

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Geneva expects to show a population of 2,000. The state supreme court has adjourned until September. The actual resident population of North Platte is 3,300. The railroad valuation in Adams county is \$808,000.87. The Blaine county republican convention will be held July 14th. The census of Lancaster county shows a population of 75,000. Diphtheria has caused several deaths in the vicinity of Chambers. There are 200 acres under cultivation at the Kearney industrial farm. The crop outlook in Keya Paha county is of the most satisfactory character. The Masonic order at Valentine has received a charter from the grand lodge. The Omaha coliseum property was sold last week to satisfy a small judgment. A side track capable of accommodating one hundred cars, is to be built at Talmage. Farmers in the vicinity of Anselmo are talking of organizing an agricultural association. Public improvements will be commenced at Wahoo at once, costing not less than \$15,000. Lee Hennenhofer, an Omaha carpenter, in a saloon row, was fatally stabbed the other night. The organization of the Polk county veterans' league will be perfected at Osceola July 12. The Lincoln News offers a reward for the discovery of Dr. Slominski, who sued that paper for libel. Tillie Carlson, an Omaha girl, has been held to the district court for stealing flowers from Prospect Mill cemetery. While celebrating the glorious Fourth at Tobias six people were seriously poisoned by drinking lemonade. The postoffice at Gaslin will soon be discontinued, the people in that vicinity getting their mail at Brady Island. Rev. DeWitt Talmage, on the occasion of his visit to the Beatrice chautauqua was listened to by a very large audience. The Osceola creamery is running seven days in the week, night and day, and is turning out 2,000 pounds of butter a day. The farmers are busy harvesting small grain and many report that the yield will be much better than at first expected. Mrs. Henry Gorgen attempted suicide at North Bend by taking strychnine, but was pumped out in time to save her life. In twenty days in June the government rain gauge at Tekamah showed a total rainfall of seventeen and one-third inches. The Superior Journal says a telephone line between that place and Nelson would be a good investment from the start. Almeria has spent considerable time and money preparing a race track and now has one of the best to be found in the Loup valley. The new mail line between Omaha and the Indian agency is now in operation. Mails arrive daily at 10 a.m. and depart at 1 p.m. The ten-year-old daughter of Lewis Habeckett was fatally injured in a runaway accident at Ullyses on the evening of the Fourth. The republicans of Otoe and Cass counties will meet in Nebraska City July 26, for the purpose of nominating a float representative. The summer meeting of the Nebraska state horticultural society will be held at Crete Thursday and Friday, July 31 and August 1. The apportionment of representatives fixed upon by the democratic central committee will make a convention of about 600 delegates. A Hastings minister narrowly averted a \$500 fine by carrying a marriage license without making return longer than is allowed by law. It is said of a Chase county man that he bought one dollar's worth of sugar on time and sold it for fifty cents cash to buy his way into the circus. The lightning rod swindler continues his perambulations, but Nebraska farmers generally are too well posted to be done up by the rascals. A steer weighing 2,000 pounds was condemned by the stock inspector at South Omaha as being lump jawed and sent back to the shipper at Stromsburg. The resident travelling men of Fremont are endeavoring to organize an association. Their number has been variously estimated at from fifty to 100. A lady of high standing living at Rising City used a blacksnake whip to good effect upon L. H. Rhodes, who called to give her a piece of his mind. A brakeman at the B. & M. yard in Omaha received injuries the other day while in the performance of his duties that it is thought will prove fatal. The Western freight association has given notice that rates between Chicago and Missouri river points will be advanced August 1, to nearly the same schedule that existed before the war that reduced first and second classes to 60 and 40 cents.

The number of young people coupling up in and around Bennett leads the Union of that place to believe marriage is not a failure in Lancaster county. Mrs. Rose, of Union, accidentally thrust both blades of her shears into one of her legs the other day, making a painful but not necessarily dangerous wound. Charles Strand, a watchman at the Florence water works, was drowned in one of the reservoirs the other day, having, it is supposed, accidentally fallen in. The entire property and franchise of the Hastings improvement company has been sold for \$50,000 to S. W. Hayden, a capitalist of note from Hartford, Conn. The Young Men's Christian association in Omaha is in a little financial strait, and an effort is being made to raise a few hundreds to clear up the indebtedness. The B. & M. is enlarging its passenger depot at Aurora, and putting up offices for the assistant superintendent, telegraph and dispatch, and other division offices. Much damage has been done to the corn crop in the vicinity of Liberty by the recent dry and hot weather. Early planting especially is damaged very badly. The Lincoln base ball club known as the Giants has ceased to exist and the boys are now willing to accept a job at anything that will keep the wolf from the door. The postmaster's salary at North Bend has been increased from \$1,000 to \$1,100, under readjustment of salaries of third-class postmasters for the next fiscal year. Mr. Louie Taylor of Plainview, while looking at a game of baseball got a little too close to an excited batter, and as a consequence was battered across the mouth. J. C. Wilson, a carpenter of Lincoln, is behind the bars of the city jail awaiting a hearing on the charge of attempting an assault upon the person of Mrs. Pasby. Jessie J. Books of Lincoln, who is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor, fell from a third-story window the other day, receiving injuries that proved fatal. Mattes brewery at Nebraska City was entirely destroyed by fire the other day. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$4,000. Developments show that the fire was of incendiary origin. Lightning struck the chimney of Chauncey Abbott's house in Schuyler, tearing it down nearly to the roof. It also went through the roof, but no damage was done on the interior. A. L. Pound, of Charles POWELSON, a young fellow whose genius it seems has in the past run to counterfeiting the coin of Uncle Sam, was captured in Lincoln the other day. A Mrs. Johnson of Omaha, who was subject to epileptic fits, fell across the kitchen stove the other day while engaged with her household duties and was so badly burned that she cannot live. During the month of June the Fairmont creamery purchased 130,000 gallons of cream, for which it paid \$13,000, and paid for labor \$4,000, making a total for cream and labor of \$17,000. George Martin and Lee Finney of Nebraska City, colored burglars, were bound over to district court in \$300 each. They told where the stolen goods were concealed and all were recovered. Petitions are being circulated in Madison to have the management of county business by a board of supervisors abolished at the polls, and the election of a board of commissioners to take their place, as per the old style. Henry Olmer, a farmer living thirteen miles north of Pawnee City, was cutting grain with a binder when his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him in front of the machine and cutting him so badly that he died in a few hours. An Omaha Bohemian baker died from the heat the other day. The man weighed about 300 pounds. He was baking his daily, or rather his nightly batch of bread, and the intense heat literally suffocated him. He died with his boots on. A sad accident occurred just at the close of the celebration at Ullyses on the 4th. Lewis Habeckett started home with his family, when the team ran away, overturning the wagon and fatally injuring his 10-year-old daughter, who died within an hour. Professor E. T. Hartley, who has been superintendent of the city schools of Lincoln for seven years, and who was recently unanimously re-elected for another year by the board of education, has resigned his position to attend exclusively to private business. Hyannis and vicinity is the paradise of the stockman. There is plenty of good hay in the valley and a delightful range for stock. There is also plenty of surface water and an excellent quality of well water which can be had at from five to fifteen feet in the valley. A man by the name of John Nice was seriously injured at Milford while operating a Jones cornsheller. The tumbling rod became loosed from the jacks and swinging around with great velocity struck young Nice in the mouth, breaking his jaw in three places and fracturing his skull. The lady who teaches the school near Shephard's farm has great presence of mind, says the Scotia Herald. These hot days in the morning she places her scholars in a row on the westside of the schoolhouse, in the shade, and hears the lessons. In the afternoon the young idea is moved to the eastside and the exercises continued. Thus she avoids the heat of the schoolroom and makes comfort for herself and her charges.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Some Advance Shown in Comparison With the Former Statement—Proceedings of the National Educational Association, in Session in St. Paul, Minn.—Archbishop Ireland's First Paper—About Members of Congress—A Beer War in Chicago. The Crop Bulletin. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The July winter wheat report of the department of agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in the condition where it was lowest in June in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Maine, and a slight decline in Ohio, Kentucky, Kentucky, the Pacific coast and in the southern states. The general average is 76.2 against 78.1 last month. The spring wheat averages are advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal states are: Wisconsin 93, Minnesota, 98, Iowa 95, Nebraska 88, the Dakotas 94, Montana 93, Colorado 90, Washington 93. Taken together the winter and spring wheat makes an average of 82.1 instead of 82.4 in last month. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas the least injured fields manifestly improved during the last month and promised good results in the spring, while the badly winter-killed were worse blighted and more chaffy than expected. The average was slightly advanced in all these states. The wide range of local conditions increases the difficulty in reporting the true average, which may be more closely approximated after threshing. Spring wheat in the Mississippi river states have had abundant moisture, while there is considerable complaint of drought in the Missouri valley. A small increase of corn is reported of about .6 per cent. The largest proportional extension is in the northwest. There has been nearly 1 per cent increase in the south. The condition averages 93.1 per cent. There has been a severe decline in the condition of oats, which have fallen from 89.8 to 81.6. The condition of rye is 92, nearly the same as the last report. Barley has advanced from 86.4 to 88.3. The acreage in potatoes has not appreciably increased. The average condition is 91.7. The condition of pastures are high, averaging 96. Educators of the Nation. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—In the session of the National Education association the subject of "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement" was discussed. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul read the first paper on the topic, "The state school and the parish school—union between them impossible." In his opening speech he declared his loyalty to the constitution and said he upheld the parish school but would have all schools state schools. The imparting of instruction to the child was primarily the function of the child's parent. The state intervenes whenever a family could or would not do the work needed. The state must come forward as the agent of instruction or ignorance will prevail. In the absence of state action he believed universal instruction in any would never be possible. He unreservedly favored state laws making instruction compulsory. Instruction was so much needed by each citizen for his own sake and for that of society that the father who neglected to provide for his child's instruction sinned against his child and against society and it behooved the state to punish him. Of course, he said, the parent enjoyed the right to educate his child in a manner suitable to himself, provided always, that the education given in this manner sufficed for the ulterior duties of the child toward himself and society. The compulsory laws recently enacted in certain states of the union were objectionable only in a few of their individual clauses. There was dissatisfaction with the state-school, as at present organized. The state-school, it is said, tended to the elimination of religion from the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. This, he said, was his grievance against the state-schools of today. The state school is non-religious. It ignores religion. There is and could be no religious teaching where the principle of non-sectarianism ruled. It followed, then, that a child would grow up in the belief that religion was of minor importance and religious indifference would be his creed. The state need not teach religion, but, for the sake of its people, and for its own sake, it should facilitate and permit the action of the church. Western Absentees. WASHINGTON, July 12.—There are now in Washington but few more than half of the members of the house of representatives—perhaps 175 in all—and it is impossible under this state of affairs for any business to be transacted. Among the absentees from the western states are Messrs. Henderson, Hill, Lane, Springer and Lawler of Illinois, J. B. Brown, T. M. Browne, Coppen and O'Neill of Indiana, Brewer, O'Donnell, Tarnsey, Wheeler and Whiting of Michigan, Kelley and Turner of Kansas, Struble and Kerr of Iowa, Hayes of Ohio, Clark of Wisconsin, Carter of Montana, Gifford and Pickler of South Dakota, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Hall of Minnesota and Townsend of Colorado. Down Goes the Beer. CHICAGO, July 12.—A local paper says a big fight is on among the brewers of this city. It lies between the English syndicate, which has bought up a number of the largest breweries in the city, and some of the smaller breweries, and the result of the fight so far has been the dropping of prices from \$8 to \$3.50 per barrel. Outside brewers are inaugurating cuts. Another Assistant Secretary. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The legislative and executive appropriation bill contains a provision for the appointment of an additional assistant secretary of the treasury. Such an officer has been needed for many years, as the business of that department has reached a magnitude beyond the capacity of the secretary and his two assistants. The secretary of state and the postmaster general each have three assistants and the treasury department is larger than either. Under the present division of labor Mr. Tichenor, the first assistant secretary, has charge of the collection of the revenues of the government, while Mr. Bacheller, the other assistant secretary, has charge of the disbursement of the appropriations, the bureau of engraving and printing, the bureau of currency and other branches. When the new assistant is appointed there will be a reapportionment of the duties. It is understood that Secretary Windom has already selected General Nettleton of Minnesota for the new office although he will have two vacancies to fill, because Mr. Tichenor has been appointed one of the appraisers under the new administration customs law. General Nettleton was formerly connected with the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., and was conspicuous in the organization and construction of the Northern Pacific road. After the failure of Jay Cooke he settled in Minneapolis, where he became the editor and proprietor of the Tribune. His early editorial experience was in the office of the Register at Sandusky, Ohio. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Windom, and although not a candidate for office, will, it is understood, accept the position. No one has yet been mentioned for the vacancy to be caused by Mr. Tichenor's transfer. There is also to be an assistant-secretary of the navy, an office for which Professor Soley of the naval observatory has been mentioned. Omaha's Public Building. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The supervising architect of the treasury views with favor Senator Manderson's proposition to double the appropriation for the construction of the public building at Omaha and put up a structure for the future instead of the present one. The senator wants the appropriation increased from \$800,000 to \$2,000,000 for the building, looking to the growth of Omaha during the next ten years as being proportionate to the past decade, and the supervising architect says the proposition is wise. He, however, believes that \$1,600,000 will be sufficient for the purpose and says that that would put up a structure 210 by 230 feet on the ground floor, three stories in height with basement, attic and tower, the building to be of brick with stone facing and all completed in a first-class manner. The supervising architect has made an estimate of the space needed for the government offices at Omaha and estimates the amount of space needed ten years hence and is a strong argument in favor of Senator Manderson's proposition to enlarge the scope of the work. Liquor in Original Packages. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 14.—Judge Kalsey of the city court gave a decision on the question of the sale of liquor in original packages. V. H. Case, proprietor of a saloon, who was refused a license, claimed he had been selling since July 1. The evidence showed that a bottle of ale and corkscrew had been given to a customer and Attorney Judson claimed that such a sale was in the original package form and came within the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States. Judge Kalsey held that in this case the original package was the bottles or barrel in which the bottles of ale were shipped and fined Case \$125 and cost. Western Freight Rates. WASHINGTON, July 10.—Railroad companies having presented their arguments in opposition to the contemplated order of the interstate commerce commission, reducing freight rates on grain shipments in the west, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The commission was to-day in session, hearing arguments from persons of the opinion that the proposed reduction and even a greater one should be ordered. When the commission met today there were present G. M. Lambertson of Nebraska, representing the state farmers' alliance; H. F. Dousman, member of the Chicago board of trade; George T. Anthony and James Humphrey, Kansas railroad commissioners, and Spencer F. Smith, railroad commissioner of Iowa. By common agreement, Dousman made the opening argument. The President to the Alliance. CHICAGO, July 14.—The Journal publishes a telegram under the date of Carlisle, Pa., giving the text of a letter written by President Harrison in response to an invitation to attend the national granger exhibition. In it he says, in part, "the tariff question is the most important of the day, and people should be thoroughly educated on it. As there is no doubt the farming element is the backbone of this or any other free government, it is necessary that they should understand this question so that they can distinguish between free trade and protection. The Italian government has asked England to cede Suakim to Italy.

MISMANAGED ROADS. A STATISTICIAN PUTS FORTH SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS. How the Lines Could Do Away With Unnecessary Expense and Thus Benefit the Public at Large—What It Costs to Run Trains—Frightful Explosion on the Steamer Tioga—Of Thirty-eight on Board Only Two Could be Found Who Were Uninjured. A Statistician Makes Some Interesting Railroad Statements. CHICAGO, July 12.—The Railways News Bureau says: Auditor McNair of the Interstate Commerce Railway association has added to his reputation as a railroad statistician by showing the senseless waste indulged in by competing railroads, especially in the passenger business. Mr. McNair starts with the proposition: That the cost of operating roads is generally paid by the public goes without saying. This being the case Mr. McNair introduces its corollary that the constant and successful attempts of the public to secure lower rates of transportation has its legitimate end in reducing the quality of the train service and equipment. This state of affairs is seen everywhere on poorly patronized roads. Among the so-called strong lines, however, Mr. McNair shows that their trains are run under a system of wasteful extravagance born alone of competition. Under this competitive system the public complain of high rates and at the same time compels the law-makers to vote for their continuance by refusing railroads the economy of combination. He reasons that rates can never be higher than they are; that they have decreased steadily about 65 percent during the last 20 years, and now that many of the roads are almost on the verge of bankruptcy they must look to a cutting down of expenses in order to pay any dividends at all. As an illustration he cites the passenger traffic between Chicago and Omaha; said he, "The four roads leading the passenger traffic between Chicago and Omaha run 22 trains a day and 4 trains 6 times a week one way, and convey an average of about 200 passengers of all classes one way." He figures that one train each way on each road would handle the whole business and pay \$2,540,876 in train expenses. Doubling the number of trains in order to better accommodate local traffic and still \$1,364,210 would be saved, a goodly share of which might be divided with the public in the way of cheaper fares. It now costs \$2,800 to take a passenger train between Chicago and Omaha and return. The same figures and waste apply between Chicago and Kansas City as they do to St. Paul, except that the cost of running the train is about \$700. Also the same figures apply on the freight business, except that it costs more to run an average freight train than a passenger train. By combination the roads could entirely do away with such expenses as outside agencies and miscellaneous advertising. It costs the prominent roads in the west over \$5,000,000 yearly for these purposes. In the way of commissions, especially, millions of dollars yearly could be saved. Mr. McNair believes the total waste in this useless competition throughout the United States will reach \$200,000,000 annually, almost all of which could be saved by a legalized division of tariff. Could such an end be reached, Mr. McNair concludes that the results would be: 1. Lower rates to the public. 2. Permanent and satisfactory rates. 3. Enable weak lines to sustain themselves. 4. Enable strong lines to figure on the future. A Michigan Steamer Horror. CHICAGO, July 12.—A frightful explosion occurred to-night on the steamer Tioga, one of the largest vessels on the grand lake. Thirty-eight people were aboard the steamer at the time. When the work of rescuing the survivors, which commenced almost instantly, was well under way only two persons could be found who escaped unhurt. To make matters worse, fire broke out on the vessel and huge volumes of flames and smoke impeded the searchers for the dead and dying. The bursting of the steamer's boilers was the cause of the catastrophe. It was at the Chicago river at the foot of Washington street that the explosion occurred. This locality is in the heart of the business section of Chicago and the explosion brought people running into the route of the tall buildings from blocks away. Most of the victims were Chicagoans, stevedores who were unloading the vessel. Only three of the Tioga's crew were reported on the list. The fire proved a stubborn one and made it impossible at the time to verify the report that the boilers had exploded. A statement was current that the explosion was due to another cause—the accidental lighting of a large quantity of combustibles in the narrow confines of the Tioga's deep hold. In the hold near the steamer's stern was where the fire held sway. Through the bursts of fire could be seen a great jagged cleft in the Tioga's decks and cabin, and aloft on the tall smoke stacks dangled a huge frame work of timber, fantastically swaying backward and forward, telling of the terrific force of the explosion, which sent it there from thirty feet below. While the fire was still in progress an Associated press reporter met the captain of the ill-fated steamer on the forward deck. The officer consented to stop long enough in his task of straightening out the confusion prevailing to give a statement of what he knew of the wreck. He said: "My name is Captain A. A. Phelps. I arrived here last evening from Buffalo, in command of the Tioga, and we were unloading at this dock when the explosion took place this evening. I was in the freight hold on the deck when I heard a terrific noise, and running out I saw the north quarter of the vessel enveloped in steam. All of the crew of 25 men were either aboard at the time, or were on the dock, or in the freighthouse. I found after a careful search that all but 3 were accounted for and safe. Those 3, all from Buffalo, were Second-Engineer George Haid, Lookout C. Leavelly and Deckhand William Cutbert. Besides the three missing who belonged to the crew there must have been from twelve to fifteen other men killed and probably half a dozen additional wounded. These were laborers in the hold who were doing the unloading. Eight colored men are positively stated to have been below and six or seven others were at the hatches aiding their fellow stevedores lower down. The explosion occurred in the hold and not in the machinery or boilers, as near as I could ascertain, and was probably from some combustible freight stored there." SOME FOREIGN NEWS. It is reported that a girl shot Stambouloff, the Bulgarian prime-minister with a revolver at Sofia on the 10th. According to advices received in Constantinople a number of Armenian peasants at Ananiles, who failed to pay their taxes, were burned alive by Turkish zaptiehs. While the fleet accompanying Emperor William was entering Christiania the gun on board the Frederichdergrosse exploded prematurely, terribly injuring five of the crew. The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says the pope will convoke a meeting of the bishops and cardinals of Rome in the spring to consider the position of the church and the question of his successor. A banquet was given in Berlin in honor of the visiting riflemen. Emperor William sent a telegram from Christiansane expressing good wishes. Emperor Francis Joseph, King Humbert and King Leopold sent cordial greetings. A cyclone did great damage in Muscat, Arabia, and surrounding country. Many houses both in the city and on the plantations were demolished. The loss of life was appalling. Reports thus far received show that over 700 persons were killed. The details concerning the destruction, June 22, of the town of Fort de France, in the French island of Martinique, have been received. Immediately after the catastrophe Governor Case of Martinique sent an appeal for assistance to the government of Trinidad, assuring him that three-quarters of the town had been burned and that more than 5,000 persons were without homes and food. The legislative council immediately voted \$2,000 in aid of the sufferers. Lord Wolsley in a letter received in Baltimore writes: "The closer the bonds of union between mother and child, England and the United States, the better it will be for both, for our race, and indeed for civilization. Those who rant about causes of quarrel between us are no friends to either nation or to humanity. There must never be war between us, no matter how much either or both may be egged on by those who hate the English race and would therefore like to see us at another's throat. We feel quite as proud of the United States as any people can do. Its honor and reputation are as dear to us as they can be to those on the other side of the Atlantic, and I rejoice above all things to think that the mutual respect we have always had for one another is now maturing into a sincere and mutual affection."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Wheat—No. 2 mixed... 69 @ 70 Corn—No. 2... 30 @ 31 Oats—Per bu... 25 @ 26 Eggs—Per doz... 16 @ 17 Hogs—Mixed... 3.75 @ 3.85 CATTLE—ST. LOUIS. Cattle—Stockers and feeders... 2.25 @ 2.35 Hogs—Mixed... 3.50 @ 3.60 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2... 75 @ 76 Corn—No. 2... 30 @ 31 Oats—No. 2... 25 @ 26 Cattle—Stockers and feeders... 2.65 @ 2.75 Hogs—Mixed... 3.50 @ 3.60