

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

For the Benefit of Ex-Soldiers. House bill No. 143, as passed by the senate and house, is as follows:

Section 1. That the county board of the several counties of this state are hereby authorized to levy in addition to the taxes now levied by law, a tax not exceeding three-tenths of one mill upon the taxable property of their respective counties...

Section 2. The county board in each county in this state shall on second Tuesday in January, 1899, appoint three persons who are residents of such county, at least two of whom shall be honorably discharged union soldiers...

Section 3. The soldiers' relief commission shall meet at the clerk's office on the second Monday in February of each year, and at such times as is deemed necessary, and shall examine and determine who are entitled to relief under this act...

Section 4. The hall county agricultural society offers to Grand Army posts and other uniformed societies the following cash premiums: First premium, \$35; second premium, \$25; third premium, \$10...

Section 5. The fair premium list about to be put forth by the Hall county Agricultural society is the most liberal yet offered. Tramps will undoubtedly give Fairbury a wide berth...

STATE NOTINGS IN BRIEF.

-A justice of the peace in Omaha went to sleep on his throne of mercy and snored loudly, while an attorney was making an eloquent appeal to him in behalf of justice. Becoming disgusted, the attorneys and jury stole out of the court room and fled. -E. C. Anderson, former proprietor of the Central hotel at Fremont, is mysteriously missing. He left home the 13th day of March for the purpose of going to Omaha, David City, Weston and other places to make some collections that were due him...

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

In the senate on the 25th the Lincoln charter bill was passed. The senate also passed Rayner's irrigation bill, the appropriation of \$5,000 for capitol grounds, and the bill providing that in cities of the second class in counties under township organization the board of equalization shall consist of a city council and board of supervisors. Raymond introduced Sutherland's railroad resolution, defeated several weeks ago. Several bills were reported from committee. The appropriation bill for general expenses was received from the house and read the first time. It has about sixty amendments. The reduction from the original bill aggregates \$197,784, the increase \$186,354, leaving the net result a reduction of only \$11,430 in a bill whose items made a grand total of \$1,484,157. But for the \$50,000 rider put on for the benefit of the institution for the feeble minded at Beatrice, the result would have been a reduction of over \$50,000. The senate will reduce the Beatrice item to \$10,000 or \$15,000—just enough for a new boiler house. In the house the salary appropriation bill, was called up and passed—70 to 6. Among other bills passed were the following: Increasing the appropriation to the State Horticultural society, \$1,000 to \$2,000; authorizing the state superintendent of public instruction to appoint a deputy, and fixing his bond at \$10,000; ceding jurisdiction of the Fort Sidney military reservation to the United States, except as to intoxicating liquors; providing that the terms of the supreme court shall be held at the capital, and open on the first Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in September...

Section 10. The senate on the 26th, house roll 483, which makes appropriations for the current expenses of the state government and is called the "expense bill" for short, was read a second time and put on the general file, which prevents the delay of referring to the standing committee. The senate passed Sutherland's resolution which provides that all contracts for supplies for state institutions shall be let on a system of bidding; that bids shall be on each item separately, and that the heads of the several institutions make a monthly statement to the secretary of state of the supplies purchased. Raymond's resolution requesting the board of transportation to make a scale of freight rates to prevent discrimination was defeated—17 to 13. The committee recommended the passage of Berlin's bill, requiring the city comptroller of Omaha to investigate the books of the school board monthly and report to the city council. The committee of the whole recommended the passage of Berlin's garnishee bill with an immaterial amendment; also the bill exempting pensioners from paying poll tax or working on highways; also the bill incorporating granges. In the house bills on third reading were taken up and the following passed: The general appropriation bill; Hall's maximum tariff bill as amended; a bill by Cady for the punishment of the giving or selling of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards, and a bill by Scoville authorizing any city to establish a system of electric lights. House roll 388, a bill introduced by Hingate, authorizing the county board to levy a special tax on adjoining property to aid in grading or paying boulevard leading into a city, was restricted to include only cities of the metropolitan class, and referred back with a favorable recommendation. The Kennard claim of \$11,000 for alleged services rendered the state in connection with the collection of certain sums due from the general government on school lands belonging to Indian reservations was reached, but not finally disposed of. A bill to pay county treasurers for collecting the educational land funds for 1884 and 1885 was taken up. White and Majors denounced the bill as being pushed by claim agents and lobbyists, and it was indefinitely postponed by 75 to 16. The bill providing for a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme judges to five, and fixing the salaries of the judges of both supreme and district courts, was considered. Majors moved to strike out \$3,000 in the salary of district judges and insert \$2,500. Carried—47 to 35. A bill relating to the organization and government of school districts was passed.

In the senate on the 27th Senator Church Howe moved to suspend the regular order of business and go into committee of the whole to consider the expense bill. The motion was adopted and the committee of the whole took up house roll 483, known as the expense bill. The programme agreed on by the senatorial alliance was carried out without other interruption and with only one change. The latter, at the request of the supreme court, was the allowance of \$2,000 for balliffs instead of \$1,000. The following statement shows the aggregate reductions in the various state departments and institutions from the bill as passed by the house: Governor's office, \$1,100; adjutant general, \$600; commissioner of labor, \$1,100; secretary of state, \$500; auditor, \$800; superintendent of public instruction, \$750; commissioner of public lands and buildings, \$800; board of public lands and buildings, \$8,640; supreme court, \$8,350; state library, \$5,600; normal school, Peru, \$300; penitentiary, \$1,100; hospital for insane, Lincoln, \$44,200; hospital for insane, Norfolk, \$48,800; hospital for insane, Hastings, \$28,750; industrial school, Kearney, \$3,100. In the house the following bills were passed: Providing for the regulation of banks, with house amendments. Providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment increasing the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five, and increasing the salary of these judges from \$2,500 to \$3,500. A series of bills to organize a county out of the Omaha or Blackboard Indian reservation, with contiguous territory now belonging to Wayne into a county, to be called Thurston. The Johnson bill providing for a state printer was killed on a roll call by a vote of 53 to 28, after a sharp fight. A bill fixing rates of toll for the bridge across the Platte, between Sidney and the Black Hills, was ordered to a third reading. The committee appointed to investigate the college farm filed a report stating that the farm is not being managed in the best possible manner to carry out the purposes for which it was established, and making which it was established, and making sundry recommendations. The report was placed on file. In the senate on the 28th the following bills were passed: Berlin's bill permitting the issue of warehouse certificates for flax seed and linseed oil in storage. Changing the time of the meeting of the presidential electors from December to January. Berlin's bill to protect Nebraska railroad employes from the gamblers sharks of Iowa. Changing the Lincoln term of the supreme court from July to September. Berlin's bill for the monthly report of the city comptroller on the accounts of the school board. For the incorporation of granges the same as secret societies. McNickle's school bill exempting disabled pensioners from paying poll tax. The salary bill was considered and reduction made as follows: Adjutant general, from \$1,500 to \$1,000; labor commissioner's clerk, from \$1,200 to \$1,000; auditor's bank clerk, from \$1,500 to \$1,200; his insurance clerk from \$1,200 to \$1,000; the land commissioner's chief clerk, from \$1,400 to \$1,200; his two bookkeepers, from \$1,400 each to \$1,200; officers of the home for the friendless, from \$2,400 to \$2,000; the chancellor, professors, instructors and all employees of the state university, from \$105,000 to \$90,000. On the last item the original bill called for \$75,000 and it was raised by the house to \$105,000. In the house bills were passed: Senate file 14, the Koolky bill to prohibit all pools and combinations to enhance the price of the necessities of life. A bill by Hingate providing that the county board in counties containing cities of the metropolitan or first-class and having over twenty-five thousand inhabitants may levy a special assessment on lands abutting a public road leading into the city for the purpose of grading and paving the same. A bill authorizing the condemnation of not to exceed ten acres of land for cemetery purposes, and a bill by Keiper providing that the support of the insane shall be paid by the state, the same as other unfortunates. A bill was passed providing for the sale of saline lands in Lancaster county at not less than \$150 per acre and providing for leasing these lands and fixing the termination of the case at twenty years. The bill providing for glass ballot boxes was killed. A bill prohibiting counties from transferring cases arising from trespassing on real estate from one county to another was passed. On motion of Hampton all the numerous normal school bills were indefinitely postponed. The senate bill declaring the first Monday in September a public holiday, to be known as Labor day, was passed. Also a senate bill by Cornell ceding jurisdiction over Fort Robinson and Niobrara military reservation to the United States.

In the senate on the 29th the following were passed: House roll 275, the deficiency bill. House roll 234, Rayner's bill ceding jurisdiction at Fort Sidney. House roll 75, the electric light bill. The chief clerk of the house notified the senate that the house had refused to concur on house roll 483, general appropriation bill. Mr. Nesbitt moved that the senate insist upon its amendments, and that a conference committee of five be appointed. Mr. Raymond introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, By the senate of the state of Nebraska that we endorse the action of President Harrison in appointing Patrick Egan to be United States minister to Chili, and recognize in his appointment a just tribute to his worth and patriotism as an American citizen. On motion of Howe, the senate adopted the following: Whereas, Certain persons associated together under the title of the Nebraska Farmers' alliance, have publicly stated that the financial obligations of the farmers of Nebraska are an oppressive burden to said farmers, and that the general economic condition of the state is the reverse of prosperous, therefore be it Resolved, That it is the opinion of the senate of the state of Nebraska, that the so-called Farmers' alliance, being a private and non-representative body, has no right to speak in behalf of the farmers of the state. That the recent allegations of certain members of said alliance with regard to the economic conditions of Nebraska, are untrue in substance and in fact; that the mortgaging of their farms has enabled a large proportion of the farmers of the state to establish homes for themselves and attain a degree of competency which would have otherwise been beyond their reach; that if farm mortgages are increasing in the newer and not yet fully settled portions of the state, they are gradually being extinguished in those older settled counties where a succession of magnificent crops has rendered the farmer practically independent of financial assistance; that the increase in the material wealth of the state, as evidenced by the number and value of its live stock, and particularly by the large amount of imported wool now owned in the state, as also by the increased comfort of the homes of the farmers and the completeness of their appointments, has more than kept pace with the growth of population, and affords a certain guaranty that the financial obligations of the farmers are not of that burdensome character which has been so rashly alleged of them. That the agricultural prosperity of the state, of which there are abundant evidences on every hand, is due in large measure to its magnificent corn crops, which for many years past have averaged a larger number of bushels per capita, and a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than those of any other great corn producing state in the Union. In the house Dempster's bill to encourage silk culture in Nebraska by means of a silk station, was killed, 42 to 44. The governor returned the bill providing for the appointment of assistant county attorneys without approval. The house refused to pass it over his veto—12 to 72. After long discussion the house proceeded to take amendment to concur in the senate amendment to the appropriation bill. Their votes, and several took occasion to denounce the senate combine; others said it is the same old story of trying to bury the dollar possible from the treasury. The roll call consumed more than an hour, owing to the speeches made in explanation of votes. This part of the performance was watched by the house and many prominent visitors with deep interest. The motion to concur was passed—yeas 520. The speaker appointed as house conference committee on the appropriation bill, Cady, Baker, Hall, Corbin and Gilchrist. A large

house passed Senator Ljams' bill for the formation of a police relief fund, and the sale of contraband property for that purpose. Senate file 154, the Douglas county bill, was passed. A resolution was adopted paying Morrissey, Specht, Ferris and O'Brien \$150 each, attorneys' fees in contested election cases.

Washington dispatch: The executive session of the senate lasted between two and three hours this afternoon and was confined largely to a discussion of the nomination of Mural Halstead to be minister to Germany. Before that came up the nominations of John C. New to be consul general to London and Lomia Wolfley to be governor of Arizona, which were pending, were confirmed. The final attempt of the opposition to defeat New's confirmation was based upon the assertion that his paper, the Indianapolis Journal, had published articles reflecting upon the private character of President Cleveland. This charge was warmly denied by Senator Voorhees of Indiana and the nomination was confirmed. The committee on foreign relations favorably reported all diplomatic nominations of yesterday, but in the case of Halstead the report was not unanimous. On a motion to confirm his nomination the vote was in the majority. Senators Teller, Plumb, Ingalls, Farwell and Callahan voted with the democrats. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote and on that motion a long debate ensued, in the course of which the ground of objection was disclosed. When the senate refused to enter upon an investigation as to the election of Senator Payne of Ohio, Halstead, whose paper, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, had strongly urged the investigation, made uncomplimentary allusions to the republicans who voted against the investigation. The feeling against him on the part of senators who fell under his displeasure at that time is very bitter, and one of them is reported to have said to President Harrison this morning that Halstead could not be confirmed; that senators whom he had criticised would not vote for him. The motion to reconsider was pending when the senate adjourned. The vote on confirmation was taken before there were any speeches.

Appointed to Treat With the Indians. Washington dispatch: The president to-day appointed J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois; Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and ex-Governor George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, a commission to treat with the Cherokee and other Indians in relation to the opening of their portion of the Oklahoma country. The lands for cession for which this commission will negotiate embrace all of Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, except Greer county, the Oklahoma section recently opened by the president's proclamation, and such other lands as have been heretofore sold, and contain, approximately, 20,000,000 acres. There is, however, some question as to whether the law contemplates negotiations with the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickahawys, only a portion of whose lands lie west of the 96th degree. If it is decided that it was the intent of the law not to include these lands, it will reduce the area to be opened to settlement to about 18,700,000 acres. The same act provides that negotiations with the Cherokees for the accession of the Cherokee outlet shall be based upon substantially the same basis as the agreement recently negotiated with the Creeks and Seminoles, and that upon ratification of the agreement by the Cherokee nation the lands so ceded shall become a part of the public domain without further action by congress.

Who Will be Stanley Matthews' Successor. Washington special: The justices of the supreme court seem to agree in the opinion that the president will select the successor of Stanley Matthews from the circuit court over which he presided, which is composed of Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. If Judge Cooley was not sixty-five years old he would undoubtedly be chosen, but the senate has refused to confirm for the bench any man beyond the age of sixty, and considering the importance of the circuit and the amount of business before the court, the president will doubtless select a young and sturdy man. Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, is understood to be the favorite, and Judge Headley says that he stands head and shoulders above any man at the bar of Ohio, although he is but forty-two years old. It may be that Mr. Maxwell's political record will prevent his appointment, because he is suspected of being a muzzump and of having voted against Blaine in 1884. He voted for General Harrison, however, at the last election and is a personal friend of the president. S. F. Phillips, of North Carolina, formerly solicitor general, will be very strongly recommended, although he is not a resident of the circuit. Mr. Phillips is undoubtedly the leading lawyer in the south.

Great Joy Over the Proclamation. Topeka dispatch: Immediately upon the announcement that the president had issued the Oklahoma proclamation the officials of the Rock Island railway and a corps of engineers started from this city to make a final survey for an extension through the Indian territory. Wichita dispatch: The long looked for proclamation for the opening of Oklahoma was received here with demonstrations of joy. Flags were hung from the buildings, cannon were fired and bonfires built. The same enthusiasm welcomed the news all over the south of Kansas. Extensive preparations are being made for entering the territory and some of the towns of southern Kansas will be almost depopulated. The boomers who have been encamped along the line are making ready to move. Cattle men are hurrying on to fear violence to stock and property from their enemies, the boomers. At Purcell there is the same wild enthusiasm. Claims are rapidly being taken up and there is hardly a good section of land that has not one or more claimants. Fights are of daily occurrence. Tuesday night a Swede from Cold Harbor, Kas., was killed while contesting a claim. Twenty-four miles from Oklahoma station men have already sold their rights from Oklahoma, says the country is full of people; that the number is constantly increasing and that he believes it impossible to keep them out.

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