

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1885.

NO. 193

LEGISLATIVE CRIST.

Second Installment of the Labors of Nebraska's Solons.

A Resume of the Classified Complication of the Proposed

Legislation as Embodied in the Bills so far Printed.

The Bill Providing for a State Board of Health,

Also a Bill to Shake Up the Gamblers.

Constitutional Amendments—Insurance Companies—Divorces, and Various Miscellaneous Bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Special Correspondence to THE BEE. LINCOLN, January 31.—This is a resume of the classified compilation of the proposed legislation as embodied in the bills so far printed.

Medical Legislation. Senate, 5.—Buckworth, Relating the practice of medicine and establishing a board of health and board of examiners. Governor to appoint the examiners, one at large and two from each congressional district, each to have at least ten years practice. The bill in most points is same as house bill 77.

House, 33.—Holmes, Establishing northern hospital for insane at Norfolk, (providing the city donate 40 acres of ground for a site.) and appropriating \$30,000 for its construction.

House, 31.—Holmes, Providing that the body of any person dying in institutions supported at public expense, and which may be required to be buried at public expense, shall be placed in a strong box and shipped to "The Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln;" 250 are allowed for expenses of shipment; total, \$50.

House, 32.—Holmes, Providing for the study of physiology and hygiene in public schools, with special reference to the effect of alcohol, druggs and narcotics on the human system.

House, 34.—Harris, To prevent the spread of hog cholera and kindred diseases, and prohibiting traffic in carcasses.

House, 35.—Harris, Making gambling felony and punishable with penitentiary imprisonment.

House, 36.—Hobbes, Prohibiting removal of imported personal property.

House, 37.—Seely, Prohibiting sale of tobacco to minors.

House, 38.—Love, Punishing fornication as felony.

House, 39.—Snell, Providing penalties for employment.

House, 40.—Dempster, Providing prosecution of criminal offenses by information or indictment.

House, 41.—Bassett, Prohibiting selling, giving or furnishing tobacco in any form; penalty \$25 for each offense.

House, 42.—Harvard, Prohibiting keeping of houses of ill-fame and sale of spirits in same. Penalty, six months to ten years in penitentiary.

House, 43.—Varner, Punishing the crime of rape.

House, 44.—Casper, Prohibiting gambling. Penalty, not more than \$100 for each offense.

House, 45.—Brunner, Providing that state funds for education purposes shall remain inviolate, state to supply all losses. Funds to be invested in United States or state securities.

House, 46.—Harlan, Prohibiting sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

House, 47.—Troup, Amendment making salaried magistrates judges \$5,000 per year; district, \$4,000.

House, 48.—Unincorporated Mutual Companies, 200 persons or more, for hail and fire insurance.

House, 49.—Johnson, Making companies liable in case of loss, for full amount written in face of policy.

House, 50.—Durland, Providing divorce may be decreed for cruelty or desertion of either party for two years; also by wife if husband is an able-bodied man and don't provide for her maintenance.

House, 51.—Love, Amending re-opening of divorces and allowing decree within two years after it is rendered if no other notice was served except publication in newspaper.

House, 52.—Nichols, Regulating of personal estate in cases of divorce for adultery.

House, 53.—Wright, Levying 1 mill tax for 1885 and 1886 to pay for construction of new school buildings.

House, 54.—Harris, Amending articles of incorporation of Protestant Episcopal church.

House, 55.—Brunner, Relating to location of private land claims acquired under act of congress.

House, 56.—Harlan, Powers and duties of incorporated educational institutions.

House, 57.—Johnston, To pay \$300 to President of lot sold him by state but owned by B. & M.

House, 58.—Nottelton, To appropriate \$15,000 for expenses of New Orleans exhibit.

House, 59.—Mullin, Providing for landlord's lien on crops on leased land.

House, 60.—Turtle, Prohibiting the renewal or extension of state contracts with any one employing convict labor.

House, 61.—Burnham, For the relief of T. P. Kennard, state agent, fifty per cent of \$23,770.42.

House, 62.—Coca, Making Christmas, New Year's, decoration and thanksgiving days legal holidays.

House, 63.—Wingspar, Household articles exempt from taxation.

House, 64.—Mullin, Appropriating \$45 to James Donnelly, of Omaha, for services rendered during strike in 1882.

House, 65.—Harlan, Relating to the blind at Nebraska City, and appropriating \$10,000 therefor.

House, 66.—Nichols, Providing for geological and natural history survey of the state, under supervision of board of regents of the university, and appropriating \$5,000 per annum for same.

House, 67.—Smith, Regulating payment of fees for grand and petit jurors and witnesses.

House, 68.—Holmes, Leasing half section of school land for 99 years to Nebraska Stock Yards company of Lincoln at 6 per cent of appraised value.

House, 69.—Conger, Providing for publication of annual reports of the state board of agriculture and horticultural societies and paying cost of same.

House, 70.—Harlan, Regulating appeals in courts.

House, 71.—Committee Ways and Means, Providing for payment of officers, members and employees of the legislature; total amount, \$90,000.

House, 72.—Harlan, Relating to guardians and wards.

House, 73.—Stevenson, To enable school districts, churches and cemeteries to purchase land from the state.

House, 74.—Hall, Transferring certain money to state sinking fund.

House, 75.—McFarland, Appropriating \$600 for E. P. Childs, \$300 for A. R. Hayes and \$250 for Alvin Saunders, claims collected from United States government by P. O. Hayes.

House, 76.—Peterson, Regulating stay of execution in judgments rendered for recovery of money due to state.

House, 77.—Peterson, Regulating stay of execution authorized by justices of the peace.

House, 78.—Holmes, Providing for distribution of personal estate not covered by will.

House, 79.—Holmes, Giving grand and petit jurors for each day employed and 5 cents per mile traveled.

House, 80.—Coles, Amending section 1023 of civil procedure.

House, 81.—Holmes, Regulating granting of license to sell liquors by county boards.

House, 82.—Kernan, Fixing pay of grand and petit jurors at \$4 per day.

House, 83.—Dempster, To pay R. H. and J. S. Bradford \$10,000 for services in the salina land cases.

House, 84.—Holt, Memorial and joint resolution requesting congress to restore tariff on wool.

House, 85.—McArdle, Prohibiting running at large of domestic animals diseased with glanders and contagious diseases.

House, 86.—Olmstead, Establishing hospital for the insane at Hastings and appropriating \$150,000 therefor.

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Makes Him Ponder, Which to Take, or Which Refuse.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Again on the Carpet.

The Friends of the Nicaragua Treaty Confident of Its Ultimate Ratification.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Senator Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the resolution providing the two houses of congress assemble in the hall of the house February 11th to count the electoral votes.

Hoar asked unanimous consent to take up the question of the Pacific bill. He said it was an extremely important bill. It undertook to deal with vast government property or indebtedness to the government and undertook to remove from further discussion a great many complicated questions.

Hoar stated that the bill would create a good deal of interest in the country and Hoar proposed he was not saying anything that would be disputed when he said it had created a large interest among stockholders. The newspaper were full of charges and counter charges regarding it, and on the whole he would make no charge against the press as a body. Some of the statements were of course inspired by the interests of speculative dealers in stocks. The bill, he said, had not been stimulated or instigated by any railroad company but was the result of original investigation by the senate judiciary committee, which had looked very carefully into the whole subject. He did not want a speech opposing the bill, but would like the bill and accompanying report, when he would make a short statement on the subject, and then he proposes to let the bill be taken up tomorrow. The bill and report were then read.

Hoar continued at great length in the explanation of the bill. The committee had passed an act of dynamite explosion, by sending them to the subcommittee with the understanding that the subcommittee will allow the matter to stop. The committee reported before the bill was done, and a large party of dynamite men, headed by J. O. McQuinn, have arrived here from New York to oppose any movement in the house looking toward any such thing with Great Britain in her troubles. Richelieu Robinson says, if any resolution comes before the house for the purpose of offering an amendment sympathizing with Ireland in her efforts to secure justice from Great Britain.

Representative Glasscock, of California, said he did not think the Pacific bill was probably the largest losers by the defeat of the Nicaragua treaty, and that it looked to him as if the Nicaragua canal would not be heard of again. He says he thinks that the treaty was defeated because of a suspicion that there was a job of some kind connected with it, that the United States was going to get the worst of anything as usually has been the case in such a matter.

At 2:30 p. m. the senate met with the house and the vote for state officers was canvassed and declared. The governor and other state officers were then sworn in.

Ku-Klux-Captain Hung. CORNING, Ark., January 30.—Lafayette Melton (white) aged 28, was hanged to-day for murdering Franklin Hale four years ago. The trial proved that Melton was a captain of the order of southern brotherhood known as Ku-Klux. Hale had been talking about them and a plot was formed to whip him. A mask was put on the face of Melton, and he was whipped him to death. Melton was convicted chiefly on the evidence of the party who turned state's evidence.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, January 30.—Indications: Upper Mississippi, generally warmer and partly cloudy weather, with local snows or rains and variable winds.

Large Catholic Temperance Meeting. NEW YORK, January 30.—Bishops Spalding, of Pennsylvania, Ireland, of Minnesota, and Kane, of Richmond, addressed a great temperance meeting to-night at the new church of the Paulist Fathers. Fully 5,000 persons were present. Bishops Ireland and Kane were present. Several resolutions were adopted that they were not and could not be carried out.

National Silver Convention. DENVER, January 30.—To-day's deliberations of the national silver convention were of a most harmonious character. A declaration of principles was adopted. Also a resolution earnestly requesting President-elect Cleveland to appoint Secretary McCallum to advance the silver question.

Exposition Notes. NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—In the dairy products division Iowa took the most of the first premiums, and the remainder were distributed among Wisconsin, Minnesota and Vermont. Wisconsin won the sweepstakes on dairy butter. In cheese, with one exception, all the premiums in Wisconsin, the exception going to Minnesota.

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The object of their visit is to make an examination of the deaf and dumb institute at this place and make a report upon the reconvening of the house and senate.

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Friends of the Nicaragua Treaty Confident. Special Telegram to THE BEE. WASHINGTON, January 30.—Friends of the Nicaragua treaty do not despair yet of securing its ratification. A motion will be made in the senate to-day to reconsider yesterday's vote whereby the treaty failed, and they believe that this can be carried and then, after further discussion, the necessary two-thirds vote will be obtained to ratify the treaty.

An Important Conference. Was held to-day between Secretary McCulloch and William Dowd, president of the New York clearing house. George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange National Bank, Thomas Acton, assistant treasurer of New York, J. D. Vernilye and Treasurer Wyman, at which the whole subject of the government's policy regarding the clearing house was discussed. The conference lasted about two hours, and was only broken up when it became necessary for Secretary McCulloch to go to a cabinet meeting. In reply to an inquiry after this conference was held, Secretary McCulloch said he was not ready at this time to disclose fully what had taken place, but he would say that while no definite conclusion was reached yet, everything was harmonious and no trouble between the clearing house and the government would occur. It is known that the clearing house has been asked to take the silver certificates and that the clearing house is doing so they may eventually yield to the wishes of Secretary McCulloch to avoid trouble. After the conference adjourned, the members called at the White house and paid their respects to President Arthur.

Carlisle Interviewed. Special Telegram to THE BEE. NEW YORK, January 30.—Speaker Carlisle reached this city last night with Mrs. Carlisle. They were accompanied by Senator Sablin, of Minnesota. Speaker Carlisle said there was nothing significant in his visit. When the reporter suggested that his absence from the house when the river and harbor bill was under consideration was significant, the speaker made no answer. Finally he admitted that he intended to see Cleveland at Albany to-day.

"Has your visit any connection with Randall's call upon the president-elect yesterday?" was asked. "Cleveland with his usual sagacity, thought it best, I presume, to invite Randall, as well as myself, so that both wings of the democrat party might be consulted about the bill on the incoming administration," said Carlisle.

"Not about the cabinet?" "I know nothing about the cabinet," replied the speaker. "So far as I can learn no one but Cleveland knows anything specific about the make-up of the cabinet. I shall cheerfully give any advice that seems to me to be wise."

"How about the river and harbor bill, Mr. Carlisle?" inquired the reporter. "It will be put through the house without any difficulty, but at least that is the impression of the democrat leaders."

RAILROAD RACKET. CHICAGO, January 30.—The Southwestern railway association agreed upon a division of territory to-day. It was agreed to include in the pool the junction point and live stock business of the Fort Scott & Wichita road, and the live stock and grain trade of the Nebraska extension of the Missouri Pacific as far south as and including Falls City, Nebraska. Compensation allowed to be settled by the Missouri Pacific and the commissioner. Com-

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THE MARKETS.

There Was But Little Change in the Prices of Cattle.

Hogs Took a Tumble of 10 and 15 Cents.

Leading Markets on Change Were a Surprise All Around.

Wheat Shows a Disposition to Advance, Closing Easy.

Corn Fluctuated Slightly and Ruled Quotably Firm.

Oats Showed a Little More Life—Rye Steady and Quiet—Provisions Slightly Advanced.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE BEE. CHICAGO, January 30.—There was very little change in prices. The fact that the receipts were rather above Friday's average, and that reports from the market below were generally unfavorable, made buyers hesitate to pay the former prices. There was some inquiry from exporters, and eastern buyers took a fair number for shipment on the hoof, but the largest purchasers were the dressed beef men. Sales were mostly below \$5.40. Choice hogs would have fetched \$6.00@6.25. There was a well sustained activity in the demand for cows, bulls, and other styles of butchers' and farmers' stock, prices remaining firm. The stock trade also was fairly active and at full prices. Towards the close there was a drop of ten cents on common stock, \$8.00@8.20; mixed, \$8.00@8.20; feeders, \$4.00@4.20; and corn fed, \$8.00@8.20.

First sale of morning showed a clean drop of 56 1/2¢, and very noisy after sellers found it a very troublesome matter to bring along 10¢ of Thursday's price. Along toward noon there was a partial revival of trade, but the movement was at no time active, and the tone of the market remained equivocally weak to the close. The closing sales showed the market to have dropped fully 15¢ or to \$4.20 for poor to choice light weights and to \$4.50@4.80 for common to choice assorted hogs. Not only were packers' purchases limited, but the trading in stock was not so brisk as earlier in the week. Packing and shipping 200 to 400 pounds, \$4.50@4.80; light, 19 to 220 pounds, \$4.50; 15 to 100 pounds, \$4.40@4.60. Less than 100 pounds, \$4.40. They were a surprise all around in that they brought over liberal trading and a fair degree of firmness, where formerly the market was decidedly lower value were generally talked of early in the session. The close in everything was notably steady about opening prices.

WHEAT. opened weak and nervous and unsettled at a price 5¢ below yesterday's official closing, but met with active support from large local shorts. After they had filled there was an easing off of 4¢, but New York grains came in firm and the market advanced. This firming up the local feeling and brought out such fire buyers as to tone up the market and make it show a slow but steady advance of 1/2¢. The closing sales were \$1.00 a bushel, \$1.00. The market was steady, and the winter was called nominally at 75¢.

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PROVISIONS. Opened weak and lower all around in sympathy with the weak and 10¢ to 15¢ lower market. Large lines of short cuts being bought in. After the first part of activity the market flattened out and became very tame. Cash were nominally 27¢.

KILLED HIM WITH HIS FIST. LINCOLN, Neb., January 30.—Near Juniata in this state last night a young man named Irvin Farabee killed Harrison Young with a blow of his fist. He had been paying attention to Young since the two brothers attacked him with knives with the result stated. Farabee surrendered.

BATTLE ON THE SEA. SHANGHAI, January 30.—It is reported here that a serious engagement has occurred between the French and Chinese men-of-war, off Mattson. No details received.

RHEUMATISM. We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief try this great remedy. "I was afflicted with rheumatism, twenty years. Previous to 1881 I found no relief, but Hood's Sarsaparilla at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had."—H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to all."—LEWIS BURNHAM, Bridgeport, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my sight, and restores my vitality."—W. THOMSON, Registrar of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold."—I. BARNARD, 150 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 a bottle, only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.