

NEBRASKA NEWS.

There is not a vacant house in Wy-

Julian and Auburn have had some fatal cases of cerebro spinal mening-

The proposition to refund the \$21,000 water bonds of the city of Tecumseh from 6 to 4 1/2 per cent was defeated.

State Treasurer Meserve has issued a call for \$50,000 of general fund warrants, the call to become effective March 20. The warrants called for are numbered from 41,211 to 46,691.

Revival services have been held in Fremont the last two weeks, with very good success. They are under the auspices of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

John B. Doyle, the engineer killed in the wreck at West Lincoln, was a charter member of Cairo (Ill.) lodge No. 117, A. O. U. W., but was suspended about eleven years ago for non-payment of assessments. He was well liked there by those who knew him and it was with regret that friends heard of his death.

The following is embodied in a Washington dispatch: Arthur P. Colton will be appointed clerk in charge of sub-station No. 1, to be established April 1, at Cedar Falls, Ia. Charles R. Hadlick, letter carrier, South Omaha, has had his salary raised from \$600 to \$850. Postmaster appointed: David J. Davis, vice Mrs. Helene Rohe, resigned, East Platte, Hughes county, S. D., and David G. Busick, vice W. H. Byrd, resigned, at Chase, Chase county, Neb.

Sheriff C. E. Eastman came to Fremont from Hot Springs, S. D., and had W. F. C. Kahrt arrested on the charge of being implicated with another in stealing horses. Kahrt was in Hot Springs some time ago and says that he shipped a carload of horses for another, but has no knowledge of their being stolen. He is a traveling salesman and came to Fremont some time ago. His friends say that his reputation is good and are surprised at his arrest.

While "Dan" Marsh and Eugene Scherck of Hastings were exercising a couple of horses at the race track the animal driven by the former fell while going at a pretty lively clip. Marsh was thrown to the ground and struck on his side and was rendered unconscious for at least twenty minutes. His ear was torn almost from his head and it required fifteen stitches to get it back in the proper place. Scherck's horse took fright when the other one fell and whirled, throwing his driver out. Mr. Scherck was quite severely bruised, but received no serious injury.

For many years Wymore has been controlled by the saloon or high license element, which has always selected the candidate for city officers and elected them without much trouble, but the present indications are that the saloons will be relegated to the rear and the gamblers will take a turn at dictating city affairs. This turn of affairs has been brought about by the saloon element desiring to renominate Mayor Neumann, who caused Marshal Acton to close up the gambling houses last winter, and as the gamblers seem determined it is probable that the saloons will give in.

May Walker, 16 years old, of Wymore, instead of going to school as her mother supposed, joined Frank Zenor of Blue Springs and accompanied him to Marysville, Kan., where they secured a marriage license and were married before returning home. When they came back from Kansas and informed Mrs. Walker of their action the mother made a vain appeal to her daughter to return home, but the girl was determined and went with her husband to Nebraska City, where he claims to have work. Her mother followed her to the depot, appealing to her not to leave her, but her words had no effect.

John A. R. Harris, alias Charles Harris, secured \$50 from the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Stromsburg. Harris sold the bank a note after forging it. It is charged, the signature of Henry Shultz, a farmer living six miles southwest of the city. H. W. Wilson, the cashier, soon discovered that the note had been forged and immediately set out to find Harris. After driving all night he located him six miles west of Silver Creek. Banker Wilson and Constable Carlson brought Harris back to Stromsburg and he now awaits trial. Mr. Shultz, whom Harris represented as security, was in Illinois at the time. It is said that Harris will plead guilty. He claims to be a nephew of Shultz. The bank recovered all the money.

A Kearney dispatch says that the ice is giving way in the Platte river under the influence of the warm weather and considerable damage is being done by the drifting cakes. The floating ice was caught in a jam, choking the stream, and the cakes following behind piled upon the blockade, rendering the mass formidable and dangerous. The weight of the cakes in the rear finally forced the gorge free and it descended with great force. The combined mass of ice crashed into the Platte river bridge connecting Buffalo and Kearney counties and the structure tottered. With the exception of one span the bridge withstood the strain. A leugh near the center, however, gave way, leaving a chasm in the bridge about thirty feet in width.

The cattle owners of this section, says an Alma dispatch, are alarmed over the presence of blackleg, and have perfected arrangements to vaccinate their herds with Pasteur vaccine.

County Judge Wintersteen of Dodge county has a complex matter in prospect to straighten out April 3. Mrs. Anna Kern of the North Bend neighborhood has asked the court to decide if her husband can be considered dead. In November, 1911, George Kern bought a ticket from Rogers to Fremont and after he left that city his whereabouts have been unknown, nothing whatever having been learned about him.

The Week in The Legislature.

The senate resumed work on the 14th.

The clerk of the house announced the passage of the following bills: H. R. 20, 240, 270, 264, 155, S. F. 103. Killed: S. F. 86.

Halderman of Pawnee moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a like committee from the house to agree upon a date for final adjournment of the Twenty-sixth session of the Nebraska legislature.

Senator Talbot thought the motion was a little premature. The motion prevailed, however, only a few voting. Senator Currie remarked on the sudden death of one of Nebraska's honored congressmen. He moved that a committee of three upon resolutions be appointed by the senate, and that the flag over the senate be floated at half mast the balance of the day out of respect of the deceased statesman. His motion prevailed. The chair named upon the committee Currie of Custer, O'Neill of Holt and Hannibal of Howard.

Standing committees reported the following bills: S. F. 329, 341, 337 and H. R. 163 for indefinite postponement; S. F. 343, 258 and H. R. 204 to pass; S. F. 318 and 327 for general file without recommendation.

Of the bills indefinitely postponed, S. F. 329 relates to the suspension of a part of the herd act by vote of counties. S. F. 337 relates to paving between rail by street car companies in cities of the first class.

H. R. 163 related to fees to be charged state banks for examining and approving reports required by law. The chair announced as the committee to confer with the house committee on final adjournment the following: Halderman of Pawnee, Van Duse of Douglas and Hall of Madison.

Senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file.

Bills recommended for passage were as follows: S. F. 229, H. R. 153, H. R. 84, S. F. 190, S. F. 10, indefinitely postponed; S. F. 174 and S. F. 192.

S. F. 229 relates to the game law. An amendment was made to prohibit the killing of quail at any time of the year.

H. R. 153 repeals the "grasshopper" act.

H. R. 84 repeals the law relating to the cultivation of timber, the provision having become obsolete.

S. F. 192 provides for changes of venue from county judges in all cases where justices of the peace have concurrent jurisdiction, which is true in all cases where the amount is less than \$200.

When the senate met on the 15th Canada of Kearney offered a motion that S. F. 195, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, and 263 be indefinitely postponed. In support his motion he said that since this is to be a short business session he was willing to get these bills out of the way, all being measures introduced by himself. His motion prevailed.

S. F. 4 was a concurrent resolution endorsing the Cullom bill in congress extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission. S. F. 185 provided a "library day" in the public schools. S. F. 224 provided that the question of abolishing township tax collectors might be submitted to the electors of a township upon their petition. S. F. 225, 226 and 228 amended certain sections of the civil code. S. F. 227 related to appointing clerks of the district court when counties reached the population of 8,000 or more, at other times than the general elections for clerks of the district court. S. F. 263 sought to establish county historical articles.

H. R. 153, repealing the "grasshopper act," and H. R. 84, repealing an obsolete act relating to timber cultivation, were passed.

At 11 o'clock the senate went into committee of the whole to consider S. F. 211, 212, 214, which had been made a special order for that hour.

S. F. 214 is a bill to authorize town boards and the chairman of town boards in counties having township organization to purchase tools and machinery for making roads in certain cases, and prescribe the manner of payment therefor, and the use and care of such machines, and to make the breaking into said place of storage of said machinery or tools and injury thereto a misdemeanor, and fixing the penalty therefor. The bill was recommended for passage.

In the senate on the 16th fourteen members only responded to roll call at the opening.

In the afternoon standing committees reported the following bills: S. F. 88, 336, to pass; H. R. 152 and S. F. 324, for indefinite postponement; H. R. 271 without recommendation.

The report on H. R. 152 was not concurred in and the bill placed on general file. It relates to building of fences along railways.

S. F. 324 sought to abolish the fish commission.

H. R. 271, which goes on general file, is the barber commission bill.

The following were passed: S. F. 180, 167, 182, 303, 307, 137, 122, 163, 179, 181, 202 and 177.

S. F. 180 is a curative measure, S. F. 167 amends section 119 of the criminal code, S. F. 182 is a curative measure, S. F. 207 relates to contempt of court proceedings, S. F. 137 provides a lien upon grain and corn for threshing and shelling the same, S. F. 27 provides for paving and repaving in Lincoln, S. F. 127 amends the law relating to public libraries by allowing library boards to draw directly upon the library fund instead of through the council. S. F. 163 amends section 262 of the criminal code relating to conservators of the peace.

S. F. 179 is a curative measure, S. F. 202 provides that banks shall pay such interest on county funds as may be agreed upon by the county treasurer and bank subject to the approval of the county boards and repeals the 3 per cent minimum.

S. F. 177 relates to stamping tax quantity on all keys, boxes, casks, etc., showing the amount contained therein. S. F. 181 is a curative measure.

Resolutions touching upon the death of Congressman Greene were passed.

Senator Van Dusen spoke in favor of S. F. 187, which seeks to amend the exemption laws of the state, making \$50 a month exempt instead of sixty days' wages. The bill was recommended for passage.

H. R. 156, was also recommended for passage. S. F. 277, for the relief of Russell Loomis, giving him title to land upon which there is a cloud as to his ownership, was also recommended to pass.

A special message from the governor was received and placed on file for future consideration. It was as follows: To the Members of the Legislature: Gentlemen—To the end that the interests of the people may be fully conserved, and in order that they may again be permitted to express their will upon the question of whether there should be any increase in the number of supreme judges in our state I would most respectfully recommend to your honorable body that you submit to the electors for their approval or rejection a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme judges. W. A. POYNTER, Governor.

When the senate convened on the 17th the standing committees reported favorably a number of bills for passage.

S. F. 229, relating to the game law was passed. It makes it unlawful to kill quail at any season of the year, on the ground that they are nearer a domestic bird than all other species of game and are a great insect destroyer.

The senate went into committee of the whole. S. F. 63, by Miller of Buffalo, was first considered. His bill sought the repeal of the law requiring county clerks to make an annual compilation of the mortgage indebtedness of the counties of the state. The discussion developed into a political debate lasting until the noon hour. Prout of Gage moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed and his motion prevailed.

In the afternoon S. F. 201 was recommended to pass by the judiciary committee.

H. R. 55, fixing the interest upon state warrants at 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent, and upon county bonds at 3 per cent, was passed by a vote of 18 to 3.

In committee of the whole the substitute for S. F. 35 was again considered. The bill proposes a new law to regulate life insurance associations. It was recommended to pass.

S. F. 166 was killed. It provided that in actions of replevin the defendant may secure a return of his property by putting up a bond.

S. F. 199 was recommended to pass. It provides "that the journals of neither branch of the legislature shall be competent evidence to establish omissions or irregularities in legislative proceedings for the purpose of impeaching the validity of any enrolled bill after the same has been certified by the presiding officers of both branches of the legislature, and the same has been approved by the governor."

S. F. 208, 213 and 251 were recommended to pass.

S. F. 241 was indefinitely postponed. It provided that no deed could be filed covering property upon which taxes are delinquent until the taxes are paid.

Senator Reynolds offered a substitute for S. F. 243, the "Osteopathy" bill. The substitute was adopted to take the place of the original bill, and will be considered later.

Substitute S. F. 38, relating to fees for county judges who appoint judges and clerks of election, was recommended to pass.

The revenue committee reported S. F. 346 to pass.

In the house on the 14th the following bills were indefinitely postponed: H. Rs. 546, 503, 130, 102, 147, 589, 572, 333, 342, 485. H. R. 546 contains the same provisions as H. R. 576; 342 provided for taxing telegraph and express companies and is almost the same as 484, which was placed on general file; 485 provided for a telegraph rate of 20 cents for ten words and 1 cent for each additional word. The other bills killed were all reported by the committee on fish culture and game.

Prince of Hall moved that when the house takes a recess this afternoon it be until 8 o'clock tonight, and it was agreed to.

H. R. 251, the special order, was the bill introduced by Taylor of Custer, relative to the fees and salary of district court clerks. It fixes the salary in counties of less than 25,000 population at \$1,600 per year, in counties having over 25,000 population \$2,000 and in all counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants \$2,500.

An effectual attempt was made to postpone the bill indefinitely. Three separate motions were voted down that sought to change the salary as fixed for Douglas county. The committee substitute, which was really the measure under discussion, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 340, by Tanner, to require corporations doing business in the state to file an annual report of their business and organization with the secretary of state, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The special committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted: Whereas, the state of Nebraska has suffered a loss in the death of the distinguished citizen, William L. Greene, congressman from the Sixth district of this state be it resolved, that we tender to the memory of our deceased congressman our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further resolved, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the flag over the capitol be lowered to half mast for the remainder of the day.

Resolved further, that the clerk of the house be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

In the house on the 15th the chair announced this committee to act with the senate committee on final adjourn-

ment: Wenzl of Pawnee, Rouse of Hall and Woodard of Hamilton.

Petitions came in asking for the passage of H. R. 598, the Lincoln monument bill; for 421, the food commission bill; one against 421 and one in favor of equal suffrage.

The committee on deficiencies reported H. R. 267, the bill appropriating \$47,067.45 to pay the sugar bounty claims, to go on general file. A minority report asked that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The vote on the minority report was along partisan lines, except that Memmlinger, fusion, voted against the minority, while Broderick, Burns, Dittmar, Maun, Smith of Saline and Wenzl voted to kill the bill. The result was 46 to 47 against the adoption of the minority report and the bill was then placed on general file by a vote of 46 to 39.

The same committee reported to the general file H. R. 343, the other sugar bounty bill, which provided for the payment of the sugar claims for the year 1896 in case the farmers were paid the additional \$1 per ton for the beets raised. This was the bill known as the "farmers' bounty." The amount appropriated by the bill was \$73,966.63. The report of the committee asked that the bill be made a special order for next Tuesday. A minority report signed by McCracken, Wright and Burns asked for the indefinite postponement of the bill. An amendment that the bill be placed on general file was adopted by a vote of 51 to 43.

The committee placed on file H. R. 347, 308, 375, 274, 447, 551, 426, 606, 603, 499, 280 and S. F. 149, 68 and 81. The bills indefinitely postponed were 593, 452, 265, 490, 441, 578 and 126.

The house on the 16th was treated to a continuation of the senatorial fight when Olmsted of Douglas offered the following resolution: Whereas, The recent session of the legislature in drawing to a close and some 300 bills are now on general file, many of which are of great public importance and should become laws, and

Whereas, It will be possible to consider only a limited number of said bills during the session, therefore I move that a sifting committee, composed of the following members of the house, Olmsted, Burns, Fisher, Dittmar, Sturges, Tanner and Wheeler, be at this time elected by the house to serve as such sifting committee during the remainder of this session, and further, that no bills be considered out of the regular order except such as may be recommended by said committee from time to time.

The resolution, after much discussion, was adopted.

A resolution instructing our members of congress to work for the establishment of postal savings banks throughout the country was sent up by Elwood and was adopted.

H. R. 331, McCarthy's bill to prevent combinations, trusts and monopolies in the buying and selling of live stock, produce and articles of trade, was placed on the 17th reading and passed by a vote of 67 to 18.

S. F. 33, by Talbot, defining who shall practice in the supreme court and providing penalties for violations of the provision, was passed by a vote of 78 to 5.

H. R. 330, by Milbourn, appropriating the sum of \$50,000, or so much of it as may be necessary, to establish two additional normal schools similar to the one at Peru and under the same management, was passed with the emergency clause, by a vote of 68 to 21.

The special committee appointed some time ago to investigate as to the use of passes by the state officials submitted two reports. The majority report was signed by Prince and Smithberger and the minority report by Sturges. Both were accepted.

On motion of Jansen the special order of the passage of H. R. 114 over the governor's veto was taken up and resulted 45 to 45.

Not having received the necessary three-fifths vote the bill was lost.

In the house on the 17th when the journal was read Rouse of Hall called attention to the fact that the sifting committee which was selected was elected by a vote of only fifty members.

Discussion followed, at the end of which the journal of the previous day was adopted and the sifting committee was made secure in its position.

Standing committees reported to the general file H. R. 141, 602, 563, 595, 554, 560, 181 and F. 154, 148 and 61.

The bills indefinitely postponed were H. R. 454 534, 573, 59, 576, 2, 263 and 224. The last numbered bill had already been made a special order, and there was a motion to reject the report and put the bill on file. The motion was defeated by a vote of 24 to 35.

After recess bills were taken up for passage. H. R. 251, by Taylor of Custer, an act to amend section 3 of chapter 28 of the compiled statutes of 1897, entitled "Fees," was passed by a vote of 82 to 9.

The house then went into the committee of the whole, with Detweiler of Douglas in the chair, to consider the special order of the day. S. F. 29, by Stolbrook of Dodge, an act empowering the corporation authorities of cities of the second class, villages and counties to take up and pay off valid outstanding bonds issued pursuant to vote of electors, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 30, by Burns, to abolish the state board of transportation, secretarieships, and all, was taken up. Prince of Hall offered an amendment which was practically a re-enactment of H. R. 59. The amendment was adopted. Wheeler of Furnas then moved to recommit the bill. Lost, and the bill recommended for passage.

H. R. 560, by Lenz of Saunders, requiring the secretaries of the board of transportation to file complaints against railroad companies where violations of the law came to their notice, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 309, by Flynn of Douglas, an act providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work except when otherwise stipulated in the contract, and prohibiting longer hours on state work except in cases of great emergency, was indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 214, by Olmsted, relating to the manner of assessing special taxes or assessments arising out of improvements to property in cities of the metropolitan class, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 297, by Pollard, appropriating \$2,500 for the use and support of the

state horticultural society, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 418, by Grafton, to appropriate \$5,000 to build a standpipe, furnish fire protection and furnish the library at the Peru normal school, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 299, by Lane of Lancaster, an act to authorize the state auditor to license a limited number of fire insurance brokers and defining their duties and compensation, was recommended for passage.

Vetoed by the Governor. Governor Poynter vetoed house bill No. 114, a bill introduced by Wilcox of Lincoln county to provide for the existence of the three supreme court commissioners, whose terms of office have expired. The message announcing this determination was read by Secretary Jewell in the house while the body was in committee of the whole and nothing was done with it at the time. As soon as the committee rose, a motion was made and lost and later renewed and carried making the consideration of the veto message and the bill the special order for Thursday, March 16. At that time, if a three-fifths vote is secured for the motion, the bill may be declared passed by the house over the governor's veto.

Governor Poynter's reasons for vetoing the bill as contained in his message to the house are as follows: "To the Members of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen: I herewith return to you house bill No. 114 without my approval for the following reasons: "First—The law creating the supreme court commission was enacted because it was thought the interests of the people demanded it. It was only intended as a make shift to help out the supreme court until the people themselves could amend the state constitution so that the number of supreme court judges could be increased. The proposition for such amendment has been submitted to the people twice for their ratification and they have both times failed to ratify such amendment, thereby clearly demonstrating that the increase in the number of supreme judges was not a popular demand. We should recognize the will of the people as supreme law. If they do not desire an increase in the number of members of the supreme court it seems that my duty is clear to prevent such increase being forced upon them.

"Second—The law as in operation the past six years has a tendency to lessen the weight and lower the dignity of our supreme court decisions. Two members of the court constitute a majority and their agreement constitutes the opinion of the court. It has happened that an opinion so written has been met by a dissent by the other member of the court and all three of the commissioners. What weight can such an opinion possess when quoted in courts of other states? They could only bring our supreme court decisions into disrepute if not into open contempt.

"Third—The public service does not demand the continuance of this commission. The appropriation of sufficient funds to enable the supreme court to employ expert clerical help when occasion demands, referees of unquestioned legal ability and fitness would meet all the requirements of the public service.

"Fourth—The length of time for which the commission is appointed under this bill is excessive. Moreover the appointment is made definite and not at the will of the court. In this way the creature is made greater than the creator. The people may change the court, but neither the popular will nor the court itself may change the commission.

"In consideration of the foregoing I deem it against public policy and the best interests of the citizens of Nebraska for this bill to become a law."

On the Death of Congressman Greene. The following resolutions were passed by the executive committee of the fusion parties: "We, the populists, democrats and silver republican state central executive committees, in joint session at Lincoln, Neb., March 15, after having expressed their profound regret at the death, of Hon. William L. Greene, late congressman of the Sixth congressional district of the state of Nebraska, appointed a committee on behalf of the fusion forces of Nebraska to draft resolutions proper to the occasion of his death:

Whereas, The death of our deceased fellow citizen, Judge William L. Greene, calls for public expression of the high regard in which his memory is held:

Resolved, That his death has removed one of our most able and efficient workers for reform in American politics. That in his passing one of the brightest intellects in the nation was perpetually eclipsed. The common people, whose affections he had won, lost a powerful advocate and friend. He was a just judge, an honest, honorable and true man. His great, kind heart beat in sympathy for all humanity, and it was his delight, if possible, to try and better the conditions of all. Socially he was a most genial and lovable man. He loved his home, his family and his country. These loves were fully reciprocated by his family and his fellow countrymen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to his bereaved family, with the assurance that they have our heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow.

JAMES C. DAHLMAN, J. N. GAFFIN, J. N. LYMAN.

Brooks Will Re-enlist. WASHINGTON, March 18.—General Brooks has been called to proceed to the execution of the order providing for the discharge of all soldiers who enlisted in the regular army at the outbreak of the war until the cessation of the war, should they apply for such a discharge. He will endeavor to re-enlist as many as possible and will fill the vacancies remaining in the regular ranks from volunteers who care to transfer.

Some of the inhabitants of New Guinea have an odd way of disposing of their dead. They place the bodies on raised platforms at some distance from their dwellings, and when the flesh has disappeared, the skulls are removed to and stored in a cabin erected for that purpose.

The United States contains 25,467 drug stores.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

John Collett, for many years state geologist of Indiana, died last week.

The Cleveland, O., museum of art, supported by bequests, has become incorporated.

Dr. Solf, successor of Dr. Raffel at Samoa, is preparing to leave for Apia via the United States.

The will of the late William Black, the Scottish novelist, leaves £20,000 to widow and children.

Mrs. Edna Raymond has been acquitted of the charge of shooting Mrs. John Hanna at Cleveland, O.

Cornell and Chicago will play football in Chicago at some date yet unnamed during the coming season.

The principal English railways companies will send agents to the United States to investigate automatic couplings.

Anybody who wishes to confer a favor on Aginaldo should send him a history of Lawton's Apache campaigns.

Stanton Siskies, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid before the rupture, has been there, according to correspondent of the Morning Post, for eight days on a secret mission.

The Missouri house killed the 2-cent passenger rate bill. It was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause. The vote was 74 to 47. Railroad men in all parts of the state had petitioned against the bill, because it would result in the reduction of their salaries.

Cecil Rhodes, who has been here several days in the interest of his Cape-to-Cairo railway project, had another conference at the foreign office today with Baron von Buelw, the foreign minister, and it is rumored that Emperor William also received him in audience.

Four foreign fire insurance companies, Baloise of Switzerland, Netherlands company, Svea company of Denmark and Helvetian company have withdrawn from all business in Lexington, Ky., and state on account of warfare waged upon them in the Fourteenth judicial district.

Lieutenant Vitale, military attache of the Italian embassy, has been granted permission by the War department to accompany troops to Manila and to remain with the army during the campaign in the Philippines. He desires to study the American method of land and sea transportation and to observe campaign methods.

United States Consul Roosevelt at Brussels has forwarded to the State department a copy of the decree issued by the Belgium government relative to the importation into Belgium of American fruits and plants. The decree to go into effect at once and it declares that in view of the fact that San Jose scale has been found on American fruits, the importation of such fresh fruits and parts of plants can take place only at Antwerp, Ghent, and Ostend.

Emperor William granted an audience to Minister of War von Gossler and authorized him to declare in the Reichstag tomorrow that the government accepts the budget committee proposal, involving a reduction of 7,000 infantry. This, together with Dr. Lieber's concession, will avert the threatened conflict with the Reichstag and dissolution. It is understood that Emperor William's yielding is the outcome of advice tendered by Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor.

According to the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the foreign commerce of that port for the year ended June 30 last was \$39,255,756 less than during the previous year, being \$96,955,416, against \$1,036,211,172 for the year ended June 30, 1897. According to the report the foreign commerce of the entire United States, however, during the last year was \$2,069,363,069, or an increase of \$35,782,876 compared with the previous year. It has long been known that the falling off in New York is due largely to the diversion of traffic to other ports.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific for January were \$1,459,899, an increase of \$152,580. The operating expenses for the month were \$864,240, a decrease of \$2,648. For the seven months ending January 31 the gross earnings were \$12,063,988, an increase of \$743,665. The operating expenses were \$6,560,574, a decrease of \$600,021. The interesting feature of this financial showing is that the net earnings for seven months, amounting to \$5,503,414, show an increase of \$1,343,686, about half of which is accumulated by a saving in operating expenses. The reports concern only the business of the main line of the road.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE. Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

Table with multiple columns listing market quotations for various commodities including Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Pigeons, Lemons, Creameries, Apples, Honey, Beans, Potatoes, Hops, Hogs, Beef, Sheep, Cattle, Corn, Oats, Hay, and various types of flour and sugar. Includes sub-sections for OMAHA, SOUTH OMAHA, and NEW YORK MARKET.