

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

F. M. KIMMEL, Publisher. M'COOK, NEB.

STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska investment company of Omaha have been filed. The capital stock is \$100,000 and Joseph S. Woodruff, Joseph B. Woodruff and Edward C. Wentworth are the incorporators. Nebraska contained in 1880 a population of 552,402. The 1890 census places the number at 1,105,000, or an increase of over 100 per cent in ten years; a wonderful showing, which cannot be equalled by any of her neighboring states. The difficulty at the Hastings asylum caused the resignation of Dr. Stone. It will take effect December 1, Dr. F. C. Test in the meantime remaining in charge. The doctor will take a few weeks' trip, returning to Hastings to await his successor. The state board of transportation visited Mayberry last week to make an investigation of Henry J. Gartner and others vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company for the establishment of a depot and stockyard facilities at that point. The Park tennis club of Nebraska City will hold a tournament October 7 and 8. The games on the tennis court will take place in the morning and as the dates are the same as those when the races are to be held Nebraska City will be well supplied with amusements. A council was held at Bruning by the Congregational preliminary organization. Several pastors from elsewhere were invited and were present. The object was the acknowledgment of the preliminary organization as a permanent one, and to enter into covenant relationship. Fremont contributed the other day a train load of its beauty and chivalry to the attractions of the Sioux City corn palace. A Fremont, the Tribune says, never loses his identity even in such a throng as a corn palace crowd. His many intelligence is his distinctive brand. Miss Florence Williams, graduate of the national school of elocution and oratory, Philadelphia, has been employed as special teacher for the York public schools to instruct in physical training, voice culture and elocution. She will also teach the same branches in the York college. Courtney Fellers and a Mr. Hall, near Table Rock, got into trouble with each other over a sack of oats. Hall attacked Fellers and got him down. Fellers drew his knife and cut Hall badly about his ear and one deep stab in the side of his throat. It is thought Hall may not recover. The Star says there are a few children running wild about Seward who refuse to attend school, and are growing ignorant and vicious. No one appears to take the slightest interest in their education, not even the parents. One especially is a candidate for the reform school and is sure of election. Washington special: The following Nebraskans were granted pensions yesterday: Increase—James A. She-walter, Unadilla. Re-issue—Benjamin F. Moore, Adams; Warren Green, Omaha; Francis Beal, Phillips Station; James H. Ashley, Wayne; David C. Conley, Seward; William H. Stangfield, Stella. The Free Masons of Geneva are making arrangements to dedicate their new hall on the 8th of October. No effort will be spared to make this the grandest gathering ever known in the county. The grand officers and leading members of the fraternity from all parts of the state will take part in the dedication. The second day of the Nance county fair brought the largest crowd of people ever assembled in the county. People came from everywhere and at 2 o'clock when the bell tapped for the races at least 5,000 people had passed through the gates. Taken altogether it was the greatest day in Nance county's history. In Omaha last week a man named Wiggand fired three shots at a girl named Horine, wounding her so badly that she will probably die. Wiggand then shot himself, dying almost instantly. The trouble seems to have been that Miss Horine refused to marry Wiggand, and the latter apparently had no desire for life without her. There was a marriage at Fremont the other day at which the combined ages of the bridegroom, bride and the officiating clergyman was 221 years. The happy couple joined in the holy bands are not quite so young in years as they have been, but their wealth of affection is just as young and buoyant as many younger lovers' happy dream. Mrs. John Kissinger, of Auburn, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, but was saved by the timely arrival of a physician. Mrs. Kissinger has been troubled by domestic infelicity for some time and this is thought to have been the cause of her attempting suicide. She expressed the determination to end her life yet if an opportunity presents itself. As an extra train loaded with sheep was running between Lodge Pole and Chappel a double deck car caught fire from sparks from the engine. The train was pulled to Chappel, where the car was side tracked. It contained about three hundred sheep, which were all burned to a crisp, there remaining nothing of the car but the trucks after the fire was extinguished. Governor Thayer has issued his election proclamation declaring that on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, there will be a state election for the purpose of electing three congressmen, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, superintendent of public instruction, state senators and representatives. The electors of the state will vote also upon the amendments relating to the number of supreme judges, salary of supreme and district judges, and the double barreled prohibitory proposition.

THE WORK IS DONE.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE TARIFF BILL. The Committee Get Through After Ten Days Hard Work—The Result of Their Action—Effect of the Bill on the Revenues—Dealing With Mormon Church Property—Nominations by the President—Departure of Troops—The World's Fair. That Conference Report. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—After ten days of hard work the conference committee on the tariff bill completed its work late yesterday afternoon and reported the result to the house. The committee had to deal with 464 amendments. In the more important items the result of the committee's action was as follows: The date when the bill is to take effect is October 6. February 1 next is fixed as the ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before October 1 may be withdrawn at the old rates of duty. In the case of sugar the conference, in place of uniform bounty of two cents on grades of 20 and above, provided for by the house, included maple sugar and adopted the following provisions: "On and after July 1, 1895, there shall be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3,589 of the revised statutes to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees and not less than 80 degrees a bounty of 1 cent per pound under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. In the case of imported sugars the house line of No. 16 Dutch standard, below which sugar will be free, is adopted, but on higher grades the result was compromised as follows: "All sugars above No. 16 in color shall pay a duty of 5-10 of a cent a pound, provided that all sugars above No. 16 in color shall pay 1-10 of a cent a pound in addition to the rate herein provided for when exported from or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay directly or indirectly a bounty on the exportation of such sugar which is greater than paid on raw sugars of lower saccharine strength, and the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect; and provided further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet sugar factory and used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein shall be admitted duty free until January 1, 1892. Provided, that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above indicated since January 1, 1870, shall be refunded. The conferees, speaking of the effect of the bill on the revenues, say they do not believe there is any material difference between the house and the senate bills in the matter of estimated reduction made in the dutiable schedules, namely, \$60,000,000, and their action has not materially affected that estimate except in the restoration of the internal revenue provisions of the house, and on that point they say: "For the year ending June 30, 1890, the receipts from special taxes on the class of persons to be relieved by the bill were \$1,575,481, from taxes on tobacco \$18,255,482 and from snuff \$737,731. By the passage of the bill the reduction in the revenue from tobacco will be \$4,581,370 and from snuff \$184,433, making from these two sources an aggregate of \$4,765,803. Adding these figures to the reduction which would follow in the abolition of the special taxes would make the total reduction in the internal revenue receipts \$6,281,284. It is probable that the reduction by the customs schedules will probably be about \$60,000,000, which would give an aggregate reduction by the bill of 66,000,000. Nominations. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey, minister to Spain; Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, minister to Brazil. Postmasters—Iowa: Alonzo B. Pearson, McGregor; Valentine S. Nelson, Lyons; Sidney L. Winter, Woodbine; Albert C. Hottelchick, Adel. Wisconsin: Charles A. Kirkham, Augusta; Perry C. Wilder, Evansville. Nebraska: Jacob M. Harman, Shelton. No More Troops Needed. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 27.—The troops that were stationed at Lower Brule agency last spring when the Sioux reservation was opened to settlement left here today via steamer for Fort Sully. Trouble was expected between the settlers and Indians, but everything had become quiet and the troops were no longer needed to preserve order. Mormon Church Property. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Representative Caswell has reported favorably from the committee on judiciary the senate laws in reference to bigamy and restriction in the ownership of churches to real estate above a fixed value. The bill has particular reference to the Church of Latter Day Saints, which became owner of large properties beyond the limit and whose charter was forfeited in 1887. The proceeds of the

THE WORK IS DONE.

sale of real estate were turned over to the school fund of the state, but no provision was made for the disposition of the personal property belonging to the corporation, which now amounts to nearly \$400,000 and is awaiting the action of court. The committee deem it wis: to let the money take the same course as that derived from the sale of the real estate and place it in the school fund. World's Fair Sub-Committee. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Chairman Chandler of the select committee on the world's fair has appointed the following committee under the resolution which passed the house: John W. Chandler, chairman, ex-officio; Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Nathan Frank of Missouri, Roswell P. Flower of New York and William L. Wilson of New Jersey. Henry Waterson in Boston. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—A large audience gathered at the Massachusetts reform club, including many distinguished gentlemen, to greet Henry Waterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who delivered an address on the political issues of the day, including the tariff and election bills. Mr. Waterson eloquently defended the south against the charge of hostility to the north. He paid his respects to the latter day republicans as exemplified by the present leaders of the party, and said that ever since the termination of the war there has existed at the north a body of public men who persist in ascribing to the white people of the south purposes and a character wholly foreign to them. According to them the average southern man is a cross between a feudal lord and a modern tough. While the poor black man is pictured as a patient martyr abused and menaced in his person, cheated of the fruits of his labor and deprived of his legal right to vote. He was here, he said, to put his foot upon the falsehood that the people of the south are doing anything, or have done nothing, that the people of the north would not have done had their places been exchanged. Mr. Waterson denounced the unreasoning sectionalism of demagogues who seek to inflame one kindred party against another, and called attention to the fact that many of the most prominent men of the south, before, during and since the war, were of northern birth, most of them from New England, while numbers of northern leaders were of southern origin. He deplored the evils of protection and welcomed Mr. Blaine into the ranks of the free traders, though the secretary of state was more advanced than he (Waterson) in that direction. In conclusion he outlined the ultimate danger to New England from protection and appealed from such politicians as Messrs. Blaine, Quay, Hoar, Sherman and Chandler to the good men of the republican party who have been honestly misled by their ghastly and lurid misrepresentations of their fellow citizens of the south. Mr. Waterson delivered his speech with great vigor and was loudly applauded. He was followed by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, democratic candidate for congress in Gen. Banks' district, and Dr. William Everett. Government Sues the Rock Island. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—A suit for \$20,000 damages was brought on behalf of the United States in the United States circuit court against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company. The suit is for tolls upon 100,000 cars carrying freight over the government Mississippi river bridge from Rock Island, Ill., to Davenport, Ia., and covers the period from March, 1881, to September 24, 1890. Included in this case is the toll collected from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, the Rock Island & Peoria railroad company, the Rock Island & Mercantile railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It is said that 50,000 cars were carried for these companies at the rate of \$5 per car. The Latest Railroad Fake. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Tribune states that the story sent from San Francisco of the project of a new transcontinental line in which the Vanderbilts were to combine with Senator Stanford, did not create excitement in railway circles yesterday. Its structural weakness was discovered without the aid of a microscope, and the friends of General George J. Magee, who was used as the authority, expressed doubt that he had written the statement ascribed to him. If there is any foundation for the idea that a competing road with the Central Pacific is to be established, the published story gave no hint of it. The surrender of the Bee line to the proposed syndicate, and the alleged intention to purchase the Chicago & Alton, were said by some persons to smack of a desire to "bear" the first named and bull the last named property. Chauncey M. Depew, when he saw the story, declared that it was nonsense, and a brother of Senator Stanford, in private conversation, laughed at the idea that the senator was concerned in such a project as was suggested. Stirring Up House Democrats. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The republican members of the house committee on rules this morning discussed the pending proposition to change the rules so as to compel democratic members to attend the sessions of the house and insure final action on the tariff bill. It was decided that the action proposed would be premature and it would be well to wait until the minority had betrayed a purpose to refrain from voting before adopting stringent measures of compulsion. The senate has confirmed John A. Williams as United States judge for the eastern district of Arkansas.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES. Senate Bills Passed Granting Pensions to the Widows of Gen. Fremont, McClellan and Cook—The Labor Bills Under Consideration—A Resolution Concerning the Killing of Gen. Barrundia—A Record of the Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In the senate on the 23d Mr. Tilden introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on public buildings, and grounds, for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial building, which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of U. S. Grant, which is to contain a military and naval museum, etc., and in the inner court of which may be placed the remains of General Grant. After a brief executive session the senate took up the calendar and passed a number of bills. It resulted—yeas 160, nays none. Notwithstanding the protests of Mr. O'Farrell the speaker directed the reading of Saturday's journal. It was approved, as was that of Monday. The question then recurred upon the first of the majority resolutions to unseat Venable. It was agreed to—yeas, 151; nays, 1 (Cheadle)—the clerk noting a quorum. Then came the question of the seating of Langston, and it was carried on a division, Messrs. O'Farrell and Cheadle voting in the negative. The oath was then administered to Langston amid cheers from the republican side and from the galleries. Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, called up the case of Miller vs. Elliott, of South Carolina. The previous question was ordered and despite a protest from Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, that some reason for its adoption should be given, the resolution unseating Elliott and seating Miller was agreed to. Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution providing that a sub-committee of the house on the world's fair shall inquire into the progress being made by the fair commissioners, but Mr. Kilgore objected. The house then adjourned. In the senate on the 24th among measures passed was the senate bill in recognition of the merits and services of Chief Engineer George Wallace Melville, U. S. N., and of other officers and men of the Jeannette Arctic expedition. It provides for the advance of Melville one grade, and for medals, one of which is to be presented to each of the survivors, and to the heirs of the men who are dead. The conference report on the joint resolution to increase the number of the board of managers of the national home for disabled soldiers and to fill vacancies in such board was presented and agreed to. The senate resumed consideration of the house bill (with the senate substitute) to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the United States, and it passed—45 to 6—and conferees were appointed. In the house Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution calling on the president for information relative to the killing of General Barrundia. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, from the committee on judiciary, reported the following resolution: The house, deeming it a high duty that the utmost courtesy and decorum demanded by parliamentary law and precedent should mark the mutual relations of the two houses of congress, does hereby express its disapproval of the unparliamentary language used by Hon. Robert P. Kennedy, representative from the state of Ohio in a speech delivered on the floor of the house September 3, 1890, and published in the Congressional Record September 4, 1890, and considering it impracticable to separate the unparliamentary portions of said speech from such parts thereof as may be parliamentary; therefore be it resolved, That the public printer be directed to exclude from the permanent Congressional Record the entire speech of Robert P. Kennedy. The resolution was adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The French spoliation claims amendment was non-concurred in and a conference ordered. The senate bills granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widows of Generals Fremont, McClellan and Cook passed. In the senate on the 25th Senator Plumb reported the senate joint resolution authorizing the extension for one year of the time for payment for land pre-emption or homestead claims whenever by reason of a failure of crops the settler is unable to make payment within the time prescribed by law, and it was passed. The calendar was then taken up. When what are known as "the labor bills" were reached Senator Harris objected to their consideration under the five minute rule. He said three of these bills proposed to go into the general question of regulating the labor of the country. A question of that importance could not be considered under the five minute rule and therefore he objected to the consideration of the bill at this time. The bills were accordingly passed over. The following other bills were passed: Senate bill to authorize the acquisition of lands for coke ovens and other improvements, and for the right of way for wagon roads, railroads and tramways in connection with coal mines. Senate bill requiring the United States to defend titles of homesteads under the laws of the United States in all suits where

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

land is claimed to be mineral because of phosphate deposits. In the house the conference report on the land forfeiture bill was considered. Mr. Payson of Illinois, in charge of the report, made a brief explanation of its provisions. The conference report was then adopted, as were also the reports on the bill authorizing the entry of public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes, and the bill for the relief of settlers on Northern Pacific indemnity lands, and the bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Hartranft. Mr. Payne of New York, chairman of the special committee on the Sillcut defalcation, called up the bill defining the duties of the sergeant-at-arms and it was passed. It is framed to guard against any possible repetition of the defalcation, and it is only when payment is actually made by the sergeant-at-arms to members that any receipt can be required. His compensation is limited to the present salary. A bond of \$50,000 is required. In the senate on the 26th bills on the calendar unobjectioned to were taken up and the following, among others, passed: The senate bill granting right-of-way to the Jamestown & Northern railway company through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota. The house bill granting leaves of absence to clerks and employees of first and second class postoffices. On motion of Mr. Blair the house bill to amend the act to prohibit the importation or immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor was taken from the calendar. Mr. Plumb moved to amend the fifth section, which provides that the act shall not apply to professional actors, artists, etc., by inserting before the word "artists" the words "musical or otherwise." Agreed to. Mr. Carlisle moved to substitute for the words "regularly ordained ministers of the gospel" the words "regularly ordained or constituted ministers of religion?" and said without that amendment the bill would exclude Jewish rabbis. Agreed to. The bill went over. In the house Chandler, of Massachusetts, from the world's fair committee, reported a resolution providing that a sub-committee of five members of that committee shall be appointed by the chairman to inquire into the progress of the details for holding the proposed exhibition, to examine into the space allotted to the various displays and all other matters which the sub-committee may deem advisable, and report to the house at the beginning of the next session. Adopted. Mr. McKinley brought in the conference report on the tariff bill and it was ordered printed in the Record. Mr. McKinley then gave notice that tomorrow, after the reading of the journal, he would call up the report for consideration and final disposition. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, protested against such a short time and asked that the report be taken up Monday. The reading of the report was not completed at 6 o'clock, when the house took a recess, before which Mr. McKinley offered a resolution for the final adjournment of congress Tuesday next at 2 o'clock. Ignited a Wedding Party. BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A wedding feast has been turned into a terrible tragedy. Friedrich Kleesen was married on Sunday and about thirty of his relatives and friends had assembled in a small room to celebrate the event. The room was lighted with kerosene lamps and suddenly a hanging lamp in the center of the room exploded and the burning oil fell on the guests. In an instant nearly the whole of the guests were on fire, and as they rushed to escape they set the others afire. The scene was terrible. The bride alone escaped serious injury, but the bridegroom was terribly burned. Fr. Bertha Zeidler also received fearful injuries. Max Zeidler had the radial artery at the wrist and the big veins of his arm cut by bits of flying glass. The Condition of Corn. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—In its review of crop conditions this week the Farmers' Review says there evidently has been less damage to corn by frost than alarmists have given the public to understand. Only late planted corn has suffered materially and this portion of the crop forms but a small percentage of the whole. LIFE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City. NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 70 1/2 70 3/4 Corn—No. 2 mixed 45 50 50 Oats—Per bu. 29 50 30 Barley—Per bu. 60 61 61 Rye 41 42 42 Butter—Creamery 23 24 24 Butter—Dairy 17 18 18 Mess Pork—Per bb. 9 75 9 15 Eggs—Fresh 17 18 Honey, per lb. new comb. 6 21 6 25 Spring Chickens—per doz. 2 00 2 50 Lemons—Choice, per box. 8 00 8 50 Oranges 6 00 6 50 Onions—New, Per bb. 3 50 4 00 Beans—Navies 2 25 2 40 Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb. 14 16 Potatoes 1 15 1 25 Sweet Potatoes—Per bu. 2 00 2 50 Apples—Per bb. 2 75 3 00 Tomatoes—Per bb. 2 00 2 50 Hay—Per ton 7 00 8 00 Hogs—Mixed packing 4 25 4 50 Hogs—Heavy weights 3 00 3 25 Beaves—Choice steers 4 00 4 40 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 red 1 02 1/2 1 02 3/4 Corn—No. 2 45 50 50 Oats—Mixed western 28 29 29 Pork 11 20 11 25 Lard 9 15 9 20 CHICAGO. Wheat—Per bushel 98 99 98 1/2 Oats—Per bushel 28 29 29 Pork 9 15 9 15 Lard 9 15 9 15 Hogs—Packing and shipping 3 50 4 00 Cattle—Native 3 00 3 25 Sheep—Natives 3 75 4 00 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—Cash 1 00 1 00 1/4 Corn—Per bushel 47 48 47 1/2 Oats—Per bushel 28 29 29 Hogs—Mixed packing 4 00 4 40 Cattle—Feeders 2 10 2 30 ST. LOUIS. Cattle—Stockers and feeders 3 00 3 20 Hogs—Mixed 3 90 4 30 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2 98 98 1/4 Corn—No. 2 45 46 46 Oats—No. 2 28 29 29 Cattle—Stockers and feeders 2 25 2 50 Hogs—Mixed 3 50 4 00