LIVELY ROW OVER AN ANTI-USURY BILL

Dobson Goes for Farnsworth and Stirs Up Quite a Discussion-Routine in the Senate-Joint Bullot Shows Little Change.

LINCOLN. Neb., Jan. 26,-[Special Telegram to Tue Ber.]-The hall of the house of representatives was heavily draped in mourning when the members assembled this Crape formed a deep frieze around the entire hall, and depended from every pillar, and the atmosphere was vagrant with the breath of flowers. Even the flag floating above the lower house of legislature was draped with the emblem of sorrow and hung at half-mast. It was the silent tribute of the members to the memory of their deceased fellow, Representative Farrell of North Bend.

The remaining ninety-nine were present, and after the usual preliminaries Suter moved the appointment of a committee of three to act with a like committee from the senate to draft a bill redistricting the state for senatorial and judicial purposes. Referred to the committee on apportionment.

To Investigate the Bank. Johnston's resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three, one from each political party, to act in conjunction with the senate committee in examining into the condition of the Capital National bank with reference to state money deposited therein, was adopted, and the speaker appointed as such committee Johnston,

Brockman and Sinclair. The committee on finance, ways and means reported in favor of indefinitely postponing further consideration of roll 79. The same report was made by the commit-tee on agriculture on roll 12; by the com-mittee on revenue and taxation on roll 60, and by the committee on constitutional

amendments on roll 87.

The consideration of Watson's resolution went over again by common consent, as several of the members were out on committee

Bills on First Reading.

The following bills were introduced: By Soderman-To amend the statute re-By Suter—Defining the labilities of rall-road companies and abolishing the fellow-servant doctrine and providing attorney

fees in such action to recover.

By Smith of Holt—Limiting the fees and salary of the clerk of the special court. By Brown-Prohibiting the pointing of firearms or discharging same and thereby injuring, and providing penalty therefor Sutton-Amending the statutes rela-

tive to grading.

By Higgins—To compet coorporations. companies or persons intending to construct or operate railroads in this state to complete and operate fifty miles of their road every year after the expiration of three years from the date of their purchase of

right of way.

By Cornish—For the relief of James H.
O'Neill. By Withnell-Amending the constitution as to electors. By Woods-Amending the statute as to in-

surance companies. After the joint convention the house took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Recommended for Passage.

At the afternoon session the house went into committe of the whole to take up the special order of consideration of bills on the general file.

The first bill was No. 11, the anti-Pinker-

ton bill introduced by Irwin. A full hour was devoted to it, but it was not changed except so as to make the meaning clearer. after which it was decided to recommend it for passage.

Barry felt called upon during the dis

sion to question Cornish's good faith in seeking to amend the bill. Cornish retorted by saying that he hoped the gentleman would think more of him and that he would be able to reciprocate that feeling when they knew each other better.

House roll No. 41, Lynch's bill, setting

forth the liability of corporations for in-juries received by their employes, was recommended for passage without amend-House roll No. 74, Suter's bill regulating

railroads and compelling the building of transfer switches, was taken up and dis-cussed at length, after which it went over for further consideration at the request of the mover of the bill. Brought on a Hot Argument.

House roll No. 20, Dobson's usury bill, pre cipitated trouble. Farnsworth was opposed to it on the ground that it was impracticable, and would result in hardship to the

Dobson jumped on the gentleman from Keya Paha rough shod, and denounced him as recreant to the trust reposed in him. He declared that if Farnsworth was recreant to his duty he would be doomed to eternal Cornish called attention to the manner of

pounding the independents into line at the session two years ago, and deprecated a return to it at this session. owe and Ricketts made pleas for the bill.

setting forth the grievous wrongs practiced under the present system that allows the taking of all household furniture under the chattel mortgage that is given to insure the payment of interest at the rate of 150 per Rhodes opposed it as drafted, stating that

it would not prevent the evil that now exists. He took Dobson to task for berating Farnsworth, and maintained that farmers alliance did not demand the passage of such a bill as the one proposed. Stevens, who was in the chair, at once called the speaker down, asking him by what authority he made his statement as to the

recommendations of the report of the farmers alliance. Rhodes produced a roll of papers, stating

that he held the report in his hand. What the Farmers Want.

Stevens immediately discovered that he was thinking of the report of two and three years ago, and begged pardon for the interruption, but Rhodes nailed him again on the last statement, saying that it was true that the alliance had demanded these things two and three years ago, but had found out that this law was not what it wanted, and had expressed a wish for something altogether different this year. He said that he

would say no more on the subject at this time if the mover would allow the matter to go over for a day without prejudice in order to give the speaker an opportunity to make such amendments as he desired to make, but Dobson would not consent. It was finally taken out of Dobson's hands, wever, by the adoption of a motion to rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again on the bill. The committee rose and reported on the bills under consideration

and adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10

IN THE SENATE.

Bills Rapidly Finding Their Way to the Gen-

eral File-Resolutions Introduced. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26 .- (Special to THE Bur. J-This morning's session of the senate was by far the most interesting in the history of the present session. After answering to the roll call and dispensing with the reading of the journal, the reports of the standing committees were listened to and a large number of bills placed on the general

Senator Tefft from the fish committee re ported back Babcock's bill to include dogs in the classification of personal property, with the request that it go to the committee on finance, ways and means.

Senator North from the committee on judiciary reported senate file No. 14, by Moore, making it a capital offense for any person to cause the death of another while attempting to commit a minor offense, with recommendation that it do pass.
Senator Gray from the committee on

banks and currency recommended the indefi-nite postponemut of Stewart's bill providing that both gold, and silver coin shall be legal tender for all debts in this state. The senate declined to adopt the report, but ordered the bill to the general file.

Required a Division.

The banking committee also recommended the indefinite postponement of Darner's bill, senate file No. 18, making it unlawful for all banks to receive deposits until they have placed a good and sufficient bond in the hands of the county cierk. Darner moved that the bill be placed on the general file and the motion was carried by a yea and nay vote. Senate file No. 22, by Campbell, that all contracts given for debt incurred and requiring payment in money shall, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, be lawfully payable in any legal tender money of the payable in any legal tenuer money. United States, was placed on the general

Senate file No. 23, by Harris, providing for police matrons in cities of 8,000 and over was recommended for indefinite postponement, but on motion of Everett was sent to the

general file.

The committee on judiciary recommended the bill introduced by Senator Harris conferring municipal suffrage on women placed on the general file, a motion by Mattes to indefinitely postpone being voted down.

Senator Lobeck's bill requiring court officers to appoint bailiffs to attend grand juries met with favorable consideration at the hands of the committee on judiciary and it was recommended for massage.

was recommended for passage.

The bill introduced by Babcock, by re-uest, making constables and sheriffa minis-

erial officers in justice courts, was indefinitely

postponed upon recommendation of the judiciary committee. The proposition to call a state convention to revise the constitution received a dash of water from the committee on constitutional amendments, but on motion of Mattes it was placed on the general file.

Will Be Considered Later. The committee on constitutional amendments also attempted to smother Dysart's bill providing for the election of presidential electors on a new and novel method, but the author made such a vigorous protest that the bill was placed on the general file. He stated he considered it a discourtesy for a nittee to consider a bill of so much imthat h portance without giving its introducer an opportunity to come before the committee and explain its merits. He asserted that the senate knew nothing of the merits of the

bill and asked to have it placed on the gen-eral file. His request was agreed to by a House roll No. 93 was, by recommendation of the committee on finance, ways and means,

placed on general file.

Senator Thomsen introduced resolutions to the respect of the memory of the late Representative Farrell of Dodge county. They were adopted by a rising vote.

Resolutions were offered as follows: By Dale, requesting the secretary of the senate to procure a blackboard for the use of the standing committees; by Tefft, instructing the secretary of the senate not to place on the roll the name of any employe not authorized by a vote of of the senate, and to carefully scan the list of employes already at work to see if any names are there not authorized by a vote of the senate; by North, providing that the watchmen of the senate be required to work no more than eight hours per day, by Dysart, to the effect that no bill shall be con-sidered and reported unfavorably upon until its author had been given an opportunity to appear before the committee. Senator Mat-tes suggested the word "introducer" in the place of the word "author," saying that it might be difficult sometimes to find the author of some of the bills introduced in the

On First Reading.

Bills were introduced and read the first time as follows: By Pope-Repealing the law relating to the deposit of state and county funds in

By Graham-Defining the crime of black-

mail and providing penalties.

By Babcock—A bill relating to certain contracts for the conditional sale, lease or hire of railroad and street railway equipment.
By Eggleston—To regulate street rail-By Moore-To amend the laws relating to the incorporation of universities.

By Darner-To amend section 1 chapter illi of the statutes.

The senate then took a recess of twenty minutes, after which it adjourned to go into joint convention. After the joint convention an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock

NO RESULT.

Joint Ballot for United States Senator Shows the Same Condition.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature at noon today for United States senator resulted as follows:

Paddock	54 Reese 31 Boyd
	Il Thompson
C. J. Greene	b Dawes
Enelld Martin	7 Thurston
Keiper	
Bryan	3 Frank Martin
Hastings	I John L. Webster
Andrews	2 J. S. Morton

Babcock and Withnell from Boyd to Euclid Martin; Johnson of York from Paddock to Reese; Keckley from Reese to Paddock: Leidigh and Sinclair from Morton to Euclid Martin; Lockner from C. J. Greene to Pad-dock; Luikart from Keiper to Euclid Martin; Nelson from Vaughn to Bryan; Rhea from Majors to Crounse; Thomsen from Keiper to

PLEASED A LARGE AUDIENCE.

Frank Roberson's Interesting Lecture on "Land of the Rising Sun."

Percival Lowen in his wonderfully well written book, "The Soul of the Far East." says: "The Japanese makes love to nature, and it almost seems as if nature heard his silent prayer and smiled upon him in acceptance, as if the love light lent her face the added beauty that it lends the maid's. For nowhere in this world, probably, is she lovlier than in Japan; a climate of long happy means and short extremes, months of spring and months of autumn, a land of flowers where the lotus and the cherry, the plum and the wistaria grow wantonly side by side; a land where the bamboo embosoms the maple, where the pine at last has found it; palm tree, and the tropic and the temperate zones forget their separating identity in one long self-obliterating kiss," and it was of this country, rich in a history of twenty centuries, that Mr. Frank Roberson talked last evening at the Lininger gallery to a large audience that followed him

in his wanderings over the "land of the ris-ing sun" with pleasing interest.

Interesting as the lecture was, full of bright bits of famoy, of brilliant descriptions of the Latins of the orient, of sowns and cities, of temples, pagedas, of the colessal bronze statue of Buddha, the dai butou of Fuji yama, the divine mountain, the picture thrown upon the canvass added materially to the enjoyment of the lecture, for it gave Mr. Roberson's listeners a more intelligent idea f this wonderful land that lies across the

Dressed in the costume of a native of Japan, with the ever present imbreila and fan, indispensible adjuncts to the Japanese tollet, Mr. Roberson in a modest way carried a room full of people with him on his three months' tour of the mikado's empire. and it is quite safe to say that not one regretted fleing part of the company that made the trip cleeroned by this young man who has a bright future before him as a popular lecturer. The eighty and odd views shown were colored to nature, and it is safe to say that more people know something of the islands of porcelain—of Shikishima—the country of the chrysauthenums, this mornng than ever before. One of the delights of the evening was the

singing by Miss Clara Clarason of that beau-tiful song, "Post Know That Sweet Land." from "Mignou," accompanied by Mr. Martin Cahn, and it fitted into place as if written just for Mr. Roberson's lecture on "Japan and the Japanese," sung at the close of his apostro-phe to the land of sunshing, with the lightphe to the land of sunshine, with the lights low in the gallery, the music floating out from the parior, over the heads of the audi ence in cadences soft and dreamy, making a fitting background to a very entertaining

lecture. Finished His Investigations Paris, Jan. 26,-M. Franqueville, examining magistrate in the Panama canal case, has signed his report and has delivered it to M. Bourgeois, minister of justice.

a Letter to The Bee.

How Convict Powell Died a Wretched Death -The Fate of Pat Sweeney - A Pitiful Tale of Prison Life at

Lincoln.

HE TELLS OF CRUELTY AND ROTTEN FOOD

Reports of maltreatment of prisoners in the penitentiary are frequently heard of It being next to impossible to get reliable information as to the exact condition of things in the pen, the public generally is not ready to positively credit the reports, and at the same time enough has been said to excite widespread suspicion that the prisoners are poorly fed and cruelly treated by the keepers. The testimony of convicts on this point is not always to be relied upon, yet the letter published below may be entitled to some consideration.

The convict's letter reached THE BEE in a roundabout way. It was written on the back of a note size printed circular in a neat, egible hand, and addressed to the THE BEE. The convict who penned it folded The Bee. The convict who penned it folded it carefully and tucked it in under a buckle on one of the horse collars manufactured in the harness shop of the pen. In due time the cellar found its way with a consignment of goods' to Mr. G. M. Rowley, a dealer at Orleans, Neb. The letter is dated January 10 and bears these directions: "Whoever proving this places forward to the ciliar of ereives this please forward to the editor of 'HE BEE (Edward Rosewater), Omaha, Neb., and oblige convicts of the penitentiary.

Following is the letter: STATE PRISON, Jan. 10 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I take this means of letting the public know how convicts are treated at the state's prison, as I know if you receive this it has fallen into good hands. There was a man by the name of Powell murdered in cold blood. He was sick and not able to in cold blood. He was sick and not able to work, so the keeper said to him: "You — —, I'll put you where you don't have to work." So they chained him in the dungeon with his hands cuffed behind his back. This morning he was found dead. He begged of the warden not to punish him, as he was sick. The warden would not listen to him, for he is getting paid by the contractors to shove the men through. This is the sec-ond man they have killed in the dungeon in eighteen months. The other one was Pat Sweeney, the ex-policeman of Omaha. I want to mention about our grub. We

have a plate of rotten hash 365 times a It is so rotten we cannot eat it half of the time. We have stuff they call coffee, but it is a name we could not attach to the stuff we get. We have a dinner, the only moal that visitors ever see. The supper is composed of black strap and bread, which is nice food for men per-forming the hardest kind of labor. We have a change of clothes once in two weeks, and

bed changed once a year.

As I have been a reader of The Bee for a number of years, I hope you will give it your attention, as this place needs investigation. The contractors are stomach robbers and CONVICTS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

ITS WORK IS IMPORTANT.

Objects That Have Been Sought by the Transmississippi Congress. Mr. O. W. Crawford, secretary of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, was

at the Paxton hotel yesterday, and talking a Beg reporter, said: "The first meeting of the Transmississippi commercial congress was held in Galveston, Tex., the next in Denver, Colo. At this meet ing there was a representation of about 1.250 delegates. From every state and territory in the west the business men came to discuss questions of public economy and commercial

interest. "The meeting following was held in this city, and the enthusiasm exhibited by the delegates in considering transmississippi transportation, reclaiming of arid lands, deep water outlets by way of the lakes to the Atlantic and by way of the Gulf of Mexico to all the world showed how deeply these questions have been studied and how acute is the interest of the whole people in these subjects. The next congress was held at New Orleans last February. It was a most successful meeting. The most active business men, the most profound thinkers, the greatest debaters mot there and discussed additional questions of public policy and commercial good. Returning freights, north and south railroad rates, ex-port of grain by way of the gulf. Nigaragua canal, Mississippi river improvement, deep water ports on the gulf, the place and uses of silver from a monetary standpoint, free coinage, the obligation of the government to irrigate arid lands, were some of the sub-

jects can vassed exhaustively and upon which recommendations to congress were made by a vote of the convention. "These congresses are the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the people to express to the legislators of the country the legislative

The next meeting of this congress will be held in May in Ogden, U. T. Already the press of the west is giving yoice to the interest of the people in this convention. My correspondence shows a strong desire to have several new subjects discussed at the May meeting. Free harbors on the gulf coast, the defen-sive and commercial interest of the government of the United States in an interoceanic water way and manufacturing in the west will no doubt be included in the program which will be made by the executive com-

"The successful development of transmis sion of power by electricity has given a great beem to water powers. This state has two great powers in fact, and several in embryo ne of which is projected for Omaha. Kearney you have a successful cotton fac-tory made possible by their water power. Gothenburg is just finishing buildings for a brass foundry and copper rolling brought from staid old manufacturing Bos-

"All the subjects which will be handled in the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress are of vital interest to the people of the state of Nebraska. I rope there will be a large attendance of Nebraska delegates."

Cornell (Iowa) college takes on the usual enthusiastic appearance of the term opening. Bowman hall is full of roomers and many applicants have been refused for lack of ac-commodations. The dining room has about 150 boarders. The Amphictyon hall has been closed since the first of the term and extensive improvements have been going on inside. The alumni has generously sponded to the call of the soc for funds, and when reopened hall of the oldest society in college will rival the finest room anywhere. Prof. J. G. Mitchell, class of '90, Middleton, Conn., who has been pursuing a law course in New York City and post graduate work of his alma mater since his graduation, arrived to take charge of the history department for the rest of the school year. Prof. Ebersole has enthusiastically taken hold of the Greek work of the college. The sophomore and junior classes will devote special attention to

Greek philosophy and literature IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Martin's Election Discussed by Mem-

bers of the Senate. Washington, D. C., Jan, 26.-There is a diversity of opinion, not only among the senators, but among the members of the committee on privileges and elections as to the exact standing of Mr. Martin of Kansas, who is credited with being the seaator-elect from that state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb and now temporarily filled by Mr. Perkins, by appointment of the governor. The appearance of Mr. Martin at the senate chamber bearing the certificate of the governor may be looked for any day, and may precipitate a prolonged and bitter election contest similar to those of some years ago. The fact that every vote in the senate will be contested by the democrats in furtherance of their intention to, if possible, organize the next senate, gives the case of Mr. Martin immediate im-

It has escaped the mind of some of the members of the committee that the Kansas election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Plumb, whose term of office did not expire until the 4th of March, 1895, and that Mr. Perkins, the present incumbent, was only serving until the legisla-

MALTREATMENT OF CONVICTS ture should meet in regular session and choose his successor. As soon as that successor has been focularly and legitimately elected, Mr. Perkins ceases to be a United States senator. Under the peculiar conditions that exist in Kansas, the probable action of the senate proposes on interesting. tion of the senate becomes an interesting matter for conjecture. The question is now being asked, will the senate recognize the certificate issued by the governor of the state, in which two legislatures are contesting for recognition and both claiming to have been legally organized? It is at this point that even the members of the committee disagree and fall to interpret the precedents

One Member's Opinion.

One prominent member of the committee on privileges and elections thinks the pres-sentation of the certificate will be taken as prima facie evidence of the legality of the dection and that upon this the new men may be seated. In case of a contest, the member himself not voting, the senate will pass upon the case on its merits. Another member, who has given a great deal of attention to these con-tested cases, says that body must of itself take cognizance of the existence of the dual legislature of Kansas, which is sufficient to put the title of the man holding the certificates under a cloud and cause the semate to refrain from swearing him in un-til the cloud has lifted and the senate deternines which body sitting as a legislature is entitled to select the senator from Kansas. Under this view of the case, which it is be-lieved is held by the majority of the commit-tee, the credentials of Mr. Martin will be sent to the committee on privileges and elec-tions and remain there until the mooted question is disposed of. In the meantime Perkins will hold the seat to which he appointed until his successor is elected and Mr. Perkins is not, from all accounts, dis-

posed to forego his seat in the senate with out a struggle, and will not cease his resist ance to a judgment of ouster until he and the republican members of the senate are satisfied that the credentials of the senator from Kansas are good and that he was chosen by a body duly organized. So it may happen that in the event of this sort of a contest Mr. Perkins may remain in the senate until the close of the present congress; It is just possible, too, that Mr. Mar. tin may refrain from presenting himself until after the organization of the next sen-

FIXED THE TIME.

On February 9 and 10 the Silver Repeal Will

Be Discussed Washington Notes. Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—By mutual agreement between the free silver democrats and anti-silver democrats there will be a consideration in the house on the 9th and 10th of February of the silver question, with the Andrew-Cate banking and Sherman bullion repeal bill as the basis of consideration and of possible action. A resolution reached the rules committee this morning and this afternoon both sides to the silver question were called before Messrs. Crisp and Catchings and McMillan, the democratic members of the committee. The resolution had by inad-vertence named February 8 as the day which under the constitutional electoral vote for the president, must be counted, and as both pro-silver and anti-silver men were will ing to concede that the election of Grover Cleveland was more important than even the silver question to the democratic party, a change in the date was admitted to be a nec-

In the house Mr. Bacon and his supporters will move to amoud the report so as to have cloture ordered by the house. This course will be resisted by Mr. Bland and the free comage men, aided probably by a good many others, if the motion is made, as it is a matter of speculation, but it will require a great deal of work to carry the motion for

Wants the Sugar Trust Prosecuted. Mr. Hopkins of Pennsylvania introduced in the house today a resolution directing the attorney general to inform that body whs. the persons originating and controlling the American Sugar, Refining company or Sugar

trust were not proceeded against as are other persons charged with crime.

The democratic majority of the committee on rules has decided to report back the Fellows resolution providing for an investigation of the Panama railroad and canal matter, with an amondment limiting the inquiry to the effect of recent operations on American commerce and providing for an examination of the traffic agreements made between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the transcentinental railroads and their bearing upon the steamship subsidy act.

Will Rush the Measure Through.

It is the intention of the friends of the anti-option bill to make quick work of that measure when it is passed by the senate on next Tuesday and is upon the speaker's desk in the house on Wednesday or Thursday. Instead of asking for a conference with a view to a compromise upon the senate amendments they will ask to take the bill from the speaker's desk and concur in the amendments without prolonged debate. They fear that should the bill go to a conference committee there might be delay and conten-tions and that it would be lost in the legislative blockade.

Washington Notes.

All matters relating to the resolution of fered by Mr. Burrows proposing an investi-gation of the Whisky trust have been re-ferred to Mr. Reed, one of the republican members of the committee on rules, to look over. The democratic members are not in-clined to report a recommendation for an investigation, preferring simply to refer it to the judiciary committee for consideration, but if Mr. Reed states he believes an investigation should be ordered it is likely that this course will be adopted. It will be conducted by the judiciary committee if ordered Nominations: Alex C. Bishop, judge of probate in the county of Weber, Utah. Wil-

liam D. Matthews, register of the land office at O'Neill, Neb. Postmasters: Missouri— John Simpson, Tipton. South Dakota— Alex D. Marriott, Pierre; Orator H. L. Croft, Prince Contacusene, the new minister

from Russia to Washington, was presented to the president today by the secretary of state. The ratification of the Chilian convention negotiation by Minister Patrick Egan was

negotiation by Minister Patrick Egan was affirmed today.

The house committee on postoffices has completed the postoffice appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1894. It is agreed upon to carry an appropriation of \$83,899,337, an increase of \$3,538,081 over the

appropriation for the current year.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1894, reported to the house today, makes an aggregate appropriation of \$21,677,398, or \$222,134 ess than that for the current fiscal year.

The War department this afternoon re-

ceived a dispatch from General Wheaton stating that the Mexican government had instituted proceedings for the extradition of the three bandit leaders arrested by United States troops on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The dispatch was sent to the secretary of state, who will co-operate with the Mexican government in securing speedy action in the cases.

PLEADING FOR HIS COUNTRYMEN. Wong Chin Foo Makes Argument Favoring

the Repeal of the Geary Blil. Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Mr. Wong Chin Foo, representing the Chinese Equal Rights league of New York City, appeared before the house committee on foreign affairs today and advocated the repeal of the Geary Chinese exclusion act. He represented, he said, 150,000 Chinamen in this country, who are no longer immercants, but bona fide residents of the United States, Chinamen who have resided here from ten to thirty who have resided More from ten to thirty years and understand and abide by our laws. They oppose the Geary bill because it requires of them impossibilities, puts upon them cruel and unusual punishment and classes them with thieves and criminals. They were not paupers, but law-abiding citizens. Many of them were wealthy, cultured and refined, paying into the treasury millions of dollars annuality, yet branded cultured and reinica, paying into the treater ury millions of dollars annually, yet branded and classified under the Geary act as crim-inals, simply because they were of Chinese birth. In conclusion, he cited the decision of Judge Nelson of Duluth and urged the passage of the Andrew bill, which leaves passage of the Andrew out, which leaves the law as it was ten years ago.

"We urge the immediate repeal of the Geary act." he said, "otherwise, in order to carry out the dignity of this government, at least \$12,000,000 will be required forthwith

Pries of people nave pues, but DeWitt s Witch Hazel salve will cure them.

to carry out the terms of its provisions."

ATTACK UPON FOREIGNERS

M. Millevoye Makes a Bitter Speech Against Them in the French Chamber.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS SCORED

such Positions Held by Foreigners He Wants Fiffed by Frenchmen-Panama Canal Matters Create a Stormy Scene-Sustained the Government.

Panis, Jan. 26.—The discussion of the

budget was continued in the Chamber of

Deputies today. When the subject of appropriations for the ministry of the interior was broached, Lucien Millevoye, Boulangist member for Somme, made a bitter attack upon foreigners in France in general, and foreign newspaper correspondents in partie ular. 'The government had waited too long, he said, before attempting to punish these traducers of the French people. Adventurers from peoples inimical to France had been allowed to make this. country the scene of their dishonest schemes and had plotted and thriven at the expense of loyal Frenchmen. The time had come for the government to proceed energetically against all who had come from abroad to exploit French industry and genius. The first persons to be punished ought to be certain news agents, who, while pretending merely to conduct the legitimate newspaper bureaus, were, in fact, creatures of foreign capitalists and made a business of spreading slanders concerning France. These men were practically political agents, and they ought to be arrested and punished at once for the scandalous falsehoods which they had recently circulated. Their places should be taken by native born Frenchmen, who should be directly under the control of the government.

Cited the Ems Dispatch

M. Millevoye closed with a reference to the editing of the Ems dispatch by Prince Bismarck as an instance of the possible con-sequence of diffusing false reports. In reply to M. Millevoye, M. Ribot rein reply to M. Millevoye, M. Ribot re-viewed in detail the steps taken by the gov-ernment against offending newspaper cor-respondents and the probable effects of the new press law amendments. The government, he said, would act quickly in every case to protect every ambassador in Paris against the libels of the press. The govern-ment would consider M. Millevoye's sugges-tion, but must study the affairs of the news

agencies in question before acting Leopold Flourens, republican deputy for the Hautes-Alpes, described floridly the in-dignation of the French people when they learned of the slanderous reflection upon the representatives of France's friend, the czar. The animus of the attack upon Baron Moh-renheim, he said, was evident from the renheim, he said, was evident from the
fact that the press of the triple alliance had reproduced all the slanderous articles against the Russian ambassador. These tactics were
familiar. They had precipitated the war of
'1870, and today they might have fully as serious consequences. France had the plain duty
to protect herself from the perils constantly
threatened by the action of news agencies
predominated by foreign influence.

Albert Chichee, Boulangist, deputy for the
Gironde, opposed the voting of the secret ser-

Gironde, opposed the voting of the secret service fund on the ground that the fund was used for the political purposes of the govern-ment in power.

Would Regard it as a Vote of Confidence.

M. Ribot replied that the fund was indis-M. Ribot replied that the fund was indis-pensable, especially at present. Efforts were making to incite the people to open an-tagonism to the republic and these efforts would not be relaxed until after the elec-tions. [Protests from the right.] The gov-ernment could not, therefore, share any part of the fund and would regard the vote on the question as a vote of confidence. Regarding the disposition of the fund the deputies must trust the probity of the government. The statement as to the vote of confidence caused a stir among the deputies who have

called most loudly for the investigation of the Panama scandal.

Le Provost de Launay, who followed M. Ribot, began the attack upon the government's position toward the Panama scandal agitation mentioned by M. Ribot, he said, had unfortunately been necessary to force the government to action against the men responsible for the scandal. ernment had evinced no disposition to probe the scandal and had been forced only by the

popular demand to move the machinery of The confusion which had grown steadily during de Launay's speech became an up-roar when Paul Leschanel, republican deputy for the Eure-et-Loire, deprecated the reflections upon the government's intentions, and turning to face the Boulangist, Jules Delahave, demanded that he now nam Delahaye, demanded that he now hame the 150 deputies whom he had described as recipients of Panama bribes.

M. Delahaye replied: "You know who they are. It is generally acknowledged that

154 deputies were corrupted."

Wanted the Deputies Named. "Name them, name them," came from all sides of the chamber. "I am not here to name them," answered Delayhe. "It is for the law to discover their

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, replied to M. Delayhe's attack at length. He regretted, he said, to near that Delayhe again repeated his charges without giving any proofs of their truth. M. Delayhe had abundant opportunity to name the 154 depu-ties in question—in fact had been pressed to do so by the parliamentary commission of inquiry. The machinery of the law was in motion and the government had done its utmost to sift the Panama scandal. M. Delayhe his friends could not but know, how ever, that the law was unable to deal with

charges which could not be proved. [Cheers from the left.] Augustine de Ramline, royalist deputy for the Gard, made the last attack on the government. The officers of the law, he aid, were already preparing to dismiss the charges of corruption against members of the hamber, on the ground that sufficient evichamber, on the ground that sufficient evidence was lacking. Why sufficient evidence was lacking all but the wilfully blind could see. Why were the directors of the Panama Canal company not allowed to speak! Why was M. Arton, who but a week ago had been in Paris, allowed to leave without the making of one effort to arrest him. The proofs could be got but but the government seemed to have been got, but the government seemed to have no desire to get them.

M. Bourgeois protested against M. Ram-eline's insinuations. The aw was impartial, he said, and ought to be respected. This leclaration was met with jeers and laughter

Sustained the Government. M. Ribot addressed himself to Delahave's

M. Ribot addressed himself to Delahaye's charges and made an appeal to the secret service fund. Nobody, he said, should be allowed to accuse 154 deputies of corruptian without naming them, and then attack the regular process of law. That such things were possible, was the best proof that a campaign was being carried on against the regulation. republic. The government was bound by every duty to watch this campaign, and with that idea as its attitude the government was straining every nerve to bring to justice all men who could be shown to have betrayed their trusts for Panama money. At the same time, the government was doing its utmost to preserve for France er republican institutions. In conclusion M. Ribot earnestly exhorted the deputies to trust the government, vote the secret service fund and save the French people from an agitation which would shake the republic The fund was voted by 303 deputies against 182, and the entire budget of the ministry of the interior was then approved.

DEATH OF JOHN DAVIS. Result of the Investigations of the Coro-

nec's Jury at Victoria, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan 26.—The principal witnesses at the inquest today on the body of John Davis of Chicago, who was killed here several days ago, were several physiclans who attended Davis after he received his injuries. Three of them testified that Davis' skull had been fractured and the im-

mediate cause of death was concussion of the brain. Dr. Johns, who made the post mortem examination, testified that there

quite healthy. He said the left forearm was broken in two places, and all the ribs on the left side were broken close to the spine; the lung was bruised and the liver lacerated by one of the broken ribs, and considerable hemorrhage resulted. A severe shock was the immediate cause of death.

Robert Fletcher, chief clerk at the Driand hotel where the accident occurred, testified that Davis had been stopping at the hotel for eight days. Nine o'clock Tuesday morning Fletcher heard a fall, and running to the hallway, found Davis lying on the tile pave-ment bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. He had no idea as to the cause of

The jury returned a verdict of accidental

ITALY'S BANK FAILURE. Many Prominent Politicians Placed Under

Arrest. Rowe, Jan. 26.-On January 22 Sig. Juicinello, manager of the Bank of Naples, was arrested on the charge of embezzling 2,000,000 Here from that institution, and the next day the Guerrino Banking company closed its doors. It was said, however, that the assets of the latter institution exceeded its liabilities by 1,600,000 lire. The suspension was alleged to have been due to the lack of confidence engendered by the trustees in the Banco Romana and the Bank of

aples. Today the Messaggero says that the police, eting upon hints given them by Sig. aulog have made a further search of the Banco Romana for documents relative to the sums the prisoners are said to have paid to political intriguers and financial speculators. The houses of several men who are suspected of being implicated in the affair are closely watched, and further arrests are expected. The Chamber of Deputies this evening was crowded with people anxious to hear an official statement from the government in regard to the bank scandals. The statement was made by Sig. Glovani Golitti, the president of the council and minister of the interior.
Sig. Colitti said that the excess of the

Banco Romana's issue amounted to 65,000,000 lire. He believed that the amalgamation of the issue banks, for which the ernment had arranged, would fice to guarantee the circulation of the Banco Romana's notes and he promised that a bill dealing with the position of issue banks would be introduced in Parlia-ment. To the demand for Parliamentary inquiry into the scandals, he could not ac-cede, he said, as such an inquiry would be a reproach to the cabinet, which had never yet flinched in the discharge of its duty.

The Marquis di Rudini, ex-premier, de

clared that an investigation of the scandals was imperatively necessary. "The country demands that Parliament shall judge Sig Golitti's cabinet as it judged my cabinet, said the marquis.

A number of prominent men, including ex-ministers, deputies and journalists, are openly charged with having received money from the Banco Romana for years. It is said that some newspapers received a sub-sidy of 6,000 lire annually. The judicial in-quiry is said to have shown that the Banco Romana supplied the ministry with a large amount of money in the last election. The fallure of the Banco Romana will, it is expected, cause the collapse of several other institutions, notably the Banco Industrial.

DINED THE CZAREWITCH. Emperor William Speaks Highly of the Czar of Russia.

BERLAN, Jan. 26.-A luncheon in honor of the exarewitch was given today by the officers of the Alexander grenadiers. It was attended by Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador. Emperor William, in sending his regards to the czar, said: "The presence of the czarewitch at the marriage of Princess Margaret

which at the marriage of Trincoss Margaret is a crowning proof of the friendly interest the car has always taken in the happy events of my house. We all recognize the car, not only as an exalted comrade, but as the representative of long preserved menarchial traditions. Repeated proofs have been given by Russia of the friendship and closs intimacy with my august predecessors. close intimacy with my august predecessors and formerly this friendship was ratified by Russian and Prussian regiments with their blood on the battlefields. Raise your glasses, and cry with me with your whole heart, "His majesty the czar, Hurrah."

The toast was drunk amid loud cheering The czarewitch then toasted Emperor Wil

FAVORS A DOUBLE STANDARD. Right Hon. Edward Courtney Talks on Cur

liam.

rency Questions.

London, Jan. 26.—A free trade banquet was given at the City of London Library club this evening. The principal guest was Rt. Hon. Edward Courtney, member of Parliament for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, who held the office of financial secre-tary to the treasury and deputy speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Courtney made a speech in which he denounced the strong monometalist principles which have been advocated by some of his hearers, who were mostly merchants and bankers. He said since he served on the commission appointed to report on the que tion of bimetalism he considered the subje and arrived at the conclusion that gold had been getting dearer in the last twenty years. He did not wish to say whether or not it was possible to retrace the steps taker or to modify the experiences gained or to prevent the prices from going down, but h thought he would not be giving true and faithful testimony if he did not confess that there was something in the assortion that agricultural prices had fallen through the growing prices of gold.

Complained to the French Minister.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Count Hoyos-Sprinzenstein. Austrian ambassador, complained today in an interview with Develle, minister of foreign affairs, of the unpleasant impres sion produced in Austria by calls upon him in the French press in connection with the expulsion of Zekley, the Austrian newspaper correspondent. Develle, in courteous man-ner, expressed regret, and added that he had instructed the French ambassador at Vienna to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs to the offensive comments on President Carnot and the French republic being published in the newspapers of Austria and Hungary.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

D. Brown is in the city from Norfolk W. J. Richardson of St. Louis is in town. Dr. H. S. Miner of Ashland is in the city A. J. Gerstel arrived from Chicago yester

J. M. Atkinson of Pittsburg is visiting A. C. Fairbanks came here from Boston Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Steves are here

from Norfolk. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bryant of Perry John Barry came here from New York City yesterday B. C. Marquardt, an Avoca morchant, is in the city on business.

Messra, J. F. Ashby and William A. Cole Mesars J. F. Ashby and William A. Cole of Bloomington are in the city. Charles Wosmer, a prominent citizen of Grand Island, is visiting the city.

Miss Nellie Scott of Tecumseh is in the city for a few days visiting friends.
George E. Darrington, representative of the Missouri Pacific at Falis City, is in Omeha.

from Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hays are in town

the Missouri Pacific at Fulis City, is in Omaha.

Miss Grace Turner of Kansas City is visiting her sister, Mrs. Birdsali MacAllaster of 2027 Wirt street, Kountze Place.

At the Mercer: H. C. Noves, Washington, D. C.; C. D. Miller, Byron Kingsbury, S. H. Plummer, Chicago, S. N. Kina, Toicelo, O.; J. G. Lanning, Reading, Pa.; F. B. H. Paine, St. Lonis; J. D. Weaver, S. H. Alexander, Denver, L. Higgins, Kansas City; J. O. Robinson, Red. Oak, Ia.; J. G. P. Hildebrand, Lincoln; J. S. Graham, Lead, S. D.; Mrs. J. T. Beatty, Chadron; George F. Dickinson and wife, Seward; O. A. Warner, Syracuse, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Ber.)—Nebraska arrivals. Grand Pacific—E. J. Colley, Omaha. Great Northern—O. O. Snyder, Fort Robinson, Palmer—

Pacific—E. J. Colley, Omaha. Great North-ern—O. O. Snyder, Fort Robinson. Palmer— R. F. Glenco, Lincoln. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram to Tur Ber.]—Omaha: W. J. Fincker, M. J. Coad, Westminster; W. B. Meikie, Hotel Bartholdi; H. Saunders, Hoffman. Lincoln: W. E. Hardy, Hotel Savoy, Nebraska: J. E. Belgierter, Hoffman. mortem examination, testified that there W. E. Hardy, Hotel Savoy, Nebraska; was a scalp wound on the back B. Poindexter, Hoffman.

DONOGHUE'S GREATEST FEAT

New York's Skating Wonder Does One Hundred Miles in Seven Hours.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BADLY BROKEN

From Twenty Miles Up to the Finish Joe, Set New Marks for the World Serious Accident on the Guttenburg Track Yesterday.

STAMPORD, Conn., Jan. 26. Joe Donoghuo; of New York, A. S. Franklin of Norway and John Ennis of Stamford began a skating contest for the 100-mile championship of America this morning. Donoghue covered the first twenty miles in one hour and thirteen minutes, which is one minute and seven seconds ahead of the world's record. Franklin was a mile and a half and Ennis two miles behind.

Donoghue made the first fifty miles in three hours and sixteen minutes, the best previous time being four hours, thirteen and one-half minutes. Danoghue was then six and a half miles ahead of Franklin and seven miles ahead of Ennis and appeared perfectly

On his ninety-second mile Donoghue was ripped by a boy who tried to cross the teach His fall was a bad one. It split his tips and bruised his knees. He started along slowl, for two laps and then recovered partially Donoghue finished in seven hours, clove minutes and thirty-eight and one-fifth Franklin made ninety-id Ennis eighty-nine. seconds. best previous record for 100 miles vas that of John Ennis at Chicago 1:37,45. Depogline thus beats the record b four hours, twenty-six minutes and six and four-fifths seconds.

Basket Ball.

Representatives of the 5 o'clock and 8 "clock classes lined up in a game of basket pall at the Young Men's Christian associaion rooms last evening. The game resulted in a victory, for the So'clock class, score 25 to 20.

Those playing in the 5 o'clock class were Those playing in the 5 o'clock class were anderson, captain; Abbott, Thomas, Purvis, Dury, Sheidon, jr. Those in the 8 o'clock class were: Bullock, captain; Johnson, Young, Waltemeyer, Attorbury, Pickering. The gymnasium was crowded with spectators, who became exceedingly interested, and went away without any feelings of respect. The grant of the special content of the special captains of the special content of the special captains. and went away without any feelings of re-gret. The game was very close and well played, as in the language of one of the boys, they were all "in for blood," However, no blood was shed, and all came off whole. The playing of Johnson in putting the ball in the basket and Waltemeyer's defending goal were features in the 8 o'clock class, while Abbott, Andorson and Sheldon did splendid work for the 5 o'clock class.

work for the 5 o'clock class.
Last night's game was the second in a series of three games between the two classes, and makes the score in games I to I.

Accident at Guttenburg. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The sport at Guttenburg today was marred by an accident to Jockies Whitburn and Griffin in the first race, which narrowly escaped being fatal. Post Maid stumbled, and Jim Norville and Doc, who were close behind, fell over her Whitburn received serious internal injuries. Griffin's shoulders were wrenched.

Griffin's shoulders were wrenched.

First race, five and one-half furlongs;
Docett (12 to 1) won, Marcellus (15 to 1) second,
Trump (7 to 10) third. Time: 1:10%.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile; Remorse (7 to 10) won, Blackburn (13 to 5) second,
Mayor (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:16.

Third race, one-half mile: Inspector C (9 to
5) first, Hymen (7 to 10) second, Faust Rose (7
to 10) third. Time: 505.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile:
Mucliage (6 to 1) first, John Hickey (6 to 1)
second, Miss Olive (8 to 5) third. Time: 1:165.

Eith race, three-eighths of a mile: Favor
Ban, filly, (25 to 1) first, Marilia (1 to 3) second,
False (10 to 1) third. Time: 37.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a nile:
Stonington (3 to 1) first, Lucy Clark (16 to 5)
second, Rightaway (6 to 5) third. Time: 1:30.

Racing at New Orleans. New ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.-The track today was fast, weather pleasant; attendance large. Excelsior was the only winning favorite. Long Broeck carried a lot of money and lost only by the rankest and most care-less riding, for which Hennessoy was sus-

pended ten days. pended ten days.

First race, five furlongs: Vashti (6 to 1) you, Ida May (6 to 1) second, Oronoco (12 to 1) hird. Time: 1:04.

Second race, six furlongs: Excelsior (7 to 5) you, Patsy (15 to 1) second, Wigwam (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:18.

Third race, five and a half furlongs: Greeneaf (3 to 1) won, Long Broock (11 to 5) second, First Judge (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:10.

Fourth race, one mile: Resistion for 1) won.

Fourth race, one mile: Rosstier (5 to 1) won, May Hardy (4 to 5) second, Gendarme (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:40% Fifth race, handleap, one mile: Larghetta (3 to 2) won. Pomfret (8 to 5) second, Sir Planet (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:46%.

Trotting Dates Settled. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—The trotting horse men arranged the following dates and places for meeting today: Sturgis, Mich., July 31 to August 5; Grand Rapids, August 7 to 12; Fort Wayne, Ind., August 14 to 19; Indedendence, fa., August 21 to September 2. Columbus, O., August 21 to 26; Columbus, Ind., August 28 to September 2; Indianapo-lis, September 4 to 9; Mason City, Ia., Sep-tember 4 to 9; Chicago, September 4 to 16; St. Joe, Mo., September 18 to 23; Terra

Ind., October 2 to 7; Nashville, Tenn., October 16 to 28. Dan Daly Whipped. PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26.—Billey Keegh, formerly of Nevada, and Dan Daly of Colorado met in a finish tight at the Pastime club for a purse of \$1,250. Keogh won in the

No Contest. Joe McElroy and George Middleton faced each other forty-two rounds at the Athletic lub rooms last night. The referee decided

fifth round.

Mr. Blaine Not So Well. Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Dr. Johnston visited Mr. Blaine at 9:30 o'clock tonight and remained some time at his bedside When he left he said Mr. Blaine did not look so well or seem so well as he had during the past few days. By this statement the doctor did not wish to convey the impression that Mr. Blaine had suffered a relapse or that there was any decided change for the worse. Dr. Johnston said he would not return dur-ing the night unless summoned, and he did

not think there would be any necessity for

Violin Recital. The publis of Mr. Hans Albert gave a very enteresting recital at Young Men's Christian association half last evening, and the program was received with every evidence of approval. Mr. Albert was heard in two

he sololats. Each number was fully de serving of the approval which the audience bestowed, and several of the performers showed evidences of marked talent. For Work on Fort Crook. Bids will be opened on February 17 at army headquarters for the construction of several buildings at Fort Crook. An expenditure of \$200,000 has been authorized by congress for building purposes during the present year. Officers quarters and soldiers barracks will be created this summer. The work will all be of the most substantial kind,

selections for two violins, and Mr. Charles Higgins and Miss Luella Allen were among

as the government proposes to make Fort Crook one of the best in the country. Three of Them Exculpated. Paris, Jan. 26.—Franqueville's report on the Panama canal exculpates Deputies Roche and Arene and Senator Thevenet.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The cable trains were laid out for several nours yesterday afternoon by a break in the cable. Assistant Superintendent Tod number spliced the rope and shortly after 6 o'clock trains began running again as usual. Yesterday the dress goods found by the office concealed in the Missouri Facilio yards were identified by Mrs. C. E. Squires. The property had been stolen the day before by a sneak thief, who entered the house during the absence of the family.