

## MR. DUNNELL'S BILL.

### THE APPORTIONMENT UNDER THE RECENT CENSUS.

Some of the Measures of Most Importance to Nebraska That Have Reached the Statute Book—Additional Land Districts—Public Building Appropriations—Local Measures of Importance—World's Fair Site—Result of the Recent Election Held in Maine.

#### More Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on the eleventh census, introduced an apportionment bill on the basis of one representative for each 178,871 of the population. This would provide for a total representation of 353. Under this apportionment, Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin would each gain one member, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania each two, and Minnesota and Nebraska each three. The only state to lose a representative would be Ohio, which would lose one.

**Measures of Importance to Nebraska.** WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Omaha Bee special.]—As the work of the present session of congress is practically completed, with the exception, of course, of measures of supreme necessity, like the tariff and delayed appropriations, it will be of interest to give some account of those measures which have reached the statute books as are of local importance to Nebraska. There are not many of them, four being the actual number, but they are of value to the state.

In the public building line Fremont is the only city which has met with success. This city will have a "suitable public building, with fire-proof vaults," and the limit of cost for both site and building is fixed at \$60,000. An act of considerable importance to settlers is that to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska. The first is called the Broken Bow district, with the local land offices at the town of that name, and the other is the Alliance district, with offices at Alliance.

The act "requiring purchasers of land in the Pawnee reservation to make payment, and for other purposes," comes next. This law provides that purchasers who may be in default of payment of either principal or interest under the act of April 10, 1876, are required to make full payment therefor to the secretary of the interior within two years from last April, and any person in default thereof for sixty days thereafter shall forfeit his rights to the lands purchased and any and all payments made thereon.

The secretary of the interior is directed to resell such forfeited lands at public auction, and under said sale full payment must be made within one year.

The Iowa & Nebraska Western railway company have been authorized to construct a bridge across the Missouri river on the line on which its railway may be located, either in Douglas or Sarpy counties and Pottawatomie county, Iowa. This bridge must be commenced within one year and completed within three years or the grant will be void.

This completes the statement of the legislation accomplished which is of direct local interest to Nebraska. There are, though, many other matters which are in an advanced stage and which stand in a position for consideration at the next session. For instance, among the thirty-five public building bills that Speaker Reed has so effectively tied up is one making provision for a building in the city of Beatrice, and this, too, has already passed the senate.

There are also many other local measures of importance on the calendar of business, all of which have received a favorable recommendation from the committee which examined them. In the following statement the character of these measures is shown, together with their present legislative condition:

To provide for the construction of a public building at Hastings, which has passed the senate, donating twenty acres of land from Fort Sidney military reservation to the city of Sidney, for the erection of a public building at Norfolk, passed the senate.

All these bills involve an appropriation, and hence encounter more or less opposition from the men in congress who think that enough money has been spent during this session for one fiscal year. They are in a good position, though, for favorable action in the next session. The following, however, calls for no appropriation and is not, therefore, liable to the same objection: Extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska.

#### The World's Fair Site.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The die is cast and now the real work of the great world's fair commences. The headquarters-to-day have assumed an unwonted air of activity. From Vice President Bryan to the lowest clerk a sign of relief has gone up that the site has been finally selected. "What is next in order?" is the question heard on all sides. At the next meeting of the directors it is probable that the committee on buildings and grounds will have some plans to present for the consideration of the board. Plans, designs and projects innumerable have been received by the committee and inspected by Messrs. Burnham and Root, the architects. These gentlemen were not at liberty this morning to give

any information concerning any possible plans. The designs admitted so far had come from men famous in the world of architects as well as those well known in the realm of cranks. The latest offer of the Illinois Central road is to the effect that they were willing to have the city fill in such lands as desired with the understanding that provided the supreme court sustained their riparian rights they would reimburse the city for the outlay in filling.

#### Maine Election Returns.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The Advertiser has full representative returns from ten counties in Maine, and partial returns from the remaining six. They indicate a democratic gain of twelve representatives, making the house stand 113 republicans to 38 democrats. The senate stands four democrats and twenty-seven republicans.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—The Evening Journal has returns from practically the whole state, footing up Burleigh 63,565, Thompson 44,484, Clark 2,148, scattering 956; republican plurality 18,721. The remaining places voted in 1886: Republicans 925, democrats 814, scattering 106.

#### PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that Mrs. Harrison travels with twenty-four trunks.

Ex-Speaker and Senator John G. Carlisle was 55 years old last week.

William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1833.

Mr. Bradlaugh, besides being a good angler, plays the game of chess to perfection.

T. T. Cravens is the wheat king of California. His grain crops have made him a millionaire.

It is noticed by the cottagers at Cresson that Mrs. Harrison dresses plainly, even to severity.

Tolstoi has nine children, the eldest of whom, a pretty girl of 18, is a devoted disciple of her father.

A handwriting expert pronounces the will of the late Andrew J. Davis, a Montana millionaire, a forgery.

Mayor Hart of Boston receives from a street railway company in that city 5,000 free tickets weekly for charitable uses.

Miss Rachael Sherman has the reputation of being the best toastmistress in politico-society circles at Washington.

The Rev. Sam Jones a few years ago bought a piece of land in Georgia for \$8,000, and it is at present worth \$20,000.

Jane Dettneridge of Kingston, Jamaica, is an orphan and has \$1,000,000. She has refused thirty-seven offers of marriage.

Joseph Smith, the president and prophet of the reorganized Mormons and son of the founder of Mormonism, is in Boston for a brief period.

General von Moltke will be presented the house in which he was born at Parchim, Mecklenberg, on the occasion of his 90th birthday, which will be celebrated in a few weeks.

David Dougherty, a wealthy farmer living sixteen miles south of Dallas, Texas, was assassinated while taking a few minutes' repose on a lounge in his residence. No trace of the assassin has yet been found.

Dr. Blackmer has been nominated for governor of Massachusetts, the ticket being completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, George Kemp-ton of Sharon; secretary of state, George Q. Crittenden, Buckland; attorney general, Walcott Hamlin of Amherst; treasurer and receiver general, William H. Gleason of Boston; auditor, Augustus R. Smith of Lee.

#### The Baum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Baum investigating committee met in the pension building for the purpose of taking the testimony of 138 clerks, who, it was charged, received promotions by reason of their purchasing stock in the Universal refrigerator company. The committee, however, decided not to call any of the clerks for examination for the following reasons: General Baum requested the committee to subpoena every employe of the pension department who had been promoted under his administration of the office to disprove the charge that any such employes have purchased or held stock in the Universal refrigerator company or had been promoted by reason thereof. The committee declined to comply with his request on the ground that it would, in their opinion, judging from the evidence already taken, be a useless consumption of time and a needless expense. The committee then adjourned.

#### Montana Republicans.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 12.—The republican state convention met at Butte yesterday. The only business before the convention was renominating a candidate for congress and naming a state committee. T. H. Carter, the present representative in congress, was unanimously nominated. The platform endorses President Harrison's administration; urges upon congress the duty of passing the federal election bill; recommends a revision of the naturalization laws and commends Speaker Reed's course.

#### Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The census office announces the population of the state of Nevada as 44,344, which is a decrease as compared with the population of 1880 of 17,930, or 28.81 per cent. The total population of the First Minnesota district is 347,114, an increase of 67,733. The population of some of the cities and towns in that district are: Winona, 12,208, increase, 8,000; Mankato, 8,800, increase, 342; Rochester, 5,321, increase, 218. The population of Denver, Col., is 106,670, increase, 71,041.

## ALL ABOUT PENSIONS.

### USEFUL INFORMATION TO OLD SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

Who are Entitled to Assistance from Uncle Sam and to What Extent—Number of Claims Pending—The Mexican and War of 1812 Pensioners—The National Crop Report from Washington—Rains Generally Came Too Late to be of Much Benefit.

#### Useful Information About Pensions.

There are 26,875 disabled soldiers pensioned at \$2 per month—\$24 per month.

Loss of both hands entitles the loser to a pension of \$100 per month.

Twenty-seven widows and two daughters still draw pensions on the revolutionary war rolls.

There were dropped from the pension rolls in 1889, 16,507 names.

Total pension expenditures since 1861 (thirty-eight years), \$1,052,228,423. War expenditures for 1865, \$4,030,690,400.

The pension agent at Columbus, O., has to sign checks, by his own hand, at the average rate of 833 per day, counting 300 working days per year.

Immoral conduct of a pensioned widow terminates her pension. If her dead husband has children under 16 years of age, the pension (in such a case) is not continued to them, except by very expensive methods.

Amputation of an arm at or near the shoulder joint, or a leg at or near the hip joint, entitles the applicant to \$45 per month.

Each minor child (under 16 years of age) is entitled to \$2 per month.

The decrease of pensions of the war of 1812 in 1889 was 1,026. Increase of pensioners of the Mexican war in 1889 was 2,107.

The average annual value of each widow's pension (of the civil war) is \$151.01.

There are five invalid soldiers pensioned at \$2.66, and eight at \$2.66 per month.

Pension for the loss of both feet, or the loss of sight of both eyes, \$72 per month.

No service pension was granted for Indian wars.

Artificial limbs furnished by the war department will be renewed every five years, or commutation given instead, as follows: Artificial legs, \$75; arms, \$50; feet, \$30.

Pension for total deafness, \$30 per month.

The legal fee to be paid to pension agent or attorney by applicant (if no special bargain is made) is \$10 only.

If a pensioner is imprisoned for crime, his wife (or the guardian of his children) may draw his pension.

Indian pensioners in the Indian territory are required to be paid direct by the pension agent, in standard silver, at least once a year.

One-half of all penalties and forfeitures on "public lands," and all moneys from the sale of naval prizes, are applied to the payment of new pensions.

Citizens of Montana who served during the Nez Perce war may receive pensions if disabled.

Pensions may not be attached or seized by or under any legal or equitable process whatever.

Pensions cannot be legally pledged, mortgaged, sold, assigned or transferred.

But one pension is allowable to one person at the same time, unless the second pension states that it is in addition to the first.

Pensions are paid quarterly.

Of the 110,673 army invalid claims filed in 1880, only 78,972 had been allowed.

Pensions for total disability, \$72 per month.

Only about 60 per cent of the invalid claims (soldiers' claims distinguished from widows' claims) filed since 1861 have been allowed.

If a pensioned widow marries her pension ceases.

Forty-two and three-quarter millions of dollars have been paid to pensioners of the war of 1812 since 1870, and of the Mexican war since 1866.

The number of rejected claims in 1889 was 56,679.

Ohio filed the largest number of claims in 1889, viz., 11,613. New York was second with 7,925.

The average annual value of each invalid pension on the civil war rolls at the close of the fiscal year 1889 was \$125.34.

There were 470,008 claims pending June 30, 1889.

We are now paying about \$4,000,000 annually to pensioners of the Mexican war and the war of 1812 alone. This is more than three times as much as we paid on the same accounts during the five years preceding the civil war and nearly double the highest annual payments on the same accounts at any time before 1861.

#### National Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The national crop report for September shows that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by the continuance of the drouth in August until rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery.

The average is 70.1 against 73.3 last month. This is the lowest average since 1881. Deline occurred in New York, Ohio, Illinois and in northwestern states and in some others of less importance. The crop is late in eastern states, requiring maturing weather throughout September. The Ohio valley and Missouri valley report protracted drouth and low condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August have been beneficial nearly everywhere they have not always restored the losses of the first half of the month.

The lowest condition is in Kansas, though some of the eastern counties

make good returns. Dakotas and Nebraska a little higher.

The returns of the condition of winter wheat, at the time of harvesting, are less favorable than those of July. So far as threshing progressed the results are generally disappointing. The July average was 76.2, present average, 73.5.

The general average of spring wheat has also reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1886 the September average for wheat was 77. It was 73 in 1881. The yield of spring wheat is unusually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from high yields to five bushels and less per acre. The progress of threshing will develop the extent of the differences.

The rye yield has been less than was expected. The condition as reported is reduced to 85.4.

September condition of oats is lower than ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years.

The condition of barley is not very seriously lower from 82.8 to 78.6.

Buckwheat has fully maintained its August condition, the average being 90.5 against 90.1.

The figures for potatoes have fallen off since August 1 from 77.4 to 65.7, the lowest average yield ever reported, that of 1887 being 67.3.

The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent and their condition 93.7.

#### For World's Fair Purposes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Proctor has a plan of his own for determining whether or not he will grant the use of the outer harbor of Chicago for world's fair purposes—he is going to leave it to the citizens of Chicago themselves—and has surprised everybody by sending the following telegram to the United States engineer, Captain W. L. Marshall: "You are a member and recorder of a board on harbor lines at Chicago, to meet at Chicago, September 15. Publish a notice in the papers that a hearing will be given to all interested."

"This means," said Captain Marshall, "that a board of engineers will meet here Monday. We shall hold an open meeting and all those who are opposed to the use of the outer harbor and those who favor it will be requested to submit written reasons for their objection or consent as the case may be."

#### A Merry War in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A merry war is on between Police Inspector Ebersold and the Woman's Alliance, and the conflict threatens to assume gigantic proportions. The cause of the present struggle is the order issued by Ebersold refusing to permit Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh, chairman of the committee on visitation to police stations of the Woman's Alliance, and representative of the immediate aid society, to visit the cells where females are confined. Ebersold claims the undisputed right to admit or exclude whomsoever he desires, and he positively refuses to allow Mrs. Kavanagh to have free access to the woman's corridor. Sensational charges recently made by Mrs. Kavanagh is the cause of the order.

#### The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Congressmen Farquhar, of Buffalo, and Burton, of Cleveland, say they have direct assurances from the president that he will sign the river and harbor bill, thus putting at rest the uneasiness of those interested in the bill that it might meet presidential disfavor. Mr. Farquhar said that it was the president's ultimatum that the bill should not go beyond \$25,000,000, for if it did it would not be signed. With this in view the bill was trimmed down until it was just inside the \$25,000,000 limit. Mr. Burton says his assurances from the president have come since the bill was passed.

#### Weaver Again Declines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 10.—General J. B. Weaver wrote a letter declining the nomination tendered him by the union labor convention which met here last week. He says in part: "I am deeply impressed with this expression of confidence on the part of my fellow citizens and co-laborers, and I wish to assure them that I fully appreciate the honor conferred. And yet, for reasons expressed in my recent letter declining a similar honor tendered by the democratic party of this district, I am compelled to decline the nomination and I am sure my friends will not censure me for saying this action is final."

The September number of the Forum begins the tenth volume. "Whenever protection is menaced, it is sure to buy as many votes as it thinks necessary," which "is probably the most important political truth of our day" is the central idea of the leading article, by E. L. Godkin. Another political essay is Senator Morgan's reply to Senator Chandler on "The Federal Control of Elections." President G. Stanley Hall, of the new Clark University writes an essay full of practical suggestions on the training of teachers. Of educational value also is the article by Edward Everett Hale, who writes the autobiographical essay this month on "Formative Influences." Among the influences which he classifies as the most important in his career in his newspaper training. Professor Young, of Princeton, explains "The Latest Astronomical News," reporting all recent discoveries and advances that have general interest. The Forum Publishing company, 253 Fifth avenue, New York.

General Manager Beck of the Illinois Central road has not yet been able to come to a decision in regard to the request of the trainmen of the road for an increase of pay.

## AN INDIAN OUTBREAK

### SOME FEAR OF IT FROM THE NEZ PERCES TRIBE.

Hostile Talk That is Alarming to Many Settlers—The Work of the Tariff Bill Well Up—The Wyoming Election—Returns as yet Somewhat Meager—Meeting of the New York Union League Club—Chauncey Depew Makes a Talk—The Montana Republicans.

#### Fear an Indian Outbreak.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Sept. 12.—White, an old frontiersman and Indian fighter of the Long valley, near the Salmon river, has sent a dispatch to Governor Shoup informing him that the condition of affairs among the Nez Perce Indians of that place is alarming. The tribe is very much discontented and sullen at the treatment received, the death of braves, and the loss of stock, and vow vengeance some time on the whites. Over two hundred Indians are camped at Meadows and a number of warriors are in war paint. The people are alarmed at the hostile talk and appearance of the Indians. The squaws tell the settlers to be careful. Settlers having ranches are flocking to a central point in the valley. The greatest excitement prevails in the Long valley. Settlers are aiming to defend themselves.

Saturday one company from Boise barracks took up the line of march for the long valley on a pleasure trip. Governor Shoup has dispatched a captain to hasten by forced marches to reach Meadows as soon as possible.

#### The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The enrolling clerks of the senate have kept the work on the tariff bill well up with each day's proceedings of the senate, so that this morning the long bill was ready for final comparison before being sent over to the house. The work of examining the bill for possible errors was completed shortly after noon and during the day it will be signed by President Pro Tem Ingalls and sent to the house. When it meets to-morrow the bill with the senate amendments will, under the rules, be referred without special action to the committee on ways and means. A meeting of the ways and means committee will be called for the earliest date practicable, and unless some unexpected obstacle is encountered on the part of the democratic members of the committee the bill will be reported back to the house not later than Monday or Tuesday. The committee's recommendations, it is predicted, will be that the house agree to such of the amendments as are merely verbal and do not change rates, and that as respects those amendments that do increase or reduce rates in the bill as sent to the senate the house non-concur and agree to the conference asked by the senate.

#### The Election in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 12.—The first state election in Wyoming came off yesterday. The utmost enthusiasm was shown, but it is doubtful if the vote will be very large. The Australian ballot system was introduced for the first time, and with the registration system. Until within a few days it was understood that the law contained a clause that when through absence or illness anybody failed to register they would be permitted to swear in their votes on election day. Although a clause to this effect passed both houses of the legislature and appears in both journals, for some unaccountable reason it fails to appear in the enrolled copy or in the printed copy of the law. The omission disfranchised a very large number of voters. In 1888 the total vote cast was 18,008, Corey (rep.) for delegate in congress receiving a majority of 2,942. At this hour (10 p. m.) it is very difficult to tell much about the result. Some of the precincts are over one hundred and fifty miles from the county seats and comparatively little can be heard from them. The republicans claim the state by 1,500, while the democrats claim it by from eight hundred to fifteen hundred. This is on the governorship.

Returns from five precincts in Laramie county give Baxter (democrat) a majority of 19. In 1888 they gave Corey a majority of 38.

#### Best Known Americans Abroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The first full meeting of the Union league club was held last night with Chauncey M. Depew in the chair. General Sherman was on the platform. Mr. Depew made a speech. He thanked the club for its cordial welcome on his return from abroad, and said: "Of all great Americans known on the other side, not even excepting General Grant, none are so well known as James G. Blaine and William McKinley. They seem to regard McKinley as a man who has been studying up economic subjects and invented new schemes by which to close up the factories of Europe and starve the people into submission to the American government. They piled me with questions as to McKinley, and tried to get an expression as to the nature of the man and what he is going to do with all the people abroad. I replied that my notion of McKinley was that possibly he had an idea of inducing them to migrate with all their factories and workmen to the great America and thus help give a greater consuming power to agricultural products. Inasmuch as some great governments abroad had taken a notion that they did not want to be on familiar terms with the American hog, the worst thing they could do was to increase the consuming capacity of the American hog at home."

#### The House Locomotive Unwieldy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The membership of the house of representatives is already too large, but it will be increased by twenty odd members under the new apportionment. The admission of new states and the increase of population threatens at the present rate to so increase the size of the house as to very difficult to transact business. Many people familiar with legislative affairs believe that now the membership of the house should be reduced rather than increased. Since 1790 the apportionment has run up from one member to every 33,000 people to one for every 131,912 people, and meanwhile the membership in the house has increased from 106 to 330. It is curious to look over the progress of apportionments. Every ten years the party in power figures on the census, striking many trial balances to see what apportionment will give them the advantage of the most members of their party in congress and the greatest strength in the electoral college. One result of all the figuring is that some of the states have fewer representatives now than they had in the first apportionment of 1790. A member in the house then represented 33,000 citizens. Ten years later each member represented 35,000. From that the apportionment increased steadily to 40,000, to 70,680, to 93,420 to 127,000, to 231,425, and then in 1880 to 151,912, as it now stands. Under the apportionment bill Virginia will lose one representative. In 1870 she had just nine more representatives in the house than she now has. Before any census was taken, when the government was just organized, Virginia had ten representatives, just what she now has. Connecticut had seven representatives in 1890 and has four now. Delaware had one at the beginning and has still, but back between 1810 and 1820 she had two. Illinois had nothing until 1810, when she came in with one, which has grown steadily up to twenty. From the same time Indiana has had a steady growth from one to thirteen. Maryland had six when the government was formed, which was increased to 9 in 1800 and 6 is the number she now has. Maine started in with 7 under the apportionment of 1810 and now has but 4. Massachusetts had 17 in 1800 and now has 12. New Hampshire had 4 under the first apportionment and now has but half that number. Rhode Island was given 2 at the first and has always had the same number.

#### This Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is expected that the land grant for culture bill will be agreed to in the senate today. Senator Sawyer will next call up the anti-lottery bill, which has passed the house. So far as known there will be little or no opposition to it. Following it in the order of precedents established by the republican caucus there are no measures expected to cause lengthy debates or meet serious opposition until the bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the navy department is reached. The opponents of this measure are as determined as ever. The opposition shown by the minority in the house to the consideration of the Langston-Venable case has had the effect to determine the republican leaders that the house shall act upon that and the Miller-Elriott case. A strong effort is being made to secure a republican quorum. The tariff bill, when it comes to the house, will probably be disposed of very quickly, and it is likely, if a quorum is in attendance, that it will go to conference before the end of the week.

#### The Dual World's Fair Site.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Commissioner McDonald, of California, in an interview gave evidence of the dissatisfaction about the dual site for the world's fair. He says he is not alone by any means in opposition. The sentiment of the commissioners from all the agricultural states is in accord with his; in fact it is almost universal with the full board, although they have not yet spoken, but they will speak. The commissioners in this matter, he says, reflect the views of their constituents, and the people of Chicago should remember one thing, and that is, the nearer they come to pleasing the people of the agricultural states the larger will be the exhibit and the greater the success of the fair. Commissioner McDonald does not believe that the commission will adopt the dual site unless presented to them in such a modified form as to fully convince them that a great portion of the exhibit will be placed in Jackson park.

Commissioner Mercier, speaking for Wyoming, said he was opposed to the dual site. The live stock interests of the country demand suitable grounds and ample space for themselves, and not isolated from the main exhibits of all other industries.

#### Secretary Blaine Expected.

STOUC CITY, Ia., Sept. 15.—Advices from Washington indicate that Hon. James G. Blaine will accept the invitation to deliver an address at the opening of the Sioux City corn palace. When the invitation was presented by the Iowa delegation to Mr. Blaine he asked for a few days to consider it, but there is good authority for saying that he has now decided to accept.

#### NEWS NOTES.

A Hamilton county (Illinois) patient's treatment at the Anna insane asylum has resulted in steps for an investigation.

The Illinois board of equalization is discussing the proposition to raise the Cook county assessment \$122,000,000.

The flying of an American flag over the Toronto exposition has made quite a turmoil there.

R. B. Tillman was nominated for governor by the democrats of South Carolina.