THE M'COOK TRIBUNE.

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McCOOK, : : : : NEB.

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

For the Benefit of Ex-Soldiers.

House bill No. 142, as passed by the senate and house, is as follows:

Section 1. That the county board of the several counties of this state are hereby authorized to levy in addition to the taxes now levied by law, a tax not exceeding three-tenths of one mill upon the taxable property of their respective counties, to be levied and collected as now provided by law for the assessment and collection of taxes, for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief and for funeral expenses of honorably discharged indigent union soldiers, sailors and marines, and the indigent wives, widows and minor children not over 14 years of age in the case of boys, and not over 16 years of age in the case of girls, of such indigent or deceased union soldiers, sailors and marines having a legal residence in said county to be dispersed as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. The county board in each county in this state shall on second Tuesday in January, 1890, appoint three persons who are residents of such county, at least two of whom shall be honorably discharged union soldiers, one to serve two years, and one to serve one year from date of appointment, and each year thereafter one person to serve three years, such persons so appointed, when organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, shall be designated and known as "The Soldiers' Relief Commission." The members of said commission shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office and shall each give bonds in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of their duties. In the event of a vacancy in said commission, occurring from any cause the county board shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The soldiers' relief commission shall meet at the clerk's office on the second Monday in February of each year, and at such times as is deemed necessary, and shall examine and determine who are entitled to relief under this act, and shall make lists of such persons, and at the February meeting such commission, after determining the probable amount necessary, for the purpose provided herein, shall certify the amount to the county board, and the county board of each county at its regular meeting in June of each year, shall make such levies as shall be necessary to raise the required relief fund, not exceeding three-tenths of a mill on the taxable property of said county. The Soldiers' Relief commission shall fix the amount to be paid in each case, the aggregate not to exceed the levy of said tax for any one year, and shall certify the lists to the county clerk. The clerk shall, within twenty days thereafter, transmit to the justices of the peace in his county a list of the names of the persons in the respective townships or precincts to whom relief has been awarded, and the amount thereof. The county clerk, on the first Monday of each month after the said fund is ready for distribution, shall issue his warrant to the soldiers' relief commission upon the county treasurer for the several amounts awarded. Such commission shall disburse the same to the persons or persons named in the lists, taking receipts therefor; or such fund may be disbursed in any other manner directed by the commission; provided, however, that when said commission is satisfied that any person entitled to relief under this act will not properly expend the amount allowed, the commission may pay the amount to some suitable person who shall expend the same for such person in such manner as the commission may direct; and provided further, that said commission at any meeting may decrease, increase or discontinue any amount before awarded, and may add new names to the lists, which shall be certified to the county clerk.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—A justice of the peace in Omaha went to sleep on his throne of mercy and snored loudly, while an attorney was making an eloquent appeal to him in behalf of justice. Becoming disgusted, the attorneys and jury stole out of the court room and fled.

—E. C. Anderson, former proprietor of the Central hotel at Fremont, is mysteriously missing. He left home the 6th day of March for the purpose of going to Omaha, David City, Weston and other places to make some collections that were due him. Before leaving he told his wife that he would surely be back on the 8th inst. It has now been more than two weeks since he should have returned and no word has been received as to his whereabouts, and his wife and friends are very much exercised and alarmed over his absence.

—Brad Slaughter will enter upon his duties as U. S. marshal about June 1st.

—A young man out hunting in Gage county became entangled in a partly hidden barbed wire fence, and had one of his legs badly lacerated.

—It is said that liquor is furnished the Indians at Valentine upon condition that they will not drink it until they have left town.

—Charles Wagner, of West Point, committed suicide last week by hanging. His wife left him asleep for a little time, and upon returning found him missing. He was soon found in a low shed hanging by the neck. The suicide was a mechanic, about forty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

—A Minden dispatch says the man who was arrested at Ogden, Utah, on suspicion that he was the murderer, Zimmerman, has turned out to be William H. Yelvington. He was released from custody and presented with a ticket to Ogden. The general opinion is that Sheriff Hill did right in bringing the man to Nebraska, as he was ordered to do so by ex-Gov. Nance, who had seen Zimmerman several times during his confinement.

—The passage of senate file 7, which provides for an additional judge in the district, caused a general good feeling at North Platte. This district is the largest judicial district in the state and legal business is delayed very much because there is more of it than one judge can possibly attend to

—S. W. Johnson, the Burt county man who was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary at the fall term of the court, for attempted rape on his sixteen-year-old daughter, has been admitted to bail by the supreme court pending a new hearing, and his bond fixed at $3,000.

—East of Ponca and near the Missouri river are several hundred acres of young native timber owned by Maj. N. S. Porter. A fire set by two small boys got into the timber and burned for two days and nights, doing damage to the extent of between $2,000 and $3,000.

—The Democrat at Lincoln has decided to issue a daily.

—The new Methodist church in Grand Island is to be pushed forward. The structure is to cost about $20,000.

—The new Paddock hotel at Beatrice has been leased by E. K. Criley & Co., who will open the same to the public about April 25th.

—At a mass meeting in Ainsworth held for the purpose in the opera house, resolutions were adopted censuring Congressman Dorsey, for recommending the appointment of Thomas J. Smith for postmaster at that place, without first giving the patrons of this office an opportunity to express their preference.

—Ainsworth boasts of having next to the largest cigar factory in the state, which is owned and run by J. S. Schofield, who located there in January. He now employs eighteen hands.

—J. W. Freeman, of Grand Island, is a candidate for commandant of the soldiers' home there, in case of the removal of Captain Hammond, who is under a cloud.

—A shooting affray occurred last week about twenty miles noth of North Platte in which one man was so badly wounded that he will die. The affair was brought about by a father meeting the man who he claimed had attempted to rape his 12-year-old daughter.

—At a meeting of the business men of North Platte the amount of money necessary as Lincoln county's proportion was forthcoming to make the preliminary survey in the inter-county project for a railroad from the northeast.

—At a delegation convention in Grand Island in opposition to the mass convention last week a regular row occurred. W. F. McLaughlin, president of the city council, struck Seth P. Mobly in the face breaking his nose and in turn McLaughlin was knocked down by John Donaldson. Mobley is editor of the Grand Island Independent.

—Mr. Cady's bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards passed the house.

—Ladies of Beatrice ask for two places on the school board, and there are no objectors.

—Arthur Wallace, the 12-year-old son of Chas. Wallace, of Dodge county, who ran away from home about eight months ago, has just been found by his father through an advertisement. He is at Grand Island living with a farmer.

—Since the saloon Sunday closing order went into effect in Omaha, groggeries outside the city limits are doing a thriving business. The county authorities will now take a hand in suppressing them also on Sunday.

—The Hall County Agricultural society offers to Grand Army posts and other uniformed societies the following cash premiums, viz: First premium, $35; second premium, $25; third premium, $10, for drill in the manual of arms.

—The present mayor of Omaha is the only one the city has ever had that effectually closed the saloons on Sunday. His mandate is being respected to the letter.

—A disastrous prairie fire raged last week near Beatrice. J. Q. Hamilton lost a barn and a quantity of hay, and his residence had a close call for destruction.

—John P. Rowan, of Cuming county, died last week, aged 92 years.

—The fair premium list about to be put forth by the Hall county Agricultural society is the most liberal yet offered.

—Tramps will undoubtedly give Fairbury a wide berth. For the dishonest and unruly of this class public whippings have been inaugurated.

—Some of the enterprising citizens of Arlington are making a quiet effort to secure the location of Fort Omaha at that place.

—Central City's water works are nearing completion and will probably be tested at an early day.

—The governor has signed House Roll No. 95, the bill making the herd law applicable to all parts of the state.

—Scarlet fever has prevailed at the home of the friendless in Lincoln, but none of the inmates have died.

—The locating board of the Nebraska conference held its final meeting last week and decided to hold the camp meeting at Cushman park, near Lincoln.

—At Elwood, Abraham Whistler, who plead guilty to the crime of rape, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

—The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley has issued a tariff circular reducing the rate on merchandise from Omaha to points in Wyoming. First-class rates will be reduced from $3.10 per 100 pounds to $2.65; second-class from $2.90 to $2.55; third-class from $2.80 to $2.45; fourth-class from $2.60 to $260 to $2.35; fifth-class from $2.55 to $2.22½. Other rates were reduced to conform to these and the new tariff schedule is to go into effect Monday, April 1.

—A destructive fire occurred last week in Elkhorn township east of Fremont. The fire started on section 19, owned by Congressman Dorsey and rented by Wm. Keeler. It swept over two sections of Mr. Dorsey's land, destroying seventy-five stacks of hay belonging to Mr. Dorsey and Ed Benton. There was not less than 600 tons of the hay which is worth nearly $1,200.

—The Dixon county agricultural society held its annual business meeting in Ponca last week. In settling up, the society was found to be in debt nearly $1,000. The money is due in the main to the officers of the association, who have paid a great part of the expenses from their own pockets.

—The county board of supervisors of Seward county have decided to submit to the people of Seward county at the general election to be held next fall, a proposition for a $75,000 court house according to the plans of O. C. Placy, an architect of Lincoln.

—The Sheridan county agricultural society is raising funds to send a county exhibit to the state fair.

—The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture has just issued a valuable compilation of statistics of Nebraska.

—The hotels of Beatrice are reported crowded with strangers who are seeking homes and business locations.

—A lodge of the Knights of Pythias has been organized at Fullerton.

—G. L. Wagner's hardware store at Hampton was burglarized last week. The safe door was blown off and the contents extracted. There was about $25 in the safe. The burglars took a lot of knives, razors and revolvers. A hammer and cold chissel from a neighboring blacksmith shop was left in the store.

—Ben Purcell and William Stevens, who were captured near Lincoln for a burglary committed at Palmyra were brought to Palmyra last week. They waived examination and were bound over to the district court under $500 bonds each.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

In the senate on the 25th the Lincoln charter bill was passed. The senate also passed Rayner's irrigation bill, the appropriation of $5,000 for capitol grounds, and the bill providing that in cities of the second class in counties under township organization the board of equalization shall consist of a city council and board of supervisors. Raymond introduced Sutherland's railroad resolution, defeated several weeks ago. Several bills were reported from committee. The appropriation bill for general expenses was received from the house and read the first time. It has about sixty amendments. The reduction from the original bill aggregate $197,784, the increase $186,354, leaving the net result a reduction of only $11,430 in a bill whose items made a grand total of $1,484,157. But for the $50,000 rider put on for the benefit of the institution for the feeble minded at Beatrice, the result would have been a reduction of over $50,000. The senate will reduce the Beatrice item to $10,000 or $15,000—just enough for a new boiler house. In the house the salary appropriation bill, was called up and passed—70 to 6.

Among other bills passed were the following: Increasing the appropriation to the State Horticultural society, $1,000 to $2,000; authorizing the state superintendent of public instruction to appoint a deputy, and fixing his bond at $10,000; ceding jurisdiction of the Fort Sidney military reservation to the United States, except as to intoxicating liquors; providing that the terms of the supreme court shall be held at the capital, and open on the first Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in September; also a bill by Berlin, providing that any pork or beef packer, distiller or manager of a warehouse may store his own produce. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill providing for the sale of state saline lands at a minimum price of $20 per acre. The bill was otherwise amended and reported for passage; also a bill providing for a state board of immigration.

In the senate on the 26th, house roll 483, which makes appropriations for the current expenses of the state government and is called the "expense bill" for short, was read a second time and put on the general file, which prevents the delay of referring to the standing committee. The senate passed Sutherland's resolution which provides that all contracts for supplies for state institutions shall be let on a system of bidding; that bids shall be on each items separately, and that the heads of the several institutions make a monthly statement to the secretary of state of the supplies purchased. Raymond's resolution requesting the board of transportation to make a scale of freight rates to prevent discrimination was defeated—17 to 13. The committee recommended the passage of Berlin's bill, requiring the city comptroller of Omaha to investigate the books of the school board monthly and report to the city council. The committee of the whole recommended the passage of Berlin's garnishee bill with an immaterial amendment; also the bill exempting pensioners from paying poll tax or working on highways; also the bill incorporating granges. In the house Bills on third reading were taken up and the following passed: The general appropriation bill; Hall's maximum tariff bill as amended; a bill by Cady for the punishment of the giving or selling of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards, and a bill by Scoville authorizing any city to establish a system of electric lights. House roll 268, a bill introduced by Hungate, authorizing the county board to levy a special tax on adjoining property to aid in grading or paving boulevards leading into a city, was restricted to include only cities of the metropolitan class, and referred back with a favorable recommendation. The Kennard claim of $11,000 for alleged services rendered the state in connection with the collection of certain sums due from the general government on school lands belonging to Indian reservations was reached, but not finally disposed of. A bill to pay county treasurers for collecting the educational land funds for 1884 and 1885 was taken up. White and Majors denounced the bill as being pushed by claim agents and lobbyists, and it was indefinitely postponed by 76 to 16. The bill providing for a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme judges to five, and fixing the salaries of the judges of both supreme and district courts, was considered. Majors moved to strike out $3,000 in the salary of district judges and insert $2,500. Carried—47 to 35. A bill relating to the organization and government of school districts was passed.

In the senate on the 27th Senator Church Howe moved to suspend the regular order of business and go into committee of the whole to consider the expense bill. The motion was adopted and the committee of the whole took up house roll 483, known as the expense bill. The programme agreed on by the senatorial alliance was carried out without other interruption and with only one change. The latter, at the request of the supreme court, was the allowance of $2,000 for bailiffs instead of $1,000. The following statement shows the aggregate reductions in the various state departments and institutions from the bill as passed by the house: Governor's office, $1,100; adjutant general, $600; commissioner of labor, $1,100; secretary of state, $500; auditor, $800; superintendent of public instruction, $750; commissioner of public lands and buildings, $900; board of public lands and buildings, $8,640; supreme court, $6,350; state library, $5,600; normal school, Peru, $200; penitentiary, $1,100; hospital for insane, Lincoln, $44,200; hospital for insane, Norfolk, $46,800; hospital for insane, Hastings, $28,750; industrial school, Kearney, $3,100. In the house the following bills were passed: Providing for the regulation of banks, with house amendments. Providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment increasing the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five, and increasing the salary of these judges from $2,500 to $3,500. A series of bills to organize a county out of the Omaha or Blackboard Indian reservation, with contiguous territory now belonging to Wayne into a county, to be called Thurston. The Johnson bill providing for a state printer was killed on a roll call by a vote of 53 to 28, after a sharp fight. A bill fixing rates of toll for the bridge across the Platte, between Sidney and the Black Hills, was ordered to a third reading. The committee appointed to investigate the college farm filed a report stating that the farm is not being managed in the best possible manner to carry out the purpoaes for which it was established, and making sundry recommendations. The report was placed on file.

In the senate on the 28th the following bills were passsed: Berlin's bill permitting the issue of warehouse certificates for flax seed and linseed oil in storage. Changing the time of the meeting of the presidential electors from December to January. Berlin's bill to protect Nebraska railroad employes from the garnishee sharks of Iowa. Changing the Lincoln term of the supreme court from July to September. Berlin's bill for the monthly report of the city comptroller on the accounts of the school board. For the incorporation of granges the same as secret societies. McNickle's school bill. Exempting disabled pensioners from paying poll tax. The salary bill was considered and reduction made as follows: Adjutant general, from $1,500 to $1,000; labor commissioner's clerk, from $1,200 to $1,000; auditor's bank clerk, from $1,500 to $1,200; his insurance clerk from $1,200 to $1,000 and the recorder from $1,200 to $1,000; the land commissioner's chief clerk, from $1,400 to $1,200; his two bookkeepers, from $1,400 each to $1,200; officers of the home for the friendless, from $2,400 to $2,000; the chancellor, professors, instructors and all employes of the state university, from $105,000 to $90,000. On the last item the original bill called for $75,000, and it was raised by the house to $105,000. In the house bills were passed. Senate file 14, the Keokley bill to prohibit all pools and combinations to enhance the price of the necessaries of life. A bill by Hungate providing that the county board in counties containing cities of the metropolitan or first-class and having over twenty-five thousand inhabitants may levy a special assessment on lands abutting a public road leading into the city for the purpose of grading and paving the same. A bill authorizing the condemnation of not to exceed ten acres of land for cemetery purposes, and a bill by Keiper providing that the support of the insane shall be paid by the state, the same as other unfortunates. A bill was passed providing for the sale of saline lands in Lancaster county at not less than $150 per acre and providing for leasing these lands and fixing the termination of the case at twenty years. The bill providing for glass ballot boxes was killed. A bill prohibing counties from transferring cases arising from trespassing on real estate from one county to another was passed. On motion of Hampton all the numerous normal school bills were indefinitely postponed. The senate bill declaring the first Monday in September a public holiday, to be known as Labor day, was passed. Also a senate bill by Cornell ceding jurisdiction over Fort Robinson and Niobrary military reservation to the United States.

In the senate on the 29th the following were passed: House roll 275, the deficiency bill. House roll 224, Rayner's bill ceding jurisdiction at Fort Sidney. House roll 75, the electric light bill. The chief clerk of the house notified the senate that the house had refused to concur on house roll 483, general appropriation bill. Mr. Nesbitt moved that the senate insist upon its amendments, and that a conference committee of five be appointed. Mr. Raymond introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, By the senate of the state of Nebraska that we endorse the action of President Harrison in appointing Patrick Egan to be United States minister to Chili, and recognize in his appointment a just tribute to his worth and patriotism as an American citizen. On motion of Howe, the senate adopted the following: Whereas, Certain persons associated together under the title of the Nebraska Farmers' alliance, have publicly stated that the financial obligations of the farmers of Nebraska are an oppressive burden to said farmers, and that the general economic condition of the state is the reverse of prosperous, therefore be it Resolved, That it is the opinion of the senate of the state of Nebraska, that the so-called Farmers' alliance, being a private and non-representative body, has no right nor title to speak in behalf of the farmers of the state. That the recent allegations of certain members of said alliance with regard to the economic conditions of Nebraska, are untrue in substance and in fact; that the mortgaging of their farms has enabled a large proportion of the farmers of the state to establish homes for themselves and attain a degree of competency which would have otherwise been beyond their reach; that if farm mortgages are increasing in the newer and not yet fully settled portions of the state, they are gradually being extinguished in those older settled counties where a succession of magnificent crops has rendered the farmer practically independent of financial assistance; that the increase in the material wealth of the state, as evidenced by the number and value of its live stock, and particularly by the large amount of imported stock now owned in the state, as also by the increased comfort of the homes of the farmers and the completeness of their appointments, has more than kept pace with the growth of population, and affords a certain guaranty that the financial obligations of the farmers are not of that burdensome character which has been so rashly alleged of them. That the agricultural prosperity of the state, of which there are abounding evidences on every hand, is due in large measure to its magnificent corn crops, which for many years past have averaged a larger number of bushels per capita, and a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than those of any other great corn producing state in the Union. In the house Dempster's bill to encourage silk culture in Nebraska by means of a silk station, was killed, 42 to 44. The governor returned the bill providing for the appointment of assistant county attorneys without approval. The house refused to pass it over his veto—12 to 72. After long discussion the house proceeded to take the yea and nay vote on the Majors amendment, to concur in the senate amendment to the appropriation bill. A large number of members explained their votes, and several took occasion to denounce the senate combine; others said it is the same old story of trying to get every dollar possible from the treasury. The roll call consumed more than an hour, owing to the speeches made in explanation of votes. This part of the performance was watched by the house and many prominent visitors with deep interest. The motion to concur was lost—yeas 48, nays 520. The speaker appointed as house conference committee on the appropriation bills, Cady, Baker, Hall, Corbin and Gilchrist. The house passed Senator Ijams' bill for the formation of a police relief fund, and the sale of contraband property for that purpose. Senate file 154, the Douglas county bill, was passed. A resolution was adopted paying Morrissey. Specht, Ferris and O'Brien $150 each, attorneys' fees in contested election cases.

Suit for Recovery of Lands.

Washington dispatch: The commissioner of the general land office to-day recommended to the secretary of the interior that suit be instituted in the name of the United States to recover about 200,000 acres of land, situated between the Racoon forks of the Des Moines river, and known as the Des Moines river lands. Under the authority of the land department a large number of settlers, between the years 1855 and 1860, made entry of these lands, but of which the Des Moines Valley railroad company, acting under authority of the state courts, has been for some time actively engaged in dispossessing them. A bill having for its object the restoration of these lands passed the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses, but it did not receive the approval of the president. It is said that the Iowa delegation in congress is unanimously in favor of the course recommended by the commissioner.

THE PROMISED LAND NOW WITHIN GRASP.

A Proclamation Opening to Settlement Lands in the Indian Territory.

The long looked-for proclamation opening Oklahoma to settlement has been issued by the president as follows:

Proclamation: Whereas, pursuant to section 8 of the act of congress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "an act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes" certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the 19th day of January in the year of our Lord 1889, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee or Creek nation of Indians whereby the said Muskogee or Creek nation of Indians for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and granted to the United States without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muskogee, or Creek, nation in the Indian territory lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said nation, dated the 14th day of June, 1886, and it so granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former doman of said Muskogee (or Creek) nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muskogee (or Creek) nation of Indians by act of its council approved on the 31st day of January, 1889, and the United States by act of congress approved March 1, 1889, and

Whereas, By section 12 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest and claim which said nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by article 3 of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed August 16, 1866, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said nation, especially empowered to do so of a release and conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in a manner and form satisfactory to the president of the United States, and

Whereas, The said release and conveyance bearing date the 13th day of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered, and

Whereas, Section 13 of the last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows:

"Sec. 13—That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain to be disposed of only as herein provided, and section 16 and 36 of each township whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereinafter enacted by congress."

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided, except that section 2301 of the revised statutes shall not apply, and provided further, that any person who having attempted to, but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under the existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and provided further, that the right of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the revised statutes shall not be abridged; and provided further, that each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person shall be permitted to enter more than one quarter section thereof. But until such lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the president no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

"The secretary of the interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites under sections 2387 and 2388, of the revised statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one section of land.

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muskogee (or Creek) Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1889."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said act of congress, approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands as as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muskogee (or Creek) nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98 west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the year 1858 and 1871, intersects the Canadian river, thence north along and with said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron river, thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas river or as the "Cherokee Outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muskogee (or Creek) nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, thence northeast along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of congress approved April 10, 1876, being the range line between range 4 and 5 east of the Indian meridian, thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron river, thence up said river along the middle of the main channel thereof to a point where the same intersects the range line between one east and one west (being the Indian meridian) which line forms the western boundary of the reservation set apart respectively for the Crow and Kickapoo Indians by the executive orders, dated respectively August 15, 1883. Then south along said range line to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian river, thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation, occupied by the Cuzine band of Pottawattomies and the absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, between the United States and the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians and referred to in the act of congress approved May 23, 1872. Thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian river; thence up the said river along the middle of the main channel thereof to a point opposite to the place of beginning, and thence north to the place of beginning, saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section 5, township 16 north, range 2 west of the Indian meridian in the Indian territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 16 north, range 7 west of the Indian meridian in the Indian territory, which last described two acres are hereby reserved for government use and control, will at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the 22nd day of April next, and not before, be open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in said act of congress approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, and it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be opened to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation of the act of March 2, 1889, aforesaid.

Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before the hour of 12 o'clock noon of the 22d day of April, 1889, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to own any of said lands, or acquire any rights, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provisions of the act of congress to the above effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23d of March, A. D., 1889, and of the independence of the United States the 113th.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

By the President.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Halstead Not Yet Confirmed.

Washington dispatch: The executive session of the senate lasted between two and three hours this afternoon and was confined largely to a discussion of the nomination of Murat Halstead to be minister to Germany. Before that came up the nominations of John C. New to be consul general to London and Louis Wolfley to be governor of Arizona, which were pending, were confirmed. The final attempt of the opposition to defeat New's confirmation was based upon the assertion that his paper, the Indianapolis Journal, had published articles reflecting upon the private character of President Cleveland. This charge was warmly denied by Senator Voorhees of Indiana and the nomination was confirmed.

The committee on foreign relations favorably reported all diplomatic nominations of yesterday, but in the case of Halstead the report was not unanimous. On a motion to confirm his nomination the nays were in the majority. Senators Teller, Plumb, Ingalls, Farwell and Cullum voting with the democrats. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote and on that motion a long debate ensued, in the course of which the ground of objection was disclosed. When the senate refused to enter upon an investigation as to the election of Senator Payne of Ohio, Halstead, whose paper, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, had strongly urged the investigation, made uncomplimentary allusions to the republicans who voted against the investigation. The feeling against him on the part of senators who fell under his displeasure at that time is very bitter, and one of them is reported to have said to President Harrison this morning that Halstead could not be confirmed; that senators whom he had criticised would not vote for him.

The motion to reconsider was pending when the senate adjourned. The vote on confirmation was taken before there were any speeches.

Appointed to Treat With the Indians.

Washington dispatch: The president to-day appointed J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois; Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and ex-Governor George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, a commission to treat with the Cherokee and other Indians in relation to the opening of their portion of the Oklahoma country.

The lands for cession for which this commission will negotiate embrace all of Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, except Greer county, the Oklahoma section recently opened by the president's proclamation, and such other lands as have been heretofore sold, and contain, approximately, 20,000,000 acres. There is, however, some question as to whether the law contemplates negotiations with the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickahaws, only a portion of whose lands lie west of the 96th degree. If it is decided that it was the intent of the law not to include these lands, it will reduce the area to be opened to settlement to about 18,700,000 acres. The same act provides that negotiations with the Cherokees for the accession of the Cherokee outlet shall be based upon substantially the same basis as the agreement recently negotiated with the Creeks and Seminoles, and that upon ratification of the agreement by the Cherokee nation the lands so ceded shall become a part of the public domain without further action by congress.

Given Back Their Old Places.

Washington dispatch: The postmaster general to-day acting upon the recommendation of General Superintendent Bell of the railway mail service, appointed the following named division superintendents of the railway mail service: W. H. Bigelow, first division, Boston, Mass, vice Geo. E. Dane, resigned; R. C. Jackson, second division, New York city, vice W. T. Doolittle, resigned; C. W. Vickery, third division, Washington, D. C., vice Eugene Carrington, resigned; L. M. Terrill, fourth division, Atlanta, Ga., vice J. M. Turner, resigned: George W. Pepper, ninth division, Cleveland, O., vice F. B. Dodge, resigned. With the single exception of Pepper, the appointees named above were displaced during the last administration. Bigelow in 1885, Jackson in 1888, Vickery in 1888, Terrill in 1886. Pepper is the clerk in charge of the New York and Chicago postoffice.

General Superintendent Bell, in speaking of these changes, said that they were made solely in the interest of good service. The men who are to-day reinstated have been for many years closely identified with the railway mail service, and its efficiency is largely due to their ability and energy. The resignations of the outgoing superintendents were requested with the assurance that there was nothing known to the department prejudicial to their good names.

PASSED PEACEFULLY TO HIS REST.

Death of John Bright, the English Statesman—A Biographical Sketch.

London dispatch: John Bright died at 8 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful and painless. He had lain in a camatose condition since yesterday. All his family were present at his death bed.

The funeral will take place at Rochedale Saturday. It will be conducted as privately as possible, and the body will be interred in the Quaker burial grounds.

John Bright was born at Greenbank, Lancashire, November 16, 1811, the son of Jacob Bright. He was educated in a Yorkshire school belonging to the Society of Friends. At the age of 15 he was put to business by his father, who was a cotton spinner. When, in 1838, the anti-corn league was formed in Manchester, Mr. Bright attached himself to it, and in a few years was prominently associated with Richard Cobden in the agitation conducted by that body. Its operations soon covered England with zealous supporters, and resulted in the repeal of the corn laws in the year 1846, a measure due in great part to Mr. Bright's effective oratory. In 1843 he entered parliament as a representative from the City of Durham. Four years afterward he took his seat in the house of commons as a member for Manchester, which he continued during four years. In 1857 Birmingham elected him one of its members, and he has represented that constituency ever since. He was president of the board of trade, 1868-71, and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1873-74. Upon the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880, Mr. Bright became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster the second time, but resigned in 1882, because opposed to the policy of the government with regard to Egypt. He was returned for Birmingham at the recent election, but would retire from public life on the assembling of the new parliament. Mr. Bright has seen the reforms he advocated adopted, and was represented to be out of sympathy with the extreme views of the young radicals.

In the commons to-day Smith, government leader, with much emotion, referred to the death of John Bright. He said he would postpone his remarks on Bright until Friday, when Gladstone would be present.

The flags of both the tory and liberal clubs were flying at half-mast to-day in honor of the memory of John Bright, each party claiming the dead statesman as its own. Every evening paper, even the Star, prints a leader eulogizing the famous Birmingham commoner, and the home rulers one and all have forgotten Mr. Bright's unionist sentiments, often expressed in their admiration of the sterling qualities of the man.

No arrangements will be made for filling his vacant seat in the house of commons till after the funeral, though it is rumored that Mr. Chamberlain has already cast his line with a view to becoming his successor. It is unlikely that such a move on the part of the radical leader will be countenanced and if the dead man's youngest son, who is a staunch unionist, will accept the place he will be returned to his father's seat without opposition as an expression of the esteem in which John Bright was held by his political friends and opponents alike. For the last ten years Mr. Bright was in a visible process of decay; his once resonant voice began to fail when he joined Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in 1880, and his parliamentary career practically closed when he quitted the ministry on account of bombardment of Alexandria, a step on the part of the government which he never could be brought to justify or even excuse.

Who Will be Stanley Matthews' Successor.

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

San Francisco musicians want the government to stop the competition of army bands against regular labor.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

OMAHA.		
Wheat—No. 2	80½@	80¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	19 @	20
Oats—No. 2	22 @	22½
Rye—	28 @	28½
Butter—Creamery	24 @	26
Butter—Choice roll	17 @	19
Eggs—Fresh	11 @	12
Chickens—dressed	9 @	11
Turkeys—	11 @	12
Lemons—Choice, per box	3 75 @	4 50
Oranges—Per box	3 25 @	4 00
Onions—Per bu	60 @	65
Potatoes—Nebraska	25 @	30
Apples—Per bbl	2 50 @	3 25
Beans—Navies	2 10 @	2 20
Wool—Fine, per lb	16 @	18
Honey	15 @	16
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 50 @	4 55
Hogs—Heavy weights	4 60 @	4 65
Beeves—Choice steers	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Choice Western	3 80 @	4 30
NEW YORK.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	89 @	91½
Corn—No. 2	42¼@	42½
Oats—Mixed western	29¾@	33
Pork	13 50 @	13 75
Lard	7 37½@	7 40
CHICAGO.		
Wheat—Per bushel	98 @	98¾
Corn—Per bushel	34 @	34¾
Oats—Per bushel	24 @	24¾
Pork	12 35 @	12 50
Lard	6 92½@	7 00
Hogs—Packing & shipping	4 70 @	4 75
Cattle—Stockers	2 30 @	3 30
Sheep—Natives	3 00 @	5 10
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red cash	90 @	91½
Corn—Per bushel	30 @	30½
Oats—Per bush