

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

Reform in Taxation.

In the line of reform in present methods of taxation and public revenues, the house recommended for passage Morrissey's bill, which in substance, as follows: Section 75 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes of 1887 shall be amended so as to read: The rate of the general state tax shall be sufficient to realize the amount necessary to meet appropriations made by the legislature for the year in which the tax is levied, not exceeding two mills on the dollar valuation. The rate of the state school tax shall not be less than one-fourth mill or more than one mill on the dollar valuation. The rate of the state sinking fund tax shall not be more than one-half mill on the dollar valuation in any county in the state.

Section 2. Section 77 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes of 1887 shall be amended so as to read: On the last day of its sitting as a board of equalization the county board shall levy the necessary taxes for the current year, including all county, township, city, school district, precinct, village and other taxes required by law to be certified to the county clerk and levied by the county board. The rate of tax for county purposes shall not exceed eight (80) cents on the hundred dollars valuation except for indebtedness existing at the adoption of the present constitution unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county, and shall be as follows: In counties under township organization for ordinary county revenue, including the support of the poor (except when each town supports its own poor) not more than four mills on the dollar valuation, for roads not more than two and one-half mills on the dollar valuation; for county bridge fund, not more than two mills on the dollar valuation; for county sinking fund not more than two mills on the dollar valuation, and labor tax as provided in the following section. In counties not under township organization, for ordinary county revenue (including the support of the poor) not more than four mills on the dollar valuation; for roads not more than two and one-half mills on the dollar valuation; for county bridge fund not more than two mills on the dollar valuation; for county sinking fund not more than two mills on the dollar valuation, and labor tax as provided in the following section.

Section 3. An emergency existing, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Raiding the Treasury.

A Lincoln dispatch says: There is hardly a person in a state office whose salary is not fixed by the constitution that is not after a raise, and the list is increased by twenty-five new persons, following is a list showing the increase asked in yearly salaries:

Table with 3 columns: Position, 1887 Salary, 1888 Salary. Includes Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and various judges and clerks.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

Congressman Dorsey and wife are expected home the latter part of this month. Since July last there has been shipped from Wayne 200 cars of live stock, and 70 carloads from other points in the county, says the Gazette.

The judge has sustained the ruling of the city attorney of Grand Island on the gas controversy. The matter will be carried to the supreme court.

Howard county claims the banner. The wife of Mr. Hunt, a farmer, gave birth to twins. Two weeks later his family was reduced to three children.

C. W. Hays, representative from York county who died last week, was serving his second term. His first was only a partial term, having been appointed to serve after the death of the duly elected incumbent. There seems to be a fatality connected with representing York county.

The Weeping Water Republican has it from reliable authority that the will of the late John W. Clark will be contested. Deceased left his property so that it will eventually fall to the Weeping Water academy.

The Rock Island has resumed its fast train service between Omaha and Chicago.

Chas. G. Shellenberger, St. Paul, Minnesota, engaged extensively in the manufacturing business, was in Grand Island last week, examining into the feasibility of locating a paper mill, a glass factory, a woolen mill, a knitting works or an interior finishing factory. He has just concluded arrangements for locating a watch factory at York.

The Grand Island Independent says that Patrick Ryan, whose feet were so badly frozen some time since, is getting along fairly well. The doctor, with the assistance of the sisters of the hospital, amputated the left foot at the instep and the right foot at the ball, and he fears that on account of the sloughing condition of the ankle will be necessary. But otherwise the man is doing well and bearing up bravely.

Articles of incorporation of the Prague Milling company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, have been filed with the clerk of Saunders county. The city council at Atkinson has passed an ordinance requiring saloons and billiard halls to close at 10 o'clock p. m.

A majority of the house committee on universities and normal schools, at a meeting decided to report in favor of establishing a normal department in one high school in each of the thirty-three senatorial districts. The bill provides that the location shall be selected by the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction. The whole expense in this connection to be incurred by the state will be the salary of one teacher, which shall not exceed \$75 per month.

Governor and Mrs. Hlyager gave a public reception on the evening of the 12th in the executive chambers of the state house, assisted by the other executive officers and their wives. Several hundred citizens paid their respects. The whole expense in this connection was provided mainly by the occasion.

Mrs. Alice W. Wood, widow of the late unfortunate Charles M. Wood, who was killed recently at South Omaha, by a B. & M. stock train being run on the switch by Union Stock Yards engine No. 2, was made happy the other day by the generosity of Manager John F. Boyd, of the stock yards, who presented her with a check for \$400 in connection with the funeral of her late husband.

Dr. Kelley, superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Norfolk, whose attempted assassination occurred some time ago, was able to leave his room for the first time on the 12th, and attended to some of the minor duties of his office. It is now thought with no unforeseen mishap that he will soon be able to re-sume his duties at the asylum.

The Union Pacific having had considerable trouble about getting water in some parts of the west for running engines, found it necessary to sink several very deep wells at various points. Two were sunk at Rock Springs, one 1,145 feet deep and the other 1,535 feet; another, 1,402 feet deep, was sunk at Table Rock, and at Salt Well, Wyoming, a well has been sunk 2,300 feet deep. It is said to have cost the company over \$30,000.

Passenger travel on the Elkhorn road is very heavy just at present owing to the opening of the spring season. All the trains going west are loaded down with emigrants for north Nebraska and many for the mineral regions of Wyoming.

J. P. Bryan, who has been living in Lincoln for several months, was considerably surprised and shocked the other day to read in a recent issue of the Canton (Ohio) News-Democrat that he was under a charge of death in Lincoln, Neb., for murder. Mr. Bryan has lived in Lincoln since last May. He has had no trouble of any kind, and is entirely at a loss to account for the report re-ferred to.

A Lincoln correspondent says the complaint of A. T. McDonald, of Crawford, against the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company has been adjusted. The complaint originated in a charge on a car load of cattle shipped from Van Tassel, Wyo., to Plainville, of \$36.68, which occurred by reason of a mistake made by the agent of the road at Van Tassel in billing the shipment. McDonald, who resides at Lincoln, Neb., where the schedule rate fixed the rate at 22 cents per hundred. The error was detected and arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

Two fire companies have been organized at Superior.

Mr. Jewett's alien land bill makes two important changes in the present law. It allows non-resident aliens to own city property and permits them to hold for ten years any property acquired under a mortgage of mortgage. The purpose of the changes is to invite foreign capital to invest in Nebraska without permitting to acquire permanently large blocks of farming lands.

Norval's fence bill in the legislature is intended to relieve the farmers who are required by the railroad companies to build five wire fences up to the track before the company will fence along the track. The bill provides that the owner of land along a railroad may notify a railroad to fence its track. If the company fails to do so within six months the property owner may build the fence and collect its cost of the railroad.

The seventh annual fair of the Sarpy County Agricultural society, will be held at Lincoln, September 17 to 20.

A number of extensive land deals were made at Omaha last week, which are expected to result in great improvements in the near future.

O'Neill reports a big supply of candidates for the land office at that place.

The Fremont city council is considering an ordinance giving to the members of that body and the other city officers salaries amounting to \$7,500.

Miss Burriss, 23 years old, suicided at Cordova on the 10th, by hanging herself in her father's barn. She had been betrayed and abandoned, and shortly before taking her life had given birth to a legitimate child.

A fire at Wabash, Cass county, destroyed merchandise store, printing office and a billiard hall.

A destructive prairie fire visited the neighborhood of Atkinson. Two dwellings and a large quantity of hay were destroyed.

A newspaper is about to be established at Steele City.

The funeral of Catherine Towle, one of the pioneer women of Beatrice, was largely attended last week. People came from far and near to pay their last respects to the honored woman who was so identified with the history of the city and county.

R. C. Milligan, corresponding secretary of Norfolk's Business Men's association, received a letter from General Manager Donald McLean of the Pacific short line, stating that his company had not definitely settled upon the exact route their road would take through Nebraska, and that he would be pleased to entertain any proposition the citizens of Norfolk might desire to make.

Grant B. Young, the young man who forged a note on the Citizens' bank of Plattsmouth, was sentenced by Judge Chapman to one year and eight months in the state penitentiary at hard labor. Dunn pleaded guilty to the indictment of forgery and asked the clemency of the court. The judge before pronouncing the sentence gave him some wholesome advice and told the prisoner that after his sentence is served he should live an upright and law-abiding life.

Tom Kastre, of Nebraska City, is a wife beater. In the last drubbing he gave his wife broke one rib and severely bruised her body. The law will deal with his case.

The spring term of court in Jefferson county, which begins on April 3d, has seventy-five cases to deal with.

The Nebraska State Teachers' association will hold its annual meeting March 28, 29 and 30, at Hastings. The program will be divided into sections, viz: The public school section, the county superintendents' section, and colleges and secondary school section.

In the house on the 12th suitable resolutions were passed in respect to the late Representative Hays, of York county. The resolutions were adopted, ordered spread upon the journal, and an engrossed copy sent to Mrs. Hays.

The M. E. church at Scribner has had eleven new members as the result of a five weeks' revival.

Linwood has organized an anti-alcohol and anti-license league to begin the prohibition campaign. It has a membership of 200.

Nebraska City now has the free delivery mail system.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

In the house on the 11th barely a quorum of members were present. The consideration of bills on the general file was taken up. The following bills were taken up for passage: To punish assessors for the undervaluation of property. Fixing a maximum limit of the rate of taxation. Providing that the property of intestates shall be divided equally between the heirs of the same degree and abolishing all courtesy and dower rights. Proposing to amend the state constitution in respect to the supreme court was under discussion. The bill increases the number of judges from three to five. An amendment fixing the term of each of ten years and providing for biennial election of one judge was adopted. On motion of Everett the term was afterwards reduced to five years. The bill was then passed over for future action. The bill by Mr. Christy, providing that any locality may vote a special tax not exceeding ten per cent of the assessment rolls, to encourage the erection of steam flouring mills, paper mills, starch factories and woolen mills, prohibiting the voting of special taxes to railroads, was taken up. The clause relating to railroads was stricken out, and the bill recommended for passage. A bill by Johnson providing for county officers to be elected by the people, and the long fight ended in the defeat of the entire clause.

In the senate on the 15th the following bills passed: Providing that foreign corporations may become domestic corporations by filing their articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Authorizing county boards to appoint soldiers' relief commissioners and levy a tax of three-tenths of a mill for the relief of indigent soldiers. Consolidating the salaries of county judges of the supreme and district courts. Requiring a three-fifths vote to divide a county and prohibiting such vote often more than once in three years. The following measures were recommended by the senate: Providing for the rent of their land. Proposing a constitutional amendment for a railroad commission of three members, not more than thirty in number, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Requiring fire insurance companies to furnish policy-holders with a certified copy of his application for a policy, and to file with the metropolitan cities to six justices of the peace. Giving landlords a lien on crops for the rent of their land. Proposing a constitutional amendment for a railroad commission of three members, not more than thirty in number, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Requiring fire insurance companies to furnish policy-holders with a certified copy of his application for a policy, and to file with the metropolitan cities to six justices of the peace. Giving landlords a lien on crops for the rent of their land. Proposing a constitutional amendment for a railroad commission of three members, not more than thirty in number, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

The following are the more important that were passed: A bill by Berlin prohibiting the garnishment of wages of employees of corporations earned in other states. A bill by Clayton providing for the issuing of search warrants for intoxicating liquors under certain restrictions. A bill by Wigham providing for the appointment of assessor of the county of Lincoln, and having a population in excess of 20,000. The bill fixes the salary at \$500 in counties having a population of from 20,000 to 35,000, and at \$1,000 in counties with a larger population, and in counties of 75,000 or more. The bill provides for the appointment of many assistants as may be necessary, and fix their compensation, which in the aggregate shall not exceed \$3,000. The following appropriation bills passed: An appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a school building at Hastings, \$81,400, and for the home of the friendless at Lincoln, \$22,000. House roll 57, a bill appropriating \$75,000 to build three additions, including engine room, boiler house and electric light plant, for the Kearney reformatory, was passed. Also a bill appropriating \$50,000 to buy land and build additions to the asylum for the feeble-minded at Beatrice. Cady's bill providing for the election of three railroad commissioners was carried by a vote of 78 to 4. The bill providing for an appropriation of \$95,000 for building two wings to the hospital for the insane at Lincoln.

Reid Wants the English Mission or Nothing. Washington special: There is considerable mystery about the English mission and Whitelaw Reid. It is true, as I have stated in these dispatches before, that Mr. Blair left it to Mr. Phelps and Mr. Reid to decide which one of them should have a first-class mission, because he could not give one to each, and the choice fell on Mr. Reid, and it is also true that while Mr. Reid had the English mission under advisement Mr. Blair wrote him to inquire if he would take the French mission instead. What Mr. Reid's reply is, no one knows, but his friends say that he will not accept the French mission and is not likely to be sent to England. They say that Mr. Blair tendered him the English mission without consulting the president, and that when the Blair told the president what he had done, the latter exclaimed: "I'm sorry for that as I have a man of my own for the court of St. James. See if Mr. Reid would not like to go to France instead. And so the matter stands at present. Who is the president's man for the court of St. James? That's something that a great many people would like to know.

A Bull Market in Bonds. Washington special: On the strength of a side remark recently made by President Harrison some holders of United States bonds are anticipating a bull market. The president said that there was no necessity for an extra session of congress to reduce the surplus, as there would be no such thing as a surplus if our debt was reduced, and that it should be diminished as rapidly as bonds could be paid. The more frequently bonds are made on the plan followed during the past year, by advertising for them, the president intends to recommend a liberal expenditure for new warships, and this will add to the depletion of the accumulation of the treasury.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

List of the Standing Committees of the Senate as Arranged by the Body. Washington dispatch: In the continued absence of the vice president, Mr. Ingalls acted to-day as presiding officer of the senate pro tem. A message of the president transmitting papers in the case of Louis Riel, was presented and laid on the table. No motion for a recess was made, and the senate continued in session without any attempt to transact business.

At 12:15 Mr. Platt asked and obtained unanimous consent to have suspended so much of the rules as require standing committees to be elected by ballot, and as require the election of a committee on expenditures of public moneys, that committee to be represented by the one for organization, conduct and expenditures of executive departments."

Mr. Platt then offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the election of standing committees. The following is the make-up of the principal ones: Agriculture and Forestry—McMillan, Blair, Plumb, Higgins, Padlock, George, Gibson, Jones of Arkansas, and Bate.

Appropriations—Allison, Dawes, Hale, Plumb, Farwell, Beck, Cockrell, Call and Gorman.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Chace, Dawes, Manderson, Stanford, Washburn, Waltham, Wilson of Maryland, Briery and Brown.

Commerce—Frye, Jones of Nevada, Dolph, Cameron, Sawyer, Cullom, Washburn, Waltham, Wilson of Maryland, Briery and Brown.

Education and Labor—Blair, Wilson of Iowa, Stanford, Stewart, Washburn, George, Stagh, Payne and Barbour.

Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Aldrich, Hiseock, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris and Vance.

Foreign Relations—Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Everts, Dolph, Morgan, Brown, Payne and Barbour.

Indian Affairs—Dawes, Platt, Stockbridge, Manderson, Wolcott, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Hays, Vest, Gorman, Kennis and Gibson.

Inter-State Commerce—Cullom, Platt, Blair, Wilson of Iowa, Hiseock, Harris, Gorman, Reagan and Barbour.

Military Affairs—Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Stewart, Davis, Cockrell, Hampton, Walden, Blair, Wilson of Iowa, Kellar, Stockbridge, Marston, McPherson, Butler, Blackburn and Gray.

Pensions—Davis, Blair, Sawyer, Padlock, Marston, Turpie, Blodgett, Faulkner and Barbour.

Postoffices and Postroads—Sawyer, Chase, Mitchell, Quay, McMillan, Colquitt, Wilson of Maryland, Reagan and Blodgett.

Private Land Claims—Ransom, Colquitt, Pasco, Edmunds, Stewart, Ingalls and Walcott.

Privileges and Elections—Hoar, Frye, Kellar, Everts, Spooner, Vance, Quay, Quay and Turpie.

Public Lands—Plumb, Blair, Dolph, Kellar, Padlock, Waltham, Berry and Pasco.

Railroads—Mitchell, Sawyer, Hawley, Stockbridge, Wolcott, Marston, Brown, Kennis, Blackburn and Brown.

Revision of Laws—Wilson of Iowa, Kellar, Wilson of Maryland, Daniel.

Territories—Platt, Cullom, Manderson, Stewart, Davis, Butler, Payne, Jones of Arkansas and Blackburn.

Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Quay, Mitchell, Cullom, Dawes, Aldrich, Gibson, Vest, George and Turpie.

Mr. Platte offered a resolution appointing several select committees as follows: On Woman Suffrage—Vance, Brown, Beck, Blair, Chase, Farwell and Walcott.

CONDITION OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

What the Government is Capable of Doing in Case of Emergency. Admiral Porter, who has made a very careful study of the Samoan situation from a naval standpoint ever since the existing complications arose, is quoted by the Washington Star as having said: "A pin is worth fighting for if a principle is involved. The first war with Great Britain was for a principle, and gave us our independence and national existence. The war of 1812 was for a principle, and gave us our maritime independence. The war with Mexico was for a principle and gave us subjugated possessions on our whole Pacific coast. The war for the union was for a principle, and resulted in the restoration of the authority of the constitution and gave us a people north and south, animated by a military spirit which will be equal to every possible requirement. I have carefully investigated the stories about the temper of the American people. It looks as though they were put out at the instigation of Bismarck to see the sentiment of his and our people. He has never been a friend of the United States. He will find out very promptly the temper of the American people. Of course, we are weak at present on the ocean," he continued, "but there is a plan which will meet the emergency and will badly cripple Germany while we are getting ready. No one supposes that the American people would give up the contest until Germany had received a sound drubbing. We have a surplus and revenues enough, with taxes now at a minimum point, to carry on a desultory war until we are in a fighting trim. While we are getting ready, we can prohibit the entry of German manufacturers into the United States. That is an important item in the monetary activity of Germany. We send many millions there to pay for goods. If, for the time being, Germany should try to blockade our ports, in less than sixty days we would find the English fleet on our coasts involved in protecting her own trade with the United States. The United States has a fleet of 100,000 tons of goods in a market in the United States goods could not be cut off without ruining British industries. France would also have an interest. Meanwhile we could get along without their goods, if necessary. If the time comes when we have to be forced, as a measure of self-defence, to protect their vessels and their trade with the United States. As the country knows, I have been urging in letters and reports the importance of building up a powerful navy. We have wealth and resources to lead the world in a navy. But taking matters as they are, the government should go to England and France, both countries being ahead of us in modern naval vessels and guns, and buy all the rifled guns we can find and bring them here. We will very soon make use of them. Here is a list of the entire strength of the German navy. It is more than we have, but we have more money and can easily spend \$250,000,000 in ships and appliances of war. There is League Island, at Philadelphia, the grandest place on the continent for a great navy. If we can build one, we can build five. The right there. The city is inaccessible to a foreign fleet. The channel of the river could be lined with torpedoes if necessary, or they might be operated from the shore. Ships could be built there with all the material near at hand. Of course, this would take time. In the meantime we would be compelled to resort to other modes of offensive war. With \$50,000,000 in sixty days I could put an improvised fleet in motion which would make short work with German commerce. There are 600 German steamers afloat. I know where they are. We have fleet ships. I could pick them out now. We could buy more. They would answer for privateers. About the time we would have this part of the work disposed of, German industries affected by foreign trade would be paralyzed, while we would be at the height of prosperity. We are always prosperous in time of war. We would then be getting ready to begin fighting. The European aspect of the question would present another complication."

BRIEF NOTES BY THE WIRE.

Since 1871 2,000,000 Germans have emigrated to America.

The Salvation army has been prohibited to carry on its work in Berlin.

A slight shock of earthquake was reported about Lancaster, Pa., on the 13th.

The five-months-old child of Noah Crandall, a contractor of Little Rock, Ark., was burned to death in Crandall's house.

A party of Cuban bandits recently carried off Senor Francisco Cordozo, a wealthy landed proprietor, but released him on payment of \$4,000 ransom.

Charles Scott, manager of the opera house at Lexington, Ky., was fined \$75 and costs for assaulting Editor Roberts, of the Kentucky Leader.

Master Workman Powderly has declined an offer by the Pennsylvania prohibitionists of \$100 a lecture for fifty lectures in the state on prohibition.

Since last November there have been no less than 100 deaths from diptheria in Gallitzin, Pa. The town has no water supply and no sewerage.

Nelson C. Dewey, the first governor of Wisconsin and an old time democratic leader, has been stricken with paralysis at Lancaster, Wis., and is dying.

By the breaking of an axle on a freight car near Independence, Ky., the caboose was wrecked and the conductor and two brakemen seriously injured.

Quite a hot debate was had in the Canadian house of commons on the subject of reciprocity with the United States. Sir Charles Tupper opposed the project.

Harry Mondt, aged 21, was lost in the clothing house fire in Louisville, Ky. He had gone to the basement to eat his lunch and take a nap when the fire broke out.

By a collision between part of a freight train and a following train near Benfer, Pa., two locomotives and several cars were wrecked, a fireman killed and both engineers injured.

Threat From the Cattle Syndicate. Kansas City dispatch: A buyer for one of the largest Kansas City dressed beef houses to-day made a statement to the effect that the passage of any hostile legislation to the packing house industry would be resented by the peculiar means of boycotting the cattle of the state or states enacting such legislation. Colorado has already passed such a law, and the buyer said to-day: "You may rest assured we will not buy a single bullock that has the Colorado brand, and the same course will be pursued with the other states that pass similar laws."

What the effect of this novel boycott would be, stated the buyer, is not known. The operations of the dressed beef men, because they only buy one-half of the cattle received here and two-thirds in Chicago.

FOR THE OPENING OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Measures Which Throw the Oklahoma bill as adopted, from the hands of the concurrent committee of both houses of congress, and as signed by President Cleveland under the general title of "The Indian Appropriation Bill."

Section 12. That the sum of \$1,013,042.00, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay in full the Seminole nation of Indians all the right, title, interest and claim which said nation of Indians may have in and to certain lands ceded by article 3 of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, which was concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed August 16, 1866, and which lands were then estimated to contain 2,169,080 acres, but which is now, after survey, ascertained to contain 2,037,414.62 acres, said sum of money to be paid as follows: One million three hundred thousand dollars to remain in the treasury of the United States to the credit of said nation of Indians and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from July 1, 1889, said interest to be paid semi-annually to the treasurer of said nation, and the sum of \$412,942.20 to be paid to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized by the laws of said nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as shall be directed and required by the legislative authority of said nation; this appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said nation, specially empowered to do so, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all the right, title, interest and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands, in manner and form satisfactory to the president of the United States, and said release and conveyance shall operate to extinguish all claims of every kind and character of said Seminole nation of Indians in and to the tract of country which said release and conveyance shall cover, but such release and conveyance shall not inure to the benefit of or cause to vest in any railroad company any right, title, or interest whatever in or to any of said lands, and all laws and parts of laws so far as they conflict with or are in derogation of any heretofore repealed and all grants or pretended grants to said lands or any interest or right therein now existing in or on behalf of any railroad company, except rights of way, depot grounds, and hereby declared to be forever forfeited for breach of condition.

Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, and sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, shall be reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established in the Indian territory under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by congress.

That the lands acquired by conveyance under the Seminole Indians heretofore, except the sixteenth and thirty-third sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section 3, 301 of the revised statutes shall not apply), each entry to be in square form, and no person to be permitted to enter more than one quarter-section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement in conformity to law, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy any right thereon.

The secretary of the interior may permit entry of said lands for town sites in his discretion under section 2,387 and 2,388 of the revised statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land. That all the foregoing provisions with reference to land to be acquired from the Seminole Indians shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1888.

The president is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be members of the senate, to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory for the cession to the United States of all their claims, rights, title, interest, and character in and to said lands, and any and all agreements resulting from such negotiations shall be reported to the president and by him to congress at its next session, and to the council or committee on relations, tribe or tribes, agreeing to the same for ratification.

Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, is reported as favorable to the old custom of wearing ruffled shirts and ready to assist a revival of the bygone fashion.

LIFE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Butter, Eggs, etc.

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