

THEY TOIL NOT,

But They Spin Yarns and Expectorate Tobacco Juice in the Lobby.

The Monotonous Eloquence of the Clerk Distracts the House.

The Railroad Lobby Greatly Disturbed by the Senate Bill.

A Determined Raid Proposed to Slaughter it in the House.

Examination of Witnesses in the School Land Frauds.

A Liberal Crop of Abuses and Corruption Gathered in the University Cabbage Patch.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Bee.

LINCOLN, February 6.—So far nothing of importance in the way of legislation has been done during the week, and this afternoon has been no exception. There was a large audience in the gallery who must have found it wearisome listening to the clerk calling the roll. This and the monotonous droning of the speaker that a certain bill has passed was all that interested them. It was very disappointing to many, but then the recent adjournment has apparently unsettled members and real work proceeds slowly. This apathy will be made up at the end of session by the regulation of the railroad without consideration. Many members had to be summoned into the house this afternoon to vote on a bill that the committee had reported on the morning of the 5th. It was no unusual thing for members to be heard asking on their hurried return which way they were to vote. As far as considered legislation in connection with the state at well as at home and receive their pay and thereby not to number the state statute books with useless laws.

This afternoon the senate considered in committee of the whole the bill for regulating passenger traffic and placing the maximum for one at three cents a mile for each passenger. This met with considerable opposition principally from Mr. Church Howe and Mr. Burr. It however passed through the committee but not until Mr. Burr had moved that on its being reported to the senate for reconsideration a recommendation be added that it do not pass. This motion was carried, and on the bill being reported another attempt to destroy its effect was made by Senator Spencer who moved that it be referred to the committee on the state and territorial affairs or under the management or control of a subcommittee. This motion was also defeated, and the bill was reported to the senate for consideration. A bill for the purpose of providing for the management of the state and territorial affairs was also passed through committee of the house.

The bill has almost caused the railroad managers to tear their hair out, and they were heard to remark sarcastically, that the bill would be for tearing up the rails.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

There never was such an array of railroad legal talent at any session of the legislature as at the present time. They have been backed up by a large squad of lobbyists who have been working violently in the interests of the railroads. The railroad law is not only a money-making machine, but it is also a source of revenue for the railroads. It is now generally understood that the special committee appointed to investigate the state agricultural farm, have discovered a fraud and are about to report to the house and recommend a complete severance between the farm and the university.

THE SENATE.

Special Correspondence to The Bee.

LINCOLN, February 6.—The short morning session of the senate was mostly spent in the reading of bills for the second time and referring them to the committee on the state and territorial affairs. The bill for the purpose of providing for the management of the state and territorial affairs was the only bill that was passed. It was a bill for the purpose of providing for the management of the state and territorial affairs. It was a bill for the purpose of providing for the management of the state and territorial affairs.

THE LAST FRUIT.

The committee investigating the land frauds held a short session this morning and heard the testimony of M. L. Hayward of Tallman, Oke county. This is the party whom J. Sterling Morton reported as having said in a speech a week or two ago that he would have left his home for \$7 that were worth \$25. In his testimony this morning Mr. Hayward denied ever having said a thing, and declared that Morton lied. He said he went to Morton during the campaign and contradicted the statement. He said the land was worth less than he reported and that he would not have left his home for \$7 that were worth \$25.

A TEST CASE.

There has been a test case of late concerning the legislative sessions of forty days and making the day of members \$5 per day. At the last election 51,000 votes were cast in its favor and 17,000 against it. It has been generally believed that the amendment was defeated. The case was argued before the court yesterday and it is expected a session will begin in a few days.

A Big Reporter Talks of Mr. Stevenson as to the case today. He said it was not so much a test case as it is supposed to be. He said he had seen a man in court who assaulted a woman, and he said he would have left his home for \$7 that were worth \$25. He said he would have left his home for \$7 that were worth \$25.

It looks like there would be much in complete business at the end of the forty days as the \$5 a day is a consideration that the members are not averse to considering.

THE HOUSE.

Special Correspondence to The Bee.

The house assembled at 9:30 a. m. as usual. Members of the different committees have been providing for the consideration of the morning bills. The house was very quiet during the session.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Grist of Interesting News from Washington.

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Another fierce dispute arose when the amendment giving Memphis \$75,000 was reached. Young introduced a resolution for the omission of Memphis from the bill. The word "falsehood" was freely used by both gentlemen, and the confusion became so great that the speaker had to have recourse to the omission of Memphis from the bill. The word "falsehood" was freely used by both gentlemen, and the confusion became so great that the speaker had to have recourse to the omission of Memphis from the bill.

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In the course of his remarks Cockrell alluded to the newspaper reports, to the effect that \$2,000 had been paid to one eminent attorney in Washington to bring a bill forward to get certain pension legislation through congress. Hawley said that a bill could be passed in half an hour repeating such legislation. Thereupon Jackson called up a bill already on the calendar, referring to the fees of pension claim agents and attorneys. The bill was taken up and, after a long and heated debate, it was passed. The bill was taken up and, after a long and heated debate, it was passed.

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From other sources, however, it is learned that Reagan is a trifle nervous lest it may pass, and leave him short of the glory which his bill now grants him.

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ISLAM VICTORIOUS

But General Wolsey Feels Confident of his Ability

To Attack Khartoum and Defeat the False Prophet.

The British Government Give him Carte Blanche,

To take any Measures he May Deem Necessary

To Recapture Khartoum and Reopen the Berber Route.

Mr. Gladstone's Residence Guarded—The Middlesex Regiment Ordered for Active Duty.

A QUAKING CABINET.

LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN.

LONDON, February 6.—General Wolsey telegraphs from Korti to the war office that this afternoon a courier arrived from the British camp at Metemneh which reported the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says the attack of Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolsey telegraphs to the war office requesting further orders from the government. The cabinet this morning considered what course to be taken in regard to the present Egyptian campaign. It was decided to send telegraphic orders to India to dispatch Indian troops to Suakin and meanwhile reinforce the garrison at Sudan by a detachment of British troops from England and the Mediterranean.

GENERAL WOLSELEY CONFIDENT.

LONDON, February 6.—General Wolsey telegraphs to the government that he will not be able to reach Khartoum in less than five weeks, when the hot season will have commenced. He assures the ministry he feels confident of his ability to successfully attack Khartoum and defeat the false prophet, but he says that the operations necessary to achieve these results will be difficult and hazardous.

Advice from Korti state that a number of spies have been dispatched to Khartoum to ascertain the fate of General Gordon.

The residence of Gladstone at Hawarden is being guarded by a special police protection.

ITALY REPLIES TO THE PORT.

LONDON, February 6.—It is announced that Italy replied formally to the protest of the port of Alexandria in regard to Egyptian ports along the Red Sea by Italian forces. Italy admits the aims of the sultan to sovereignty over the Red Sea, but says she felt compelled to occupy certain points in order to protect Italian subjects imperilled by the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison. She says she will allow the Egyptian flag to remain solely by side the Italian at every occupied point.

LONDON, February 6.—Wolsey telegraphs this afternoon that he has been informed that General Gordon had died at Khartoum. A messenger summoned Col. Wilson to surrender, and at the same time Gen. Gordon was wearing the Mahdi's uniform.

It is the general opinion in military circles that Gordon is dead.

Portuguese men of war at the Congo.

LONDON, February 6.—A dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope states that Portuguese men of war, occupied the mouth of the Congo. The Dutch and other residents protested. The British cruisers Forward and Rapid were ordered to the spot.

ITALIAN SYMPATHY FOR GORDON.

LONDON, February 6.—The fall of Khartoum produced a profound impression in this capital. The newspapers unite in expressions of sympathy with General Gordon and give utterance to the belief that the Mahdi's victory will draw England and Italy into yet closer relations with a view to a joint action in Egypt.

GENERAL WOLSELEY RECEIVES CARTE BLANCHE TO USE ANY MEASURES HE MAY DEEM FIT TO RECAPTURE KHARTOUM.

LONDON, February 6.—It is understood that the cabinet could do anything necessary to give Lord Wolsey carte blanche to take any measures he deems necessary for the recapture of Khartoum, if alive, and make use of such military operations as he considers advisable to regain the ground lost in Sudan by the fall of Khartoum. Amongst other alternatives suggested by Gen. Wolsey are the immediate recapture of Khartoum and the employment, if necessary, of Indian troops to recapture the city. Lord Wolsey's reply to the dispatch of the government giving him carte blanche to operate in the Sudan is expected by noon to-morrow.

RECAPTURE KHARTOUM AND REOPEN THE BERBER ROUTE.

Advice from Gubat say the fall of Khartoum has decided the Shukriyah tribes to join El Mahdi, which places both banks of the Nile under his control. The statement is confirmed that Ferez Pasha treacherously made terms with El Mahdi, whereby the latter was enabled to capture Khartoum.

The Mahdi's men are at present in London to-night relative to the affairs in Sudan. It is said by some that Gen. Gordon was shot during the attack on Khartoum. The decision of the cabinet, giving Gen. Wolsey carte blanche, has created a very favorable impression. Groups of people were gathered on the streets, eagerly reading the latest issues of the press papers.

ABABI PASHA HAS A HAND IN IT.

LONDON, February 6.—There is considerable speculation as to whether Arabi Pasha did not have a hand in bringing about the fall of Khartoum. It has been asserted that the man who was the prefect of police at Khartoum, and with whom the latter is supposed to have intimate relations, was in London recently. He was seen by Gen. Wolsey, the ex-prefect, while here, is said to have given to one of his acquaintances, an outline of the Mahdi's plans, which have since been carried out almost to the letter.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUDAN.

LONDON, February 6.—The excitement over the fall of Khartoum is subsiding and military critics now consider the troops at Metemneh safe if Gen. Wolsey's advance to the harbor is hastened, and reinforcements hurried on from Korti. The decision of the cabinet giving Gen. Wolsey full power to act has calmed the public mind. Orders were sent to Gibraltar and Malta to prepare for the immediate

ON 'CHANGE.

The Bulls and Bears Hold the Market Nearly Steady.

The Cattle Trade was Fairly Active and Prices Higher.

The Hog Market Took a Sudden Down Turn.

May Wheat at the Close was Firm at 84c.

Corn Opened Strong'r, Fluctuated with Wheat and Provisions.

Oats Active and Advancing—Rye [Firm]—Provisions Generally Improving and Higher.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Special telegram to The Bee.

CHICAGO, February 6.—The crowd of traders who occupied the wheat pit on change to-day were divided into two pretty nearly equal factions. There were those rather anxious to cover, and those, who being long, were fearful that the price might go down. The market was held up by the visible purchase of wheat. The consequence of these conflicting emotions being so openly demonstrated was to hold the market almost steady.

WHEAT.

Special steady at 8 1/2c, and 8c at high as 84c. The close was firm at 8c at 1 o'clock. It was claimed that fully 3,000,000 bushels of short was bought in between 9:30 and 1 o'clock. The market was held up by the visible purchase of wheat. The consequence of these conflicting emotions being so openly demonstrated was to hold the market almost steady.

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