

COUNTERFEIT quarters are in circulation at Omaha.

The stock in Dawson and Custer counties is reported all right.

A PIERCE county dog killed a 23-pound wild-cat the other day.

The recent high waters at Cincinnati, Ohio, marked 65 ft., 1 1/2 feet.

During the recent big floods in Ohio the river at Cincinnati rose thirty-three feet.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Omaha, had \$400 worth of clothing and jewelry stolen the other night while the lady was absent from home.

A STAGE coach from Deadwood to Sidney became lost and was out in the recent storm last night. Several passengers were badly frozen.

The unfortunate tramps and bums of Omaha are served up by charitable people in Masonic hall every day.

Ex-Gov. MORGAN'S condition grew worse on the morning of the 14th, and he became unconscious and remained in that state until he expired.

A FAMILY by the name of Wheeler in York county, including the father, three sons and a son-in-law, have recently been sent to the penitentiary for hog stealing.

"THERE HAS NEVER BEEN IN AMERICA, FOR ANY IMPORTANT PERIOD OF TIME, AND THERE NEVER CAN BE SUCH A THING AS A RAILROAD MONOPOLY."—Omaha Republican.

The suits against the Union Pacific have been placed in the hands of the attorney-general, who will immediately take steps for the recovery of a portion of the net earnings claimed to be due the government.

Near Edgerton, Wis., the other morning Mrs. Kennedy's baby was set on fire and two of her children perished in the flames. The woman's husband, who departed some weeks ago from his home in anger, is suspected of being the incendiary.

A DARING mail robbery was committed at the Union depot, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the other night. The mail pouch was ripped open in the baggage room and 140 registered letters taken. Amount of loss unknown. One letter contained a \$1,000 bill.

SENATOR MAUNDERSON was given a reception and banquet the other evening at Omaha by his comrades of Post No. 110 G. A. R. An elegant supper, good music and interesting speeches made by Judge Savage, who presided on the occasion, W. H. Michael, Senator Maunderson, Gen. Howard, Gen. Wilson and others.

The House at Lincoln by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, with instructions that an official copy be transmitted to Senator Van Wyck:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, for his many and able efforts in the United States senate in favor of free lumber, is entitled to the thanks of this house and the country at large.

VIRTUE has been rewarded. The Rev. James Morris has been appointed register at Valentine, Sioux county. Mr. J. Wesley Tucker, who was an able lieutenant of Mr. Valentine in the late campaign, has been appointed receiver at the same place. Peace, like a dove, hovers over our outgoing senator and our incoming congressman.—O. Republican.

SENATOR EDMUNDS thinks it time to do something on the transportation question, or rather to begin to get ready to think of trying to do something, but this will not satisfy the people who wish action, and are longing for a fearless, indomitable, able, vigilant, unflinching and thorough-paced leader to formulate their sentiments and advocate their cause in the national congress.

A CALL has been signed by parties from all parts of the country for holding a conference at Chicago on the 4th of July, '83, on a basis of four representatives from each congressional district, four from each territory, and four from the District of Columbia.

The principles announced in the call are "opposition to confederated monopoly, public lands for actual settlers, suppression of corners in the necessities of life, opposition to protective tariff, favoring the election of the president and vice president and senators by a direct vote of the people."

During the high waters at Cincinnati on the 13th inst., the passenger depot of the Cincinnati Southern R. R. was undermined and fell into the surrounding water. One hundred people are reported drowned. The river was 64 feet 11 inches and still rising. Later reports said nearly a square mile of the city was under water, and from 5,000 to 8,000 people driven from their homes. Several persons lost their lives in the flood. The break occurred at midnight. Many houses were destroyed, and those who escaped only saved their lives.

JUDGING from the testimony taken in the investigation of the ill treatment of patients in the insane asylum at Lincoln we have no hesitation in pronouncing the attendants and superintendent unsuitable to have the care and management of the unfortunate inmates. There is no valid excuse on the part of the superintendent that he has not witnessed such cruel treatment. No superintendent should fail to know that his attendants at the asylum are in the habit of kicking, punching in the stomach and bowels, choking, knocking down and slapping in the face and on the head; we summarize one of the cases—an unfortunate patient had a fit; two of the attendants jumped upon him, one of them straddling him, sitting down on his breast, the other having hold of him by the knees, the one who was straddling him taking both thumbs and putting them on the patient's throat, the other meanwhile pinching and striking him wherever he could get a chance; the one who was straddling him jerked

him up and told him to put on his slippers; the patient could not stand alone; the attendants put on his slippers and pushed him up to the door. Then he slung the patient down again. There was blood on the patient's mouth and nose. Should the superintendent fail to know of such things transpiring in the institution under his control, it shows criminal neglect on his part. We cannot believe that Dr. Mathewson is a cruel, heartless man, but he may leave too much to subordinates.

Nebraska Legislature.

SENATE.

Rejoice from the special railroad committee presented a long report—our readers may be interested in the final conviction to which the committee arrived, "That it is our firm conviction that through congress alone can the people receive complete relief." In a supplementary report the committee recommended "that the legislature petition congress to formulate and enact such laws as will transfer the railroad system into the hands of the general government."

On motion the report was accepted, and the evidence taken by the committee ordered printed and the committee discharged.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. No matter what doctrines are to be advanced in that report, the Finance Committee reported the bill to the Senate, retaining the present duty on lumber.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Certainly, that is so. I was talking of the Tariff Commission as intended to do away with our own country not only by the platform of the Republican party but by the report of the Tariff Commission itself, and I wanted to show that it was trying to carry out what it believed, and that the Finance Committee was not, and if the Finance Committee of this body subscribe to the doctrines laid down in the report of the Tariff Commission then they are as inconsistent as the great inconsistency of the Tariff Commission itself. Faith without works is dead. That was the point I was trying to make; that this was intended as a blind, merely a sort of subterfuge intended to allow the committee to do it, pretending to reduce the tariff and not doing it.

Now, I say to my friends unless we make a substantial reduction of the tariff duties we had better close this bill. Taking this bill, as it stands, home can not see that there is any reduction of the tariff when they supposed we were pledged to it, and they can not put their finger on a reduction to benefit them. I ask my friends what answer shall we make when the people undertake to arraign us again as they have arraigned us in the past, and call us to account for what we may have done? Sir, let us have a tariff bill that will substantially reduce duties whereby the people shall be benefited; but this is so glaring that it illustrates the very point I was trying to make, that in the very matter of lumber more than in any other article, more than in any species of iron wire, more than in any other article in this bill from the beginning to the end, the people imperatively demand a reduction of the duty on lumber. Therefore when this commission have said what they have, and presented such a bill as they have, and when the Committee on Finance have presented the bill and stricken off the tariff from this hard, unjust tax, I have a right to give the reasons why I insist that there shall be a reduction here.

My friend says there is no apprehension; they will last fifty years; the Census Bureau says eight, but my friend says fifty; there is no cause for apprehension, yet the President of the United States says there is cause for serious apprehension—and their total extinction can not long be delayed unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation.

I am fortunate to stand on the platform of the Republican party three times enunciated; I am fortunate to stand on the report of the Tariff Commission; and I am still more fortunate to stand on the declaration made by the President of the United States. Let these gentlemen, if they will, tear themselves away from the Administration which they helped to create and which they profess to love. I say, then, there is danger, there is serious apprehension; and we are spending thousands of dollars a year to preserve the lumber of this country. We are doing more, we are giving away our public domain; we are giving away land valued at \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre to men who will go and agree to plant a few acres of trees upon it—\$200 or \$400 in value. We give \$400 in land to an individual if he will undertake to go and actually will go and plant a few trees upon it. And yet gentlemen say there is no cause for apprehension. The President of the United States says there is a cause for apprehension.

I desire any gentleman to give one reason why this tax on lumber should be retained. The tax on lumber has been increasing from year to year.

Mr. CONGER. No, sir.

Mr. VAN WYCK. In what year did it not increase?

Mr. CONGER. It has been decreasing since 1872.

Mr. VAN WYCK. When did it commence to decrease? Take the last crop of lumber.

Mr. CONGER. The last crop was between now and last spring.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I do not think any persons who bought lumber were aware of the fact that the price had decreased. I can say without fear of contradiction that the price of lumber has increased year after year until now it is almost enough to prevent persons who have gone out on the prairies and made the Northwest States what they are, who have made Iowa and Wisconsin, too, notwithstanding its pineries, what they are, and made Kansas and Nebraska what they are from purchasing to the extent of absolute necessity. The men who have gone out lately have been under the necessity of putting themselves in dug-outs or mud cabins, until they can save enough possibly to buy a thousand or two thousand feet of boards to put up their log huts, and protect themselves and families from the storm. It is one of the absolute necessities of life, and when men in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa are compelled to pile up on one side a fire and a half dollars duty on lumber they use in building their houses and out-houses it is a hardship that should not be tolerated. We are asked to adopt a tariff law to protect industries; and yet this has almost put away, and soon will be obliterated as an industry of the American people, and yet with it all no reason can be found by the Tariff Commission or Finance Committee why its protection should be reduced even a farthing so that the people may have the benefit of this article at a less price.

My friend says they have a tariff in Canada. There are a great many strange things about all this matter. In the first place we must have a tariff, they say, to keep Canadian lumber out, because it can be manufactured cheaper than ours, and the Canadians must have a tariff to

keep American lumber out. Why? If the Senator is correct, why does Canada want a tariff on lumber? Why does Canada want a tariff on lumber if it is true that lumber can be manufactured more cheaply in Canada than in the United States? Will the gentleman tell me why Canada wishes a tariff on lumber to keep out American lumber, if it is true that lumber can be manufactured more cheaply in Canada than in the United States? I pause for a reply if the gentleman will be so kind as to give it.

Mr. CONGER. I suppose the Senator will not answer me, as you are so much surprised—that a very large portion of the Canadian lumber export what is needed for consumption within the provinces is shipped to Europe. The effort is being made to keep lumber contiguous to the Saint Lawrence or the lakes to be purchased by Canadian purchasers to be shipped to Europe as a Canadian product. Canada saw the importance of this, and they have imposed such a tariff on lumber as came in. There has always been some tariff upon lumber and there has always been an export duty upon Canadian lumber. They have transferred now the export duty on lumber shipped from Canada and made it an import duty upon American lumber.

But this is the main reason why lumber from the States should go into Canada. In Manitoba, where there are great settlements and a large number of buildings going up there is no place accessible except what comes from the United States by any means of transportation available there.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of Platte county, Nebraska, bearing date February 17th, 1883, and the judgment and decree of said court, which said order was issued, I have levied upon and taken as my property the following described premises, to-wit: The Southeast quarter of Section twenty, in Township seven north, Range one west, in the 13th principal meridian, in said county and State, and on the

23rd day of March, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the city of Columbus, in said county, in the County Court, in and for said county, Nebraska, I will offer for sale at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt of the said mortgagor, the premises described in said order of sale, to-wit: The Southeast quarter of Section twenty, in Township seven north, Range one west, in the 13th principal meridian, in said county and State, and on the

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It is well to protect labor, but when you are considering a few thousands engaged in the lumber districts of the North I ask you to think of the hundreds of thousands of laboring men in all the prairie States. Do you protect labor? The hundreds of thousands in the prairie States are not considered in the making up of this bill, men to whom the nation is indebted in all the prairie States. Do you protect labor? The hundreds of thousands in the prairie States are not considered in the making up of this bill, men to whom the nation is indebted in all the prairie States. Do you protect labor? The hundreds of thousands in the prairie States are not considered in the making up of this bill, men to whom the nation is indebted in all the prairie States.

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