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OVER THE STATE

A Legislative Estimate.

The report of the auditor of public accounts gives the following list of departments and their demands on the legislature for appropriations for the ensuing biennial period:

Legislature	$ 180,000
Governor	18,800
Adjutant-general	63,200
Commissioner of labor	4,200
Secretary of state	19,100
Auditor of public accounts	31,100
Treasurer	12,600
Superintendent of public instruction	18,325
Attorney general	12,500
Commissioner of public lands and buildings	30,050
Board of public lands and buildings	65,840
Board of education lands and funds	8,326
Board of purchase and supplies	300
Supreme court	46,910
State library	18,000
Normal school	65,100
District court	162,319
Penitentiary	127,728
Hospital for insane, at Lincoln	323,900
Hospital for insane, at Norfolk	170,961
Asylum for insane, at Hastings	147,650
Industrial school	215,398
Institute for blind	43,600
Institute for deaf and dumb	73,150
Home for the friendless	56,500
Industrial home	53,449
Soldiers' and sailors' home	189,500
Institute for the feeble minded	146,882
Live stock sanitary commission	85,700
State board of transportation	19,450
Fish commission	16,000
State board of pharmacy	704
State university	225,000
Miscellaneous Items:	
Insurance	35,000
Revenue books and blanks	20,000
Abstract of lands from United States land office	3,500
Enforcing criminal laws	35,000
County treasurers' fees and expenses	125,000
Prosecuting unauthorized insurance companies	1,000
Advertising for bids for printing	500
Laws, journals and other printing	25,000
State board of agriculture	4,000
State horticultural society	2,000
State historical society	1,000
Reports of historical society	1,500
State taxes erroneously paid	1,000
State taxes illegally levied	5,000
Total	$2,890,294

The appropriations of the last legislature aggregated $2,729,155.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—Representative McBride has introduced a bill providing that the governor may appoint a brigadier general and chief of staff with the understanding that the position, if the bill passes, will be tendered to Hon. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill."

—George Parkis, a farmer living four miles west of Norfolk, was arrested last week. Mrs. Parkis' confession to the officer revealed a startling state of affairs in that family. She stated that Parkis has been criminally intimate with his fourteen-year-old stepdaughter, Sarah Baxter, for several months. Sarah's sister, aged ten, said that Parkis had attempted intercourse with her. Both girls said that he had used a whip to intimidate them.

—The Nebraska press association recently in session at Lincoln elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, H. M. Bushnell; first vice president, T. J. Pickett, jr.; second vice president, F. M. Kimmel; third vice president, Judson Graves; secretary, F. G. Simmons; treasurer, W. W. Haskell.

—A generously inclined Beatrice lady for several weeks furnished an indigent family with the skim milk of several cows presuming that they used it as food for themselves. She discovered recently that the milk was being fed to four litters of puppies. The charity has been discontinued.

—The Reporter says Madison needs more and better railroad facilities, and believes that the time is at hand for doing something in the direction of getting them.

—The auditor's report shows that sixty assurance companies were admitted to do business in the state during the last biennial period, and he wants another deputy to take special charge of the insurance business of the department. There are now 169 companies in the state.

—By some mistake two acts were passed by the last legislature to prohibit non-resident aliens from acquiring title to real estate in Nebraska. House roll No. 3, which passed recently, repeals one of these laws. While both remained on the statute books they neutralized each other.

—Jacob Savely, who some time ago absconded from Crete after mortgaging a team, wagon and harness belonging to his brother, and perpetrating other frauds, was arrested at Warsaw, Ind., and held there till an officer with the proper papers arrived to escort him back to Crete.

—A special sent from Madison stating that charges had been preferred against the sheriff was somewhat premature, although the special was sent on the authority of one of the supervisors that it is contemplated. No charges have been filed as yet.

—The Economic Fence Machine company and the South Omaha Electric Light, Heat and Power company signified their intention of transacting business under the corporation laws of the state, by filing articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. Both companies designate Omaha to be their principal place of business.

—Last week Paul Colbine, a beef dresser at Swift & Co.'s packing house in South Omaha, received a painful and serious cut with a knife in the hands of a fellow workman. Patrick Shea and Mr. Colbine were cutting the hind quarter of a beef, when a knife in the hand of Mr. Shea slipped as Mr. Colbine bent down and struck Mr. Colbine on the left side of the nose, cutting a long, deep and ugly gash.

—Fifteen Omaha Methodist parsons held a meeting last week and passed resolutions in opposition to dancing, particularly in connection with inauguration of a president of the United States.

—The Union Pacific is equipping all its switch engines with the Eames vacuum brake.

—The Journal places Chadron's improvements for the past year at $255,000.

—Waterworks bonds were carried in Valentine in the vote on the 12th.

—The legislature holds for sixty days, twenty days longer than former sessions.

—A Schuyler dispatch says: The sheriff kept a guard stationed about the jail all last night and patrol on the street to guard against any demonstration to lynch Hagerman, the incendiary and horse thief, whose preliminary hearing was had yesterday and who was bound over in the sum of $2,500 for the burning of John Craig's barn and 130 head of stock January 3. A mob was organized and skirmished slightly about the court house. Two shots were fired, and the attempt was abandoned for the time. The sheriff will remove his prisoner to some distant point, as the only way to avoid trouble.

—President Cleveland has approved of the Omaha government building bill. The appropriation is $400,000 for a site.

—The county seat election in Scotts Bluffs county resulted: Gering 268, Mitchell 172, Mills 109. A second election will be required to settle the question.

—At Beatrice W. V. A. Dodds, an attorney, saw a man enter the house of his neighbor, L. E. Spencer. Knowing Mr. Spencer was not at home Dodds followed and found the fellow rummaging among the silver plate in the dining room. The fellow said he was looking for something to eat. He was taken to jail.

—Sneak thieves are so thick at Wood River that merchants dare not place samples of their wares in front of their stores.

—A United Workman lodge will be organized shortly at Ohiowa.

—Fire at Omaha last week destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

—An effort is to be made to organize a Grand Army post in South Omaha.

—Cyrus Clurry, a Beatrice house breaker, has been bound over to the district court. It is quite likely he will do a term at the state institution.

—The frisky daughter of an Omaha brewer last week eloped with her father's driver, forsaking a lover to whom she was engaged.

—In a railroad wreck near Omaha the other day, J. G. Connors, a brakeman, was killed,

—An opium joint in Omaha was broken up last week by the arrest of four Chinamen.

—The color line agitated by the colored citizens of Nebraska City, in regard to school affairs has been taken into court.

—It is reported that William Spiker and J. Y. Alexander, middleweights of Grand Island, will indulge in a fight to a finish in the near future.

—The legislature holds for sixty days, members receiving $5 per day.

—The Nebraska woman suffragists have not given up the fight. They have applied to the supreme court for an opinion on the constitutionality of municipal suffrage and have introduced new bills in both houses to confer on women this privilege.

—The Red Cloud National bank of Red Cloud, which has been in the hands of Bank Examiner Griffiths for the past three weeks, opened its doors on the 23d, under the new management, with L. P. Albright cashier. Judge Rich, of Chicago, and Richard Gentry, of Kansas City are among the new stockholders and directors.

—Lyon post, at Grand Island, will submit a proposition to the Kearney encampment to have a reunion of the old soldiers located at Grand Island permanently.

—An Omaha woman who went masquerading in men's clothes was detected by a copper and jailed. The judge let her off with a fine of $12.50 end costs.

—The bank of Elm Creek will soon merge into a national bank with a circulating medium of $50,000.

—The citizens of Hubbell have decided to renew their efforts to determine whether or not coal exists in that vicinity.

—A board of pension examiners has established headquarters at Orleans.

—The property parceled out to Mrs. Cleveland, in Omaha, as her share of the Folsom estate, is appraised at $120,000.

—The citizens of Pender want their town to be the seat of government of a new county and have sent a delegation to Lincoln to urge the passage of a bill creating a county to be called Blackbird.

—Mr. Birnie, the live stock agent, has received several petitions from different counties asking the members of the legislature to continue the present law relating to the live stock interests of the state and to make an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the live stock commission.

—Fire at Long Pine burned the clothing store of T. P. Renshaw. Most of the goods were got out.

—A farmer living five miles from Bloomington offers to give $100 toward establishing a cheese factory in that town.

—The Grand Army post of Ainsworth have taken steps toward starting a war library. Several volumes have already been collected.

—The bill to enable Fremont to vote bonds to aid in the construction of the court house has passed the senate. It will also pass the house without any trouble.

—Tessie, the two-year-old daughter of J. S. Grable, of Beatrice, got the fingers of one of her hands caught in the cog wheels of a clothes wringer, producing a painful, though fortunately not serious injury.

—At the meeting of the Turnverein association of Nebraska held at Plattsmouth it was decided to hold the first annual turnfest at Fremont in August.

—The spacious dwelling of W. H. McNeill, two miles from Utica, was the scene of a gathering of 250 people last week, the occasion being the 42d birthday of his wife. It was one of the greatest events that has happened in that section for a long time.

—The Beatrice Express says there is an annoying dearth of domestics in that city. An intelligence office could do a good business, making a specialty of domestic help.

Compulsory Education in Illinois.

At a meeting of the Chicago board of education, the Board of Trade, the Union League, the Women's Alliance and other bodies, it was decided to submit to the state legislature a bill for a more stringent compulsory education act. The bill provides for the attendance at school of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years during at least twenty weeks during each year; that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed by any firm or corporation; that, between that age and 14 years, they shall not be employed more than eight hours per day, and only during school vacations, unless by permission of the school board upon proof that its earnings are necessary on account of poverty; and that school books shall be furnished free of charge to children whose parents are too poor to buy them. Penalties in the way of fines are provided for the enforcement of the law, and truant officers are to be appointed under it to see that its provisions are carried out.

The Will of Mrs. Jay Gould.

The will of Mrs. H. S. Gould, wife of Jay Gould, was filed in the surrogate's court on the 21st. She bequeathes all her jewelry, wearing apparel and silverware to her two daughters, Helen M. and Anna Gould. The will sets apart a fund of $30,000 for each of the children. All real and personal property is divided between the children, share and share alike.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

In the senate on the 19th, Senator Raymond introduced a joint resolution in reference to the loss to the state of school lands owing to the ruling of Commissioner Sparks that indemnity lands must be taken from the district where they were lost, and not in some other district. Bills were introduced as follows: A bill for an act to amend section 23, of chapter 26, compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1887, entitled "Elections," and to repeal section 23 as heretofore consisting. A bill for an act to amend section 34, subdivision 14, of chapter 79, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska entitled "Schools." Mr. Howe introduced a bill for the purpose of providing a new and improved style of ballot boxes. Following is the text of this bill: Section 1. That section 23 of chapter 26 of the compiled statutes of he state of Nebraska, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: The county board of each county shall provide a sufficient number of ballot boxes, which said ballot boxes shall be made of glass, at the expense of the county, for the several precincts or districts; each of said ballot boxes shall be circular form with a small opening at the top thereof and enclosed in a square wooden frame, with a lid to be fastened with three locks, no two of which can be opened by the same key; said ballot boxes to be uniform in their construction and shall be selected for adoption by the secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and state treasurer, or any two of them, and each ballot box, with all of the keys thereto belonging, at the close of each election, shall be deposited with one of the judges of election, who shall take charge of the same and be responsible for its safe keeping; and he shall convey said ballot box, or cause it to be conveyed, to the place of holding elections in his precinct, township or ward at the next general or special election and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to one of the judges of said election. Section 1. That section 23, as heretofore existing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The senate held a short and unimportant session on the 21st. The following bills were introduced: Ceding to the government jurisdiction over Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara reservations; limiting application of the reform school law to children under sixteen years instead of eighteen; allowing district judges to order jurors to appear when needed, instead of having the sheriff compel them to be present on the first day of court; extending to January, 1900, the payment of notes given for payment on school lands on payment of interest and taxes in full. In the house a petition from 247 citizens of Cuming county, asking that an amendment to the state constitution be submitted providing that all fees for liquor licenses be apportioned among the various school districts, was presented by Mr. O'Sullivan. Gilbert's bill to so amend the code of civil procedure relating to replevin that the defendant may keep possession of property in dispute by executing a bond for the costs, was taken up on third reading and passed. House roll 71 was also passed. It reads as follows: That section 19 of subdivision 17 of chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of 1887, entitled, "Schools," be so amended as to read as follows: That all accounts shall be audited by the secretary, approved by a committee to be styled the committee on claims, and no expenditure greater than two hundred dollars shall be voted by the board, except in accordance with the provisions of a written contract, nor shall any money be appropriated out of the school fund, except on a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the board, and said accounts and the records of said board in all metropolitan cities shall at all times be subject to the inspection and examination of the comptroller of such city, whose duty it shall be each month to examine said records and check said accounts, and from time to time as may be required by ordinance or resolution of the city council, report to said council the nature and state of said accounts, and any facts.

In the senate the Keckly bill removing the $5,000 limit of damages for the life of a man killed through the negligence of his employer went over one day. Bills were introduced: Vesting the fire and police commission in metropolitan cities with the power of issuing liquor licenses; also authorizing the mayor and council of such city to impose a license on pawnbrokers, hawers, architects, sellers of bankrupt stock, etc. Providing the manner of deciding the votes in elections in cities of the second class and villages. Empowering nine jurors out of twelve to find a verdict in civil actions before the district court. Robinson's attorney fee bill provoked a long discussion. It directs the court to give the successful plaintiff an attorney's fee when he is a clerk or a laborer suing for wages, and also in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages if an agreement has been made to pay an attorney fee. The bill was indefinitely postponed. In the house about twenty bills were introduced, among them the following: Appropriating $31,000 for completion of the Erring Womans' Refuge at Milford. To cede the jurisdiction by the United States over the military reservation known as Fort Sidney. To confer upon women the right of the elective franchise at municipal elections. To legalize the State Dairymen's association and make an annual appropriation for the same. Ballard's anti-trust bill was recommended for passage. The committee on county and township organization reported in favor of the bill providing that the county board shall procure a copy of the original surveys of the county from the national land office. The committee on agriculture recommended that house roll 35, Truesdell's bill requiring all parties owning or occupying land to destroy noxious weeds, do pass.

Senate file No. 56, providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution regarding the collection and disposal of liquor license moneys was indefinitely postponed on the 23d. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to prevent the practice of deception and fraud by nursery men, tree venders, their agents and commission men in the sale of nursery stock and prescribing penalties therefor. A bill for an act for the assessment and taxation of railroad property for school purposes. A bill for an act to amend section 102a, chapter 78 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska entitled, "Roads," and to repeal said original sections 102a and 102b of the same chapter. Raymond's elective board of transportation bill was reported, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Raymond protested, and, as a result, the bill was placed on general file. Senate file No. 15, by Keckly, providing for the addition of three railway commissioners to the executive department of the state, underwent a similar process. There was introduced a bill to amend sections 63, 64, 65 and 66, chapter 10, of the criminal code of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled, "Offenses relating to domestic animals," and to repeal said original sections. Also a bill for an act to amend section 2, chapter 27, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1887, entitled, "Revenue." In the house the most interesting business of the morning session was the discussion of the bill creating "Labor Day." The usual number of bills were introduced, reports of standing committees were read, and resolutions introduced. It was moved the committee on constitutional amendments be instructed to report house roll No. 1. The vote—yeas 58, nays 59—indicates in a measure the relative strength of the submission and anti-submission parties. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to amend section 4 of chapter 36 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Homesteads," and to repeal said original section. A bill for an act for the protection of game in the state of Nebraska. The committee on mines and minerals recommended the passage of house roll No. 2. House rolls 78 and 162 were favorably reported.

In the senate on the 24th the Raymond bill to submit an amendment for an elective railroad commission of three members passed the committee of the whole by a vote of 14 to 3. Lindsay's bill for submission, senate file 31, had been held by the committee several days awaiting a favorable opportunity for its return. It came this morning and Chairman Lindsay reported the bill with a recommendation that it pass. Ransom and Beardsley made a minority report for indefinite postponement, and Ransom moved its substitution for the majority report. It was lost by a vote of 9 to 23. After defeating a motion by Wolbach to adjourn, the senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, with Linn in the chair. Lindsay moved that when the committee arise it report the bill to the senate with a recommendation that it do pass. Paulsen moved a postponement of further consideration until Friday afternoon. Adopted. The Lindsay bill provides for the submission at the November election of the following amendment: "The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquor as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision." In the house the morning session was largely taken up with reports of committees. The committee on revenue and taxation reported that house roll 30, Corbin's bill to punish assessors for undervaluation of property, be passed as amended. The committee on constitutional amendments reported that house roll 131, providing for the submission of a high license amendment to the constitution, be placed on the general file for consideration. Dempster moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but finally withdrew the motion and the recommendation of the committee was adopted. House roll 54, Towle's bill, giving the party keeping stock for hire a lien on the animals, was passed. A bill to prevent the forming of any counties of less than 576 square miles in extent was recommended for passage. Bills were introduced: A bill for an act to establish, locate and maintain a normal school at or near Superior, Nuckolls county, Neb., and making an appropriation therefor. A bill for an act to provide for the sale and leasing of the saline lands belonging to the state of Nebraska.

In the senate on the 25th senate file Nos. 4, 12, 19 and 48 were read the third time and passed. The senate then went into committee of the whole on Keckley's bill, senate file No. 14, prohibiting railroad pools. The matter was not disposed of, the committee asking to sit again. At 2:30 the senate took up for consideration the bill of Senator Lindsay to submit the prohibition question to a popular vote as per the resolution making it a special order for the afternoon. The news that the submission question would be under discussion had become generally known, and long before the time for the senate to come to order the gallery was filled with anxious spectators. There was but little disposition to waste wind, and the matter was brought to a focus by Ransom's motion to indefinitely postpone. The vote on this motion was as follows: Yeas—Dern, Ijams, Maher, Paulsen, Paxton, Pope, Ransom, Raymond, Wolbach. Nays—Beardsley, Burton, Conner, Cornell, Funck, Gallogly, Hoover, Howe, Hurd, Jewett, Keckley, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbitt, Norval, Pickett, Robinson, Roche, Shanner, Sutherland, Taggart, Wetherald. A motion was made to adopt the majority report of the committee. On this the yeas and nays were not called for and the motion was carried viva voce, and the bill was ordered engrossed. After a recess of five minutes the senate again assembled and the bill was read the third time and passed by a vote of twenty-one to eleven. Mr. Burton introduced a bill To amend section 15, article 2, chapter 14 of the compiled statutes of 1887, relating to cities of second class having over 5,000 inhabitants, entitled, "Salaries," and to repeal acts inconsistent. In the house bills were introduced: A bill for an act to empower cities and villages to acquire real estate by gift or device for parks and public grounds and for the protection of such real estate. A bill for an act to require insurance companies organized under the laws of other states, and doing business in Nebraska, to pay a duty or rate for the support of fire companies composing the fire department of any city or village. A bill for an act to provide for the conveying and relinquishing of titles in real estate, where either the husband or wife is insane. House roll Nos. 29, 16, 184, 134, 200, 156, 122, 10, 82, 91, 188 and 199 were favorably reported. Nos. 56 and 142 were reported not to pass, and on 199 there was a minority report. Nos. 66 and 117 were recommended to be indefinitely postponed.

THE FEBRUARY CENTURY.—Gerome, the French artist best known in America, has assisted in the preparation of an article on himself which will appear in the February Century—the "Mid winter" number. He has supplied the author, Mrs Hering, with a little autobiography which she has translated for the magazine. He has also furnished letters and conversations and permitted the use of original sketches and certain pictures hitherto little known in this country. A number of American artists who have had the benefit of instruction or advice from Gerome have furnished to the magazine "open letters" on this master. These artists are George de Forest Brush, Kenyon Cox, Wyatt Eaton, Will H. Low, John H. Niemeyer, S. W. Van Schaick, A. H. Thayer, J. Alden Weir, all of whom were his pupils, and Mr. E. H. Blashfield.

The "Life of Lincoln" in the February Century contains three chapters of especial interest.

Where the Lumber Goes.

An Ottawa (Ont.) special says that United States Consul Hotchkiss has prepared an elaborate report, which will likely set American legislators thinking. He has made an investigation of the lumber trade between the two countries and his report shows the quantity of pine logs shipped from the United States to Canada in the last ten years to be 449,600,000 feet valued at $4,500,000. In the same period the volume of exports of Canadian logs is 19,932,000 feet valued at $157,000. The logs brought into Canada were felled in Wisconsin and Minnesota principally of the mills of Razney county, Ontario.

ALLISON TO GO INTO THE CABINET.

General Belief that the Iowa Senator Will be One of Harrison's Advisers.

Indianapolis dispatch: Senators Allison and Cullom arrived at noon to-day, and were met at the station by Private Secretary Halford and taken at once to the general's house, lunching with him. A prolonged consultation followed, Senator Cullom leaving at 5 o'clock for the hotel, and Senator Allison remaining at the general's. The long consultation of to-day, and Allison's remaining over until morning, is taken as satisfactory evidence that he is going to go into the cabinet, and the remainder of his stay will be devoted to discussion as to other members. There is a feeling here that it is the state, and not the treasury department, he is to occupy.

General Harrison was as reticent as ever when seen this evening, and simply said he had nothing to give out. While there is no doubt the cabinet question was considered at some length, there is reason to believe the Samoa matter was the chief topic of conversation during the afternoon. Senator Allison came on special invitation, while that to Senator Cullom was only general in its terms. Cullom said to a correspondent that the Samoan question was discussed, and while not at liberty to say what General Harrison thought of the matter, he did give his own view. He said: "I am not in favor of permitting any country to throw brick-bats at us. I am an American all the way through, and think we are a big enough nation to take care of ourselves under all circumstances. However, while the Samoa matter looks serious at present, I believe the coming administration will reach an adjustment that will be satisfactory to the country. I think the solution will be reached without difficulty."

He said there would be no yielding on our side, but a settlement would be reached on a dignified basis.

As an intimation how General Harrison stands on the Samoa question, the following from his letter of acceptance will not be without interest at this time, and may be regarded as very significant, in view of what Cullom said:

"Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted on with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power to indulge in bluster or be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with national dignity."

When asked about the cabinet Cullom said: "Allison undoubtedly can be in the cabinet if he wants to, but I am not at liberty to say whether he intends to go in or not. You can readily understand my position."

INTERESTS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Directors—Vacancies Filled—Memorial Addresses

Boston special: President Adams presided at the adjourned meeting of the Union Pacific directors to-day, held to fill vacancies in the board caused by death. The following were elected: J. P. Spaulding, E. F. Atkins and J. H. Millard, president of the Omaha National back, to succeed M. D. Spaulding, E. H. Baker and Elisha Atkins, deceased.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a memorial address by the president on the deceased members. Tributes of respect having already been paid Messrs. Potter and Baker at former meetings, the remarks were confined principally to John P. Spaulding and Elisha Atkins. In reference to the latter, one of the oldest directors, Mr. Atkins said:

"The connection of Mr. Atkins with the Union Pacific railroad company, from the beginning as one of the projectors of the enterprise and for nearly twenty years as one of the directors of the company, places him in more than a merely business relation to it and to his associates here. His part in successfully launching the first transcontinental railroad and obtaining for it the financial support to carry it to completion, and his steadfast adherence to its fortunes in the financial crisis which the Union Pacific has been called upon to meet in a larger degree, perhaps, than almost any other existing railroad corporation, are well known. He never wavered in his support or faltered in his faith. He had the courage to look danger in the face, the skill and resource to surmount it, or to to devise a means of escape from it. And in saying this I have in mind transactions upon which the very financial existence of the Union Pacific has more than once depended during the years that I have been president of the company. The course that the United States has seen fit to pursue towards it at times shook its credit more dangerously than those not intimately familiar with its affairs were ever aware of. Happily those times are now far behind us, nor are they likely again to recur. But it is only right and proper for me here now to say that in those days of emergency and doubt, Mr. Atkins was one of the small group of directors on whom I saw my way to call without fear as to what the response would be."

By invitation of President Adams all the directors and resident officials of the Union Pacific took dinner with him at his residence on Commonwealth avenue this evening. It was a very elaborate affair, and a large number of ladies were present. In consequence the conversation ran in other channels than business. It was near midnight before the assemblage broke up.

The House Omnibus Bill.

The senate committee on territories on the 25th took up the house bill passed the other day for the amission of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico into the union. After a session of two hours one of the committeemen said: "We have spent the entire session in considering the house omnibus bill. It is noticeable for contradictory provisions and inadequacy to get any territory or part of a territory into the union as a state. As the bill now stands it is probably the most complicated and most difficult to interpret and administer that ever passed either house of congress. If we are to pass it, the measure must be corrected materially, and it has been referred to a sub committee with instructions to see if its inconsistencies cannot be so reconciled that we can recommend its passage."

Representative Springer, chairman of the committee on territories, has prepared and will introduce in the house another omnibus bill, providing an enabling act for the admission into the union of the territories of Idaho and Wyoming. The bill embodies all the features of the omnibus bill recently passed by the house, with a few exceptions.

Michael Carney, the oldest man in New Haven, Conn., died on Wednesday at the age of 105. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and had lived in Elmira, N. Y., for a great many years. Three years ago he moved to New Haven.

THE QUESTION OF NEBRASKA IMMIGRATION

It is Touched Upon by a Correspondent With Facts and Figures.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

The recent election furnishes, in the popular vote, data that, taken in conjunction with previous elections, with the United States census of 1880, and with various state and territorial enumerations, enable us to determine with reasonable exactness the present population of almost any given state or territory, and among others of those which still hold out to the intending settler, if not the inducement of a slice of the public domain, at least that of almost equally cheap land, free from irksome obligations and restrictions. These latter, thirteen in number, would appear to have an aggregate population of 9,781,546, or 4,289,923 in excess of their population of the United States census of 1889. Their natural increase during that period being but 913,274, according to the growth of such northern states as have been least affected by movements of population, either one way or the other, it follows that upwards of three and one-third million people have, during the last eight years, crossed the Mississippi river from east to west with the object of bettering their condition. Of this enormous number Dakota appears to have attracted 517,388, Texas 406,626, Kansas 474,142, Minnesota 452,848, Nebraska 422,500, California 391,756, and so on down to Oregon and Wyoming, which stand at the foot of the list with 61,344 and 60,761, respectively.

Now, had Nebraska had less to say in her own behalf than she actually has, the fact that for at least eight years past she has been attracting to her fertile fields and far extending plains an average of 1,000 people a week from older states and still older lands—constituting in the aggregate a magnificent auxiliary army over 400,000 strong, which is now assisting in the development of her vast and varied resources—such a fact would be a matter for congratulation to all who are in any way interested in her growth and prosperity. But in view of the immense advantages over all other agricultural states, which she derives from her geographical position, it is surely not altogether satisfactory that she occupies only the fifth place in the above list, and that she succeeds in inducing only one new western settler out of every eight to locate within her borders.

Is it reasonable to suppose that anything like the whole of the 517,384 people who have settled in Dakota during the period referred to would have preferred that territory to Nebraska, had they fully realized the extraordinary disparity existing between the two regions in the matter of adaptation to diversified farming, or been aware of the significant fact that the average growing season is forty-seven days longer in Nebraska than in central Dakota, and fifty-four days longer than in north Dakota, including the best portion of the Red river valley, on both sides of the river? Is it likely that Kansas would have gained quite so large an accession to her population had it been generally known that there is not an important crop raised in the west the average yield of which to the acre is not higher in Nebraska than it is in Kansas? Considering the well known partiality of average American farmers for corn land, is it conceivable that out of every hundred of his class migrating to the west, eighty-seven would deliberately ignore the advantages of a state whose corn crops average a greater yield per acre than those of any other of the great corn producing states, show a larger number of bushels per capita, either of those employed in raising them or of the entire population of the state than those of any other state or territory, and, most of all, have a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than have the crops of even the foremost of its rivals?

In view of the unquestionable advantages enjoyed by the Nebraska farmer over the settlers in any other state or territory, the state ought by this time to be fully settled up. That it is not so is due entirely to the "masterly inactivity" of our state legislature, which, with the exception of the state exhibit at New Orleans, admirably managed by ex-Gov. Furnas, and parsimoniously and ungraciously sustained by those at home, has done absolutely nothing towards competing with other states for a share of that immense tide of immigration which has so long been flowing westward. While Dakota has had its department of immigration and statistics, with a well paid commissioner at its head, employed in the free distribution of an exceedingly attractive and marvellously comprehensive volume of 498 pages, treating of the resources of the territory, both general and local, and Minnesota has had its state board of immigration similarly employed, with an appropriation of $14,321 for two years' work, while Kansas has been engaged in a like campaign through its state board of agriculture, which had appropriations amounting to $17,872 for the last legislative term (all these various appropriations appearing to be independent of printing). Nebraska, as a state, has done absolutely nothing, simply allowing judgment to go against her by default. Certainly she has been advertised by her railroads, but so have all her competitors by theirs, so she is still at an enormous disadvantage. Railroad advertising, moreover, may supplement, but it can never take the place of official state work, for no matter how carefully and conscientiously it is prepared, its statements are always subjected to a more or less liberal discount. The railroad advertising of Nebraska, too, is rendered much more difficult and much less effective than it would otherwise be by the half-starved condition of some of our state institutions. The state board of agriculture has to do its work on an appropriation little more than one-fourth the size of that granted to the Kansas state board and only one-half of what is considered necessary in Minnesota, independently of the state board of immigration. Our horticultural friends have $1,000 a year doled out to them, against an average of $1,700 a year in Minnesota and $2,380 in Kansas, according to the last reports. While the Minnesota legislature is wisely fostering the dairy interests of that state, appropriating $8,500 to the use of the state dairy commission and for kindred purposes for two years, the Nebraska dairy dairymen's association, an important society doing valuable work for the state, is entirely without state recognition, and is, I am informed, about to plead in forma pauperis, for some trifling sum to cover the cost of printing its annual report. These institutions should be more liberally dealt with, and would be were our legislators alive to the truest interests of the state. An ounce of fact is said to be worth a pound of argument, and certainly official statistics, showing the increase of live stock, dairy products and crops, variations of temperature, rainfall, etc., when collected from such sources and published in such shape as not to be entirely unworthy of credence, will, together with the results of horticultural and other experimentation, be found far more convincing to the average reader than any mere piece of word painting, however skillfully it may be drawn or what ever its artistic finish. For that reason I rejoice to learn that a bill has been prepared for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture and live stock industries in the department of state. The passage of such a measure would be a step in the right direction, and I earnestly trust it will be received with favor and passed without being deprived of a single one of its many excellent provisions. I would only venture to suggest that where the "exact statistical knowledge" that is desired cannot be obtained from "the heads of other departments of state," or "the local, county, city or township officials," the secretary be empowered to make an independent investigation, within prescribed limits as to expense. The reports now made to the state auditor by the county clerks are not only lamentably deficient—neither dairy products, orchard products nor wool clip, being included in them—but even the information they do contain is in many cases misleading, and is not unfrequently rendered worse than useless by some glaring inconsistency of statement or the clumsy "fixing up" of otherwise incomplete data.

In the report of the United States commissioner of agriculture for 1881, Mr. Dodge, the statistician, after referring to the many important results that have attended the publication of farm statistics, deplores the fact that their collection is usually the work of the assessor, who precedes the tax gatherer and decides the extent of his levy upon the results of rural industry. In his annual report of the numbers and values of farm animals, under date of February 13, 1888, the statistician returns to the subject, devoting over three pages of his report to its discussion. He regards it, he says, as very unfortunate, in this era of progress in statistics and of dependence upon the results of statistical inquiry in legislation and business, that the pretense of an annual state [agricultural] census is not a more thorough and complete enumeration. Its unsatisfactory character he refers to three causes: (1.) An indifference on the part of legislators a failure to appreciate the importance of full and accurate returns and a consequent neglect to enforce the laws which provide for them. (2.) The unreliability of enumeration by assessors; and (3) a lack of general popular appreciation of the uses of statistics and the necessity for statistical collection. I refrain from pointing out how peculiarly open we are in Nebraska to these and similar criticisms, only from a desire to avoid an invidious task. Any one who will devote a little time to an examination of our state agricultural statistics will find abundant evidence of their incompleteness and general unreliability. Even this much I should not have said, but for the opportunity now afforded the state legislature of remedying, to a large extent, the evil. JOHN HYDE.

PLENTY TO EAT AND PLENTY TO SPARE.

The Crops of 1888 the Largest Ever Produced in America.

Washington special: The annual crop report of the department of agriculture shows that there is a larger aggregate product of cereals than has ever been before recorded. It will amount to about 3,200,000,000 bushels, or fully fifty bushels per head. This is about three times the average supply per capita of Europe from home production, and the receipts from other continents amounts to only about one bushel per head.

The aggregate potato production is 200,000,000 bushels.

The sweet potato crop is about 40,000,000 bushels.

The production of cane sugar is small.

The sorghum crop is medium.

Owing to the abundance of moisture and moderate temperature the spring hay crop was very large.

The cotton crop is a medium yield with an increased acreage.

Fruits have been fairly abundant, although variable in production. Apples are plenty for domestic use, while their cheapness has favored exportation.

The wool clip of 1888 was slightly reduced in consequence of the reduction of flocks in Texas and elsewhere. The estimated production is 269,000,000 pounds.

The meats supply has been very abundant.

The area of maize as estimated for the crop of 1888 makes an increase of 3,280,043 acres over the crop of 1887 and 13,304,259 acres over the census crop of 1879, indicating a gain of 21 per cent in nine years. The estimates of the wheat area makes a reduction of 305,645 acres from the breadth of 1887. The aggregate is 37,336,138, an increase of only 1,905,805 over the area of 1879, or a little more than 5 per cent.

Exports will probably be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The quantity is more than ample for the annual supply and increase of population since 1880.

There appears to be a further increase of areas, amounting to 1,077,376 acres, and about 41,000,000 bushels increase on the quantity produced. The yield per acre is twenty-six bushels, against twenty-five bushels in 1887.

Nebraska Indian Lands for Sale.

Washington special: The surveys have been received at the office of the secretary of the interior on the Indian reservation lands near Rulo, Neb. This indicates that the lands will shortly be advertised for sale, but owing to the early demise of the present administration it is probable that the sales will not begin until after the 4th of March.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, Omaha, and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Wheat—No. 2	78	@	78¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	19	@	19¼
Oats—No. 2	22	@	23
Rye—	33	@	34
Butter—Creamery	24	@	26
Butter—Choice country	20	@	22
Eggs—Fresh	15	@	16
Chickens—dressed	6	@	8
Turkeys—	7	@	8
Lemons—Choice, per box	3 75	@	4 50
Oranges—Per box	3 25	@	4 00
Onions—Per bu	40	@	50
Potatoes—	40	@	45
Turnips—Per bu	20	@	25
Apples—Per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beans—Navies	2 25	@	2 40
Wool—Fine, per lb	13	@	20
Honey	17	@	18
Chopped Feed—Per ton	12 00	@	13 00
Hay—Bailed	4 00	@	6 00
Flax Seed—Per bu	1 15	@	1 20
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 75	@	4 85
Hogs—Heavy weights	4 75	@	4 80
Beeves—Choice steers	3 75	@	4 30
Sheep—Choice Western	3 50	@	4 25

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red	97½	@	97¾
Corn—No. 2	44	@	44½
Oats—Mixed western	28½	@	33
Pork	14 00	@	14 25
Lard	7 30	@	7 50

CHICAGO.

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