SENATE PROCEEDINGS

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE UPPER BRANCH.

A Condensed and Concise Non-Partisan Report of the Labors of the Nebraska Senate for the Past Week--Action Taken on the Various Measures.

Tuesday, March 23.

The first thing the senate did this morning when the preliminaries were over was to legislate backward on S. F. 196, appropriating $20,000 for a dormitory at the Peru normal. Under suspension of the rules the bill was recalled from the house, the vote by which it had been passed was reconsidered and after all this had been effected the measure found itself buried on general file, its only hope of resurrection being the sifting committee, which is said to be unfriendly to it.

A report was read from Attorney GeneralSmyth relative to the causes of delay in the progress of the maximum rate case in the supreme court.

Senators Beal and Mutz were appointed by Lieutenant Governor Harris to serve on the committee to investigate state offices and state institutions.

S. F. 239, extending terms of county officers to four years, was a special order. After some debate it was recommitted to standing committee for amendment.

Several bills were passed, among which were:

S. F. 2, anti-insurance combine bill; 251, placing telephone, express and telegraph companies under control of board of transportation; H. R. 185, legalizing certain actions of Buffalo county officers.

In committee of the whole the senate considered S. F. 371, taxing net earnings of express companies 2 per cent. The bill was amended to tax the earnings 3 per cent.

Senator Talbot moved to amend so as to tax business men, professional men and farmers.

Senator Howell moved to strike out the word farmers.

Both propositions were voted down and the bill recommended for passage.

The committee arose and reported. The senate then adopted the report and adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

Consideration of the bill to establish a normal school at Scotia occupied the attention of the senate today. After a debate lasting until 4:30, a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill and all similar bills was carried.

The senate stopped to undo what it did Monday evening when bills ordered to a third reading were passed without consideration. Senator Osborn moved to reconsider the vote whereby senate file 331, the gamblers' bill, had slipped through the senate.

Senator Caldwell moved to recall the bill from the house, which was done. The vote was reconsidered and the bill referred to committee of the whole, where it was killed.

On motion of Senator Talbot it was decided to have the chair appoint a committee of three to confer with a like committee from the house in regard to fixing a date for final adjournment. Senators Talbot, Gondring and Howell were appointed to serve as such committee.

Adjourned.

Thursday, March 25.

In the house this morning there were several objections made to the rushing of bills through without any consideration. One or two important measures were placed on general file.

A motion for a committee of three to meet a senate committee to fix time for adjournment was tabled.

H. R. 401, raising school levy in cities under 25,000 2½ per cent, was passed; 309, for application of Morrill fund to University of Nebraska, passed.

S. F. 382, the new recount bill was read a third time and passed by a strict party vote, republican members explaining their votes, and claiming the existence of a conspiracy to count judges in.

In committee of the whole the house considered S. F. 108, Senator Beal's bill abolishing deficiency judgments. The amendment adopted Wednesday, preventing its application to existing contracts, was stricken out, and a motion made to recommend the bill favorably was lost. It was then amended as before, and a motion prevailed to recommend for indefinite postponement. The house voted to not concur in the committee report, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. If passed as amended, it will not apply to existing contracts.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 26.

In the senate the lieutenant-governor announced his selections for the recount commission. The members appointed being: Senators Canaday, Sykes and Heapy. He gave reasons why he did not appoint a republican.

In committee of the whole the pure food bill was considered and recommended for passage. H. R. 267, preventing corporations from contributing to campaign funds, was recommended for passage. S. F. 371, to tax express companies, which was amended several days ago to read "3 per cent on net earnings," was again amended to read 1 per cent on gross earnings and recommended for passage. S. F. 375, to tax telephone companies was amended to tax said companies one-half of one per cent, and recommended.

The senate adjourned to Saturday at 9 a. m.

Saturday, March 27.

The senate was talkative Saturday and oratory held sway, the vein running in the direction of a roast of Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, who editorially made charges of boodling in connection with the vote in the senate on S. F. 331, known as the gambler's bill, which was hastily passed, without its provisions being known. The bill was one to change gambling from felony to misdemeanor. The matter came up on a resolution offered by Senator Murphy of Gage for an investigation. It was amended, on motion of Senator Talbot, that if Rosewater does not furnish evidence and prove his charge, then the senate shall censure him for making such grave charges. As amended the resolution was adopted.

Consideration of S. F. 244, by Senator Feits of Keith, to amend the district irrigation law providing for a state board of irrigation, was taken up in committee of the whole.

The bill as amended provides for a secretary and an assistant secretary, one of whom shall be a civil engineer "having a practical knowledge of irrigation." An amendment reducing the salary of the secretary from $2,000 to $1,500 was adopted.

Senator Mutz then proposed to reduce the salary of the assistant secretary from $1,200, as fixed in the bill, to $1,000. A motion to that effect carried.

The office of under-assistant secretary was stricken out of the bill and the duties of under-assistant secretaries were transferred to the under-secretaries. The salary of under-secretaries was fixed at $800 a year.

At the afternoon session the bill was slightly amended as to form and recommended for passage.

Adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

Monday, March 29.

In the senate the committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the gamblers' bill, which were made by the Omaha Bee, was enlarged by the addition of Senators Ransom and Talbot.

Bills passed: H. R. 72, appropriating $1,248 for the relief of Burt county; S. F. 144, providing that county judges in counties over 25,000 may appoint a clerk, and giving such clerk power to perform the duties of county judge, except judicial acts; Senator Talbot's fraternal insurance bill, (after a call of the house); Senator Murphy's pure food bill; Senator Gondring's bill for protection of game.

In committee of the whole the senate recommended to tax telegraph companies 1 per cent of gross earnings.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE

Tuesday, March 23.

In the house this morning the sifting committee made a report and recommended quite a number of bills for advancement.

Messrs. Shull and Hull were opposed to advancement to third reading of important bills, as there was a liability of one or two getting through that were unworthy, as had already happened in the senate.

The special committee appointed to draft a substitute for the deficiency judgment bill reported same, and recommended S. F. 108 be considered with it. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Roddy, indorsing Congressman Maxwell for introducing a sugar bounty bill, was tabled.

A motion to change the rules so as to require thirty members to secure a roll call or call of the house was voted down.

On third reading a number of bills were passed, chief among which were house rolls 615, the salary appropriation bill; 630, the claims bill; 358, providing for payment by counties of premium on bonds of county treasurers where such are executed by bond companies; and 354, containing same provisions, but relating to state treasurer's bond; 320, providing state and county officers may give guaranty bonds if they desire (passed with emergency clause); S. F. 47, providing that the signatures of both husband and wife shall be needed on chattel mortgages on household goods; S. F. 46, requiring street car companies to vestibule their cars.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

The house took up bills on final passage. H. R. 474, by Speaker Gaffin, was voted on first. It permits county agricultural societies to participate in the trans-Mississippi exposition and provides that counties may use the funds which they would otherwise give to the county fair associations for exhibits at the exposition. The bill passed by a vote of 61 to 28.

H. R. 519, appropriating $2,000 for the relief of Mrs. Lucius Lawson, who lost an eye last charter day by being struck by a gun wad during the drill of the Pershing rifles, passed by a vote of 86 to 5.

Four bills allowing officials to give guarantee bonds were passed.

A lengthy discussion of S. F. 108, deficiency judgment bill, was considered in committee of the whole, amended so as to not apply to existing contracts, and then recommitted to committee that the amendment could be defeated, friends of the bill claiming that it was put on there to defeat the bill.

The new recount bill was considered, ordered to a third reading and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 25.

On third reading of bills the senate passed H. R. 144, making grave robbing a felony.

The senate tried a new plan today of getting bills advanced, the sifting committee plan not working to their liking. As a result they got themselves all mixed up in a scramble to have pet bills advanced to third reading. From the disorder came Senator Mutz with a motion to go into committee of the whole to consider his judicial apportionment bill. After some debate the bill was amended and recommended for passage. As amended, the bill creates district 16, comprising the counties of Cherry, Sheridan, Box Butte, Dawes, and Sioux, and district 17, comprising Washington and Burt counties. One of the seven judges in the Fourth district will preside in the Seventeenth district. No change is made in the number of judges in the state.

The woman's municipal suffrage bill was defeated.

Several bills were considered and recommitted for correction and the senate adjourned.

Friday, March 26.

As soon as the house was ready for business today the speaker announced the members of the recount commission, which he was to appoint under the last measure passed. They are: Messrs. Dobson, Gerdes, Loomis and Fenow, all fusionists. He had read his reasons for not appointing a republican.

Mr. McCracken moved that the recount committee be requested to employ as far as possible clerks of the house in order to save expense in the recanvass. The motion carried.

S. F. 287, regulating the fees of secretary of state, was passed with the emergency clause.

H. R. 193, the one-year redemption law, was passed without the emergency clause.

H. R. 651, enlarging the powers of the attorney-general, was under a call of the house passed with the emergency clause.

The claims bill was considered in committee of the whole. A clause was inserted allowing the irrepressible John Currie $200 on condition that he relinquish all claim to state and marble. As amended it was recommended for passage. The report was adopted. The bill enlarging the powers of the board of transportation was favorably recommended and the house adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

Monday, March 29.

Speaker Gaffin named in the house this afternoon as the special committee to investigate state offices, Messrs. Zimmerman of York, Wheeler of Furnas, and Moran of Platte.

Mr. Sheldon of Dawes submitted a resolution of sympathy for Representative Ankeny over the loss of his wife, and excused him from attendance as long as necessary. Adopted unanimously.

Consideration of H. R. 463, known as the blanket ballot law and providing for party emblems, was had in committee of the whole. Its consideration occupied the whole of the afternoon. The bill was read in full, and when the time came for the committee to arise, Mr. Zimmerman of York made a motion to recommend for indefinite postponement, which was seconded by Mr. Hull of Harlan. A difference of opinion among the majority was manifested, and a motion to rise without action prevailed. The house then adjourned.

IRELAND ON POPE LEO.

Urges Catholics to Follow the Leadership of the Roman Pontiff.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul preached at St. Patrick's church on Pope Leo XIII. This is an age, he said, of wondrous social and political transformations, of great intellectual activity, of great discoveries and inventions, and asked what is to be the position of Catholics toward the age. Replying to his own query, he said it should be one of sympathy, of zealous co-operation and prudent direction. Such, he stated, is the position "of our chief leader, Leo XIII."

The archbishop said: "The encyclicals of the pope, especially that on labor and that on the republic of France, prove him to be indeed the pontiff of the age. Catholics should follow the direction of their great leader and aid him in fulfilling the divine mission assigned to him to dominate in the name of Christ and of Christ's faith this modern world and conquer it to religion.

"There are, we must confess, divisions among Catholics in America—not, indeed, in matters of faith and morals, but in tendencies and movements and adaptations of action to mordern circumstances and surroundings. There should be for us but one tendency and one movement, those indicated by the pope. Opposition to his direction, however much it clothes itself among us, as among French Catholics, with the specious titles of conservatism and traditionalism and religious fear of the new, it is nothing but rebellion. Those who resist the direction given by the pope are refractaires and rebels."

The archbishop concluded his discourse by a reference to the special love of Leo for the American republic and to the duty of Catholics to be models of good citizenship and of loyalty to American institutions.

NEGROES RESIST.

Fierce Fights at St. Joseph Over the Body of a Colored Woman.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 30.—Coronor Richmond attempted last evening to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. James Payne, a negro woman, who died under circumstances that were considered suspicious, but the husband of the dead woman and her neighbors resisted. The coroner and constable were driven away by a mob headed by Payne.

The coroner returned an hour later, accompanied by nearly a dozen police officers, heavily armed, and the trouble was renewed. A hundred negroes had gathered, and they refused to give the body up to the coroner. The police and negroes fought with knives, clubs and revolvers, while the body of the dead woman was carried out of the house. A desperate attempt to get possession again was made by the negro mob after it had been placed in the undertaker's wagon, and the fight was resumed. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was held. Several hundred negroes gathered about the place, but were held at bay by the police guard. An autopsy will have to be held to determine the cause of the woman's death.

THE EX-OFFICEHOLDERS.

They Are Leaving Washington Very Much Disgruntled.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The men who held office under the Harrison administration and came to Washington on the advent of President McKinley, with the expectation that they could secure appointment to their old places, are leaving the city one by one, thoroughly discouraged over their prospects. President McKinley has told his intimate friends, and through them wishes to have the party generally understand, that no ex-office holder will be appointed to a place under his administration unless there are extraordinary reasons for the man's selection. This decision of the president, while it has caused the men against whom it is directed to feel disgruntled, is hailed with delight by the great army of Republican workers who have never had recognition and think they are justly entitled to it under the present administration.

Peru Violates an American Treaty.

LIMA, Peru, March 30.—After an imprisonment for three months, without trial, for alleged disorderly conduct at Callao, Ramsay, an American sailor on the crew of the Cambrian Monarch, has been condemned to a year in jail. This is contrary to article 15 of the treaty with the United States and Minister McKenzie has demanded the immediate release of Ramsay.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

The board of lady managers, members of which were elected recently, will meet at Omaha, April 6th, and effect permanent organization. Members of the board were chosen in mass meetings of women in the various congressional districts. A president will be chosen from the membership.

The exposition grounds are known locally as the old fair grounds, situated in the northern suburbs. Many acres adjoining will also be enclosed for the purpose of the exposition, affording ample area.

John Ulrich of New York, a landscape architect of national reputation, will determine the general plan of the landscape features and supervise the beautifying of the grounds. The supervising architect will then be able to prepare a plan for the grouping of the main buildings. The following buildings have been determined upon:

Administration building, agriculture, horticulture and forestry building, mines and mining building (silver palace), manufactures and liberal arts building, machinery and electricity building, auditorium, transportation building, dairy and apiary building, railway terminal building, live stock buildings and pavilion, poultry building.

The total cost of the buildings is estimated at $550,000 and the total cost of preparing the grounds is estimated at $500,000. Work will begin just as soon as preliminary plans can be made and contracts let.

The auditorium will be modeled after the world-famed Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City, a building renowned for perfect acoustic properties. The plan contemplates two or more permanent buildings. The governmental building will probably be one of these, the purpose of the exposition promoters being to purchase this building after the exposition is over. It is also designed to have the auditorium constructed of permanent material.

Applications for space at the exposition continue to pour into the departments of exhibits and a very flattering showing has been made in a number of different lines. The list of applications for space, already large, is growing daily. Manager E. E. Bruce of the department of exhibits announces special prizes, consisting of six gold trophies, six silver cups and six gold medals to competitors in each of the following classes: For the best display of an irrigating system in operation; for the best electric light service in display; for the best display illustrating the process of the manufacture of beet root sugar: for the best display of manufacturing plant in operation; as well as two more lots of similar prizes for other high class exhibits to be designeted hereafter.

Manager A. L. Reed of the department of concessions and privileges has on file a large number of applications. The line which seems to be receiving the most attention is amusements in the nature of those which characterize the immortal Midway Plaisance at the world's fair. There will be no lack of novelties at the exposition of 1898.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway has announced a subscription of $30,000 to the stock of the trans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held at Omaha next year. The Burlington road more than a month ago subscribed $30,000. The Rock Island and Union Pacific will each subscribe $25,000; the Missouri Pacific $20,000 and the Milwaukee $20,000. The total stock subscriptions now amount to $438,480, and the promised subscriptions of the railways will raise the total to $528,480. Z. T. Lindsey manager of the department of ways and means, expects to secure at least $1,000,000 in stock subscriptions.

Congress has appropriated $200,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit. The government will erect a great building for its exhibit.

The state of Nebraska has appropriated $100,000 while Omaha and Douglas county will vote bonds in the sum of $200,000 in aid of the exposition. Utah has appropriated $8,000 for an exhibit at the exposition and Montana will spend $30,000 for the same purpose. New Mexico's appropriation with private subscriptions from that territory, will amount to not less than $30,000. Appropriation bills are pending in most of the legislatures in states and territories west of the Mississippi river.

The beginning of work on the grounds will be formally celebrated on Arbor day April 22.

The exposition will open June 1 and close November 1, 1898.

ANTI-TRUST DECISION

[Continued from 1st page.]

these results are by no means admitted with unanimity, on the contrary, they are earnestly and warmly denied on the part of the public, and by those who assume to defend its interests both in and out of congress.

"Competition, they urge, is a necessity for the purpose of securing in the end just and proper rates.

"Considering the public character of such corporations (railroads) the privileges and franchises which they have received from the public in order that they might transact business, and bearing in mind how closely and immediately the question of rates for transportation effects the whole public, it may be urged that congress had in mind all the difficulties which we have before suggested of proving the unreasonableness of the rate; and might in consideration of all the circumstances have deliberately decided to prohibit all agreements and combinations in restraint of trade or commerce, regardless of the question whteher such agreements were reasonable or the reverse.

"It is true that as to a majority of those living along its lines each railroad is a monopoly.

"According to the argument of counsel, the moment an agreement of this nature is prohibited the railroads commense to cut their rates and they cease only with their utter financial ruin, leaving perhaps one to raise rates indefinitely when its rivals have been driven away.

"It is matter of common knowledge that agreements as to rates have been continually made of late years and that complaints of each company in regard to the violation of such agreements by its rivals have been frequent and persistent. These agreements have never been found really effectual for any extended period.

"Competition will itself bring charges down to what may be reasonable, while in the case of an agreement to keep prices up, competition is allowed no play; it is shut out, and the rate is practically fixed by the companies themselves by virtue of the agreement, so long as they abide by it."

"The question is one of law in regard to the meaning and effect of the agreement itself, namely, does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does.

"The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules and regulations on all freight traffic, both through and local.'

"To that end the association is formed and a body created which is to adopt rates which when agreed to are to be the governing rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to the payment of a penalty, and although the parties have a right to withdraw from the agreement on giving thirty days' notice of a desire so to do, yet, while in force and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, as described in the act.

"For these reasons the suit of the government can be maintained without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restricting trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable.