canaday, the present officer, has many friends, and a number of them will demand his retention.

The mere fact that a senator has served long terms of years does not license him to demand the lion's share of patronage. All should be treated alike, they say. The new senators will demand that the fact that all of the old senators have chairmanships shall be considered in connection with the distribution of patronage.

The difficulty that Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday will have on his hands will be in a large degree experienced by Secretary McCook. This officer seems to have divided the patronage to suit his own personal wishes, and there are senators who have no representation under him.

A Tale of the Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Seven survivors of the steamer Earmoor, which foundered at sea when 300 miles off Funder's Island, arrived yesterday. They tell a story of terrible suffering. The Earmoor struck a terrible gale on September 4, and on the following day the vessel foundered. As the steamer sank part of the life boat floated off.

The second officer, second and third engineers, four sailors, three firemen and the cook clung to the boat and scrambled in. An effort was made to save the rest of the crew, but the boat was blown away so that no more could be reached. The cries of the drowning men as they were dashed about by the mountainous waves could be heard by the men in the boat.

"The horrors of hunger on the second day became awful," said Carl Crane, one of the survivors, to-day. "But we managed to pick up seaweed, which gave us a little nutriment. On the third day a flying fish was caught. This was immediately cut up into a portion for each man and devoured. We also captured a sea bat and sucked its blood and then ate the flesh after it had dried in the sun. The first man to die was a seaman, and the second was the third engineer. One night a German fireman named Flagg, who was on watch, suddenly became insane and jumped overboard. Eleven vessels passed us. One British bark we are certain saw us, and deliberately left us to our fate. When 300 miles off Hatteras we were picked up by a schooner. We were so weak we had to be lifted upon a vessel's deck, and one of our men, a Norwegian, fell overboard and was drowned."

Idaho's Constitution.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Governor Shoup, of Idaho in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, gives the important provisions of the constitution which are to be submitted to the people for their adoption at the election to be held November 5 next. Idaho, he states, claims all the essential qualifications necessary to assume the dignity and responsibility of statehood. The report states there are over twenty-five thousand people in Idaho who are adherents to the Mormon faith. Polygamy, however, is not at the present time openly practiced in the territory, but the governor adds that the fact that it is practiced secretly to a limited extent there seems to be no doubt, as incidents are found in nearly every form of court held, and there are a number of reasons to believe a division of sentiment is springing up in the church on the subject of the practice of polygamy. Under the constitution polygamy will be prohibited and the enforcement of this provision may be regarded, the report states, as the expression of the voice of the people of the territory on this subject.

Building a Capital.

Pierre, Dak., Oct. 23.—The citizens of Pierre have formed a corporation and money is being subscribed towards putting up a capital to cost \$15,000, for the temporary needs of the legislature and state this winter. The directors in the company are ex-Auditor James A. Ward, W. I. Wellman, C. C. Bennett, H. B. Horner and Dell Coy, all prominent capitalists of the city. They propose to have the structures finished and ready for occupancy by January 1, and will donate it to South Dakota until the Pierre, which will not be until a vote is had on the permanent capital in 1892. Work began to-day.

THE FARMERS' TRUSTEES

HOW TO REMEDY THE GROWING EVIL OF LOW PRICES.

A Convention of the Wheat Growers of the Mississippi Valley—Organization to Regulate the Output and Control Prices of Farm Products—Agriculture—Becoming a Prey to All Other Industries.

Farmers Confer Together. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The wheat growers of the Mississippi valley assembled in convention at Central Turner hall in this city to organize for future action.

Walter N. Allen, president of the farmers' federation, called the convention to order and made quite a long speech. In the course of his address he said that Liverpool was the master of the American wheat market and under its rulings the business was becoming less and less profitable each year. He counseled organization to control production and regulate the output in the public markets as the only solution of the difficulty.

He declared that it was an un-restrained supply and not a combine of buyers that was the cause of the evil of low prices. With this as a basis he discussed the present situation at some length and then unfolded his theory as follows: "The remedy for all this is found in the simple business plan of the Farmers' federation of the Mississippi valley. A company of your own creation, with a centralized power and concentrated business energy, and with its representative structure, can give relief with only 2 per cent of the farming population to be included in the organization. This company has a grain and a live stock department, is officered and equipped for business. By concentration of consignments to this company, the farmers of the Mississippi valley would effect a saving of \$9,000,000 out of the \$10,000,000 which they now annually pay in commissions."

WHAT THE PLAN MAY DO.

Besides, the concentration of shipments would place the company in direct communication with local shippers and buyers, who could be daily reached by telegraph and telephone, thus enabling the company to order and check shipments at pleasure and prevent the supply over reaching the demand, or hold everything off the market if necessary to force the payment of fair prices for farm products. In line, this plan proposes a consolidated agency for the sale and marketing of the produce of the Mississippi valley; and through this agency regulate shipments, control the supply in the public markets, and thus secure a general improvement in the prices for products. But the question is asked: "What will you do with the farmers who are in debt and cannot hold their crops?" This proposed system does not require farmers to hold their crops, only to hold their surplus, which in wheat amounts to the considerable sum of one-twelfth of the crop raised in this country, but enough, when thrown upon the market, to ruin the price of the whole crop.

"The proposition submitted to this convention is to fix the minimum price that wheat shall be sold for on the Chicago market. This would establish the price—less the cost of transportation—at every other trade center in the Mississippi valley. Advise farmers not to sell for less and to corner their surplus of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat in our granaries and out our farms and to notify Mark Lane that it will not be sent forward unless there is a price offered that will justify exportation. This would bring up the price of wheat in the home market in all exporting countries, with reciprocal advantages to every industrial interest, and remove the shackles of slavery from the agricultural classes of the world."

EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S FACTS.

EX-GOVERNOR Charles Robinson of Kansas was made temporary chairman. He began his address by comparing the apathy of the farmer to the active combination of the business men in trusts and syndicates, which have not only ground down the farmers but set the price on farm products. He declared that the farmer had become a "commodity" and not an "individual," and a prey to all other industries, raising corn, beef, wheat and other staples at a loss.

He continued: "In the United States agricultural reports for 1871, George D. Penney gives the cost per acre of raising corn in Indiana at \$12.53, O. Burras in Ohio at \$18.89, J. P. Thomas in Pennsylvania at \$22.95, and I. M. Rogers in New York at \$22.50, an average of \$19.16. The average number of bushels of corn in the United States per acre is about twenty-six. This would make the average cost in these four states 732 cents per bushel. The cost in the Mississippi valley is not less than \$12 per acre, including interest and taxes, and this at twenty-six bushels per acre would cost 46 cents per bushel, while the price is from 10 to 35 cents.

The state board of agriculture of Illinois is said to report that every crop of corn raised in that state since 1881 was produced at a loss and that the losses from 1881 to 1890 amounted to \$68,900,047. Statistics in regard to wheat, beef and other staples show no better result. In a word, farming as a whole is done at a loss, and the loss is converted into mortgages so long as land to mortgage remains. In the report of the bureau of statistics of labor for Ohio for the year 1888 the following is given as the amount of farm mortgages in the states named:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri.

MORTGAGES ON THE FARMS.

By the census of 1890 the total value of all the farms in these states was reported as \$5,107,040,000. Here are personal mortgages covering more than three-fifths the value of the farms in these, the most productive states in the union, not counting the state, municipal and railroad indebtedness, which would doubtless equal the other two-fifths, the interest on which is finally charged upon the farmer. There being no net income from these farms at present prices, the interest on this vast sum must be paid from the homesteads, so long as any shall remain, but it is evident that a few years will suffice to see the present proprietors become

renters or common laborers having been posted to account of the syndicates, combinations that prey upon industry capable of putting a its own products.

The governor then discussed the evil situation of the city, which he declared to be one of neglect and concert of action to market.

A New Mayor for Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Brooklyn, a prominent church society worker, has declared independent candidate for Brooklyn at the coming election was asked yesterday what she had to do.

"Help the women," she replied, "that there are women on the board, in every police court, in the board of public works, think there are women in the world sweep our streets cleaner than the men who employ and who pretend to work? I could rally a street in fifteen minutes. I would get the job and be worthy of it, too. Now I know you are going to say—'looks nonsense.' They must have it only for themselves and children not seldom for their husbands they would sing, smile and be clean as a tub full of clothes. She would make a very active figure in a large number of church behind her."

Postoffice Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The once division of inspectors of office department ended yesterday object was a general interest views upon a subject connected with the service. The ment of registered matter was at length, and a system of endorsements by all persons whose hands registered packages as an additional safeguard, was proposed. No change was recommended in the package envelopes, with the opinion of the inspect there is great need of an envelope cannot be tampered with without signs thereof. The inspecting officers were thoroughly reviewed a large part of the time of the once was devoted to the discussion of the means and methods to be in the detection of crime and the violation of persons violating the law.

Matters in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 27.—In annual report of Governor White notes the white population of Montana at 170,000, and the Indians at 100,000. The total wealth of the territory given at \$150,000,000. The territory is a whole is out of debt, but the counties have an indebtedness of \$1,600,000. The number of live in the territory is given as: 1,250,000 head; horses, 229,000; 2,150,000, valued at between \$400,000 and \$500,000,000.

The condition of the school system flourishing and shows a splendid increase in the last ten years. The governor advocates the extension of irrigation to state lands and urges that the control of all courses and water rights, as well as riparian lands, be given to the state.

An Affiliated Valley.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—A report from Fremont says: At the Woodville, this county, nearly one of the 600 persons in town were of typhoid fever and diphtheria, week there were ten deaths from typhoid fever and nearly that number diphtheria. Business is entirely paralyzed.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, who has been ill at Sedalia for some time fully recovered.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, and elsewhere.

Large table of market prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, flour, etc. in Omaha, Chicago, and New York.