# The Omaha Daily Bee.

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## THE SIX-YEAR ITCH.

### A Mild Contagious Case Developed at the State Capitol,

### Which So Alarms Albinus That He Mounts a Safety Fence,

### And Crosses Palms With Corporate Wealth and Monopoly

### While He Urges Increased Taxation on the Products of the Soil;

### More Money for Ornamental Officials, No Relief for Farmers.

### A Voluminous Document, Conspicuous for What it Does Not Contain.

### The Management of the Affairs of State Set Forth in the Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my duty at the commencement of your deliberations, to give information in regard to the condition of the state, and to make such recommendations as may be considered expedient for the purpose of aiding you in the discharge of your duties.

In accordance with the advisory power conferred upon the executive, permit me to impress upon your minds the importance of the work that will require your attention within the limited time provided by the constitution.

The evils of hasty legislation are apparent in the crude and conflicting provisions of law that too frequently occur in the statutes of Nebraska, and are the results of a natural desire to correct all evils and abuses that may be reached by legislative authority.

I therefore express the hope that the session may be characterized by a practical and direct consideration of measures involving the public welfare. It is doubtless apparent to you that the subjects of vital importance which require your deliberate thought and action, will consume the full time allotted for your deliberations.

I invite your attention, first, to the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE STATE.

The condition of the treasury at the close of the last fiscal term, November 30th, 1880, is indicated by the following statement, furnished by the treasurer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in treasury December 1, 1878 | $ 460,181.90 |
| Receipts from all sources during two years ending November 30, 1880, including transfers | 1,451,817.52 |
| Total amount | $1,911,999.51 |
| Disbursed during same period, including transfers | 1,568,980.90 |
| Balance in hand Nov. 30, 1880 | $ 343,018.61 |

The report of the treasurer and of the auditor of public accounts exhibit a very gratifying reduction of the state debt, and with proper legislation to meet accruing liabilities, the process of liquidation may go forward without serious interruption, or as speedily as we may induce the holders of the bonds to present them for payment. The bonded indebtedness of the state is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten per cent. ten years' relief bonds of 1875 | $ 50,000.00 |
| Eight per cent. funding bonds issued in 1877 | 449,267.35 |
| Total | $499,267 35 |

In accordance with the wise policy inaugurated by the last general assembly, $100,000 of our

STATE INDEBTEDNESS

has been extinguished. It is cause for regret that an over zealous desire to provide for an economical administration of the state government, induced the last general assembly to limit the rate of taxation for general purposes to two mills on the dollar. This rate is totally inadequate to meet the general expenses of the state government for the fiscal term. For the purpose of bringing this matter directly before you, I quote the following from the report of the treasurer: "By reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that at the commencement of this fiscal term there was to the credit of this fund the sum of $162,577.85; that there has been received the sum of $560,014.05, and disbursed the sum of $669,435 13, and closing with a balance of $53,156 77—showing that there has been expended in excess of receipts the sum of $109,421.08. The above showing is the result of the transactions of that fund, based upon a levy of a four-mill tax. The legislature, at their last session, 'by act' changed the maximum rate of levy for this fund from a four (4) mill to a two (2) mill tax on the dollar valuation, and the levy for receipts to this fund for the year 1881 amounts to the sum of $180,999 18 Double that amount and you have $361,998 36, as a basis upon which to calculate the expenses of maintaining the state government for the next fiscal term. Now, then, the question is this: Can the expenses of a state government, that at best cost $350,000 a year to maintain, be met and paid from an income of $180,999 18? This is the problem for the incoming legislature to solve."

It will be seen that the subject presented in the above statement by the treasurer is of the first importance, and requires prompt legislative action. Under section nineteen (19), article three (3), of the constitution, you are charged with the duty of making appropriations for expenses of the state government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session. A failure to provide for the payment of accruing indebtedness would seriously affect the finances and impair the credit of the state. The estimates showing the amount that will be required to defray the expenses of the state government, including the necessary appropriations for the support of the state institutions from the 31st of March, 1881, to the 31st of March, 1883, is reported by the state officers, who are required by law to submit estimates for the several departments and institutions, appear in the appendix herewith submitted.

THE AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

in the state, as shown by the assessment of 1879, was $75,359,798 87 The rate of taxation for all purposes was six mills, levied as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund | 4 mills |
| School fund | 1 mill |
| University fund | ½ " |
| Sinking fund | ½ " |

The returns to the various funds on the above levy was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund | $301,439.17 |
| Sinking fund | 49,103.97 |
| Temporary school fund | 7,379.75 |
| University fund | 28,259.88 |
| Total | $454,192.68 |

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The aggregate valuation for 1880 was $90,499,618. The rate of taxation for state purposes was four (4) mills, levied as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund | 2 mills |
| School fund | 1 " |
| University fund | ½ " |
| School fund | ½ " |

The amounts that will accrue to the various funds on the above levy will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund | $180,999.18 |
| Sinking fund | 51,054.91 |
| Temporary school fund | 90,499.56 |
| University fund | 33,937.29 |
| Total | $356,490.95 |

It will be observed that the aggregate wealth of the state is rapidly increasing. With ordinary prosperity and proper financial management, the revenues that may be derived from a moderate rate of taxation will be ample for all purposes. Under the provisions of an act to provide for the safe keeping of moneys belonging to the state, approved February 24th, 1879, the auditor, treasurer and myself invested $50,000 of the surplus funds of the state in United States four (4) per cent. bonds, on the 5th day of January, 1880, at a premium of 3 1-16 per cent. The present market value of the bonds is $1.13, and the gain to the state is $5,931.25. The purchase involved the outlay of $1,718 more than the par value of the bonds, thereby causing an apparent discrepancy in the cash account of the treasurer. I therefore recommend that he be allowed to place a sufficient amount of the interest received on the bonds to the credit of his cash account to correct the discrepancy. In accordance with the provisions of an "act to provide for the redemption and cancellation of $100,000 of state funding bonds, held by the permanent school fund, and for the reinvestment of the money received therefor," approved February 24th, 1879, the board of educational lands and funds cancelled that amount of the indebtedness of the state, and reinvested the money in registered county bonds.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The last general assembly appropriated $50,000 from the general fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state university and agricultural farm. A special fund had been created for the same purpose, and the auditor therefore considered it his duty to refuse payment from the general fund. The supreme court granted a mandamus compelling payment, and the expenses of said institution have been paid out of the general fund. I concur in the recommendation of the treasurer and auditor: that as soon as there will be a sufficient amount to the credit of the temporary university fund, a sum equal to the amount drawn from the general fund, as stated, be transferred from the university fund to the general fund.

The report of the auditor contains important suggestions in regard to the details of collecting the revenues, and I invite your careful attention to the recommendations therein contained.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The auditor's books show that at the close of the fiscal year November 30th, 1880, the delinquent state taxes amounted in the aggregate to $861,213. This amount is charged to the several funds as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General fund | $392,119 69 |
| Sinking fund | 118,298.81 |
| School fund | 287,448 07 |
| University fund | 38,930.40 |
| Penitentiary fund | 20,978.58 |
| Normal building fund | 2,192.03 |
| State bond fund | 1,145.95 |
| Total | $861,213.55 |

In view of the evident neglect of official duty indicated by the above statement, I trust that you will endeavor to secure by suitable legislation a more thorough collection of the revenues, according to the spirit and purpose of sec. 1, art. 9, of the constitution, so that every person and corporation "shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property and franchises." Under the loose practice that has prevailed many property owners have escaped taxation while others have been compelled to bear increased burdens.

I have made a special effort to obtain as far as possible from the several counties a statement of their financial condition, and while it is incomplete, from a failure in some cases to receive an answer to inquiries, the table appended will, I think, be instructive and full of interest.

LEIDTKE'S LOOSENESS.

On the 29th day of July, 1880, I became aware of the fact, from official correspondence with the auditor and treasurer, that the state auditor, F. W. Leidtke, has failed to comply with the requirements of the law compelling officers of the executive department to pay into the treasury all fees collected in their respective offices, and that the fees collected by him in connection with his duties relating to insurance had been withheld and used as a personal perquisite. I immediately directed the attorney general to collect from the auditor the fees due the state, which amounted to $7,560 37. Proceedings by mandamus were commenced in the supreme court and a judgment obtained directing the auditor to pay over the fees collected. He having failed within a reasonable time to do so, suit was commenced against his bondsmen for the above amount, and is now in progress. All the details concerning the foregoing proceedings will be found in the biennial report of the attorney general. In the month of November last I became convinced that the auditor had vacated his office and left the state permanently. I therefore declared the office vacant and appointed Hon. John Wallichs, the auditor-elect, to fill the vacancy.

EDUCATIONAL.

The report of the state superintendent of public instruction contains important statistics concerning the common schools of Nebraska. I submit the following synopsis for your information: Aggregate number of persons of school age in the state in 1880, 143,343. Aggregate number attending school in 1879, 76,956; in 1880, 92,549. Number of graded schools, 79. Average wages of teachers (males) $36 12 per month; (females), $31 92. Average cost of tuition (computed on enrollment), 1877, $8 05; 1878, $7.08; 1879, $6.06; 1880, $5.93. Number of school houses in 1877, 2212; 1878, 2231; 1879, 2409; 1880, 2700. Valuation of school property in 1878, $1,805,466; 1879, $1,810,288; 1880, $2,064,769. These statistics show a rapid and healthy development of our educational interests. The common welfare is promoted by liberal legislation affecting the public schools. I commend them to your fostering care. Nebraska already occupies high ground educationally, and I trust that the educational work of the session will be wisely directed to increase the efficiency of our free school system and provide for the judicious management of the endowment in money and lands set apart for their benefit. The voluminous and exhaustive report of the commissioner of

PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS

embodies a fund of valuable information in regard to the sale and leasing of the common school lands belonging to the state. The number of acres remaining unsold on the 30th of November, 1878, was 1,025,555 78. Number of acres deeded during the years 1879 and 1880, 7,991.60. Number of acres unsold Nov. 30th, 1880, 1,017,565 18 Estimated number of acres of school lands belonging to the state in unorganized counties and in counties organized but not having a complete record of their lands, 889,729 33. Estimated number of acres of school lands in unorganized territory belonging to the state, 527,360. Number of acres sold at public sale from Nov. 30th, 1878, to Nov 30th, 1879, 11,741.22. Amount of sales, $88,448 78. Number of acres sold at public sale from Nov. 30th, 1879, to Nov. 30th, 1880, 2,482.03. Amount of sales, $31,055.33. Number of acres purchased by lessees at private sales, from Nov. 30th, 1879, to Nov. 30th, 1880, 16,881.60. Amount of sales, $122,008.20. Number of acres leased during the year, 1879, 134,697.04. Value, $572,078.08. Amount leased during the year 1880, 122,843.28 acres. Value, $539,521.17. The amounts placed to the credit of the

TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND

during two years ending November 30th, 1880, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State tax | $143,805.27 | |
| Int'st on school land sold | 97,169.19 | |
| Lease on school land | 127,071.09 | |
| | | $368,145.55 |
| Interest on loans from school fund | | $ 3,535.95 |
| Rents, Scoggin block | | 1,051.57 |
| Interest on County and Dist. bonds | | 18,789.87 |
| Interest on 4 per cent U. S. bonds | | 900.00 |
| Interest on state funding bonds | | 57,757.76 |
| Transfer from Normal interest fund | | 3,329.36 |
| Total | | $453,506.96 |

OTOE AND PAWNEE RESERVATION.

It has been for some time the opinion of those best informed in regard to the legal rights involved that the state was entitled to indemnity for lands lost in sections 16 and 36 resulting from the sale of the Otoe and Pawnee reservations. In the month of June, 1880, the board of educational lands and funds by resolution instructed the land commissioner and attorney general to visit Washington City and confer with the interior department for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for lands lost as above stated. The results were unsatisfactory, and the gentlemen above designated then formally presented the claim of the state in a written argument submitted to the interior department. I am happy to inform you that the claim of the state has been recognized. A letter addressed to the executive from the department of the interior under date of December 9th, 1880, in response to a communication from Hon. C. J. Dilworth, attorney general, dated October 1st, 1880, states, "That upon an examination of the Indian title to the lands referred to, as well as of the act of congress under which the same were disposed of, I am satisfied that the state of Nebraska is entitled to indemnity for the lands disposed of as per lists transmitted. You are therefore hereby authorized to select indemnity for the lands so disposed of." I congratulate the people of Nebraska on this important acquisition, which adds 22,372.49 acres to the school lands of the state. The principal of the

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND

has reached the very considerable sum of $639,086 37, and is invested in registered county bonds, U. S. four per cent consols and other securities

I invite your attention to the statement of the land commissioner in regard to the collection of interest on school land contracts, and recommend legislation to provide for cancelling contracts and leases on which the interest is delinquent for more than one year. The act of 1879 allowing parties holding educational lands under lease to purchase the same compels the board having general management of these lands to issue contracts to purchasers when certain conditions are complied with. The law should be amended so as to authorize the board to withhold contracts if the appraisement is lower than the average value of uncultivated lands in the same vicinity. For information in regard to the disposal of other lands belonging to the state I refer you to the very elaborate report of the land commissioner. The aggregate number of acres of

LANDS OWNED BY THE STATE

on the 1st day of December, 1880, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common school lands | 2,434 645.51 |
| University lands | 45,039.93 |
| Normal lands | 12,722.39 |
| Saline lands | 13,285.50 |
| Penitentiary lands | 676.71 |
| Agricultural college lands | 89,432.78 |
| Internal improvement lands | 480.00 |
| Total | 2,596,302.32 |

SALT SPRINGS.

There are now 13,825 acres of land belonging to the state, known as Saline lands, which were donated by the general government for the development of salt springs within the state. I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of taking immediate action to ascertain what can be done in this direction. The appointment of a joint special committee to inquire fully into this subject, with instructions to report their conclusions at the earliest practicable date, for your consideration, would be judicious.

Concluded on Fourth Page.

## WASHINGTON.

### Gen. Goff Confirmed Secretary of the Navy by the Senate.

### Strong Probability That Garfield Will Give Senator Bruce a Secretaryship.

### The House Finally Takes Up the Wood Funding Bill.

GOOD FOR FOUR YEARS.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 7—1 a. m.—It was learned yesterday from a prominent gentleman in public life, who has been influential in securing the nomination of Gen. Goff, that the understanding is that he will continue to hold the secretaryship of the navy under Gen. Garfield, and that the appointment was made with Gen. Garfield's sanction. He resigned the position of United States District Attorney, paying him $12,000 a year, and that he would not surrender that for a seat in the cabinet for two months, is additional proof that he will hold over under Garfield's administration.

BULLY FOR BRUCE.

It is rumored that Gen. Garfield has considered the propriety of giving Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, an advisory position in the next administration. The only hesitancy Gen. Garfield has in the matter, is the fear that it might create a feeling antagonistic against the administration on the part of the southern people, which he is extremely anxious to avoid. Members of the Mississippi congressional delegation are all reported to be very friendly toward the colored senator. Senator Lamar is reported to have expressed himself as preferring Bruce in the cabinet to any white republican in Mississippi.

HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—After the expiration of the morning hour the house went into committee of the whole on the funding bill, Mr. Covert, of New York, in the chair.

Judge Kelley was recognized as entitled to the floor, and spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, followed, arguing in the same line as Judge Kelley, that more interest will be paid on a long bond at 3 per cent. than at the present rate if the bonds were redeemed, as they could be in a few years.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, was the next recognized, and gave notice of an amendment, without which, he said, no funding bill would be perfect. He indorsed Gen. Garfield's views, and expressed the hope that the whole question would be taken from the arena of politics and decided upon its merits. He intimated that certain gentlemen advocated the silver and greenback theory in order that they might be elected to congress, and had failed. In making this remark he looked square at Mr. Gillette, who suggested that a greenbacker had been elected to succeed Mr. Chittenden, whereupon the latter said he believed he would close his speech by putting on record something about his successor.

The members evidently anticipated some fun, and coming from all parts of the hall, gathered in the area near which Mr. Chittenden was standing, but the latter showed no acrimony, and paid a tribute of respect to his successor, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn.

A running debate ensued, which was participated in by the leaders of both sides, but nothing of importance occurred.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The first bill on the calender was one for the punishment of tramps in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kernan objected to the classification of all beggars as vagrants, and moved to strike out the words, "or who habitually go from door to door, or place to place, or occupy public places for the purpose of receiving alms." He insisted that it was no crime for a deserving person to ask alms and thought it very unjust to send a person to prison simply because of honest poverty.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and the bill for the relief of Ben Haliday came up as unfinished business.

Mr. McPherson argued against the bill.

Mr. Teller was in favor of it.

Without concluding the debate, the senate, at 3 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, to be secretary of the navy. He belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in West Virginia, and served with honor throughout the late war.

### Life for a Life.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEWARK, N. J., January 6.—At 6 o'clock a. m., one hour before it began to get light this morning, stragglers could have been seen curiously inspecting the outside of the jail in which Meirhoffer and Frank Lammons are to meet their death, probably before 11 o'clock. A drizzling rain which lasted all night had covered the houses, the sidewalks and roadway with a coating of slippery ice, and the glimmer of the gas jets in the street made every icicle covered tree and bush sparkle. The early comers saw nothing of course. The late comers will not either, except a detail of policemen and deputy sheriff's. The new law, which originated as a result of the disgusting and brutal hanging of Hunter at Camden, two years ago, is so strict that none except those whose business takes them there officially will be admitted. The law provides for the presence of a jury representing the court alone, for 17 deputy sheriffs, sheriff, spiritual advisers, and two members of the family of the condemned, the latter to be present only with consent of consul. This is the first time the law has been carried out so as to attract public attention. So strictly has the law been interpreted by Sheriff Van Renesalar and Judge Dupue, that the sheriff has felt obliged to appoint his own regular deputys to assist him, and in the absence of actual members of the families of the criminals have not felt at liberty to fill the places with strangers.

Frank Lanimens and Margaret Meirhoffer, were hanged to-day at Newark, N. J., for the murder of the woman's husband. The woman was hanged first, at 10:34 o'clock. Lanimens was hanged an hour later. Neither confessed.

Patrick Hayes, the murderer of his wife, and Daniel J. Sullivan, the murderer of his mistress, were hanged at Philadelphia to-day, at 10:30 a. m.

## ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

In the cock fight last night between New York and Long Island birds, the latter won six battles out of eleven.

Senator Blaine's friends in New York say that while he has been offered his choice of cabinet positions, he will accept none until assured that the distinctive measures with which he has been identified will be made a feature of the policy of the new administrtion.

Mrs. Seguin Wallace, of Indianapolis, denies the report from St. Louis, that she has be engaged as contralto in the Strakosch Hess opera company. She declined their offer and will remain at home for the present.

There is a wide split in the Tennessee legislature between the high tax and low tax men. Caucuses, public meetings and demonstrations are being held constantly in Nashville, and bad feeling is exhibited on both sides. The republicans are almost entirely state credit men.

By an explosion of a barrel of varnish in Dodgod's brewery, New York, yesterday, four men were so badly burned that they will probably die.

Captain Eads, the noted engineer, has obtained from the Mexican government the right to construct a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and also a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land on the shore of the Pacific, on which to build a terminus and establish harbor. Work must begin in two years, and be completed in ten years.

The Nautch baby, born in New York Saturday, died yesterday. It was the first Hindoo child born in the United States.

At Henrietta, Texas, yesterday, a man named Rice refused to drink with James Curtis, when an exchange of shots followed, and Curtis fell, dying within ten minutes. Rice was badly wounded, and was carried to a doctor's office. As he was placed in a chair a ball was fired through the window killing him.

P. T. Barnum is now rapidly recovering from an attack of malarial fever, and intends to return to Bridgeport to-day.

Congressman Cox has nearly recovered from his severe illness, and hopes to return to Washington within a few days.

The bricklayers' union of New York City have arranged for a convention, to be held next week, to organize a national union of bricklayers, with a view to keeping wages up to a fixed sum.

De Lesseps, in a letter to a gentleman in Washington, estimates that one hundred and fifty million francs will be spent in France for the purchase of machinery, etc, to be used in cutting the Panama canal. This is contrary to the statements heretofore made, which were to the effect that the machinery, supplies, etc., would be purchased in this country.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 6.—The Mechanics' and Traders' bank, of this place, has liquidated, and will wind up its business on Friday. It was organized two and a half years ago, with a paid in capital of $50,000.

OWENTON, Ky., January 6.—Judge Jackson, of Louisville, arrived to-day to act as special judge in the trial of Tom Buford for the murder of Judge Elliott.

### Defaulters.

Special Dispatch to the BEE

CINCINNATI, O, January 6.—The defalcation of H. L. Bowers, cashier of the Queen City club, one of the most aristocratic organizations in the city, creates considerable excitement. Discrepancies of between $1,200 and $1,500 in his accounts have been discovered

Expert Love, of the treasury department, is here at work on the case of ex-United States Court Clerk Ambrose, whose trial for embezzlement and extortion comes off next week in the United States court.

### Mentor Gossips.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

CINCINNATI, O., January 6.—A Mentor special says Gov. Foster will not be made a member of the cabinet nor will he again run for governor. His ambition is for a first class foreign mission, preference being to succeed Noyes at Paris.

The same special says Gen. Garfield seems to be somewhat worn by the incessant demands of his correspondence and visitors. He is not having the rest that he ought to have before beginning the arduous labor of the chief magistraror.

### The O'Leary Walking Match!

Special dispatches to The Bee.

NEW YORK, January 7—1 a. m.—Up to noon yesterday twenty-two entries had been received for the O'Leary international six-days' walking contest, which commences at American Institute on the 24th inst. John Ennis, the pedestrian, said yesterday that he had secured Madison Square garden for a week, commencing February 28, when the O'Leary American six-days' contest will commence.


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## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### Opening of the British Parliament Attended With More Than Usual Interest.

### Parnell Opens the Debate on the Irish Coercive Policy.

### Bradlaugh Challenged to Do the Honorable by an Irate Frenchman.

PARNELL'S PROTEST.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, January 7—1 a. m.—Messrs. McCarthy and Parnell yesterday in parliament gave notice of amendments to the reply to the queen's speech. At a caucus of the home rule members of parliament, a resolution was passed that Mr. Parnell move an amendment to the queen's speech protesting against the coercive measures recommended in her speech, indicating, as they do, the understood policy of the government towards Ireland, and asking certain questions concerning the proclaimed districts in which, by virtue of their being proclaimed, the local magistrates are temporarily exercising extraordinary power. The debate on the address was somewhat lively. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a very animated speech, attacked the government's foreign and Irish policies, to which Mr. Gladstone effectively replied. Mr. Charles O'Connor followed Mr. Gladstone, and was delivering a very fervent speech, when a stranger in the gallery ejaculated, "Speak the truth, O'Connor, and defy them all." This incident caused some little excitement, but it subsided when the offender was ejected. Mr. Lamson made a spirited attack on the government's Basuto policy, after which debate was adjourned.

PUTTING UP THE FORFEIT.

A large number of sporting men and oarsmen were present to-day when Hanlan deposited £250 in person. Messrs. Lalland and Thompson, of Sidney, Trickett's backers, put up the amount for Laycock. All the stakes, $1000, have now been posted with the editor of The Sportsman. John Ireland, has agreed to referee the race. Hanlan is the favorite at 10 to 50. Both oarsmen appear to be in excellent condition.

THE HARD HITTERS.

"Tieg" Wilson, the prize fighter, has issued a challenge offering to fight any man in America, weight according to the rules of the London prize ring, for £500 or £1000, and agrees to allow expenses for any pugilist to visit England, or he will go to America, or fight in Canada, if his expenses are paid. Collins recently challenged Greenfield and the rest of the heavy weights, but failed to arrange a match.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LONDON, January 5—10 p. m.—Parliament opened at 2 o'clock to-day. Owing to the great interest felt in the condition of the Kingdom, the attendance of members was unusually large. People turned out in great numbers to witness the entrance of the lords and members in Westminster hall, through which members of the commons passed, after alighting from carriages in the palace. The yard was crowded, the people occupying all the space set apart for them in the rear of the two lines of police, who kept a passage clear for the members. As soon as the prominent leaders began to arrive, one after another, the smouldering feeling of the multitude was permitted to manifest itself. Gladstone, Forester, Bright and other popular members of the government, received ovations of cheers, while certain obnoxious opposition leaders walked through a storm of hisses, until they found refuge in St. Stephen's hall. The entrance of the lords was accomplished without particular demonstration, although they were regarded intently by the crowd.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

LONDON, January 7, 1 a. m.—Mr. Gladstone, in a lettar to a prominent gentleman of Manchester, said the government would adhere to the policy they had accepted in South Africa and could not enter upon any but a purely military phase of the question until the Boers ceased to be in insurrection against the queen's authority.

BRADLAUGH CHALLENGED.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PARIS, January 7—1 a. m.—There are rumors in circulation to the effect that M. Laisant, editor of the new imperialist paper, has sent a letter to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, member of parliament for Northampton, England, demanding that Bradlaugh should either retract a certain statement which he lately made against Laisant, or meet on the field of honor. Bradlaugh's reply is not known, but there's not the least probability that he will accept either of the alternatives which Laisant proposed.

## CABLEGRAMS.

Specla Dispatches to THE BEE.

Premier Gladstone will probably ask the house of commons to give the government all the time of the session, and asking the members to sacrifice their private rights in the present emergency.

Sir Evelyn Ward will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope as second in command.

A dispatch from Athens says Greece now asks for the basis of the proposed arbitration, and guarantees execution of the decision.

A Constantinople dispatch reports the prospects of arbitration in the Greek question brightening.

It is stated that Phidio's statue of Minerva, recently excavated, is only a copy.

The steamers "Harelda" and "Leon" collided off Cape Roca, Portugal, and fifty persons were drowned.

Herr Straussmann, a Jew, has been re-elected president of the municipal council of Berlin.

A large steamer, name unknown, foundered with all on board off Goodwin's sound.

A Cape Town dispatch says Sinsermer, a Caffre chief, has joined the Boers.

The pope, in a communication to the archbishop of Dublin, urges the people to respect the laws, and have confidence in the good intentions of the British government.

The police at Castle Island, Ireland, have been badly maltreated

Mr. Parnell opened debate in the house of commons last evening.

The British government is making arrangements for continuous sittings, in order to pass the coercion bill as soon as possible.

A care taker named Collins, on a farm near Parsontown, Ireland, has been murdered.

### Gave It Away.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

MONTREAL, January 7—1 a. m.—The following is a summary of an editorial in yesterday afternoon's Post: "We have received information on the most undoubted authority that certain parties in this city, in conjunction with persons in other Canadian cities and border states of the republic, are now engaged in hatching a bogus Fenian scare of the most sensational character, for the purpose of bulling the stock market. The conspirators will simultaneously telegraph a Fenian movement from various parts along the border, and at the same time reports will be sent from Montreal and other cities to the effect that an immediate attack will be made on the armories, gunships and banks. Shots will be fired in different directions during the night. This will cause stocks to fall. The conspirators will purchase, and then realize when the excitement has subsided. It is possible that the late telegrams from Quebec are also a part of the plot."

### The Boss Shootists.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LINCOLN, Ill., January 7—1 a. m.—Bogardus, who resides here, says if Dr. Carver, of London, puts up the requisite amount of money by the time named, and complies with the rules, he will meet him either in this country or the old world. Bogardus is arranging to take a team of six to England in April to shoot against an English team of the same number. He will, after the match with Carver, match his son, Eugene, sixteen years old, against Carver. His boys will probably all go with him across the ocean.

## COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

### What it Costs to Run Douglas County for One Year.

Tuesday January 4, 1881.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Commissioners Knight, Drexel and Corliss.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following official bonds were approved.

Wm. Johnson, overseer of highways, Jefferson precinct, S. district; Wm. Doll, assessor, precinct No. 1; Wm. Wilson, overseer of highways, Union precinct; Peter Cassidy, overseer of highways, Douglas precinct, S. district; R. H. Pickard, overseer of highways, Douglas precinct; George D. Reposa, overseer of highways, Platte Valley precinct; Andrew H. Swendly, assessor, Omaha precinct No. 6; Schuyler Wakefield, assessor, Omaha precinct No. 5; Conrad Sohl, overseer of highways, Millard precinct, N. district; Jacob Wagner, overseer of highways, Filmore precinct, N. district; George W. McKinney, assessor, Filmore precinct; Henry Bruning, assessor, Omaha precinct No. 2; Wm. Peters, overseer of highways, S. district, Millard precinct; John Johnson, overseer of highways, Elkhorn precinct; W. J. Mount, assessor Omaha precinct No. 4; Jacob King, constable Omaha precinct No. 4; John Bagley, Jr., assessor Douglas precinct.

License to sell liquor at Millard was granted to Henry Karstens.

Bill of Dr. Peabody, for post mortem examination, disallowed.

Bids for furnishing books, stationery, etc, were received, opened, and, on motion, action on same laid over until January 5th.

Estimate of expenses Douglas county for the year A. D. 1881:

| | |
|---|---|
| Courts, jurors, court expenses | $ 20,000 |
| Poor and poor house and fuel for same | 16,000 |
| Jail, jailor, board of prisoners | 10,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses including special taxes | 15,000 |
| County roads and bridges | 10,000 |
| County officers, office rent, election, etc | 9,000 |
| Grading inside city limits | 5,000 |
| Bond sinking fund | 50,000 |
| Total | $135,000 00 |

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is directed to draw from the general fund $32, and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent peasonal taxes of Samuel Durnell & Co. for the years 1864, 1868 and 1872, for services as juror.

*Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is directed to draw from the general fund $2 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of Alex. Stephenson for the year 1860, for work on bridge.

*Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is directed to draw from the general fund $3.70 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of Wm. Daw for the year 1875, for services as juror.

*Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is directed to draw from the general fund $7 50 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of Smith Coffee, for services as juror.

The following accounts were allowed

FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Godfrey & Davis, repairing lock | $ 1 50 |
| Smith Coffee balance petit juror | 50 |
| Wm. Dew, balance tales juror | 30 |
| Little & Williams, matches | 90 |
| E. T. Duke, hardware | 5 50 |
| A. Stevenson, work on bridge | 12 50 |
| D. Reed, " " " road | 15 00 |
| M. G. McKoon, insurance | 37 50 |
| W. F. Heins, ticket for paupers, 1880 | 58 14 |
| C. F. Goodman, medicine for poor | 85 |
| C. Childs, wood for poor | 4 75 |
| F. C. Morgan, coffee for poor | 20 93 |
| H. Bolin & Co., groceries for poor | 5 75 |
| George Schmid, do do | 2 85 |
| C. Leisge & Co., do do | 3 00 |
| Mahoney Bros., do do | 4 60 |
| C. Leisge & Co., do do | 2 50 |
| S. H. Buffett, do do | 1 50 |
| T. C. Brunner, do do | 6 40 |
| W. F. Miller & Co. do do | 36 35 |
| Joseph Koran, witness fees | 1 00 |
| Jennie Smith, do do | 2 00 |
| Mr. Fleming, do do | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Fleming, do do | 2 00 |
| J. Vanous, do do | 2 00 |
| J. Silvesaine, do do | 2 00 |
| C. Morton, do do | 4 00 |
| P. Ford, do do | 24 00 |
| H. P. Deuel, ticket for pauper | 6 60 |
| C. Sohl, work on road | 6 00 |
| Wm. Johnson, work on road | 64 50 |
| A. Dauble, on account of grading | 225 00 |

Adjourned to the 5th inst.

JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
County Clerk.
By H. T. LEAVITT, Deputy.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1881.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present — Commissioners Corliss, Knight and Drexel.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

The official bond of J. D. Crook, overseer of highways Chicago precinct, approved. The clerk was instructed to advertise for grading lots 3, 4, 7 and 8, in block 141, until January 12, at 3 o'clock p. m

Bids for furnishing books and stationery were taken up and contracts awarded as follows:

Books, blanks and stationery, to Henry Gibson; trial and judges dockets, to Eastner & Son.

The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is directed to draw from the general fund $6 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of M. J. McKelligon for the year 1876 in part for witness fee.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. W. Corliss, balance as commissioner November | 5 50 |
| F. W. Corliss: balance for services as commissioner, December | 36 50 |
| P. B. Knight, services as commissioner, December | 117 00 |
| Fred Drexel, services as commissoner, November | 80 50 |
| Tennis Alix, work at poor farm | 20 00 |
| Clara Smith, work on poor farm | 16 00 |
| Mary Phelps, work on poor farm | 16 00 |

Adjourned to 12th inst.

JOHN R. MANCHESTER.
County Clerk.
By H. T. LEAVITT, Deputy.

### "Floppers."

The year 1881 is indeed likely to be a year of marvels. It is beginning in Lincoln with a portent. John I. Redick heard and blushed. Redick blushed! O! that government mule he so ofter apostrophizes in his harangues to the jury; surely now shame may get the better of its obstinacy. The incident occurred last night during the address of Mr. Marquette to the State Bar association. The orator was inviting his hearers to practice the virtues and be happy. He was telling them about the good man in politics; and with a look of innocence he said he did not mean a "flopper"—that is, the man who guessed the other side would win, and "flopped" to the other side. The "flopper" has a good point, however, and that is, he is usual[illegible] a good guesser, and does not often guess right. John I. Redick had been inveigled into a prominent place on the bench, and, for the first time since he became a lawyer, blushed. The audience saw his radiant face and there was a burst of laughter, equalling the laughs Mr. Redick's own witty sallies frequently call forth.—[Lincoln Journal.

### A Strategic Move.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CALDWELL, Ks., January 6—10 p. m.—The colonists are beginning to scatter and strike for the Oklahoma country in small bands. Only about one hundred remain in camp here, their purpose being to hold the military here until their compatriots in large numbers get well settled on the public lands, after which no trouble is anticipated.

### Fair is Foul.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CARSON, Nev., January 6—10 p. m.—The town is wild with delight over the arrival of Adolph Sutro, of tunnel fame, to enter the senatorial contest against Col. Fair. Yesterday forty-seven legislators had pledged themselves to vote for Fair. This was five more than was necessary to elect him, but upon the arrival of Sutro, many of the signers said they pledged themselves to Fair's managers upon the assurance that there was no other candidate. Sutro was closeted with Fair's opponents, and it is said that a number of Fair's supporters have left him. Sutro is ready to throw energy and money into the contest, and if he does not win, will carry the contest into the senate, preferring charges of bribery against Fair. The latter will be obliged to spend money heavily, and is in danger of losing his seat, even if he wins it.


A. B. HUBERMANN,

THE RELIABLE

JEWELER,

Cor. Douglas and 13th Sts.