

THE FRONTIER.

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

STATE NEWS.

Four divorce cases were filed in Lincoln in one day last week. The state press association held a meeting in Columbus last week. There was no celebration in Lincoln of the birthday of the man after whom the city was named. The mayor of Omaha has decreed that no more prize fights shall take place in that town. A lodge of Odd Fellows, with twenty-four charter members, was initiated at Merna last week. The new school house at Elsie is an imposing structure, visible for twenty miles in every direction. Louis Contant of Wilcox was not aware that it was loaded and the bullet went through his hand. By the death of a relative in Illinois, Mrs. John Burge of Table Rock has fallen heir to a fortune. The edict has gone forth that saloons and places of amusement in Lincoln must close up on Sunday. Wild geese have put in an appearance in Dodge county, and local prophets claim it is an indication of spring. A good team of horses was sold at auction in Nebraska City and brought \$25, about the price of one fair-sized hog. Nine young Indians from the Omaha reservation arrived at Genoa last week to attend the Indian school at that place. Willis T. Richardson, a prominent politician of Butler county, became insane last week. His mania runs on religious matters. Fremont had a small blaze that damaged a stock of goods to the tune of several hundred dollars. The property was fully insured. A young married man of Fremont engaged in a game of poker, and after losing \$35 he threatened a law suit and recovered the dust. Lillie Roberts of Lincoln asks the district court for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by being run down by an electric car. One hundred and fifty teachers attended the meeting of the Northwestern Nebraska Teachers' association at Emerson last week. William Black, a cowboy on Pool's ranch, near Ravenna, has fallen heir to a small fortune of \$1,200. He will invest it in a small farm. The Mercer is Omaha's newest and best hotel, cor. Twelfth and Howard streets. Rates \$3 to \$4.50 per day, 150 rooms and 60 connected with bath. The Ninth judicial district has a score of applicants for the position of judge, made vacant by the election of W. Y. Allen to the United States senate. Mrs. John B. Burge, who lives near Table Rock, received word last week that she had been left quite a little fortune by the death of a relative in Illinois. A new paper of the populist persuasion is about to be established in Lincoln. It will be under editorial control of Jay Burrows and J. M. Thompson. The only daughter of Ed McIntyre, treasurer of the state agricultural society, was buried at Seward last week. As Mr. McIntyre lost his wife a year ago, this death leaves him with a desolated home. Rev. E. M. Maxwell, a Christian scientist of Beatrice, has been indicted by the Gage county grand jury for practicing medicine and surgery and professing to heal physical and mental diseases without license. People of Dodge county who went to the state of Washington for a better climate are writing back to friends about weather that is twenty-two degrees below zero and expressing the wish that they had let well enough alone. An indictment was returned against W. A. Waggoner at Beatrice for forgery. The accused is supposed to be in South Omaha. A third indictment was also returned against Isaac A. Wright, for obtaining money under false pretenses. A brute at Norfolk attempted to assault a young lady and being repelled, struck her a violent blow in the stomach, falling her to the sidewalk. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to the nearest house. Her assailant escaped. The Otoe county Medical association met in Nebraska City and completed arrangements for the entertainment of the state association which meets in that city in May. Several new members were admitted and a vigorous was declared on quacks. William Finley, who stole a hand car at Germantown on the night of January 29, which he took to Lincoln, was tried in the district court of Seward county before Judge Bates, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The department store of J. F. Rowell of Hastings was damaged by fire and water to the extent of \$3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective base burner. Mr. Rowell was insured for \$5,000 in the Home of Omaha, Germania, Union of Philadelphia and Connecticut. Thirty-four farmers of Danbury, in Red Willow county, have written the state board of transportation to ask why farmers cannot get cars to ship their own grain. It is claimed eleven cars out of ten are now secured by the state farmers. A copy has been served on the B. & M. officials. Louis Wohlsted, a truck walker on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, was struck by a snow plow running at a high rate of speed, and had his skull fractured and ankle mangled. He had his head muffled up so that he did not hear the approaching train, and a blizzard was raging so that he could not see. He cannot live. The vitrified and press brick works, belonging to the Buckstaff Bros. Manufacturing company at Lincoln, were almost entirely consumed by fire last week, and as a result the company has sustained a loss of over \$100,000, and 120 men have been thrown out of employment. The works were the most extensive in the west.

The Oxnards are talking of building a sugar factory at North Platte. As the Missouri Pacific freight was a short distance from Wyoming the other morning the engineer noticed a man lying on the track. The train was stopped. The man proved to be Michael Ford, a section hand. He was badly bruised about the head and shoulders and had evidently been knocked off the track by the train and then crawled back again. Bert Mapes of Norfolk was at the state house last week in the interest, it is claimed, of a candidate for the district judgeship made vacant by Judge Allen's promotion from the bench to the United States senate. The two leading candidates are N. D. Jackson of Neligh and Frank Northrup of Wayne. The appointee will have the privilege of holding office until November, when an election occurs. In the district court of Gage county, last week the damage suit of Mary Blair vs. Grossholz & Braun was called. The plaintiff, widow of John Blair, sues to recover \$5,000 damages. The husband of the plaintiff was run over by a Burlington train and killed. It is alleged he was drunk and had fallen on the track asleep, and that Grossholz & Braun sold him liquor. Last month a Butler county man procured a license to wed of the genial Wahoo judge, and returned home to have the ceremony performed. The Saunders county judge notified them that their marriage was illegal and advised them to come to Wahoo and be married right. But the couple are evidently satisfied with existing conditions, for they refuse to harken to the voice of the judge. Michael Baner, chief of the fire department of Nebraska City, met with a serious accident. He was going to a fire when the horse he was riding slipped and fell, crushing the chief beneath it. He was unconscious when picked up. His right shoulder was dislocated and he was terribly bruised about the head and body. Internal injuries are feared, as the horse rolled over him several times. Two young men in Holt county—W. E. Moore and N. C. McLeary—were killed on the railroad near O'Neill last week. They were struck by an engine engaged in clearing snow from the track. Both bodies were badly mangled, but the team that they were driving escaped unhurt. Parents of the men killed reside near Inman. The coroner returned a verdict exonerating the railroad company from all blame. F. F. Rexford informs us, says the Weeping Water Republican, that he has received a request from Superintendent A. A. Denton of the experimental station of the state for the shipment of two or three gallons of his last year's sorghum to be exhibited at the world's fair. Mr. Rexford turned out a very fine syrup last season. There is no better in this state, sure, and it remains to be seen whether or not it is equalled anywhere. The failure of the capital bank of Lincoln was brought to the attention of the public again last week by a resolution introduced by Suter censuring the federal court for releasing Mosher on a \$10,000 bond. The latest information obtainable is to the effect that Mosher's forgeries and manipulations of the books of the bank have caused a shortage that is now estimated at \$1,100,000, and that it will be impossible for the creditors of the wrecked concern to realize 20 per cent on their claims. The G. A. R. encampment held at Fremont last week selected Lincoln as the place for the next encampment, and the second week in February, 1894, as the time. Hastings, Omaha and Broken Bow were competitors for the distinction. Delegates to the national encampment at Indianapolis are: J. T. Cochran, Lincoln; O. C. Bell, Red Cloud; W. M. Gifford, Pawnee; Jesse W. Chapel, Neligh; A. C. Logan, Creighton; J. W. Talmage, Z. T. Wilcox, Fremont; W. F. Johnson, Minden; D. Tracy, P. J. Hall, Ashland. A farmer's institute was organized in Weeping Water last week and a large number were present to listen to an address by Mr. Bassett of Kearney on "Dairy Farming," a subject of interest to many. Permanent organization of the institute was effected and J. M. Beakley elected president. At night Mr. Stevens of Crete gave an address, subject, "Horticulture," which was of interest to all. A. Woods talked on "Blight of Fruit Trees;" also L. D. Stillson, subject, "Beekeeping in Nebraska," and F. W. Taylor on "Russia." The act of the legislature in relation to the counting of the ballots cast for and against the constitutional amendments provides that the county clerks shall forward the ballots and poll books to the secretary of state on or before February 15. A penalty for failure is provided, and is a fine of from \$100 to \$500. Fourteen counties have not been heard from, and the county clerks are liable for their fines. The delinquent counties are Boyd, Howard, Keith, Keys, Paha, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Perkins, Sarpy, Scotts Bluff, Thurston, Valley, Wayne and Wheeler. The railroad bill which Senator Stuart will present in the senate in a few days classifies railroads in three classes, A, B and C, according to their gross annual earnings per mile. Class A is the highest rate, class B is 10 per cent lower than class A. On the whole the bill reduces the rates as they now exist 30 per cent. The bill abolishes the present board of transportation. It provides that the supreme court may on a proper showing raise the rate established by this bill, not, however, to exceed 10 per cent higher than the rate provided by the bill. A heavy fine is provided as penalty for failure of railroads to comply with the law. The women's relief corps convention in Fremont last week elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mollie C. Hards, Central City; senior vice-president, Mrs. Nellie Richardson, Gering; junior vice-president, Miss Mints Stiles, Fremont; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Mitchell, Nebraska City; chaplain, Mrs. Isabella Bolshaw, Lincoln; executive board, Mrs. Miriam West, chairman, Omaha; Mrs. Ella G. Barber, Fullerton; Mrs. Fidelia Ruppert, Harvard; Mrs. Maria Y. Miles, Kearney; Mrs. Julia S. Bowen, Lincoln. The reports corps showed a total of 138 corps in the state with a membership of nearly 4,000. There were 510 accredited delegates, 466 of whom were present and voting. The annual reports of the officers show that there are now 331 grand army posts in the state, with a total membership of 8,766. Every post has its dues fully paid up to date and there is nearly \$1,000 in the treasury.

STATE LEGISLATION.

THAT WHICH PERTAINS ALONE TO NEBRASKA.

Both Houses Resume the Grind After a Season of Rest and Recuperation from the Arduous Task of Electing a United States Senator—The Bribery Cases Up Again With Secret Investigation—Introduction of New Bills—Miscellaneous Matters in Both Houses. Nebraska Legislature. SENATE.—The senate again convened on the 16th after several days adjournment. Bills were introduced: To require railroad companies to construct private crossings. To repeal sections 359-60-61-62 of the consolidation statutes. This is the old law relating to building and loan associations which was not repealed two years ago when the new law governing these associations was passed. To amend the law relating to state depositories. To amend the law prescribing the manner of drawing names of petit jurors. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes containing opium and other poisonous drugs. House rolls Nos. 81 and 207 were read the first time. The latter is the bill making the appropriation for the current expenses of the government. Senate file No. 24, providing for the appointment of a police matron in cities of 5,000 or more, was taken up and passed. Packwood's bill to reduce the railroad commission from five members to three and cut the salaries of the secretaries from \$2,000 to \$1,000 was laid over one week. Senator Darner's bill, senate file No. 18, providing that banks of deposit shall give a bond to the county commissioners in a sum not less than \$25,000, provoked a lively discussion, in which the author of the bill defended it vigorously. It was finally laid over until next week. HOUSE.—The house was tardy in assembling after the week's recess, and it was 2:30 when the gavel fell. There were seventy-seven members present. Telegrams announced the sickness of Mr. Wilson of Buffalo and Mr. Ruggles of Dundey. They were excused for the remainder of the week. Several petitions were introduced from the women of various counties praying for the enactment of a law providing for the adequate punishment of crimes against women and girls. The house took up the consideration of committee reports: Nos. 220, 180, 156, 247, 263 and 174 were reported for passage and the report adopted. Nos. 162, 125, 135 and 103 were reported as indefinite postponement, and the same action taken. No. 103 was the best sugar bill, and the republicans endeavored to have it placed on the general file, but their efforts were unavailing. The governor sent in a message calling attention to the fact that in 1891 the section was repealed by which he was authorized to appoint a commandant of the soldiers' amusements home, and he asked that the inadvertent mistake be remedied. Suter introduced a resolution calling for the securing of the federal court for accepting a \$10,000 bond in the case of C. W. Mosher. SENATE.—In the senate on the 17th bills were introduced: To require county commissioners and supervisors to have county printing awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; to enable women possessing the necessary qualifications to vote for county superintendents or commissioners; to amend section 1882 of chapter 10 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, entitled "Illegitimate Children," and to repeal said original section; to amend section 898 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, as compiled by J. E. Cobbe, and for the repeal of said original section; to amend sections 130, 131 and 132 of chapter 16 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for the year 1891, entitled "Corporations," to promote the development of water power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, and to repeal section 2087 of chapter 54 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891. The chair announced Senators Sanders and Thomson as the senate committee to assist in counting the ballots of the state in reference to the ten constitutional amendments voted for at the last general elections. The matter of counting the ballots was taken up and proceeded with. HOUSE.—In the house the committee to investigate the alleged bribery cases met in secret session at 5 o'clock and remained in session until after 8 o'clock. J. C. F. McKesson of Lancaster presided and John Stevens of Furnas and C. D. Casper of Butler comprised the rest of the committee. Sergeant-at-Arms Dungan was on the stand. The investigation was secret. Bills were introduced: An act to establish a state board of health and to prescribe its powers and duties, to make provisions for quarantine sanitation, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Nebraska, to make an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this act. An act to prevent discrimination in freight rates. An act to amend sections 48 and 51 of chapter 78 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1887, entitled "Roads," and to repeal said original sections and to repeal section 52 of said chapter. An act to provide for the release on parole of convicts in prison in the state penitentiary and to repeal all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith. A bill for an act to incorporate companies to do the business of life or accident insurance on the assessment plan, and to control such companies of this state and other states doing business in this state. An act relating to the appointment of state officers and employers. THE SALARIES APPROPRIATION BILL, AS FINALLY AMENDED IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AND RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE SEPARATE THE FOLLOWING SUMS FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS: Governor's office..... \$14,000 Adjutant general..... 2,000 Commissioner of labor..... 3,000 Secretary of state..... 3,000 Auditor..... 3,000 Treasurer..... 10,000 Superintendent of public instruction..... 7,000 Institute for the blind..... 5,000 Commissioner of public lands and buildings..... 25,000 District courts..... 224,000 Supreme court..... 18,400 Department of banking..... 2,400 State library..... 5,000 Hospital for insane at Lincoln..... 35,500 Hospital for insane at Hastings..... 8,000 Hospital for insane at Norfolk..... 10,400 Girls' industrial school at Geneva..... 11,500 Industrial school at Kearney..... 10,000 Institute for the deaf and dumb..... 24,000 Home for the friendless..... 6,500 Industrial home at Milford..... 4,000 Soldiers' and sailors' home..... 8,149 Fish commission..... 12,450 State university..... 173,832

Congress this Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The backward state of the appropriation bills lends serious interest to the remark that Senator Vilas dropped during the long debate on the Sherman bond amendment, that there might be only a short interval between the adjournment of this congress and the assembling of the next. There are two or three other matters of discussion still to come up in connection with the pending sundry civil bill in the senate whose consideration has already consumed the best part of the week. Included among these is the proposed amendment in regard to the site of a new government printing office, round which many opposing interest seem to have centered and to have enlisted champions on the senate floor. After that bill is disposed of, there is the legislative appropriation bill ready for action, upon which there are half a dozen hot fights imminent. Then there are the pension and post-office appropriation bills. Both of these measures have been productive of many columns of eloquence in the house, and it is not likely that they will be more lightly passed over in the senate. Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, yesterday threatened night sessions of the senate to dispose of these appropriation bills, but experience has shown that it is impossible to hold the senate together in night sessions more than one or two nights, and those are generally emergency nights at the very close of the session. The Nicaragua bill, another fruitful topic of talk, is among the unfinished business, and there is the Hawaiian treaty to be disposed of in executive session. The appropriation bills are also in a backward state in the house, owing largely to what threatened to be an interminable debate over the pension appropriation bill and recourse will be had tomorrow to rapid transit in parliamentary procedure by passing the agricultural and naval appropriation bills under the suspension of the rules. It is possible that the New York bridge bill and the Utah admission bill may come up under suspension of the rules. The passage of the agricultural and naval bills leave before the house the postoffice and the Indian appropriation bills. It should not be a tedious task to get action before the house on these measures. All the bills heretofore passed have been amended by the senate, however, and considerable time between now and March 4 will have to be spent in acting on conference reports on the appropriations. THE POPULISTS WILL ADJOURN. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—When the populist house of the legislature meets today it will at once enter upon the execution of a plan to fortify their position before the people. They will set their legislative mill to grinding at as fast a rate as possible and will attempt to pass all the important measures before Thursday or Friday so as to reach adjournment before the supreme court can pass upon the legality of its organization. These laws having been passed by the house and senate and signed by Governor Lewelling can be invalidated only by the courts and the onus of invalidation will be thrown upon the republicans, the only party disputing the populist position in the courts. The invalidation of the appropriation bills for the sustenance of the public institutions must necessarily cause them much embarrassment and might even result in their temporary abandonment. The blame for such a calamity the populists hope to shift upon the republicans' shoulders and thus place them in an awkward position before the people at the next election. The resolution adopted by the republican house declaring all seats vacant which are not occupied by February 22, goes into effect Wednesday. Warnings to that effect are being served upon the populist members. This action cannot cause a renewal of the hostilities of last week, as has been declared it might, for the reason that it is not a violation of the agreement by which peace was restored. The populists will ignore the warning and go right ahead passing bills as if no such warning had ever been made. AN IMPROVED TREASURY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The treasury situation shows improvement. Heavy receipts and smaller expenditures have had the effect of showing a gain in the net balance, which for the last few days had dropped down to a dangerously low margin. At this time it is about \$25,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is in subsidiary coin and a like amount in national bank depositories. The margin a days ago was only about \$23,000,000, which, taking out the two items named left the treasury with a very narrow margin to work on. Treasury officials are still interested in the question of keeping intact the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. Secretary Foster authorized the statement today that the gold will be kept at all hazards. How he could not say, but he stated with emphasis that if it was necessary to issue bonds to do it he would go even that extreme. At present the free gold is more than \$80,000,000. He said he felt almost certain that he could reach the end of his term without having to issue bonds. "Even to issue bonds—say \$50,000,000," said the secretary, "would not necessarily mean an increase in gold to that extent. The law provides that bonds must be paid for in coin. Silver is coin. What is there to prevent silver or its equivalent being offered for bonds? Nothing. Could I refuse? No. So, if even bonds were sold, would that relieve the situation? Not unless an arrangement based on honor between the secretary of the treasury and the purchaser was made, and then I would be subject to all sorts of criticism. The whole subject is surrounded by vexations. You may say, however, that the gold I receive will be kept intact, come what may." THE CABINET COMPLETE. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Washington to the Inter-Ocean says that President-elect Cleveland has completed his cabinet by appointing John W. Russell of Massachusetts as secretary of the navy and George W. Jenks of Philadelphia as attorney general. Prominent colored men of New York have inaugurated an anti-lynching league. Chili has declined to exhibit at the world's fair on account of bitter feeling towards the United States.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THAT OF THIS SESSION WILL SOON BE DONE.

But Little Over Another Week in Which Business Can be Transacted—Efforts Making to Hurry Along Legislation—Consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate—Passage of the Pension Bill in the House—A Record of the More Important Business in Congress. CONGRESSIONAL. In the senate on the 13th the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was taken up. The bill provides that 3 per cent bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000 shall be guaranteed (principal and interest) by the government of the United States; the bonds to be issued according as the money is actually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the canal stock of the company, with the exception of \$12,000,000, which is to be retained by the company, and the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Morgan discussed the diplomatic features of the bill. There was nothing, he said, in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to prevent the building of the canal. He pleaded with the senate to do its duty to America, to the present and coming generations and pass the bill. Without taking action on the bill the senate adjourned. In the house the senate bill was passed, authorizing the Union railway company of Pennsylvania to construct a bridge across the Monongehela river in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The District of Columbia committee notwithstanding the protest of the committee on appropriations, held the floor the rest of the day. Half a dozen measures of only local importance were passed and the house adjourned. In the senate on the 14th Mr. Quay offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether any part of the appropriation for the World's fair has been paid, and if so, under what modification of the rules as to Sunday closing. He also gave notice of an amendment to an appropriation bill making appropriations connected with the world's fair conditioned on Sunday closing. The Nicaragua bill was then taken up and Mr. Sherman in charge of it, said that he desired to explain matters about which some senators appeared in doubt. These points were as to the amount of stock which the government was not to own, and also as to outstanding contracts between the canal company and the construction company. These contracts, he said, were all to be swept out of existence. They were on the basis of a cost of \$250,000,000 for the construction of the canal. The government would start with a "clear table." It would own \$80,000,000 out of \$100,000,000 of the stock and would have ten directors—the Maritime company becoming the mere agent and servant of the United States. Twelve millions of the stock was in the hands of private owners and could only be obtained from them by some method of condemnation. The bill was not disposed of and the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. All but twelve pages of the bill were disposed of. The amendments for the World's fair items and river and harbor improvements being reserved. The senate adjourned. In the house the pension bill was considered. During the discussion of the bill in the committee of the whole Mr. Hatch indirectly gave notice of the course he would pursue in reference to the anti-option bill. He had, he said, waited patiently for days in order that the consideration of the appropriation bills should be completed. But he now gave notice that unless the appropriation bills were disposed of in a reasonable time he would ask for the consideration of a measure which, being a revenue bill, had a right of way. The debate on the pension bill was prolonged but uninteresting, and without disposing of the measure the committee arose and the house adjourned. In the senate on the 15th the Nicaragua bill gave way to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendments reported by the committee allowing to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the supreme court the balance of their husbands' salaries for the years of their death (\$8,745 and \$7,418) were agreed to. The reading of the bill having been finished the reserved amendments were taken up, the first being the series in reference to the World's Columbian exposition. All the committee amendments were agreed to. The next series of reserved amendments were those for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the first being a reduction of the amount for Philadelphia harbor from \$550,000 to \$400,000. The diplomatic and consular and the military academy appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and read, and after some discussion went over without action. In the house against the amendments changing the existing pension laws points of order were made, the determination of which was postponed until tomorrow. Mr. Boutelle spoke vigorously against the proposed amendments to the pension law, declaring that the union veterans were not safe in the hands of the party about to come into power, with headquarters south of Mason and Dixon's line. The records of congress showed that fact. Mr. Cummings earnestly opposed the proposed legislation. After further debate, general discussion was closed and the bill was read for amendments. The first offered was that recommended by the committee on appropriations, transferring the pension bureau from the interior to the war department. Points of order were raised against this and other amendments of the committee, and without action on any of them the house adjourned. In the senate on the 16th the sundry civil bill was considered. In the course of the discussion Mr. Vest alluded to the depleted condition of the treasury. What, he asked, was the spectacle presented to the country? The secretary of the treasury was found in Wall street begging like an Italian mendicant for gold from the banks of the country in order to sustain the public credit. And it was openly avowed by some distinguished statesmen who were making history and a reputation for the future that their object was to leave the next two weeks so as to leave the affairs of the incoming administration of Mr. Cleveland. Whatever executive officer or as a political expedient left a net surplus of \$100,000,000 in the treasury. The amendment reducing the Columbia river, Oregon, from \$430,000 to \$1,239,000, was agreed to, yeas, 24; nays, 20. In the house pension bill was again considered. Chairman, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia delivered his decision on points of order raised against the various amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations, changing the pension laws. Those relative to the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department; to the rereating upon the ability to earn a living; to the limitation to persons receiving an increase less than \$600, and to soldiers' widows were overruled. Mr. Burrows opposed from the decision regarding the transfer of the pension bureau. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 103 to 63. After debate the amendment for the transfer was disagreed by a vote of 53 to 95. The amendments relative to requiring pensioners under the act of 1890, show that they are disabled for manual labor and have not an annual income of \$600, and providing that widow shall be granted a pension if was not married within five years of the close of the war in which her husband served, were also defeated without division. In the senate on the 17th the sundry civil appropriation bill occupied exclusive attention. The amendments which had been discussed on Wednesday and the effect of which is to continue in force the law providing for federal supervision of elections, was carried by party vote. All the committee amendments having been disposed of and bill being open to general amendment the question as to the issue of 3-cent bonds to maintain the gold standard was precipitated on the senate. An amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman and a point of order was discussed, overruled by the vice president and an appeal from that decision was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 18 nays. The merits of the amendment were discussed for the rest of the day and adjournment came before the debate closed. In the house the postoffice appropriation bill was considered without final action. The couplet bill was postponed until Tuesday. The senate bill was passed, tending to the North Pacific oceanic provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals. The pension bill was taken up and its consideration completed. The committee then reported the bill to the house. After scene of confusion, during which the speaker appealed to the gentlemen conform to the rules of the house, not violate them, the bill was passed. The house then in committee of the whole proceeded to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. An amendment was agreed to increase the appropriation for payment of salaries of postoffice clerks, and without disposing of the bill the house adjourned. Deadlocked Again. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 18.—The deadlock is again on with full force and there seems to be no way out of the difficulty. There were three ballots yesterday, making twenty-seven in all. The first ballot stood: Warren, rep. 13; Brown, ind. 11; Clark, rep. 4; H. H. dem., 4; Baxter, dem., 3; Richardson, rep., 5; Thompson, dem., 5. The second and third ballots did not differ materially except that Thompson on the last ballot fell to one. A strong effort will be made tomorrow by the sides as there are but two more days of the session. There is little hope of an election. The republicans will be satisfied to have the governor appointed for two years. Failure of the Co-Operative Stores. ANDERSON, S. D., Feb. 18.—The receiver has been appointed for all the stores of the National Union Company of South Dakota. This is the company which has been doing a co-operative business for the Farmers Alliance in the West. Col. S. H. J. per of this city is named as auxiliary receiver, and will immediately take charge of the company's assets in the State. Some of the stores will continue in business for the present, though the losses, it is feared, will foot up \$100,000. The headquarters of the National Union are in New York. LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Wheat—No. 2 spring..... 72 3/4 Bye—No. 2..... 52 1/2 Oats—No. 2 white..... 40 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 22 1/2 Butter—Good packing..... 18 1/2 Butter—Packing stock..... 17 1/2 Eggs—Fresh..... 18 1/2 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 7 1/2 Chickens—Per lb..... 14 1/2 Turkeys—Dressed..... 11 1/2 Ducks—Dressed, per lb..... 3 1/2 Lemons—Per box..... 1 1/2 Oranges—Florida..... 1 1/2 Sweet Potatoes—Per bushel..... 85 1/2 Apples—Per barrel..... 3 1/2 Beans—Navy..... 3 1/2 Cranberries—Cape Cod..... 5 00 Hay—Per ton..... 12 1/2 Straw—Per ton..... 4 1/2 Bran—Per ton..... 17 1/2 Chop—Per ton..... 1 1/2 Onions—Per bushel..... 7 1/2 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 7 1/2 Hogs—Prime weights..... 4 00 Hogs—Stocks and feeders..... 3 00 Steers—Heavy to good..... 4 00 Sheep—Natives..... 3 75 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red winter..... 63 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 22 1/2 Oats—Mixed..... 18 1/2 Pork..... 15 1/2 CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 spring..... 72 3/4 Corn—Per bushel..... 22 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 18 1/2 Lard..... 13 1/2 Hogs—Mixed and mixed..... 7 1/2 Steers—Common to extra..... 3 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 3 00 Sheep—Westers..... 5 00 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash..... 63 1/2 Corn—Per bushel..... 22 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 18 1/2 Hogs—Mixed..... 7 1/2 Cattle—Native steers..... 3 00 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2..... 66 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 22 1/2 Oats—Per bushel..... 18 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 3 00 Hogs—Mixed..... 7 1/2 Sheep—Muttons..... 4 1/2