

THE FRONTIER.

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STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Belvidere will probably build a town hall. Business men of Lincoln will hold their annual picnic August 17th. The Fremont barbers have petitioned for a Sunday closing ordinance. The Logan Valley bank of Pender is to be changed to the First National bank. There are 472 children of school age in Broken Bow, 229 boys and 243 girls. A school difficulty in Talmage has made the citizens talk of a private school. A postoffice has been established at Goodwin, Dakota county, John C. Duggan, postmaster. Representatives of the college Y. M. C. A. are holding meetings in various towns of the state. Fremont has organized a branch of the boys' and girls' national home employment association. At Hyannis 3,200 cows are being pastured that are to be delivered to the government for the Indians. Gov. McKinley of Ohio will speak in Lincoln August 3d, and great preparation for his coming is being made. The Wallace Herald says that W. Cumings has Box Elder trees which have made a seven-foot growth this year. Miss Grace Porter of Peru has been selected as assistant principal of the Seward high schools for the coming year. Diphtheria is said to be prevalent in the neighborhood of Carroll, Wayne county, and several deaths from this terrible scourge are reported. The Bassett schools have employed E. V. Abbott of West Point as principal and Miss Mamie Crowley to teach the intermediate department. The University of Nebraska Offers Six Years of Education FREE. Write to the Chancellor, Lincoln. Lightning struck the Methodist church at Tekamah last week, damaging it considerably, burning the carpet and otherwise injuring the property. Mayor Schiver of Tekamah has caused houses of a questionable character to be closed and the inmates to leave the town. They had become a nuisance. During a dance near Ryno's postoffice, in Custer county, Robert Frazer attacked Charles Stout and injured him so severely that he died. The murderer made his escape. The amount of farm mortgages released in Holt county during the month of June exceeds the amount of those filed \$27,001.53, and chattels released exceeds those filed \$7,955.89. During the hot spell a mortar mixer, at Pender fell at his post, overcome by the heat. The bricklayers quit without asking permission and the next morning they were laid off. Two unknown colored men were struck by an engine at South Omaha the other day. One was instantly killed and the other was so badly injured that he died soon after the accident. Prof. Taylor, teacher of botany, geology and zoology in the Nebraska normal school, has handed in his resignation. Prof. Henry B. Duncanson of Lincoln has been chosen his successor. Gus Matthews, a laboring man, went to sleep in the second story window of an Omaha building and along toward morning fell out. Beyond being awakened there was no damage done to Matthews' frame. The Wayne Democrat says the Pooos Trotting Park association does not seem to be a howling success, as since the recent meeting labor liens to the amount of \$1,500 have been filed against its property. Three train loads—forty cars—of cattle, numbering 600 head and selling for \$40,000, were shipped from Tekamah last week to Omaha. W. W. Latta and R. A. Tomperton were the shippers and the cattle were their own feeding. At Omaha last week the directors of the Nebraska business men's association decided on the details for the Nebraska advertising train to be sent out through the east. Thirty counties will be represented at \$200 each, except Lancaster, \$350, and Douglas, \$500. Rev. Allen W. Connett, pastor of Unity church in Beatrice, has gone into the rainmaking business as a rival of Melbourne. He claims to have discovered after a long series of experiments the missing chemical that is necessary to a rain-producing atmosphere. J. S. Mann was killed by lightning while driving a team attached to a self-binder in a field near Woodlawn, Lancaster county. He was returning to the house, and when within a few rods of the residence was stricken by lightning and instantly killed. The tragedy was witnessed by his mother and brother. The Fremont canning factory was burned last week. The fire originated by an explosion of gasoline which was being used by the Clarendon Bros. for soldering cans. The explosion was followed by the rapid spread of fire which communicated the flames to a large area of the interior of the building. A stream of water was immediately turned on from a hose kept for the purpose, but it was of no avail. The main building and engine house were consumed but the machinery was not rendered entirely useless.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Hon. George P. Tucker, one of the oldest and best known of the pioneer citizens of Lincoln, died very suddenly the other day at his residence from the effects of an attack of sunstroke. The deceased had been in poor health for the past two years, owing to a severe attack of grippe. He was prostrated by a sunstroke and never rallied. A man by the name of Graham, who resides at Amherst, the first town west of Kearney, went to Beatrice last week in search of his runaway wife and children. The police succeeded in finding the family, who were domiciled over a store. Their differences were finally adjusted, and the reconciled family started for home. Mrs. Graham left home about three weeks ago. Francis M. Uhler, a Burlington engineer, experienced a close call for his life while oiling his engine in the yards at Lincoln. While crossing in front of the engine, which was moving slowly, he slipped and fell directly in front of it. With great presence of mind he placed his hand against the rail and pushed himself off the track, but not before his right hand was badly crushed. The dead body of Andrew Gehlsen of McArdle precinct, Douglas county, was found lying in a cornfield. About a week ago Gehlsen left home to walk over to his brother-in-law's, a few miles away, and nothing had been heard of him until the finding of the body. There was every indication that the man had died from sunstroke, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was to that effect. News has just reached Spencer of the passage of the bill opening to settlement that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in Nebraska under the bill introduced by Senator Paddock. This newly added territory is in Boyd county, and will increase the area thereof to the extent of about three townships. It is directly east and northeast from Spencer, straightens the county line and makes Spencer the geographical center of the county. James Clark, who is known to the police authorities of several cities as Charles Baxter, escaped from the city jail at Lincoln in a very clever manner. He had just completed a thirty days' sentence for petty larceny and was to have been taken to St. Louis to answer to a more serious charge. By some means he had secured a fine steel saw and with this he managed to saw one of the iron bars in the grating that stands between men of his class and liberty. Dave Miller, special officer of the Union Pacific at Omaha, has been trying for a year to find the rat hole into which dropped so many coupling pins, draw links and other portable railroad property. Last week he arrested a man named Hamilton who was trying to dispose of a cartload of draw-heads to a junk dealer. In the junk dealer's yard Miller found a bin filled with enough of the missing property to equip a small-sized railway. Philip Andrea, deputy labor commissioner, has been investigating the hotels of the state, in order to see that they comply with the law in relation to providing fire-escapes. The chiefs of police and heads of fire departments in eighty-four cities and towns having over 1,000 inhabitants have reported the condition of the hotels in their towns. These reports show that forty-four hotels have complied with the law, and that 262 are not provided with fire-escapes. A meeting was held at Wilcox to incorporate a district fair to be owned and governed by four counties, Kearney, Phelps, Harlan and Franklin. The four counties were well represented and the work of organizing was systematic, M. O'Meara being chosen president and D. C. Shutter secretary, besides a director and vice president from each of the counties. The directors and secretary instructed the secretary and treasurer to purchase grounds. The coming Hall county fair, says the Grand Island Independent, is already attracting an unusual amount of attention. The various committees are hard at work, and an exhibition which will surpass anything before seen in this section of the state is already assured. Hall county as an agricultural region is not surpassed by any other county in the state, as evidenced by the gold medal awarded the agricultural society of that county by the state board of agriculture for the best county exhibit for three successive years. Mrs. Anna Chastek, perhaps the oldest person in Nebraska, died last Sunday at Western. According to a statement recently published by her grandson in a Bohemian paper, at Wilber, Mrs. Chastek was born in Bohemia July 26, 1871, and therefore she lacked only two days of being 111 years old at the time of her death. She has lived in Western several months with her son, John Chastek, and has shown remarkable vigor for a centenarian. For the last five years she seems to have enjoyed her third sight, and did her work without spectacles. Rev. Mr. Bross of Lincoln, who is in Boyd county in the interest of the Congregational church society, delivered a discourse in Butte last Sunday night. He expressed surprise to see the rapid strides Boyd county has made in civilization and the phenomenal growth of her towns. From the impression created in the past by other counties in Western Nebraska it is difficult for people in the east to realize that in Northern Nebraska, between the Niobrara and the Missouri river and the Dakota line lies the new county of Boyd, not yet marked on the maps, so recent is her growth, and scarce a year ago inhabited by the Sioux Indians, but today a thickly settled county, with a population of 10,000 people, with nearly sixty school districts organized and in operation.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN AN UPROAR.

Charges of Drunkenness Create a Wild Scene on the Floor—The World's Fair Bill Delayed—Other News from Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In the House yesterday Mr. Wheeler of Alabama renewed his attack on Mr. Watson of Georgia. He quoted from a book written by Watson, charging members of the House with drunkenness on the floor. Mr. Wheeler denounced the statement as untrue. There was a good deal of excitement. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, called Mr. Wheeler to order and said business could not be interrupted by a political harangue. Mr. Wheeler resumed his seat after being called to order several times. Mr. Watson then rose to reply and accused Mr. Wheeler of falsely charging him with trying to break up the solid South with the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Coombs of New York called Mr. Watson to order. Mr. Watson said: "The gentleman from New York cannot bulldoze me." He attempted to proceed amid interruptions. Holding up his book, he said: "Every word in it is true." [Hisses.] Mr. Tracy of New York called Mr. Watson to order and said he had reflected on the members. He demanded that Mr. Watson take his seat. There was renewed excitement and Mr. Watson took his seat. The Speaker called the House to order and said hissing must cease. Mr. Watson's statement as to the truth of his book was read from the stenographer's notes, also the statement in the book that members had been drunk while debating. There was a sensation over this language. Mr. Simpson of Kansas moved that Mr. Watson be allowed to explain why he stood by the allegations in the book. NOT UNTIL DECEMBER. Anti-Option Legislation Will Likely Be Postponed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Washburn has got to the point where he is ready to let the anti-option bill over till the short session. The only question is to insure it the right of way then. Washburn will ask unanimous consent probably to-day to make the bill the unfinished business for the first Monday in December after the Senate reassembles. If unanimous consent cannot be had a motion will be in order, and the supporters of the bill have enough votes to carry the motion. But the chances are that there will be no occasion. Nothing was done on the bill in the Senate yesterday because time was taken up in tariff talk. The trouble had in securing a bare quorum was, however, enough to show the supporters of the measure the difficulty there would be in passing it this session. They reluctantly admitted as much, and then showed their willingness to have it go over to December on their own terms. Mr. Washburn did intend to ask to have the bill made the unfinished business for December, but at Senator Allison's suggestion postponed his request till to-day. SILVER AND THE TARIFF. Speeches in the Senate by Senators Stewart and Carlisle. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—There was no quorum present when the Senate opened yesterday, but subsequently Senator Proctor came in and this made the quorum. Senator Stewart then delivered a speech on the silver question. When the morning hour expired Senator Carlisle began a speech on the tariff. After a short speech by Mr. Allison in defense of the McKinley bill Mr. Hawley obtained the floor. The Hale resolution went over till to-day, and the anti-option bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. It was laid aside informally, and the President's message vetoing McGarrhan claim bill was read and postponed until the second Tuesday in December next, and the Senate adjourned. SENATOR COLQUITT ILL. Overcome by the Heat—His Condition Regarded as Critical. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Colquitt was overcome by the heat Wednesday while visiting some of the downtown departments. He was taken to his residence and for a long time his condition was regarded as critical. He improved somewhat yesterday and is now resting comfortably, although his physician does not regard him as wholly out of danger. Should he recover sufficiently he will be removed to his home in Atlanta. The World's Fair Fight. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—What the outcome of the filibustering struggle now in progress in the House will be still uncertain. There is no sign of weakening on either side, though both parties to the contest are suffering from desertion. The attendance, while large, showed a falling off, and each recurring hour of departing trains will find the forces still further depleted. It seems to be a battle to the death, neither side showing the slightest symptoms of yielding. Mr. Durborow of Illinois, although he does not speak as confidently as he did, has faith in the ultimate triumph of the friends of the world's fair appropriation. He had no idea when the fight would end, but he was sure that the friends of the appropriation would be successful. "If the bill fails," said Mr. Taylor of

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

A Record of the Proceedings in the Senate and House. In the senate on the 20th the anti-option bill was taken up. Mr. George addressed the senate. He said the New Orleans and New York cotton exchanges were composed of men who did not deal in cotton, consume or even handle it and characterized their dealings as gambling. The matter was not disposed of. Mr. Allison made the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The report, although referring to the amendments of the bill by numbers only, covered many pages of typewritten letter-size paper and its reading occupied nearly a quarter of an hour. Mr. Allison made an explanation of the conference report, stating that outside the provisions about the World's fair there was but one other matter left open—the provision inserted by the house, prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton detectives. He went somewhat into details upon other points on which the senate conferees had surrendered. The report was agreed to and a further conference was asked as to the points on which there had been no agreement. Mr. Cullom offered a concurrent resolution (which was agreed to), granting to the ladies of Washington permission to give a reception in the capitol on the 19th of September, 1892, to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief corps. In the house Mr. Wheeler of Michigan called up as the special order the report of the committee investigating the workings of the pension office. Mr. Little of New York spoke in advocacy of the majority report, which gives as the judgment of the house that Commissioner Raum should be removed from office by the president. Mr. Lind of Michigan opposed the resolution. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, one of the authors of the investigating resolution, spoke in favor of the report. The debate which was very uninteresting, was interrupted at this time by Mr. Sayers of Texas, who submitted a disagreement report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to. In the senate on the 26th in spite of the superheated atmosphere in the chamber, the opening debate in the presidential campaign took place. Mr. Aldrich opened it with the declaration that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue in that campaign. Mr. Vest took up the gauntlet and announced it as the determination of the democratic party to make it the issue in every township in the land. The debate was also participated in by Senators Allison, Hale and Palmer. It lasted between four and five hours and at its close the resolution on which it was based was laid on the table to be taken up again when Mr. Carlisle shall be ready to answer Mr. Aldrich on the points made by him. Vest replied to Mr. Aldrich, referring to the question of strikes in Great Britain and in the United States. Mr. Vest said that it was marvelous from Mr. Aldrich's position that the workingmen in Great Britain were not in arms against their employers. In the face of the carnage at Homestead the senator from Rhode Island presented that there were the most amicable relations existing between employers and employed in the United States. In that senator's theory the United States should be a paradise for the workingmen, and there should be no discontent. As to Mr. Aldrich's remarks about the agricultural prosperity, Mr. Vest asserted that the price of farm land (which was the test of agricultural prosperity) had steadily gone down in Missouri and the other largely agricultural states. In the house a bill passed to reserve from entry one section in each township in Oklahoma, so as to have in reserve a body of land which may be sold after Oklahoma is admitted as a state. The house also paid a bill providing that no railroad in Oklahoma or in Indian Territory shall charge more than 3 cents a mile for passengers. A bill was also passed to enable the people of Utah to arrange for participation in the World's fair. Mr. Holman of Indiana presented the disagreeing report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. It was agreed to. The conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to. In the senate on the 26th three speeches were made on the anti-option bill. Senator Coke assailed it for unconstitutionality, but offered a substitute on behalf of himself and Senators George and Pugh. Senator Mitchell made a legal argument in support of the constitutionality of the bill, and Senator Palmer argued against it as an invasion of the police rights of states. No attempt was made to have a vote on Wolcott's motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance, and when Washburn tried to get unanimous consent to have the time fixed for final vote an objection was interposed by Senator White. For some weeks past numerous petitions have been presented in the senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations in reference to the imprisonment in England of Dr. Thomas Gallagher. Chairman remarked that the committee didn't know what the legislative department of the government had to do with the question. On motion of Senator Cullom the senate bill to create a national highway commission was passed. In the house a filibustering movement is in full swing and no light ahead. The most outspoken of the filibusters say plainly they will see the sundry civil bill killed before the appropriation for the World's fair shall carry. Republican members are charging that it is a part of the policy of the majority to permit the sundry civil bill to fail unless the senate backs down on the World's fair appropriation, for the reason that it will enable a better prima facie case

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

trast to be made between the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. Most of the members of the house are much interested in adjournment as in the fair appropriation, and to-morrow an adjournment resolution may be brought in. If passed, it will be for the senate to say whether or not it will stay here as long as the filibusters are willing to stay and make the question of a World's fair appropriation a matter of endurance. In the senate on the 29th when the tariff debate ceased, the anti-option bill was laid before the senate by the unfinished business and was laid aside informally, when the president's veto to the bill submitting to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarrhan was read, and its consideration was postponed until December next. After some difficulty in obtaining a quorum and a brief silver speech by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Carlisle addressed the senate on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative merits of "protection" and "tariff for revenue only," and in response to the speeches of Messrs. Hale and Aldrich. If, said Mr. Carlisle, higher prices were injurious to the community at large, and if lower prices were beneficial, then everything which interfered with and arrested the natural tendency toward a decline in the price of commodities and a rise in the wages of labor, anything that tended to make it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people to live (whether it were war, pestilence, famine or a McKinley act) was a public calamity to be deplored by every man who loved his country. His purpose was (he said) to show that the tariff act of 1890 had interfered with the natural tendency to a decline in the prices of commodities and a raise in the rates of wages, and that it had made it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United States to live. He said that fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries were bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinet makers, carpenters, common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons, ironmolders, painters, plumbers, stonemasons, tailors and tinsmiths. The average increase of wages in these occupations during the period covered by the investigation of the finance committee has been 75-100 of 1 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods, crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass and woolen goods. In these occupations the rates of wages had fallen (since the McKinley act) an average of 89-100 of 1 per cent, as against a rise of 75-100 of 1 per cent in the unprotected industries. In the house what the outcome of the filibustering struggle now in progress will be, is still uncertain. There is no sign of weakening on either side, though both parties to the contest are suffering from desertions. The attendance, while large, showed a falling off from that of yesterday, and each recurring hour of departing trains will find the forces still further depleted. It seems to be a battle to the death, neither side showing the slightest symptoms of yielding. "If the bill fails," said Mr. Taylor of Illinois, "I think there will be an extra session. We will not permit any extension of appropriations and then an extra session must be called. But I feel confident that there will be no adjournment until the bill is passed."

NEVADA TOWN DESTROYED.

The Business Portion of Bodie Burned and Many People Homeless. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—Dispatches from Hawthorne, Nev., report the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Bodie. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Many people are homeless and much misery prevails. Relief for Mississippi Flood Sufferers. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The House Appropriations committee has resolved to report a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, most of the money to be disbursed in Louisiana under the direction of the Governor and the Secretary of War. LIVE STOCK AND FRUITFUL MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City. OMAHA. Butter—Creamery..... 18 @ 22 Butter—Country Roll..... 12 @ 14 Eggs—Fresh..... 12 @ 12 1/2 Honey, per lb..... 16 @ 18 Chickens—Spring, per doz..... 2 50 @ 3 00 Chickens—Per pound..... 7 @ 8 Wheat—No. 2, carload, per bu..... 70 @ 71 Corn—Carload, per bu..... 40 @ 40 1/2 Oats—Carload, per bu..... 33 @ 34 Flaxseed—Per bu..... 92 @ 95 Oranges..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Lemons..... 4 50 @ 5 50 Potatoes—New per bu..... 1 75 @ 2 1/4 Tomatoes—per case..... 1 75 @ 2 150 New Apples—per barrel..... 4 00 @ 5 00 Cabbages per crate..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Hay—per ton..... 5 00 @ 5 75 Straw—Per ton..... 4 50 @ 5 00 Bran—Per ton..... 3 50 @ 4 00 Chop—Per ton..... 1 50 @ 1 80 Onions—per bu..... 2 75 @ 3 00 Hops—Mixed packing..... 5 41 @ 5 50 Hops—Heavy weights..... 5 81 @ 5 75 Beets—Price steers..... 4 75 @ 4 25 Steers—Fair to good..... 3 75 @ 4 25 Sheep—Natives..... 3 75 @ 4 00 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 red winter..... 80 1/2 @ 81 Corn—No. 2..... 60 @ 61 Oats—Mixed westerns..... 54 1/2 @ 58 Lard..... 12 35 @ 13 25 Pork..... 7 50 @ 7 61 CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 spring..... 78 @ 79 Corn—Per bushel..... 59 @ 59 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 48 @ 48 1/2 Lard..... 12 00 @ 13 15 Pork..... 7 00 @ 7 15 Flour—Patent and mixed..... 5 61 @ 5 80 Cattle—Range and feeders..... 3 75 @ 4 33 Cattle—Prime steers..... 6 01 @ 5 21 Sheep—Westerns..... 4 50 @ 4 75 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2 red, cash..... 78 @ 78 1/2 Corn—Per bushel..... 58 @ 58 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 51 @ 51 1/2 Cattle—Mixed packing..... 3 43 @ 3 85 Cattle—Native steers..... 6 51 @ 5 61 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2 red..... 65 @ 66 Corn—No. 2..... 49 @ 49 1/2 Oats—No. 2..... 47 @ 47 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 3 75 @ 4 33 Hops—Mixed..... 5 71 @ 5 85 Sheep—Muttons..... 4 41 @ 4 62