

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.

NEBRASKA.

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THERE is a steady decrease in mortgages in York county.

WINTER wheat in Adams county is said to be in good shape.

F. I. RICE, a rich widower of Fremont, is advertising for a wife.

BROWN county is receiving many additions to its farming community.

It is thought the legislature may be able to adjourn by the 1st of April.

FARMERS generally are preparing to put in an increased acreage of wheat.

JEROME H. DAUCHY, a wealthy ranchman in the vicinity of Stockville, died last week.

FERDINAND LEMMER, living alone in Furnas county, suicided by hanging himself from a stovepipe.

In Gage county corn cribbed for speculation will not be used, but that held by farmers will be assessed.

The new Methodist church at Dakota City is receiving its finishing touches and will soon be ready for dedication.

THERE is a good deal of uneasiness on the bottoms in Washington county on account of anticipated high water.

REV. MR. LONGMAN, who has severed his connection with the United Brethren church of York, will take up work in Ohio.

DR. J. S. SIDNEY, charged with having poisoned his wife, has been given a change of venue from Thurston to Dixon county. The case is set for April 27th.

JOHN GERGEN, a boy of 18, broke into the hardware store of Geo. W. Willis at Chadron and stole \$30 worth of goods. He was arrested with all the stolen goods.

CHARLES RUDOLPH and John Hermel, of Kearney, fought over a dish of oysters. Hermel used a knife to such an extent that Rudolph's life is despaired of. His assailant escaped.

A FIRE destroyed a house of ill-fame at West Point. The fire was of incendiary origin and is supposed to be the work of one of the many young men who have been ruined by the place.

DR. JAY, who for the past ten years has had charge of the gold cure institute at Blair, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to take charge of a similar institution at a more remunerative salary.

LETCHFIELD was thrown into excitement over the strange disappearance of Mrs. Haller, a woman of 60 years, who resided for many years in the county. It is thought she started to her son's and became bewildered.

THE private bank that has been operated at Virginia for some time past, principally by C. H. Gale, president, closed last week. It is announced that none of the depositors will lose a cent. All will be paid off at once.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB issued a requisition for the arrest of Charles A. Crick who is wanted in Omaha for stealing \$304 worth of goods from the home of Charles White, an Omaha sporting man. Crick is under arrest in Council Bluffs.

THE Grant milling company of Grant, Perkins county, Nebraska, is negotiating with the towns of Cook, Talmage and Barr, for the removal of the company's valuable milling and elevator property now at Grant to one of these points.

A SMALL child of A. Whitmore, of Franklin, 2 years old, was choked to death. The mother left the room for a moment, and when she returned the child had got something into its throat and was choking to death. The mother was unable to give relief.

THE committee of the Otoe county has appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Herman Wendell of Talmage, reported to the court a very touching and appropriate series of resolutions, which will be published in the papers of the county.

ED, the 14-year-old son of John McCashland, living four miles northwest of Fairmont, was breaking a colt to ride when the animal stumbled and fell, throwing the lad violently to the ground. He struck upon his head and was unconscious for an hour.

REV. JOHN ANDRES of the Congregational church of Long Pine was ordained as a minister of the gospel last week. The leading ministers of the denomination from northwestern Nebraska were present and the ceremonies were interesting and impressive.

THE Peru state normal students were overjoyed at the news of an appropriation for a new dormitory. About 100 men and women led by Prof. Hosie and a military band, with stars and stripes streaming in the air, marched to the depot to meet the train, when Prof. Beattie returned from the scene of conflict at the capital. Everybody is delighted at the news and it will be a great boom for the state normal.

LINCOLN Journal Washington special: Webb Eaton of Lincoln arrived in the city today. He has business in the east demanding his attention and expects to return in a few days. He and Judge Strode called upon Governor Thayer this afternoon at the Providence hospital. The governor is doing well and hopes to be about in a few days. Senator Allen led the procession today in the number of bills introduced. These include all those for which he was sponsor during the last congress and which failed during the session. A great portion of them were for pensions, increases of pensions, and claims. Senator Thurston also reintroduced the bills of his own introduction at the last congress. Their names and subjects have already been referred to in these dispatches.

THE revival that has been in progress in Holmesville closed last week, and the result is that the church has received quite a number of accessions.

GRONKE West, Sr., and Fred Gillard, both men of about 60 years, had a fist fight on the street at Clarks. The latter sustained a badly bruised face.

THE required number of shares have been taken and Randolph is expected to have a creamery in the near future.

ARTICLES of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state by the North American leasing and mining company. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Omaha.

THE COUNT TO GO ON.

LEGISLATURE TO TAKE HOLD OF THE MATTER.

NEBRASKA.

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A New Bill to be Drawn Up and Acted Upon That Will Suit the Case—Committee From Both Houses Appointed to Arrange Details.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 16th the usual batch of petitions, asking for the passage of various bills under consideration, were received and read. There were several petitions in favor of the soldiers' home at Millford, and a number demanding the passage of the bill which prohibits theatrical performances and all kinds of athletic games on Sunday. The senate then went into committee on the bill which prohibits theatrical performances and all kinds of athletic games on Sunday. The senate then went into committee on the bill which prohibits theatrical performances and all kinds of athletic games on Sunday.

HOUSE.—The stock yards bill, senate file No. 33, passed the house on the 16th, by a large majority. Nearly all the opponents of the measure voted for it. Mr. Rich of Douglas moved an amendment to section 4, "providing that the provisions of this act shall apply to stock shipped in the state of Nebraska." A bill in opposition to this proposed amendment, and said it was introduced for the purpose of killing the bill. He denounced it as class legislation. Rich's amendment was adopted by a large majority. Roberts of Douglas moved an amendment raising the price named in the bill for handling cattle 5 cents a head, sheep 1 cent. A bill in opposition to this proposed amendment, and said it was introduced for the purpose of killing the bill. He denounced it as class legislation. Rich's amendment was adopted by a large majority.

HOUSE.—The house on the 17th went at once into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering house roll No. 615, the salary appropriation bill, which was committed yesterday. A motion to reduce the salary of the superintendent of the printing for the blind at Nebraska City from \$2,000 to \$1,500 was adopted. A motion to make a like reduction in the salary of the superintendent at Beatrice met with vigorous resistance from Zimmerman of York and others. The motion was defeated. A motion to reduce the salary of the superintendent at Beatrice met with vigorous resistance from Zimmerman of York and others. The motion was defeated.

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WASHINGTON, March 15.—President McKinley sent rather unexpectedly his message to Congress this afternoon as soon as both Houses had been organized. It was at once read as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for no more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economic and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the revenue which allows such a condition is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

The Deficits for Four Years. We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,869,260.22, and its expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,915,453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,477.98 were paid upon public debt, which was reduced since March 1, 1889, \$250,076,890, and annual interest charge decreased \$11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,274,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.29.

"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and, with few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,893,498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,702,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them.

Bond Issues Advertised To. "But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30 and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$43,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,246 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

The Situation Not Improving. "Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,603.70, and its expenditures exclusive of postal service \$195,410,000.23, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.53. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,994.95, and the expenditures exclusive of postal service \$30,269,389.29—a deficit of \$5,952,394.34 for the month. In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$34,100,997.38 and expenditures exclusive of postal service \$28,706,056.66, a deficit of \$4,394,940.72; or a total deficit of \$186,031,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414.40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Revenue and Protective Tariff. "Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers; to revive and increase manufacturing; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

"The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor.

"Before our business is transacted let us provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.—WILLIAM M'KINLEY. "Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897."

EXTRA SESSION BEGUN.

Both Branches of the Fifty-Fifth Congress in Order.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The main interest in the assembling of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extra session today under President McKinley's call, centered in the House where organization and the seat lottery were in the drawing cards. Great crowds were in the galleries hours before noon, but the general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings. The section opposite the Speaker's rostrum commonly known as the "black belt," which has a seating capacity of 300, was given up to the public. The other galleries were strictly reserved for ticket holders.

The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces. Figures conspicuous in the shock of many a parliamentary battle, had disappeared, and instead were new and untried men. The change in the personnel was very great.

By 11 o'clock the reserve galleries with the exception of those for the diplomatic corps, and the executive were crowded. The bright costumes of the ladies gave light and color to the scene.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Major McDowell, clerk of the last House, rapped the members to order and then the Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, delivered the invocation.

The clerk then read the President's proclamation convening Congress and the roll was called.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine was re-elected Speaker, the vote standing: Reed, 199; Bailey of Texas, 114; Bell, Populist of Colorado, 21; Newlands, Silverite, Nevada, 1.

The other Republican caucus nominees for the various House offices were then elected. All held similar positions in the last House.

In the Senate there was an abundance of flowers on the desks when Mr. Hobart rapped for order, and there was an exceptionally full attendance. The public galleries were packed and the reserved galleries well filled. The chaplain's opening prayer invoked divine grace and blessing on the senators and members now about to take up the work of the extraordinary session, and upon the President and Vice President.

The roll call disclosed the presence of sixty-eight senators. The new senator from Kansas, W. A. Harris, took the oath of office.

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, elected by the Governor of Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to elect a successor to Mr. Mitchell. The Governor's certificate was read, and Mr. McBride requested that the new senator be sworn in if there were no objection, but Mr. Gray of Delaware said that unusual circumstances attended the appointment and that the credentials should be scrutinized. He moved that they be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and it prevailed by unanimous vote.

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Cockrell were named a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him, and the Senate then, at 12:20 o'clock, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

INCALLS AND "SULLY."

The Ex-Senator Held to Suffer in Competition With the Ex-Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Washington Post this morning upbraided Senator Ingalls, in reference to his and John L. Sullivan's co-ordinate engagement as prize fight critics: "In the course of some remarks a few days ago upon the rather sensational matter of the rivalry between these two remarkable men as chroniclers of battle and heroic deeds, we ventured to suggest that possibly the retired slugger might excel the retired statesman. We acknowledged the vast superiority of Mr. Ingalls in any purely literary respect, and may perhaps have done Mr. Sullivan less than justice touching his merits as a dealer in rhetoric and poetry. But our original surmise has been vindicated by the facts. Mr. Ingalls' account of the Carson tragedy is painfully inadequate. Beyond a few graceful references to the scenery, the atmosphere and the beauty of surrounding nature we can find nothing worthy of mention excepting the writer's profound and over-setting astonishment as to the blow which at last took the wind out of Corbett and for a moment checked his flow of conversation. He did not even essay one of those brilliant, impressionistic pen pictures of which he is so eminently capable and for which his admirers so confidently looked. The same blow that paralyzed the 'Pompadour' appears to have plunged him into lethargy. Sullivan, on the other hand, most impartial and intelligent history of the combat furnished by any single individual. It is the work of a veteran and a professional. It is the result of careful, dispassionate and enlightened observation, and as nearly as words can it passes in review the whole orderly procession of the battle. Comparing the two articles we are moved to remind Mr. Ingalls of that fine old English aphorism: 'Let the cowardly adhere to his wax and not seek besottedly to change his base.'"

NO REORGANIZATION. "The Republicans Evolve a Scheme to Defeat the Fight Until Winter." WASHINGTON, March 20.—It has been practically determined by the Republican steering committee of the Senate not to attempt the general reorganization of the offices or committees of the Senate until after the passage of the tariff bill, or rather, until the regular session next winter. Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the committee on rules, has evolved the idea of permitting the holdover members to retain their committee assignments, the vacancies created by the outgoing senators to be filled by the various party caucuses. Under this arrangement the new members will receive assignments only to those committees in which vacancies may be created by the retirement of their predecessors or by the shifting of old members to more important committees.

TO RUSH TARIFF BILL. "The House Will Work All Day and Into the Night Until March 31." WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House, by the vote of 179 to 122, Democrats and Populists comprising the minority, today adopted a rule providing for sessions beginning at 10 o'clock each day with sessions at night for debate on the tariff bill pending amendments at 3 o'clock March 31.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT. "Des Moines, March 11.—Master Paul James, of Des Moines, has been granted a copyright for an amusing publication entitled 'Paul James' Card Game and Instructions.' E. W. K. asks: 'Can a person patent a machine for making wire fence and sell county rights to use the machine and then invent and patent another machine for making the same kind of a fence and sell the rights to the second patent to make the same fence in the same territory?' Answer: Improvements are always in order, and it has been said 'The room for improvement is the largest room in the world.' A person may invent and patent two distinct machines for making the same kind of a fence and lawfully sell the right for each in the same place to different persons, so each purchaser has the right to make the fence in the same territory, provided there is no patent on the fence, or, if patented, each has bought a right to make such fence. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET. "Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere." OMAHA. Butter—Creamery separator..... 17 @ 18 Butter—Choice fancy country..... 19 @ 20 Eggs—Fresh..... 11 1/2 @ 12 Chickens—Dressed..... 7 @ 7 1/2 Chickens—Live..... 4 @ 4 1/2 Cranberries—per bushel..... 5 @ 6 50 Lemons—Choice Messina..... 3 25 @ 3 50 Honey—Fancy white..... 13 @ 14 Onions, per bushel..... 1 10 @ 1 25 Beans—Hand-picked Navy..... 1 10 @ 1 20 Potatoes..... 25 @ 30 Sweet Potatoes..... 1 40 @ 1 50 Oranges, per box..... 3 50 @ 3 75 Hay—Upland, per ton..... 4 00 @ 4 50 Apples, per bushel..... 1 40 @ 1 50 SOUTHWEST OMAHA STOCK MARKET. Hogs—Light mixed..... 3 80 @ 4 10 Hogs—Heavy weights..... 3 75 @ 4 80 Beef Steers..... 3 25 @ 4 25 Bulls..... 2 25 @ 3 40 Milkers and springers..... 25 @ 30 Stags..... 3 00 @ 3 75 Calves..... 1 50 @ 2 50 Cows..... 1 50 @ 3 75 Heifers..... 2 75 @ 4 00 Stockers and feeders..... 2 00 @ 3 00 Sheep—Wester..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Sheep—Lamb..... 3 75 @ 4 00 CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 Spring..... 73 @ 74 1/2 Corn, per bu..... 23 @ 23 1/2 Oats, per bu..... 19 @ 19 1/4 Lard..... 6 40 @ 6 70 Prime steers and exports..... 4 00 @ 4 30 Hogs—Medium mixed..... 4 00 @ 4 10 Sheep—Lamb..... 3 80 @ 5 25 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash..... 88 @ 89 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 29 @ 29 1/4 Oats—No. 2..... 19 @ 19 1/4 Pork..... 5 50 @ 6 10 Lard..... 4 45 @ 4 50 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2, red..... 85 @ 85 1/2 Corn, per bu..... 21 @ 21 1/2 Oats, per bu..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 Lard..... 4 20 @ 4 50 Cattle—Native beef..... 4 20 @ 4 50 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, hard..... 76 @ 77 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/4 Oats—No. 2..... 14 @ 14 1/2 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 3 70 @ 4 15 Hogs—Mixed..... 3 85 @ 4 00

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"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and, with few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,893,498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,702,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them.

Bond Issues Advertised To. "But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30 and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$43,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,246 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.7