

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Church Howe will orate at Pawnee City on Decoration day. Bids have been opened for the new hotel to be erected at Clay Center. Fred Heddes, editor of the Grand Island Independent, is seriously ill. The machinery for the Superior starch factory will cost about \$2,500. Wahoo citizens have raised the necessary bonus to secure a canning factory. Fremont had thirty-one cases in police court during the month of February. Sixty people of Callaway are learning to write under the tutorage of Prof. Carner. George W. Coombs, one of the pioneers of Pender, is dead at the age of 60 years. A 15-year-old son of Geo. Böttcher, living near Talmage, fell on the ice and fractured his thigh. A paper to be published in the interest of the Grand Army is to be launched in Lincoln. A fortune teller did a big business at Callaway, giving those who put up \$3 a first class future. The police of Nebraska City arrested a number of men for passing counterfeit money. There is a gang of shovers of the queers in Lincoln whom the authorities are endeavoring to run down. Four prisoners who refused to work on the cold streets of South Omaha were treated to a coat of ball and chain. A lodge of Railway Track Foremen of America has been organized at Grand Island with seventeen charter members. A new postoffice has been established in McPherson county. It is called Tyron and James M. Patterson carries the keys. Grace Lutheran church at Lincoln will erect a \$2,000 religious structure this year, lots for the same having been purchased. The county treasurer's semi-annual statement of Madison county shows a balance on hand December 31, 1892, of \$33,825.21. John Heltzer, of Lincoln, got a sentence of one year to the penitentiary last week for a vicious assault made on Fred Young. On the 15th of May 300 cow boys will leave Chadron for Chicago in a free-for-all race. It will be fun for the boys but hard on the ponies. N. Maxwell, a well known farmer, residing four miles south of Beatrice, was found dead in a corn crib. An inquest was to be held. Two ministers at Liberty are about to begin a public debate as to whether immersion or sprinkling will save a sinner. But few sinners will listen to the argument. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Watson, for four years superintendent and matron of the Indian school at Omaha agency, have been transferred to Green Bay Agency, Wis. A stroke of economy has taken possession of Beatrice, and the city will endeavor to get along with two policemen—one day man and one at night, besides the marshal. F. M. Young and wife of Cass county celebrated their silver wedding on the 27th. They were married in Cass county February 27, 1868, and have stood up for Nebraska ever since. An Anselmo butcher has been forced to leave town because a rival meat peddler discovered the head of a lumpy-jawed steer in his slaughter house and exhibited it to his patrons. The Red Cloud Argus suggests that many of the citizens of that town throw away good money to see the ossified man when such can be seen on the streets any day, free of charge. The Beatrice municipal election will occur April 4. A special election is also called for the same date for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue \$12,000 bonds for paving intersections. Albert Tiekler, a Covington tough, was arrested and lodged in jail at Dakota City charged with robbing Andrew Johnson, of Sargents Bluffs, Ia., of \$42 on February 9. He has an encouraging outlook for a year or two in the penitentiary. Jim McNeely at Louisville met with a painful accident. He was pulling one of the small brick factor cars loaded with about a ton of green brick, when his feet slipped and the car run against him, smashing his leg quite badly. Charles Bennett, a farmer living seven miles north of Shelton, while taking a loaded gun from his wagon discharged the weapon and shot himself in the right foot. Physicians amputated the limb below the knee and he is resting easy. B. M. Long, A. M., B. D., of the chair of literature in Western college at Toledo, Ia., delivered his lecture entitled, "Alaska the Land of Totems," before the students of York. The lecture was intensely interesting and instructive throughout. While T. H. O'Brien, who lives near York, was driving home the other evening a line broke and his team ran away. He was picked up by the roadside in an unconscious condition, but is likely to recover. The team, at last reports, had not been found. A meeting will be held at Plainview March 28 for the purpose of deciding where the next Grand Army of the Republic re-union shall be held for the district comprising the counties of Blaine, Knox, Antelope, Cedar, Wayne, Dixon, Dakota, Wheeler and Holt. Henry Hagry, a farmer living near Daykin, committed suicide by shooting. He was about 45 years of age and in good circumstances financially, but had lately lost \$1,300 in land speculations, and it is rumored, also had domestic troubles. He leaves a wife and two children. A poor and down-trodden tramp sifted into Columbus with an end view, and directly brought himself into disrepute by stealing a pair of felt boots. He was given five days in the official bastille on a diet of bread and water. It was the first water he had tasted for many days.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Time for Introduction of Bills Having Passed Both the House and Senate are Engaged in the Sifting Process to Determine What Measures Shall Have Consideration—Some Bills that Have Been Passed—Recommendations on Others—Miscellaneous Matters in Both Branches of the Legislature.

Nebraska Legislature. SENATE.—In the senate on the 27th. Senate file No. 46 was recommended for passage. The committee on counties and county boundaries recommended the passage of senate file No. 173 with several amendments. The bill fixes the salaries of county attorneys. Senate file No. 123 was recommended for passage. It authorizes juries to render general special verdicts. Senate file No. 118 came in for favorable consideration at the hands of the judiciary committee. It is designed to provide against frauds in weights and measures. Senate file No. 179, relating to the divorce laws, was recommended for passage. The recommendation of the judiciary committee that senate file No. 108, to repeal the state depository act, be passed was only adopted after Senator Pope had explained that there were already on file two bills creating state depositories, and it was thought best that all bills affecting the law go to the general file. The committee on judiciary reported senate file No. 46 with the recommendation that it do pass. The bill requires foreign corporations doing business in this state to file their articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and imposes certain conditions upon such corporations transacting business in this state. Bills were introduced: To regulate the punishment of refractory prisoners confined in the Nebraska penitentiary. To provide for compiling certifying and publishing the statutes. The anti-Pinkerton bill came up for final action, and after a brief discussion, was recommended for passage. McDonald's bill to locate a state normal school at Creighton, Neb., was indefinitely postponed. Lobeck's anti-lottery bill was recommended for passage.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 27th bills favorably reported upon were: Prohibiting coal or lumber companies, or any other persons, individuals, corporation or copartners from entering into any agreement or combination to pool or fix rates, and providing a penalty of from two to six months imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Requiring the transfer of freight and cars from one railroad to another, and to prevent discrimination. Appropriating \$4,000 to reimburse Blaine county for expense incurred in the trial of Michael Kokum, the amount being reduced to \$2,457.73. Compelling railroads to build transfer switches and transfer freight without cost to the shipper whenever desired. Appropriating \$200 to David S. Benyon for the capture of Murderer Foley. Appropriating \$5,000 for the relief of Dora Paxton, whose husband was killed while in the discharge of his duty as an officer trying to arrest a fugitive from justice, the amount being reduced by amendment to \$2,000. McCutcheon, from the committee on miscellaneous subjects, reported favorably upon house roll No. 151. This is the grain inspection and warehouse bill. The committee offered many amendments, the principal one taking the enforcement of the law out of the hands of the state board of transportation and placing it in the hands of a new board, to be composed of the governor, secretary of state and auditor. All officers and subordinates provided for in the law are to be appointed by the governor. Quite a lively discussion arose over Lockner's bill, No. 184, to regulate the size and shape of common brick to be used in construction of buildings in the state of Nebraska. The bill was indefinitely postponed. The house sat down heavily upon Nason's resolution authorizing the commissioner of labor to print 5,000 copies of the map accompanying his biennial report.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 28th, but little was done in the morning session, and the afternoon session was given up to the railroad men of the state to set forth their respective interests. The committee listened patiently to the efforts made to show that railroad rates in Nebraska were comparatively low. General Manager Burt of the Elkhorn was the first to speak. He made an elaborate statement, showing the expenses of his road and declared that the company paid no dividends. Gen. Manager Holdrege spoke for the B. & M. Mr. Perrine appeared for the St. Paul & Omaha. Mr. Lincoln of the Missouri Pacific submitted a written report. Mr. Dickinson of the Union Pacific submitted a report showing that the branch roads included in the Union Pacific system in Nebraska, lost money. He said the Union Pacific main line made a good showing to the freight going through to the coast. Mr. Buchanan of the Elkhorn concluded the proceedings with a short address. All of the speakers attempted to show that there was no relation between Iowa and Nebraska so far as freight rates were concerned.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 28th the report of the committee recommending that the sugar bounty bill be placed on file, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 35. The roll was then called on the passage of the women's suffrage bill. McVey and Newberry, who voted no, changed their votes to aye, but it availed naught. The vote stood: Yeas, 42; nays, 46. It was declared buried. House roll No. 172 was placed on its final passage. This bill provides for an additional judge in the Twelfth judicial district. The bill passed. Senate file No. 3 was put upon its final passage and passed by a vote of 79 for and 2 against. Crane of Douglas got a new resolution before the house asking that 5,000 additional maps, which are a part of the report of the commissioner of labor, be printed. The resolution was adopted. House roll No. 56, Barry's bill to deduct a persons indebtedness from his assessed valuation, came up on final passage. An error was discovered in the bill and it was re-committed. By committee on fish and game, house roll No. 27, by Mr. Keyes, by request, a bill for an act to amend sections 86 and 87 of the criminal code and to repeal the sections hereby amended, and section 87 of the criminal code relating to the protection of game and fish. Recommended to pass.

House roll No. 314, by Mr. Cornish, a bill for an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of trust companies and to define their powers, duties and responsibilities. Recommended to pass.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 1st (the fortieth day) a large number of bills were introduced, among them being the following: To provide for the more speedy and inexpensive prosecution of claims against railroad companies for damages, overcharge and loss of baggage or freight. To provide for the change in the name for the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf. Empowering and requiring all cities in the state of Nebraska to fix the rates and charges for the supply of water. Empowering and requiring all cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants in the state of Nebraska to fix the rates and charges for the supply of electricity for illuminating purposes. Empowering and requiring all cities in the state of Nebraska to fix the rates and charges for the supply of gas for illuminating purposes. To regulate the sale of illuminating oils and to provide for a state inspector. To define trusts and conspiracies against trade. The senate went into executive session immediately after reassembling at 3 o'clock to consider executive appointments. When the doors were opened the senate went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bills on general file. Senate file No. 112 was, after a brief discussion, recommended for passage. The bill was introduced by Moore and provides for the incorporation of universities under certain circumstances. It is intended primarily to benefit the Christian college at Lincoln.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 1st several bills were passed. Among them were the stock yards bill, Rhodes' bribery bill and McKesson's bill setting apart a portion of Wyuka cemetery for the burial of old soldiers. Horst's repudiation of debt bill was knocked out and Kessler's municipal suffrage bill was recommended for amendment. Howe's bill providing for the resubmission of the school fund amendment defeated at the last election was also passed. The stock yards bill carried overwhelmingly, the vote standing 68 to 23 against. The house adjourned until 4 o'clock, as the earlier part of afternoon was set apart for the submission of information by the railroad officials, the same as was given in the senate. The same railway officials were present and rehearsed the same speeches with slight variations as submitted for the education of the senators. The meeting was ostensibly a session of the railroad committee of the house, but it was open to all members and outside spectators, and not only the floor and lobby, but galleries as well; were well filled. No. 805, Nelson's bill, appropriating \$2,000 for the relief of George Manter for disabilities contracted during the Wounded Knee campaign as a member of Nebraska National guard, was passed with emergency clause. No. 209, Burns' cruelty to animals bill, was defeated, lacking one of the number necessary to pass. No. 307, Howe's bill, providing for the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution of the state, was defeated. No. 165, Howe's bill, relating to the matriculation fees of the State Normal school, was passed, and the house then adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 2d the bill for an act to district the state of Nebraska into senatorial and representative districts, and for the apportionment of senators and representatives, and to fix the number of the same and to repeal sections 229 and 230 of chapter 3 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska was recommended to pass as amended. The bill to amend sections 130, 131 and 132, chapter 16 to the compiled statutes of Nebraska for the year 1889, entitled, "Corporations," was placed on general file. The bill to amend section 49 of chapter 16 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1891, entitled, "Corporations," was placed on general file with recommendation that it do pass. The section amended relates to cemetery associations. Several new bills were read the first time, among them being: "An act to define trusts and conspiracies against trade, declaratory contracts in violation of the provisions of this act void, making certain acts in violation thereof misdemeanors and prescribing punishment thereof and matters connected herewith. A bill for an act to provide for the stamping of the year upon all canned goods. A bill for an act to regulate corporations engaged in the business of guaranteeing or acting as security for the fidelity of persons in public and private offices, employments and positions, and provisions thereof. A night session was held to consider the general appropriation bill. The session lasted from 7:30 to 11 o'clock, without more than touching the bill and the fight that lasted from start to finish is as far from being settled as ever. The independents all stood by the recommendation of the committee.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 2d Watson's anti-option bill was recommended to pass. Stevens' bill to tax real estate mortgages, was considered, but no determination reached. The committee arose and reported to the house. The report on house roll No. 91 was adopted. The house then took up Stevens' bill to tax real estate mortgages and indefinitely postponed it. The house then considered bills on general file, the first being house roll No. 208, the World's fair commission bill, which had been reported as a substitute by the committee with the recommendation that it pass instead of the original of the same number. The report of the committee was adopted. Section 1 of the printed bill was amended, making the appropriation \$25,000 in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated and expended. Jensen's amendment, providing that the following amounts be devoted to the following special exhibits: Horses \$3,000, cattle \$5,000, swine \$3,000, agricultural \$3,000, horticultural \$3,000, dairy \$1,000, apiary \$1,000, poultry \$1,000, was adopted. Section 4 was amended so as to limit the maximum amount to be paid for clerical or other force to \$40 per day. As amended the bill was recommended to be engrossed for third reading. The bill as it now stands appropriates \$25,000, and fixes the salary of the commissioner general at \$2,500. Porter of the committee on railroads, with unanimous consent, reported house roll No. 33, the freight rate bill, with recommendation that it pass as amended. House roll No. 163, by Mr. Higgins, a bill for an act to amend section 33.73 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska, and to repeal said section was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 3d, Senator Darner introduced petitions

asking for the passage of the irrigation bill from citizens of Scotts Bluff county, from the Thirtieth senatorial district and from citizens of Ogallala. Senator Dale moved that the senate go into committee of the whole for the consideration of senate file No. 13 the irrigation bill, the hour having arrived for which the bill was made a special order. The bill was taken up section by section and read by the clerk. Senator Darner said he thought the framers of the bill had looked fully into the matter. He read a written opinion of Hon. J. M. Woolworth. The committee arose and reported progress on the bill and asked to leave to sit again. The report was adopted. The fight was one of the most earnest that has been seen in the senate chamber this session. The following bills were reported by committees to which they had been referred: For an act to prevent discrimination in life insurance. Committee recommended that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was not agreed to and the bill was placed on general file. A bill for an act to authorize county treasurers to invest the county sinking funds in registered county warrants, when said warrants will be paid before the sinking fund therein invested will be needed to satisfy the obligations for which it is created. Placed on general file. A bill for an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of trust companies, and to define their powers, duties and responsibilities. Recommended to pass as amended and placed on general file. A bill for an act to provide for a commission to prepare a general revenue law for the state of Nebraska, to define their duties, and to provide for their salaries. Recommended to be indefinitely postponed. Not agreed to and bill placed on general file.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 3d committee reports were made on bills as follows: An act to provide for the transfer of certain inmates of the girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents to the Nebraska industrial home provided for their care, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith. To pass. A bill for an act to provide for the instruction of illiterate convicts in the state penitentiary of Nebraska. To pass. A bill for an act to prevent discrimination in freight rates. To pass. A bill for an act to provide for the laxation of sleeping and dining cars operated in the state of Nebraska and for the collection of the same. To pass. A bill for an act to district the state of Nebraska into senatorial and representative districts and for the apportionment of senators and representatives and to fix the number of the same, and to repeal sections 229 and 230 of chapter 3, consolidated statutes of Nebraska. To pass as amended. A bill for an act to punish persons entering, starting, owning horses in races for which entrance money is charged at the gate of any race track or in contests of speed for which purses, prizes or stakes are contended for, and provide fines and penalties for the same. To pass as amended. A bill for an act to amend an act to amend section 65 of article 2 of chapter 14 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska and to repeal said section. To pass as amended. A joint resolution to submit to the electors of the state of Nebraska for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state providing that no corporation other than public or charitable shall be established. Indefinitely postponed. An act to amend sections 1 and 6 of an act entitled an act to provide for the depositing of state and county funds.

Are Not Hoarding Gold.

DENVER, Colo., March 4.—The Denver clearing house adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Reliable information has been received that a report has gained circulation in the east that the Colorado banks, and especially the Denver banks, are hoarding gold; and as such report is untrue, and, in our opinion, is circulated for the purpose of injuring the cause of silver; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Denver Clearing House association hereby pledges itself to exchange with the secretary of the treasury of the United States \$1,000,000 of gold coin for a like amount of legal tender notes, the legal tender notes to be delivered in Denver at the time of such transfer.

That the secretary of the Denver Clearing House association be instructed to send a telegram to the honorable senators, Henry E. Teller and E. O. Wolcott, in the name of the Denver Clearing House association to the following effect: "You are authorized to offer on behalf of the national banks of Denver to the secretary of the treasury \$1,000,000 in gold coin in exchange for a like amount of legal tender notes, the exchange and delivery to be made in Denver, this offer to stand good for one week from this date."

THE PANAMA INQUIRY.

Report of the House Committee is Rather Mild in its Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Panama Investigating Committee in its report finds that as far as the treaty of 1846 with New Granada is concerned, and so far as the concessions granted to and contracts made with the present Panama Railroad corporation are concerned, there is no clear ground for the assertion that any exclusive right to cross the isthmus was ever in terms granted, or by implication secured, either to an American corporation or to a citizen of the United States to the exclusion of citizens of any other country. There seems to be ground, so far as the evidence before the committee goes, for the claim that the government of New Granada or the United States of Colombia has ever guaranteed that the United States shall control the transit or place any limitation on the legal rights of shareholders in the railway company or restriction in the nationality of its owners of stock.

The committee has done its utmost in the limited time before it to investigate the charge that money was expended to prevent opposition to the plans of the canal. It has been unable thus far to trace directly or indirectly the expenditure of any money whatever in a corrupt way to influence the legislative or executive action of the United States government.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

A GREAT RUSH OF WORK IN THE CLOSING DAYS.

Continuous Sessions to Compass Legislation that is All Important—The House Refuses to Concur in Senate Amendments to the Anti-Option Bill—The Pension Bill in the Senate—The Postoffice Appropriation Bill and Other Matters in the Senate and House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 29th, after the agricultural bill had been placed on the calendar, the pension appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Gorman called attention to the fact that a bill appropriating \$166,000,000 was being run through the senate with very few senators giving any attention to it. This was the commissioner's estimate of what would be needed, but the fact was the commissioner did not know how many pensions would be added to the roll this year, and it was beyond question that there would be at the end of the fiscal year on the 30th of June next a deficiency of from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. After some further discussion the bill was passed without amendment. The conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to. House bill to grant to the Gainesville, McAllister & St. Louis Railroad company a right of way through Indian territory was passed. In the house the Indian appropriation bill was passed. The conference report on the military appropriation bill was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Springer a bill was passed continuing for one year the present tariff on fine linen goods of not less than 100 threads to the square inch. The Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed with some warmth, but finally all the amendments to the measure were nonconcurrent in and the bill was sent to conference. Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules and agree to the senate amendments to the car coupler bill. Mr. Richardson demanded a second, which after some delay was ordered by a vote of 163 to 65.

In the senate on the 28th the house bill extending for one year the time for filing petitions in the court of private land claims was reported and passed, also senate joint resolution authorizing the loan of the portraits of the chief justice of the United States for exhibition at the World's Columbian exposition. The important features of the day's session were the passage of the naval and agricultural appropriation bill, and of the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. A motion to go into executive session was defeated, after which the agricultural bill was taken up and passed. In the house, on motion of Mr. Springer a bill was passed without the slightest opposition providing that after July 1, 1893, pig tin shall be exempt from duty. On motion of C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania a bill was passed establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel. An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Springer providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to increase the duty on any imported article. The unfinished business was a motion made by Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of William M. Brown, one of the Sibley assignees. No quorum voting, the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 1st the postoffice appropriation bill came up and was discussed to some extent on the question as to the route of the southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference report on the civil appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being, however, that the amendment was receded from by the senate. Outside of these two appropriation bills the senate had before it in the morning the McGarrhan bill, which went over without action, and the Hudson river bridge bill, which was taken up by a vote of 26 to 24, but disappeared immediately when the conference report was taken up. A conference was ordered on the naval appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. Mr. Allison made an explanation of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and stated that, in relation to the Sherman bond amendment (in order to test the sense of the senate upon it), he would move to recede from it. A vote was taken and the senate, without division, receded from the Sherman amendment. The conference report was agreed to and a further conference was ordered on several amendments which had not been finally disposed of. In the house Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments to the anti-option bill. The opponents of the bill then began to filibuster against the motion, and business was at a standstill for some time. The motion to suspend the rules was seconded finally by a vote of 163 to 7. Then, under suspension, a vote was taken on the bill and it was defeated—yeas, 172; nays, 124; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, but equivalent to the defeat of the bill, as it can not be reached on the calendar. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to. The war claim bill for the relief of William and Mary college was passed—yeas, 196; nays, 29. The house then adjourned.

In the senate on the 2d, the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and the following substitute for the southern fast mail paragraph was adopted: "For necessary and special facilities on a trunk line, or lines, \$156,614; provided that the postmaster general shall select the trunk line or lines which shall carry the mails, if he shall deem the expenditure a satisfactory and desirable one." The consideration of the Indian bill was then resumed. The last amendment in the bill was the one in relation to the Cherokee lands. It was amended and agreed to. As amended it appropriates \$8,396,000 to pay the Cherokees for the land in question, of which \$596,000 shall be payable immediately and the remaining \$8,000,000 shall be payable in five equal installments, commencing on the 4th of March, 1894, and ending on the 4th of March, 1898, the deferred payments to draw 4 per cent interest. The bill was passed. The deficiency bill was then considered, a

night session being held. No report had been reached up to the time of the appropriation bill consumed the day. There was a fight over the New York Columbian exposition amendment. There was great confusion, speaker being obliged over and over again to appeal to members to preserve order and to direct the occupants of galleries to do so. But request and reaction were equally unavailing. There was a constant din and members were removed more than a couple of feet from the disputants could not a word of what was uttered. The attorneys in the judicial district of Alabama was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 178 to 54. The amendments to the postoffice appropriation were nonconcurrent in and the bill was sent to conference. Mr. Hays submitted the conference report on sundry civil appropriation bill, with considerable debate and amid confusion, the conference report agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 119. A disagreeing report.

In the senate on the 3d before it had been more than three hours in session it had discussed, voted on and agreed conference reports on four of the general appropriation bills. These were the legislative, the postoffice, the agricultural and the naval bills. But other appropriation bills, the civil, the Indian and the deficiency. The senate also took from the calendar and passed all the house bills that were unobjectionable, and disposed of many other orders and ends of legislative business. When the recess expired the galleries showed a compact mass of spectators. There was hardly room for a thin person to squeeze into a seat, even if she had been able to pass through the doors, which was an impossibility as they were all tightly sealed by the doorkeepers. In all halls and corridors there was an increasing surge of people, and every door the crowds formed in groups waiting for a chance to get inside, chance that never came. It was deemed advisable to extend the recess for another quarter of an hour. Further time had expired, the conference reports on the deficiency bill were presented and read. After discussion the bill was returned to conference, and the report on sundry civil bill was taken up, being only five amendments in consequence. The senate decided to lay upon further conference. In the galleries were crowded by sightseers, and although as a whole the assemblage was a most orderly one, individual whispers aggregated a general buzz of conversation, which several times interfered with public business. There was also great disorder on the floor. Republicans were exchanging their last greetings and wishing one another a safe journey to their respective homes. New members were being introduced by their defeated predecessors. Good humor and good feeling was manifested everywhere. The contest which attracted the attention of the world was that which occurred over the amendment to the sundry civil bill relating to the world's fair. The amendments were disagreed to and the conference reports on the naval, agricultural and postoffice appropriation bills were acquiesced in.

HENRY F. SHERMAN DEAD.

Was a Nephew of the Late General Sherman and Senator John Sherman. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—The death of Henry F. Sherman occurred on the steamship Lahn last Friday while en route to Europe from apoplexy of the heart. Mr. Sherman was a son of the late Judge Charles Sherman of the United States District Court, and a nephew of Senator John Sherman. He was a member of the law firm of Sherman, Hoyt & DeWitt, and was well known in this city, which has always been his home. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the Hon. George A. Benedict, many years editor of the old Cleveland Herald. His age was about 50 years.

General Beauregard's Will.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—The will of the late General P. G. T. Beauregard was probated yesterday. His estate, with the exception of a few small bequests, is left to his children. He will instructs the executor to have the body cremated, provided that there is a crematory in successful operation near New Orleans at the time of death. As there is no crematory where near, this request was considered void.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Corn, Pork, Beef, etc., in different locations like New York, Chicago, and Omaha.