

SUBMISSION CARRIED

The Republican Party Stands by its Pledge and Passes the Bill.

THE RUM-SELLER TREMBLES

Whiskey and its Friends Beaten in the House of Representatives Yesterday.

A Joyful Day.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—The final act in the great submission struggle, so far as the house is concerned, took place yesterday afternoon, and if the senate concurs in the amendment, submission will go to the people in the following form:

"Shall the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be forever prohibited in the State?" or, "Shall the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of liquors as a beverage be licensed and regulated by law?"

When the bills on third reading were reached, the clerk named over five bills and senate file 31. The submission bill was not among the number. A cloud of disappointment spread over the anxious faces of the vast audience that packed the lobby. Brink, of Boone, chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, arose at this moment and reported that senate file 31 was correctly engrossed. An involuntary effort at applause was heard as the clerk announced that senate file 31 would now be added to the bills on third reading.

The roll was called on the other measures and at half past three the speaker arose and announced that the next bill was senate file 31 and that it would be put on the passage.

Dempster demanded a call of the house and this being ordered, Hungate, Fuller and Cady were found to be absent, the two former being excused. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest Cady, but it was announced that he had gone after Fuller, who, it was expected, would vote for submission. A lull of fifteen minutes followed, during which time the submissionists crowded around Bisbee, Hunter and Burnham by the dozen, imploring them to fall into line and help redeem the pledge of the party. Burnham held out for several minutes, but finally all three were brought over.

During the lull in the proceedings the members fitted about the room to encourage the weak brethren. Meanwhile the persuasive influence of the wife of Mr. Cameron was doing its fatal work and the member from Washington who came here pledged to vote against submission was won over to the side of the enemy. The bill was now read and listened to with rapt attention. The speaker directed the clerk to call the roll and all felt the supreme hour had come.

The members responded in a loud voice and all voted as had been known for many weeks they would, until Bisbee's name was reached. He voted "aye" and all knew that the missionary work of the last few moments had been successful. Burnham followed and a cheer from the friends of the measure could hardly be suppressed. Cameron, sitting beside his wife, could not find it in his heart to say "no," and blank dismay spread over the features of the enemies of the bill.

Fenton, who was decidedly shaky, cast his vote for the measure, and Hunter, who violently opposed the bill in the morning did likewise, and the speaker could not keep down the applause which followed. Then a turn came, and when Lee, McNickle and Meeker voted "no" in succession, the cheers of the other side were almost deafening.

No other incident of note occurred until "Sweet" was called and that gentleman asked to be "passed." Both sides again grew confident, but the submissionists moved uneasily in their seats. When Wilcox was reached he fairly paralyzed the friends of submission by voting "no," and the other side was correspondingly elated. The three following names, Winter, Williams and Yutzky responded "aye," and the speaker voted "no," simultaneously with a wild cheer from the opponents of submission, and the word was hurriedly passed along, "only 58 votes have been recorded for the measure and it is defeated."

But they rejoiced too soon. McNickle of Gage now arose and spoke substantially as follows:

"I represent two counties in this house, and have promised them both that I would have to vote against submission, but this question is presented in a peculiar form. I have given this subject much thought, and I have communed

with a higher power and asked His guidance in this critical hour, and now, on the one hand, if I vote for submission I shall disregard the instructions of my constituents. But I have a boy, and that boy appeals to me with all a father's love and tenderness, and as I look in his face, I feel I owe him a duty higher than any other, and that is to save him from an awful fate of a drunkard's life, and God helping me, I have resolved that if my vote can give the people a chance to banish the saloon from our state, that come what may it shall be freely given, and I change my vote and ask that it be recorded in favor of this measure."

Tremendous applause greeted this speech and there was scarcely a dry eye in all the vast audience, but submission was not assured. In the midst of this applause, Wilcox, of Red Willow, was seen to stand up, and in words rising above the din, said:

"I am not a prohibitionist, but have been strangely moved by the speech just made, and while I do not approve this measure in its present form, yet I will give it the benefit of the doubt and cast my vote in favor of redeeming the pledge of the party."

Pandemonium broke loose at this juncture. With one tremendous yell that fairly raised the roof, the triumphant submissionists sprang up on chairs, waving coats, hats and handkerchiefs—anything they could lay their hands on. Strong men hugged each other and wept. The galleries responded with shouts and cheers, and the submissionists for a moment held undisputed sway.

Slowly Tom Cook began to read the list and the last man called. At length the clerk passed the tally sheet to the speaker and Watson, with no sign of disappointment and in a most deliberate manner, announced: "The bill having received a three-fifths majority, has passed the house."

Then pandemonium broke loose again, led this time by Baker, who seemed beside himself with joy. Springing on a chair he yelled himself hoarse, swung his hat, and the house, not being able to do any further business, adjourned. Congratulations were then the order of the day and McNickle and Wilcox received an ovation from the overjoyed prohibitionists that they will long remember. The opponents of the measure took their defeat good humoredly, many of them blaming Morrissey and his crowd for the result.

The bill must still run the gantlet of the senate.

The following is the vote on the bill as finally announced.

Ayes—Abrahamson, Baker, Bailey, Ballard, Berry, Bisbee, Bortis, Brink, Burnham, Cady, Cameron, Christy of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Corbin, Crusen, Dempster, Diller, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Fenton, Fieldgrove, Gilbert, Gilchrist, Hall, Hampton, Hanna, Hawthorn, Harding, Hayes, Hill of Butler, Hill of Gage, Hunter, Johnson, Lash, Majors, McNickle, Potter, Rayner, Rhodes, Robb, Sargent, Satchell, Scoville, Seed, Shepard, Stirk, Sweet, Truesdell, Weber, Weller, Wells, Westover, Whitehead, Whitford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter, Yutzky—60.

Nays—Bechman, Berlin, Bohacek, Braucht, Caldwell, Christy, of Dodge, Coleman, of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Delany, Denman, Dickinson, Dunn, Feno, Gardner, Gates, Green, Hahn, Hooke, Horne, Keiper, Larson, Lee, Ley, Mattes, jr., McBride, McMillian, Meeker, Morrissey, Neve, Olmstead, O'Sullivan, Severin, Snyder, Swartsley, Towle, White, Mr. Speaker—38.

Fuller and Hungate were absent.

Republican Senators Agree to Draft a New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The republican senators yesterday in caucus resumed consideration of territorial matter at the point where the discussion ended the day before. It was decided that the committee on territories should frame a substitute for the house bill that should be so broad in policy and fair in terms that its rejection by the house would saddle that body with the unpleasant responsibility to the people of the west. When this bill is made up it will be pushed through the senate with expedition, as it is the desire to reach the conference stage at least this session.

Whitney Wants the Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 31.—A public statement was made here this afternoon that the Union iron works received a dispatch from Secretary Whitney, ordering them to get the new cruiser Charleston ready for sea within twenty days, if possible, at no matter what extra cost.

OUTRAGES IN SAMOA

German Officials Are Running Things to Suit Themselves.

APIA NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Newspapers Suppressed and Vessels Boarded and Searched.

—Items of Interest.

A High-Handed Proceeding.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 1.—Advices from Samoa state that the German officials have given notice that all vessels arriving there will be searched for articles contraband of war. They have suppressed the Samoan times. A passenger on the British steamer Wainui who visited Mataafa's camp, was arrested but was subsequently released in compliance with a demand of the British consul. A proclamation has been issued placing the Apla police force under German control. Mataafa's followers number 6,000. They are strongly entrenched, and other Samoans are rapidly joining them. Upon the arrival of the steamer Richmond she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

Secretary Bayard's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Bayard was last evening shown the dispatch from Auckland stating that Germany had given notice that all vessels arriving at Samoa would be searched for contraband goods. He said that the department had yesterday received a dispatch from consul Blacklock, stating that war had been declared against Mataafa and that martial law was proclaimed by the German consul at Apia. He did not know whether the state of martial law referred to included all of Samoa, or only Apia.

Reference was made to the criticism of the department of state, and the secretary said:

"I would like the gentlemen who have been criticizing everything done by the state department to show one instance in which I have broken the law, or permitted it to be violated. I do not know such an instance. There has been a good deal of misrepresentation, and in time my countrymen will see that everything that could have been done by the state department. I have as yet to learn that any American has been injured, or any of their rights as defined by law and treaty taken away. Our policy has been fixed and steady in the direction of preservation of American rights. The German government constantly gives assurance that Germany would not violate American rights, and Prince Bismarck, in his last letter to Count Arco-Valley, renews the assurance that Germany will scrupulously respect their rights."

"The department," said the secretary "cannot stop fighting in Samoa. We cannot stop rival commercial companies from quarreling and fighting. It is not for us to try and give every country a stable government."

A gentleman well acquainted with Samoan affairs said last night that matters had reached a serious state, and that he would not be surprised to hear that a conflict had taken place between the Germans and Americans. The natives had beaten the Germans repeatedly, and according to the Auckland dispatch, Germany now proposes to whip them by preventing arms being sent in. A newspaper read by Americans had been suppressed; Germans had taken open control of Apia. American residents had contributed to a fund for the support of municipal policy. He said it might appear an unusual and bold thing for us to say we would protect the independence of a country far away, but our national honor and obligations required that we should come to it.

Commander Seavy's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Commander Seavy, of the United States steamer Adams, which arrived from Samoa, via Honolulu, yesterday, in an interview stated: "There was a great deal of commotion at Apia when I was there. I went down with all kinds of orders suited to a time of peace, but when the war broke out I threw the orders to the winds, they would do in time of peace, but were not applicable to the condition of affairs there. When I saw the German minister leading 500 natives in support of Mataafa I wrote him a letter asking him to disist. I said: 'I am here to protect American citizens and American property, and I will not wait idly by and see you plunging the country in to trouble when their lives and property may be destroyed. If you do not desist I shall take such measures to protect them as I deem the

circumstances demand.' He sent word back that no Americans or American property would be molested. In a little while, though, much the same tactics were repeated. There was a meeting of consuls on board the German war ship Alder, and at the meeting I said to the Germans: 'Now just let the natives fight it out among themselves.' 'Oh no, they couldn't do that,' they said. They had proclaimed Mataafa king and they couldn't leave him now to fight it out alone. I then said, 'I will take a hand in this. If you persist in aiding Mataafa and fighting for him, I will participate.' I pulled the Adams next to the Adler and would have done my part in the fight. I had made up my mind that the Adams could throw some shells, too. At this they eased down and promised it should be 'hands off.'

"Next there were notices posted by the Germans, stating that the bridge over the river Apia, and separating all the back countries where the natives were, would be taken up. I tore these notices off and said there shouldn't be any demolition of the bridge. Then I ordered my carpenter up next morning, and in the meantime word having gotten out, the natives came to aid in repairing and maintaining the bridge. I also threw some marines ashore to protect it. It is not necessary to say that the bridge was not destroyed."

The Adams left Samoa on December 7, and was not present during the battle between the Germans and Mataafa's forces.

The Pacific coast papers are devoting a great deal of space to the Samoan question, and generally demand that American interests on the islands be fully maintained at whatever cost, if only on account of American shipping interests in the Pacific.

The Dead Prince.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The body of the crown prince was conveyed to Baden last night and was brought from there on a special royal train. A large crowd surrounded the southern station in this city when the train arrived. The bier was placed in a carriage drawn by six white horses. Guards walked on each side of the carriage. Crowds of people awaited the arrival of the cortege at the Hofburg where the coffin was borne into the apartments of the deceased prince. The papers of Vienna all print mourning editions today. They express the deepest sorrow at the death of the crown prince, and extol his merits.

A German White Book.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A white book on the Samoan question will be presented to the reichstag.

The National Zeitung announces that a friendly settlement with America may be expected, based upon Bismarck's proposal for a joint discussion. It is not expected that German military operations in Samoa will commence until sufficient reinforcements are sent to the islands. At present there are three German war ships, with an available landing force of 500 men.

Another Arkansas Assassination.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—Advices from Wynne, Ark., say that Edward Pardew, a prominent merchant, was shot and killed in a saloon while playing pool. He was standing near Marshal Hudson, when the door behind him was opened and someone outside fired a shotgun at him. It is claimed that George Cogbill is the murderer and intended to shoot Hudson, who had him arrested one day last week for some minor offense, and against whom he threatened vengeance.

Looking for Privateers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Preston, the Haytian minister, informed the secretary of state that several vessels are being fitted out at New York for an expedition against Hayti, and the matter was referred to the treasury department with the result that the collector of customs at New York was specially instructed to see that no violations of the neutrality laws are committed at that point.

He's Coming Home.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Phelps, American minister, and wife, sailed for New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahm. A large number of Americans and members of the diplomatic corps gathered at the railway station in London and bade them a hearty farewell.

Stopped for Want of Pay.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 1.—The employees of the Arasos Pass railroad there have quit because their wages have not been paid. President Lott and General Manager Yecum are said to be in New York raising funds.

Blazing Property.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 1.—A fire at Clear Lake last night destroyed the Cerro Gordo county bank building, opera house, Grove's agricultural depot and two other buildings. Loss, \$25,000.

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of STAPLE DRY GOODS sold at Cost. Special Sale commencing on Monday, February 4, and will continue until April 15th, all of which I will keep you posted, from day to day, what new goods are offered and opened, and especially about the Low Prices. I am

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at Cost. My Winter Goods, such as Blankets, Flannels and Cantons, will be sold regardless of First Cost. Flannels from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per yard to 33¢, former price 20 to 60¢. Blankets in proportion. We have a Full Line of

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that are offered on the same terms. It is getting to be about the time of the year when you need or buy these goods for spring, and we save you money on every yard you purchase from us.

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