

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Message from Gov. Thayer. The following, which explains itself, was sent to the legislature by the governor:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith to your honorable body a communication from the committee having in charge the arrangements for the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States of America, on the 30th day of April, 1870, in the city of New York.

In a subsequent communication it is stated that "there will be a military and naval parade, in which, under orders issued by the president of the United States, troops and the vessels of the navy shall participate in connection with the military and industrial organizations from the different states and cities."

I also transmit the report of the Hon. John L. Webster, commissioner for Nebraska, who attended a meeting of the commissioners from the various states, held in the city of New York on the 8th inst., to make arrangements for proper representations of the states and territories on the occasion referred to.

The 30th of April next will be the founding out of the first century of our nation's existence. It will commemorate a grand and historic event; it will commemorate the consummation of the labors, the trials, the sacrifices and triumphs of the revolutionary era; it will commemorate the placing of a new and independent nation upon the map of nations; it will commemorate the beginning and the organization of our present form of government, when the nation, amidst the hopes and fears, the doubts and the faith, of the statesmen and patriots of that momentous period started on its career which at the end of 100 years has placed it in the front rank of nations.

It is expected that every state and territory will be represented at this memorable event in New York. In my judgment the people of Nebraska will not desire to be behind other states in regard to a proper representation on the great occasion.

This subject is submitted for your consideration. JOHN M. THAYER.

The message of Governor Thayer submitting the communication of the governor of Kansas, recommending state co-operation against trusts to the legislature, is as follows:

The Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from his excellency, Governor L. W. Humphrey, of Kansas, in which he proposes uniformity of legislation between the states interested in regard to beef and pork "trusts" or "combinations," for the purpose of securing protection for the farmer and the stock raiser against the formation of such "trusts" or "combinations."

I also transmit herewith a copy of a concurrent resolution adopted by the legislature of Kansas proposing a convention composed of three senators and five members of the house of representatives of each of the states interested for the purpose of considering and adopting uniform legislation for the protection of the people.

These "trusts" or "combinations" are created for no honest end. They are a combination of the strong against the weak; they are created for the purpose of depression and to drive men of small means out of business. The enhance or depress the market in order to subvert their own speculative schemes, and make the public their victims.

They are a combination of wealth and power which is dangerous to the rights and interests of the public; they are opposed to public policy; they are opposed to the public welfare, and should be suppressed.

It seems to me the suggestion made by the Kansas executive is a proper one to be considered, and, in my judgment, is aiming in the right direction for the suppression of this wrong.

If you should concur with it, you will observe that immediate action is necessary, for the session of the legislature of Kansas will expire about the first of March.

If you will permit me, I would respectfully suggest the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses for the consideration of this matter at once, so that I may communicate the result to the governor of Kansas.

This communication and the accompanying papers are submitted for your consideration. JOHN M. THAYER.

STATE NOTINGS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Ida M. Loeper, of Beatrice, has been adjudged insane and will be taken to the insane asylum at Lincoln as soon as room could be made.

The large flouring mill at O'Neill has suspended business until after harvest on account of the high price of wheat and the slow sale of high priced flour.

The business of stock raising in this country, it seems to the O'Neill Frontier, must of necessity become far more profitable than it has been the past few years. Not among big stock men, for their business has been reasonably good, but among the smaller farmers who are just getting started in this kind of raising.

The city authorities of Wymore ordered the destruction of all dogs which the tax is not paid by Feb.

Some one who was removing coal from the bin of Mr. Moore, of Bloomington, dropped a ten dollar gold piece. The coin was restored to the rightful owner but the coal has not yet come back.

Last week, says the Sidney Telegram, Daniel Adams brought in the returns from Bushnell. He was not a giddy youth, to be sure, being in his eighth year. He had heard his grandfather preach when the latter was 106 years old, and his grandmother knit him a pair of socks when she was over 100.

The Reporter says that Madison holds the key to the first trunk of railroad west through northern Nebraska.

The building improvements in Beatrice for 1888 amounts to over \$600,000.

Mary Rayner, a young woman living a few miles west of Nebraska City, was brought before the county board of insanity and declared to be violently insane. She will be taken to Lincoln.

The report of the Omaha veterinarian shows that there were 130 cases of glanders and farcy in horses reported to him during the year; sixty-two of these cases proved fatal or the animals were ordered shot by the live stock sanitary commission.

The citizens of Franklin county met in mass convention and passed resolutions urging the legislature to submit a prohibitory constitutional amendment. The resolutions are long and earnest.

Dixon county reports itself short on small grain, due partially to shortness of the fall crop, and also to the fact that a large amount of stock is being wintered by Dixon county farmers.

Mrs. Adda Olmstead, of Orleans, who is now engrossing clerk of the senate, has become entirely deaf, the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Two McCord young men named Williams and Jamieson languish in jail at York for stealing coal from a school-house. They confess their guilt and have been bound over for trial.

A Lindsay dispatch says the notorious Dr. Bennett is again at his old tricks. Finding that P. A. Peterson, a farmer living near there, had a child with a crooked foot, he offered to cure the deformity for \$100, and induced Peterson to sign a note for that amount. He did nothing for the patient, but now the note turns up, and must be paid.

County personal property taxes become delinquent February 1st, and county real estate May 1st.

Two manufacturing establishments have been added to Ainsworth since June 1st.

Jacob Schrodt, living near Orleans, while walking home from Almena, Kansas, lost his way and was out all night, freezing the toes of both of his feet.

A chair manufacturing company has been organized in Nebraska City.

John Strow, of Fremont, died suddenly the other day while sitting in a chair. His malady is supposed to have been heart trouble.

Ponca's real estate boom is commencing to materialize.

The Hooper Bible society reports over \$17 worth of bibles sold the last year.

Senator Paddock has secured the passage of a bill in the United States senate for the establishment of two additional land districts in Nebraska.

Mayor Boyd, of South Omaha, has ordered everybody to number their houses by February 15th, so that mail delivery may begin at that time.

The treasurer of Holt county issued tax receipts to the amount of \$125,000 last year.

Mr. Gilchrist has introduced a bill which will make a lively contest among some of the towns. It is to the effect that the state appropriate \$50,000, to be expended during the year 1890, by the state board of agriculture for the purchase of land on which to permanently locate the state fair.

Richard Kimball, an old and prominent business man of Omaha, was killed on Sunday last by being run over by the Omaha and Council Bluffs dummy.

The sheep feeders of Dodge county are marketing their stock. The season has been very favorable for fattening and the flocks are being turned off earlier than usual. About seventy-five thousand head are being fed in the county. The market is satisfactory and it is estimated that these sheep will net at least \$100,000 profit to their owners.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Franklin county, is suffering from a broken shoulder, the result of a runaway.

The pay roll of the Omaha police force is nearly \$6,000 a month.

At Grand Island, Lena Schrahl filed a complaint in the police judge's office charging William Myers with her ruin. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but up to the present time the police have been unable to locate him. It is thought he has left the city. The girl is not yet fifteen years old, while Myers is twenty-seven.

Mrs. James McKinzie, of Wymore, met with a severe misfortune. She was washing and had the clothes in an iron kettle. She put a little gasoline in the water to make the washing easier, which exploded, burning her badly about the face and head.

One Meyers, a Grand Island street car driver, is wanted in that city for the crime of bastardy. His victim is but fifteen years old.

A broom factory is to be established at Brewster next season.

All the Omaha daily papers oppose submission.

The railroad forces at North Platte have been reduced temporarily about twenty men.

The new order of things in Union Pacific circles, says the Omaha Herald, goes into effect to-day and many important changes will be the consequence thereof. There is no longer a general superintendent of this system, both that office and its department having been abolished by the orders contained in Vice-President Holcombe's circular, which takes effect to-day. Now the duties devolving upon the department of general superintendent will come to the general manager's department.

A mild form of the measles is prevalent among the children of North Platte.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Branch of the Nebraska Assembly.

In the senate on the 26th numerous petitions were presented asking for the submission of a prohibitory amendment. Bills were introduced: To provide for the setting apart, formation and disbursement of a police relief fund in cities of the metropolitan class. To provide for the sale of unclaimed personal property in the custody of the chief of police or the police judge in cities of the metropolitan class. Relating to the publication of the session laws in the newspapers of the state. Bills on third reading were then considered. Senate file 4 was first considered. This is the school fund bill. It was passed, but subsequently recalled from the house for reconsideration. On motion of Nesbitt, of Lincoln, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered. Normal moved that it be referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. The motion was carried. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the house bills were introduced: A bill for an act to prescribe compensation of county clerks in counties having over 70,000 inhabitants, and to amend section 1 of chapter 44 of the laws of 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 42 of chapter 23 of the compiled statutes entitled 'Fees.'" A bill for an act to submit to the electors of the state for rejection or approval an amendment to the constitution of the state, to prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendment. A bill for an act entitled "An act creating, locating, and establishing a state house of correction, and prescribing the manner of governing the same." A bill for an act to amend section 151 of chapter 17 of the compiled statutes entitled "Counties, county boundaries and county seats." The secretary was requested to read the list of bills on the general file, so that members could have time to read them carefully during the time of adjournment. The following bills are on the general file: House rolls 20, 69, 172, 140, 96, 2, 174, 178, 162, 64, 30, 126, 135, 107, 68, 24, 124, 51, 81, 70, 115, 116, 83, 105, 146, 233, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 1, 154, 184, 158, 131, 119, 184, 134, 200, 188, 142, 199, 156, 122, 10, 82, 91, 23, and senate files 16, 29, 18, 2 and 5. The house adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

In the senate on the 28th, Howe introduced a bill providing that a county of over 70,000 shall have one assessor, he to appoint assistants with the approval of the county commissioners. Conner introduced a bill making all railroad tickets transferable by delivery. The senate killed three of Ransom's bills, taxing tax certificates, taxing mortgages and relinquishing penalties and costs on delinquent taxes levied prior to 1880. There was quite a debate on Norval's bill for special October elections for voting on constitutional amendments. No action was taken. The governor's message on the Washington centennial inauguration was read and referred to a select committee of five to be announced later. The governor's nomination of Dan Hopkins, of Merrick county, was received. The senate then went into executive session. Hopkins' nomination was confirmed—twenty-seven ayes; one senator excused from voting. In the house a few new bills were introduced. The most important one was by Snyder, providing that cities of 70,000 inhabitants and over may elect one assessor for the whole city, and providing for the appointment of deputies. Bills on second reading were read and referred to the proper committees. When the Lindsay submission bill was reached Dempster moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole, which was adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of house roll No. 29, a bill providing penalties for selling mortgaged property; also that no chattel mortgage, except that given for the purchase money of property mortgaged, shall be good unless signed by both husband and wife. The bill was recommended for passage. Mr. Dillon offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Caldwell, went over until tomorrow: Whereas, It has been currently reported that abuses of a grave and serious nature exist in the management of the agricultural farm; that there is but little attention given to the education of the young and future farmers of this great state; that the fund derived from the disposition of lands donated by the state for the use of the institution has been diverted from its proper channel, and has been used for other purposes than that for which it was intended; therefore be it resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate these alleged irregularities, with full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths. Resolved, That this committee report as early as practicable.

In the senate on the 29th most of the day was taken up in the discussion of two bills. The first, by Senator Shaner, requires abstractors of real estate titles to file with the county judge a bond of \$20,000, the bond to be liable for damages that may accrue by reason of errors in the abstracts furnished. The bill fixes the penalty for its violation at a fine not less than \$100 for each offense. The Keckley anti-trust bill was taken up section by section. The only important change made was an amendment making the provisions of the bill apply to trusts organized in other states and doing business in Nebraska. There was no opposition to the bill as a whole, and it went through the committee without effort. Among the bills introduced were the following: For classifying pupils in the public schools, and allowing the establishment of separate schools for the sexes and colored children. For the creation of a system of meat inspection before animals are slaughtered. With the following resolution by Senator Linn, which was adopted without much debate. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate and report the condition of the agricultural department of the state university, and the station for the study of the diseases of animals, with an itemized statement of all expenditures made in conducting and sustaining such department; and that the committee be given power to send for persons and papers. The Keckley bill for an elective railroad commission was indefinitely postponed. In the house petitions in favor of, and remonstrances against, submission were presented from various parts of the state. Ballard's anti-trust bill was taken on third reading and passed—74 ayes to 7 nays. The committee on constitutional amendments reported in favor of Curtis's pro-

posed amendment to the state constitution, authorizing the investment of the permanent school fund in "registered permanent school bonds." House roll 185, to authorize county attorneys to appoint a deputy, was amended and recommended for passage. Several bills were taken up on third reading and passed. Among them was house roll No. 50, Cushing's bill, which provides for completing the transfer of real estate where the party entering into a contract dies without completing the sale. The enacting clause of Burnham's bill, providing that no county should be created which should contain less than 576 square miles, was stricken out. Ballard's bill to prohibit stores in passenger trains, and to compel railroads to heat their cars with hot air or steam, came up as the order. On motion of Olmstead the bill was referred back to the railroad committee to be amended. House roll 173 was favorably recommended.

In the senate on the 30th, Senate File 47 was unanimously passed, as were also Senate Files 23 and 109. The Keckley anti-trust bill was passed, only Nesbitt and Paxton voting against it. The Norval constitutional amendment for voting on all constitutional amendments at special elections in August passed the committee of the whole. Howe's bill to make the fire and police commission of Omaha the license board of that city was brought up, but at the suggestion of Senators Ijams and Paulsen consideration was postponed. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to make the contracting for, or allowance of, attorneys' fees unlawful. Senate File No. 157. A bill for an act requiring officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the state, when making their reports to the governor, as required by section 22, article 5, of the constitution, to include therein a schedule of all the personal property in such institutions or under their control belonging to the state, giving the condition thereof, and to account for the loss or disposition of any such property since their last report, or since the last report of their predecessors in office, and to repeal any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act. In the house the submission bill, Senate File 31, was considered. A general discussion of the bill took place. Mr. Cady moved to make the bill submit both high license and prohibition, and supported his amendment with earnestness. The bill was supported by Dempster, Baker, Ballard, Fieldgrove, Burnham, Filbert, Whitehead, Everett, Johnson, Corbin, Coleman of Antelope, and others. Hall, submission member from Lancaster, supported Cady's dual submission proposition. Mr. Dempster said he would not oppose high license submission in a separate proposition. Mr. Baker expressed himself favorable relative to dual submission. Mr. Cady's amendment was voted down—46 yeas, 34 nays. Senate File No. 31 was then read by sections, and the bill was recommended to the house for passage, as it came from the senate. The committee rose, and reported and Olmstead moved to put the bill on its passage. Mr. Cady renewed his amendment to the bill for dual submission. Messrs. Baker, Christy of Clay, Johnson, Dempster and Coleman of Antelope, now supported Cady's amendment. Olmstead withdrew his motion to pass the bill. Cady's dual bill passed—yeas, 58, nays, 49. The bill will next come up for a third reading and passage, and must then pass the senate again. It is the general opinion that the bill will now get the doubtful votes and pass the house.

In the senate on the 31st, the Ransom bill for abolishing the live stock commission came up for final passage and went through without debate. The vote: Ayes—25; nays—Cornell, Jewett, Lindsay, Nesbitt, Pope, Roche. The Norval bill creating an August election for voting on proposed amendments to the constitution also passed, 23 to 9. Senator Ijams offered the following: "Resolved, That the adjutant general of the state of Nebraska be required to furnish with report concerning the cost to this state of the state militia as it is now organized, and what will be the probable cost of supporting and keeping up the militia as recommended by the governor in his recent message, and an itemized amount of the disbursements for the last two years." It was laid over under the rules. The following was adopted. Whereas, In the biennial reports of the auditor of public accounts to the governor of the state of Nebraska, November 30, 1888, there is a recommendation that the sum of \$2,809,291.57 be made as an appropriation for the benefit of state institutions, and said appropriation is largely in excess of any amount ever before asked for such purpose; therefore, Resolved, That in order to give the senate time to investigate and pass intelligently upon such appropriation, it is the sense of the senate that the house of representatives be requested to send all appropriation bills to the senate not later than the 15th day of February, 1889. In the house a bill providing punishment for selling liquor to habitual drunkards was recommended for passage by the committee on miscellaneous subjects. Senator Keckley's anti-trust bill was read the second time and referred. Bills on third reading were taken up. The following were passed, each by an almost unanimous vote: House roll 42, to secure the payment of all laborers' and mechanics' wages on all public buildings built under contract. The bill provides that the contracting boards shall keep back sufficient funds to cover the wages. House roll 30, a bill regulating the mortgaging of real property. House roll 92, Cady's bill providing for an annual examination of the county treasurers' accounts. Among the few bills introduced was one by Beoville to restrict non-resident aliens and corporations in their rights to acquire real estate in Nebraska. Another was by Yutzy. It prescribes the number of officers and employees of each branch of the legislature. The bill fixes the whole number of employees of the senate at thirty-three, including the pages, and of the house at forty-five, and provides that the enrolling and engrossing clerks shall not be employed until the twentieth day of the session, and that all employees shall be discharged as soon as their services can be dispensed with.

In the senate on the 1st bills were introduced as follows: Senate file No. 167, a bill for an act relating to highways and bridges, and liabilities of counties for not keeping them in repair. Senate file No. 166, a bill for an act to amend section 78, chapter 78, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska. Senate file No. 165, substitute for No. 66, a bill for an act to amend section 46, chapter 46 of the compiled statutes of W.

THERE IS NO NEWS.

Baltimore correspondent says that Bayard on the ground that the consideration is whether shall continue to be between Mafala and Germany in behalf of claimants to the burned in Samoa assertion of American no analogy between and Hayti. Hayti failed treaty of regarding the stationer had being no definite Samoa question president's monetary accompanying shows that the defended its policy Samoa islands, hereto to it ever one of friendly neutrality. Germany both assented to of Germany in professions have cal intrigues and the rivalry of ence and commerce regard to the failure to protest vigorous treatment of the Bayard states that for such a course treaty with Samoa try to do. He is this country against result.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A MESSAGE.

A Communication to Congress on the Subject of Samoa.

WASHINGTON dispatch: The president to-day sent to congress additional correspondence relative to the Samoan affairs, accompanied by the following message: To Congress: I had the honor on the 15th inst., to communicate to your honorable body certain correspondence and documents in relation to affairs in the Samoan islands, and having since received further dispatches from the vice consul at Apia, and commander of the United States naval vessel "Nihoa," in those waters, I lose no time in laying them before you. I also transmit herewith a full text of the instruction from Prince Bismarck to the German minister at this capital, which was communicated on the afternoon of the 28th inst. This appears to be an amplification of prior telegraphic instruction on the same subject, communicated through the same channel, and which, being set forth in a note from the secretary of state to Count von Arco-Valley, the German minister, of the 12th inst, was duly laid before congress, with my last message in relation to the Samoan affairs.

It is also proper to inform you that on Monday, the 28th inst., the occasion of the communication of the secretary of the German chancellor, the secretary of state was given to understand by the German minister that a proposition from his government to that of the United States for a conference on the Samoan subject was on its way by mail, having left Berlin on the 29th inst., so that its arrival in due course of mail can be looked for in a very short time.

In reply to an inquiry from the secretary of state, whether the proposition referred to was for a renewal of the joint conference between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended in July, 1877, for a consideration of the Samoan affairs at Novo, the German minister stated his inability to answer until the proposition, which left Berlin on the 29th inst., should be received. I shall hereafter communicate to congress all information before me in relation to the Samoan status. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The correspondence accompanying the message gives an amplified account of events in Samoa, practically similar to the recent press dispatches. Referring to the seizure of an American boat by a German vessel, Captain Mullen says he wrote the German commander and received a reply to the effect that there was no flag flying on the boat. This is not true, as the boat was seen from the consul's office, and by others in other parts of the town, plainly flying the American flag. "This is the usual way the Germans adopt for straightening out the outrages they commit," adds Mullen.

The last letter is one from Prince Bismarck to Count Arco-Valley, under date of January 13th, in which he narrates the attack on the German forces by the natives, who, he claims, were led by Klein, and adds:

In consequence of this we have been translated from the territory of mediatorial negotiations, by which the consul at Apia was trying to reconcile the contending parties, and for which he had sought the co-operation of his English and American colleagues, into a state of war with assailants, to our regret. We shall carry on the contest which has been forced upon us by Mafala and his followers with the utmost consideration for English and American interests. Our military measures have in view only the punishment of the murderers of German soldiers and the protection of our countrymen and their property. In the end—

—a just murderers crime we hope for the co-operation of the treaty framers in Samoa in friendship with us, and we ask the government of the United States to be good enough to furnish the consuls and commanders of its ships of war in Samoa with suitable instructions. Our armed forces there are instructed to avoid and to prevent any injury to neutral commerce and property, and to adopt measures of reprisal and destruction only against the followers of our troops by a murderous attack. We shall of course abide by the agreements with America and England with respect to Samoa, and pay due regard under all circumstances to the rights of those powers as established by treaty."

New We Get Out of the Predicament.

St. Louis dispatch: Parks Pledger, described as a happy-go-lucky sort of a fellow, living with his brother-in-law near Holly Springs, Ark., blew his brains out two or three days ago. He was engaged to marry two young ladies and had arranged for the marriage ceremony to take place in each case on the same day, but finally realizing the predicament he was in, and not knowing any other way to get out of it, he went into the woods, spread his overcoat on the ground and deliberately shot himself.

The treasury department has decided that stearine is not an acid for manufacturing purposes within the meaning of the free list, and is not entitled to free entry under any other provision of the law, but dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem as an unmanufactured manufactured article.

WHEAT—No. 2

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, oats, and pork. Columns include item names and prices per bushel or other units.