

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Monotony of the Joint Convention Varied by a "Call of the House."

SEVEN REPUBLICANS WERE ABSENT

Brought In and Compelled to Vote—No Change in the Result—Time of the House Energetically Spent in Legislating.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—After a protracted session resulting from a call of the house, the legislative joint convention took an ineffectual ballot for senator at 1:40 this afternoon and then adjourned.

The republicans had barely returned from their caucus to their seats in the house when the senate fled in, and shortly after 2 o'clock the lieutenant governor ordered the clerk to call the roll. There were 125 present, the absentees being Clarke, Klokke, Lobeck, Kessler, Lockner, Nason and Wilson.

Watson at once demanded a call of the joint convention, and it was backed by a score of republicans. The roll was again called under the formal call, and when the absentees were announced the chair directed the sergeant-at-arms to close the doors.

An exodus was immediately inaugurated among the spectators, and the chair felt called upon to state that if anyone wanted to get out it would be at their own risk, and that the order of their going, but to go at once, as the doors were not to be opened except by written order of the president.

That sufficed to clear the floor and lobby of about 300 or more curious spectators, whose curiosity was not intense enough to induce them to take the chances of a stern.

The direct result was a still further crowding of the galleries, which had scarcely been crowded to their fullest capacity before.

Warrants for the Absentees.

Warrants were at once made out for the several absentees, and while they were being handed to the sergeant-at-arms four of the much wanted men entered from the clerk room and passed to their seats amid cheering, which the chair could not suppress.

The chair resumed the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants for admitting the members and instructed them to admit no one else without an order and to bring absentees before the bar of the joint convention.

Nason stated that Senator Clarke was very ill at his home in Omaha and moved that he be excused for the day. It was so ordered, as there was no objection.

Warrants for Klokke and Lockner were placed in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Alley of the senate and he took his departure with Sergeant-at-Arms Dungan of the house following closely at his heels.

Brought in the Recreants.

Kyner began singing "Marching Through Georgia," and entertained the crowd until the sergeants marched to the two missing members up to the bar of the joint convention.

Klokke was first presented. In making the announcement the officer introduced him as Lockner, but the speaker corrected the error and stated that Klokke was the one who was presented.

Watson moved that he be fined \$5. Watson moved that he be excused and the motion prevailed.

Lockner had dodged the officer and taken his seat, but was discovered and towed up to the bar, when he was also excused.

Watson moved to dispense with a further call of the convention, but as a precautionary measure before doing so the chair ordered roll call to ascertain if all were present, as some of the members had been temporarily excused by the chair. It revealed the absence of Senator Campbell.

Barry moved a call of the house in order that the missing independent might be found, but it was informed that the body was still under call.

The sergeant-at-arms was directed to find Senator Campbell and "hivite" him in, but not to arrest him. He was soon in his seat, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. The reading of the journal was likewise dispensed with and the roll called to vote on senator.

The Same Old Story.

The result of the ballot was identically the same as that of Saturday, every vote being recorded as on the former ballot—Allen, 65; Thurston, 61; Morton, 3; Boyd, 2.

Watson moved to adjourn and the motion prevailed. Gaffin demanded roll call on the adjournment. The chair asked the house if it wanted the eyes and nose, and when a chorus of noes was heard he promptly declared the joint convention adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Demo-Tops Run Things to Suit Themselves.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The house plunged headlong into a parliamentary skirmish immediately after assembling this morning. McKesson moved the suspension of the reading of the journal. To this Kruse objected, and the speaker ordered the clerk to proceed.

McKesson requested the speaker to state upon what he based his ruling, and renewed his motion.

Rhodes arose to a point of order and shortly quoted the constitution, the statutes, Churley's manual and the blue book, and talked until finally Watson shut him off by raising another point of order. He asserted that the speaker took his oath of office to grove and conserve the rights of the people, and he would not be suspended by a vote of fifty members. The roll call on the motion to suspend was ordered and it was lost by a vote of 38 to 121.

Watson denied the soft impeachment, and created a sensation by asserting that Rhodes, much as the speaker did not propose to give them a ruling, he called the republican members to a caucus for a conference the next day.

Casper demanded a call of the house, but Oakley, McKesson and others laughed sarcastically and started for the door.

Outvoted the Republicans.

Casper shouted: "Well, go ahead if you care. If you fellows want to help boost a cold-blooded democrat into the United States senate, I guess we fellows can stand it."

The speaker then ruled that the reading of the journal could be suspended by a vote of fifty members. The roll call on the motion to suspend was ordered and it was lost by a vote of 38 to 121.

act. It was adopted by a mighty chorus of noes.

Other republican bills killed were house roll 122, by Cornish, of Lancaster, providing that no person shall be admitted to practice in the courts of the state unless for two years he has studied in the office of a practicing attorney, and shall pass a satisfactory examination; house roll 87, by Kaup, relating to the printing of the proposed constitutional amendments; house roll 149, by Lockner, providing for the issuing of a certificate by county clerks in evidence of the satisfaction of a mortgage; and providing for a penalty for the neglect to procure the same; house roll 30, by Lynch, to provide for the improvement and maintenance of public roads.

Horst offered a resolution providing that the committee now investigating the permanent school law be granted authority to determine whether the uninvested part of the moneys had been or is deposited. The resolution was agreed to.

The amendments and the two bodies went into joint convention on the election of United States senator.

Some More New Bills.

Eighty-two members were in their seats when the house was called to order at 3 o'clock. The first order of business was taken up, and the following bills introduced and read for the first time: By Goss of Douglas—To create a county loan and abstract office.

By Kline—Providing that counties may repeal township organization.

By Goss of Douglas—Authorizing the state treasurer to pay a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of coal within the state of Nebraska.

By Irwin—To regulate guarantee and insurance companies.

By Kline—To promote the supply of gas in cities.

By Griffith—To purchase lands for the benefit of the poor.

By Robinson—To submit an amendment to the constitution providing that the legislature shall provide for the free instruction in common schools of all persons between the ages of 6 and 21.

By Robinson—Extending the term of office county superintendents from two to four years.

By Ricketts—Amending the law relating to marriages.

By Goss of Douglas—For the relief of Mary J. Carls.

By Brockman—For the appointment of a clerk in the offices of county judges in counties having a population of over 10,000.

To revise the constitution.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to provide for a commission to revise the constitution. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, That the governor is hereby empowered and directed to appoint a board of commissioners, composed of three citizens, one from each of the three political parties, to be known as the constitutional revision commission, whose duty it shall be to make a revision of the constitution of this state.

Section 2. Said commissioners shall meet at the capitol in this one week from the date of their appointment, and shall select one of their number as president and one of their number as secretary.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to prepare such amendments to the constitution as they may deem desirable, and present the same to the legislature within ten days from and after the commission shall have been organized.

Section 4. The consideration of said amendments shall be deferred until the next session of the legislature, and such amendments shall be referred to the joint convention of the two houses, whose duty it shall be to submit them to the people at the next general election.

Section 5. The submission of the proposed amendments to the people shall be by separate ballots to be designated "constitutional amendment ballots."

Section 6. The commissioners herein created may appoint one stenographer to assist in the preparation of the revision of the constitution.

Section 7. To defray the expenses of the commission on temporary salaries, the sum of \$2,500 is hereby appropriated from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 8. Whereas, an emergency exists for the enactment of this law, this act shall take effect at once and be in force from the date of its passage.

Tackled Appropriations.

The house then went into committee of the whole, with Jensen in the chair, to consider the general appropriation bill.

The first division taken up was the appropriation for the United States senator in Omaha. Nason offered several amendments to increase the amount appropriated for the senator, but they were all rejected.

Stevens took advantage of the debate to attack the present system of government, and declared that if the American system of government compels girls to sell their souls for money, the system should be abolished.

Burns declared that a metropolitan girl that went to the home, but the innocent and confiding who had been the victims of a cunningly conducted scheme.

first time the appropriation bill, appropriating the sum of \$45,000 for the incidental expenses of the present session of the legislature. The house then adjourned.

Too Busy to Work.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate made no attempt to transact business this morning and immediately after roll call and prayer took a recess until 11:45.

Immediately after joint convention senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE FAIR.

Appropriation Likely to Be Reduced Below the Estimates.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The fight over the World's fair proved to be more interesting than anything which had preceded it. Berkman tried to reduce the appropriation to \$55,000, but got only one vote for his proposition.

During the discussion in the senate committee of the whole Senator Starr made an eloquent plea for the fair, and was ably seconded by Burt, Fountain, Bennett and Kennedy.

Every time Crill speaks Burt of Huron is sure to sail into him with biting sarcasm, and he did so on this bill, even going to the verge of unparliamentary language. He wanted a specimen of the independent politician made a part of the exhibit.

At Starr's request Mrs. Haynie, president of the women's auxiliary, gave a long and effective plea, and made a dignified, but very effective, plea. Brookway of Minnesota was chairman of the committee, and without making any special appeal, he used his good common sense, and he compelled the senate to vote by roll call.

The resolution failed to get more than twenty-five votes, three short of a quorum, and the vote on \$65,000 was the same.

It began to get dark for the fair bill, but Eoite of Bruce suggested a compromise of \$82,000, and it was accepted. Burt's amendment was to give the ladies \$10,000, but it failed by the bill passed. The final vote stood 31 to 17.

THEY CANNOT AGREE.

Wyoming Democrats Unable to Decide on a United States Senator.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6.—The fight for the United States senatorship is growing in intensity and is stirring up such bad feeling in the community that a vote of a republican or a democrat would be a publican or a democrat to the end of the session are among the possibilities.

On Saturday nineteen of the twenty-one democratic members agreed in caucus to vote solidly for three ballots for A. L. New, W. H. Holliday, George T. Beck and S. T. Corn in order to give the populists an opportunity to join with them in electing a republican.

Eighteen of the democrats have adhered to the caucus. The other declines, as he claims to be unable to do so. The caucus is held in New to accomplish its ends. Two ballots have been taken since the arrangement. Now receiving eighteen votes on each one, the populists are looking for a republican member from Uinta county, to leave town, and the caucus is necessary to a choice by twenty-four votes.

All Palled to Elect Senators.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 6.—Twenty-three members were absent from the joint session today. The ballot for United States senator resulted: Lamb, 17; Williams, 12; Koch, 9; Anderson, 8; Nimgam, 6; Palmer, 3; others scattering.

The joint ballot for United States senator resulted: Sanders, 18; Kilpatrick, 21; others scattering. No choice.

The joint ballot for United States senator resulted: Sanders, 24; Clark, 16; Dixon, 12.

Aimed at the Hoopskirts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Representative Penke introduced a bill in the house today entitled: "An act to prevent the sale, manufacture and wearing of hoopskirts." For two hours the speaker refused to entertain again there was a motion to refer the bill to committee on religion and morals, which motion was carried.

Equal Suffrage in Kansas.

TORONTO, Kan., Feb. 6.—The senate, in committee of the whole, reported favorably upon a senate resolution, which permits to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage. The resolution will doubtless pass the house also.

FIRE AND POLICE MATTERS.

Commissioners Meet and Transact Considerable Business of Interest.

Twenty applicants for the position of telephone operator at the fire and police alarm headquarters were examined by the police commission last night. John D. Petty was appointed to the position.

Officer Burrows thought the carpet charged with drinking while on duty and was suspended for fifteen days.

The protest against a license case against Morin, Sherman avenue and Locust streets, was heard and a decision deferred for one week in order to get the testimony in shape.

Police officers of the city were called to account of illness and annual leaves. James P. Hansen, special policeman on Cuming street, resigned.

There was a long discussion regarding the Kyner bill now before the legislature regulating the salaries of police officers. The bill provides that a metropolitan police shall not be less than \$75 per month and not more than \$85, per month and that in consideration of his raise in pay the officers of \$55.00 are to get the same amount. Every member of the board expressed himself as being opposed to the passage of the bill, as it would decrease the number of police from at least three, and possibly five, unless, of course, some measures were taken to increase the police force.

Mr. Casper thought it wrong to bring to the attention of the public the amount to which many ways and that the police were entitled to such little perquisites. A protest from the board will be sent to the house of representatives and to the senate and the commissioners will use all their influence to defeat the proposed legislation.

not only extend the scope of higher education, but also to provide for the financial assistance of the poor students of the state.

Mr. S. R. Rush, owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Duryea, Prof. Lewis presided.

The speaker declared that it was the province of the state to foster and encourage higher education and thereby win men away from the anarchistic tendencies of the times.

Mr. D. C. Deaver took issue with the speaker with reference to his remarks on anarchy. Mr. Rush presented the negative side of the question in a forcible manner and the chair briefly summed up the arguments rather adroitly to Mr. Day. The next subject for consideration will be "Is it Advisable to Annex the Hawaiian Islands."

PADDOCK TAKEN UP

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ment, and after remaining a spectator afar off, from September, 1892, until May, 1893, during which time he fought the battles of the Labor Union for all time, well, but the spirit of anarchy noticeable was not to be crushed by more organization among the laboring classes. Education was what was required.

If the three days were to create an opportunity to corral \$300, by again submitting to the ordeal, and on May 10, 1893, he had a chance to buy a house in Chicago, and was mustered into the army as a private in company M, Sixteenth regiment, Illinois volunteer cavalry for three years.

Went with a Critter Company.

He realized that if he served out his term of military service, he would probably find his regiment would remain in one place during the entire time, and as he was constitutionally opposed to physical exertion, he thought it would be better to get out of the place of nature's means of locomotion, hence his choice of the cavalry branch of the service.

His company remained during the winter in comfortable quarters in the north, while Grant was battering away at Vicksburg, and Meade was giving battle to Lee and General Lee and rebels at Gettysburg. In December, 1863, company M was ordered to Cumberland Gap, Ky., to guard the mountain passes.

It will be thus seen that he was a member of the cavalry during the time that he encountered the enemy he capulated on demand. He was unwilling to fight and spent his time in the woods, and he was in the danger of his life in the field. His campfire records are borrowed from veterans whose records are not of the "rim soldier" order and his own imagination, and yet he became commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

How did he manage to get there with such a slim fighting record?

It came through his connection as a Union Pacific engineer, and he was in the national encampment carried as far west as possible over its line. The organization had not reached its present magnitude, while the Union Pacific was being built, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

It will also be remembered that Assistant Postmaster General Gresham bounced him from his position of mail sack hustler at the post office in Omaha, and he was in the line of the road.

He threatened Gresham.

FOUGHT LIKE WHIRLWINDS

Griffin and Murphy Out a Terrific Pace in Their Little Match.

ENTIRELY TOO HOT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN

His Science Was Good at Long Range, but the Brintree Boy Made the Work After His Own Plans and Won a Great Battle.

CONY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Despite the stormy weather there was a large and enthusiastic crowd of sporting men assembled at the Coney Island Athletic club tonight.

With men like Johnny Griffin of Brintree, Mass., and Australian Billy Murphy fighting for the featherweight championship and a purse of \$4,000, it would take a pretty stiff crowd to keep the thronged sports at home. In addition to this finish fight there was a twenty-round contest between Kid Hogan of Brooklyn and Dolly Lyons of New York.

It was half past 8 o'clock before the first pair of scappers hopped on the stage. They were to fight for a purse of \$1,000, the winner to take \$800 and the loser \$200.

The boys weighed in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; Lyons tipped the scales at 114½, and Hogan at 115 pounds even.

The fight was hot from start to finish Hogan being very scientific, but Lyons was the stronger and sent his opponent to the floor several times. There was plenty of blood and honors were easy most of the time.

At the end of the twentieth round the battle was awarded to Lyons, which met with favor.

Coming of the Big Event.

There was only a slight intermission between the conclusion of the first fight and the beginning of the second and finish fight. The crowd was very large and the atmosphere was very exciting.

Round 1—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 2—Griffin forced and the liveliest kind of struggle followed. They went to fighting constantly and the punching, was very hard.

Round 3—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 4—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 5—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 6—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 7—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 8—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 9—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 10—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 11—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 12—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 13—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 14—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 15—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 16—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 17—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 18—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

Round 19—Murphy started in, bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The crowd was very excited and the fight was very scientific.

Round 20—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only when he received a hard blow. Griffin had to force the fighting, and in one of his mad rushes he brought his face in contact with Griffin's, and Griffin saved him from a possible foul.

QUEENSLAND'S GREAT FLOOD

It is Now Thought That the Loss of Life Will Be Very Great.

MARY RIVER FULL OF FLOATING CORPSES

Weeks of Homes and the Lifeless Carcasses of Animals Strew its Banks— Brisbane's Heavy Loss—The Details Hard to Get.

STONEY, Feb. 6.—Yesterday at Ipswich, Queensland, twenty-five miles from Brisbane, twenty-two persons are known to have perished in the floods, and it is feared that the loss of life is much greater, as the swollen river is covered with wreckage, from which a horrible stench arises, doubtless caused by the great number of bodies of human beings and animals entangled in the debris.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.—The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small part of the stock could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of thirty or forty stores before the water rises to them.

TIERS, another town on the Mary, is also under water. At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The city is still inundated, however, and little news can be got from the town. The list of dead grows hourly. Many houses are being swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the higher part of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway traffic the telegraphic communication with other parts of Queensland is obtainable only at Maryborough. Thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the bridges are under water. The Mary river bridge, the largest in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants.

TIERS, another town on the Mary, is also under water. At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The city is still inundated, however, and little news can be got from the town. The list of dead grows hourly. Many houses are being swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the higher part of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway traffic the telegraphic communication with other parts of Queensland is obtainable only at Maryborough. Thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the bridges are under water. The Mary river bridge, the largest in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants.

TIERS, another town on the Mary, is also under water. At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The city is still inundated, however, and little news can be got from the town. The list of dead grows hourly. Many houses are being swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the higher part of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway traffic the telegraphic communication with other parts of Queensland is obtainable only at Maryborough. Thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the bridges are under water. The Mary river bridge, the largest in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants.

TIERS, another town on the Mary, is also under water. At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The