

OVER THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

A VERY important speed meeting was held the other day in the Paxton hotel. The object was to establish a running and trotting circuit between several of the river towns, so that dangerous conflict and competition might be avoided. A discussion took place, which resulted in the formation of the Missouri Valley Racing circuit. M. J. Payne was elected president and Charles F. Ernst secretary. This circuit comprises the cities of St. Joe, Kansas City and Omaha. It was decided that the races of the circuit should take place as follows: Omaha, September 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; at St. Joe, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; and at Kansas City the 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the same month.

JOE CHURCHFIELD has been delivering a series of temperance lectures in Pierce.

THE Red Willow lodge Patrons of Husbandry, gave a feast to the neighboring lodge.

THE Omaha board of trade has now 225 members. Its income during the last year was \$36,500.

NEBRASKA CITY has organized a Breeders' and Fair association.

THE postoffice at Hildreth was opened last Monday for business.

A LABOR federation has been organized at Lincoln. The objects set forth are to bring together all organized unions, labor organizations and workmen unable to form unions into one common organization to bring together workmen and employers for the settlement of disputes, to avoid strikes and work through arbitration.

THE Omaha society for the prevention of cruelty to animals propose prosecuting the men who recently in that city had a dog fight, in which both brutes fought to the death.

LAST Saturday thirty cars of emigrants passed over the Burlington & Missouri for different points in this state and Eastern Colorado.

THE Warren company has fed at Gibbon this winter 6,000 head of sheep and about the same number at Schuyler. They shipped eighteen car-loads for Chicago last week.

JOHN FLEMING, an insane patient, has been taken to the asylum from Douglas county.

OMAHA had two suicides on the 28th of last month.

THE Rev. Conrad Huber, who for four years has served most faithfully Zion's Evangelical Lutheran church at Yutan, Neb., resigned his pastorate and has accepted the position of traveling secretary for the Nebraska synod of the Lutheran church.

THE strike of coopers at Nebraska City is over, a compromise having been effected. The men have returned to work.

THE Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, contains complimentary mention of the Nebraska Millers' association, its members, purpose and prospects.

LINCOLN'S daily real estate transfers are assuming formidable proportions.

LINCOLN'S real estate transfers mount up into the hundreds of thousands daily. The boom is on in full force.

THE Grand Island Independent says it is not generally known, but the contractor has been at work most of the winter pushing the B. & M. extension northwest from Broken Bow, and the road is through a distance of nearly ninety miles north of that place. A gang of surveyors from headquarters passed through last week on the train to the terminus, and from there will stage it through, reaching Wyoming with a survey early in the spring. The B. & M. is anxious to reach the Black Hills as soon as its competitor, the C. & N. W., will accomplish the same if money and workmen can do so.

MR. LINC. F. KELLEY, of Lincoln, has in his possession two interesting pieces of colonial currency. One is an eighth of a dollar issued by North Carolina at Halifax in April, 1770. The second is a \$55 bill bearing date of 1770.

OMAHA will make an effort to capture the Grand Army reunion this year.

THE Beatrice Express is informed that parties representing the Hessler incandescent electric light, of St. Louis, are in that city looking up the prospects for putting in a plant.

THE new G. A. R. hall at Hastings cost \$10,000, and is one of the few halls in the state owned by the order.

A SALOON at Atkinson has been metamorphosed into a reading room and headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

JUDGE HULL, a prominent attorney of Omaha, died suddenly last week in that city from an overdose of opium, a drug that he had been in the habit of occasionally taking to ease pain. He was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

GRAND ISLAND has a specimen of humanity who makes a business of following ladies about at night. Several men are "laying for him," and propose making it interesting for the individual if he is caught.

THE Lincoln Journal says the sale of Herefords near there recently was one of the best of the season. Nine grade heifer calves coming one year old (Herefords) averaged \$36; seven grade bulls sold at from \$30 to \$57, averaging about \$40; a lot of grade Hereford cows sold from \$40 to \$55, averaging near to or a little above \$50; one pure bred Hereford bull brought \$205; thirty brood sows averaged \$15; seventeen shoats averaged \$15.25; eighteen pigs, \$7.50. Some ten head of horses were sold at good figures.

THE house burglars have again appeared in force in Omaha. Numerous houses have been entered of late. The burglars have been shot at but as yet none of them have been killed.

On the 3d a fire broke out in a large sale and feed stable at Hastings, owned by F. D. Hollingsworth. The barn contained a large amount of hay and the flames were well under headway before discovered so that all efforts to extinguish the fire were futile. There were about twenty head of horses in the barn, nine of which were rescued in the flames. The loss is about \$5,000, partially insured.

THE Union Pacific, after long delay, will build a depot at South Omaha.

GEORGE SYMONDS, an Omaha painter, suicided by hanging on the 28th of last month.

FAIRBURY is full of strangers seeking investments in real estate.

UNLESS the governor interferes there will be two hangings in Nebraska this month—Schaeffer, the murderer of a constable near Minden on the 22d, and Les Shellenberger, at Nebraska City on the 25th, for murdering his daughter.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

LINCOLN, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—Brown offered a resolution authorizing the president of the senate to discharge all unnecessary employees and to order the closing of all unnecessary committee rooms. He subsequently accepted an amendment providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of employees and committee rooms and to make recommendations to the senate as to the dispensing with superfluous employees and rooms. An amendment by Duran was adopted requiring this committee to report to the senate a full list of the employees of that body. The following bills were passed: Defining the boundaries of Thomas county, lying west of Blaine and north of Logan county. Amending the act of dispensing with grand jurors. Providing for the management and control of cemeteries. Brown moved that the senate adjourn until March 7, but the motion was voted down, and adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

LINCOLN, Feb. 26.—HOUSE.—The first business of importance which took place in the house this morning was the discussion of H. R. No. 174, the judicial redistricting bill, which took place in the committee of the whole with Randall in the chair. After a good deal of sparring the committee arose and reported favorably on the bill, which was recommitted to the committee of the whole. After recess the house began business by making the bills for charitable institutions, H. R. Nos. 20, 39, 417 and 118, a special order for 2 p. m. Monday. The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of bills on the general file. A considerable part of the afternoon was consumed in a discussion of H. R. No. 10, Tracey's bill, providing that a majority of the voters of a county may bond the county for a court house. The bill was finally reported without material amendment. Several other bills were considered, but none of them were of especial importance.

LINCOLN, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The senate passed Snell's bill making gambling a penitentiary offense, heard a few committee reports, and went into committee of the whole, and agreed upon a favorable report upon the following bills: S. F. No. 131, Tschuck's bill relating to counties and county officers; S. F. 119, amending the revenue law; S. F. 125, to dedicate ten acres of land to the use of school district No. 51 in Garland precinct, Lancaster county; S. F. No. 78, by Burnham, relating to warehouse receipts; S. F. No. 51, by Moore, requiring clerks of the district court to keep an "incumbrance book," was recommitted. In the afternoon the senate went into committee of the whole, and H. R. No. 219, making an appropriation for an industrial building upon the university grounds, was favorably reported. The committee rose after agreeing upon a report upon a half-dozen bills of minor importance, and the senate adjourned.

LINCOLN, Feb. 28.—HOUSE.—The bill to provide for a state inspector of oils was recommended for passage. Mr. Watson's house roll 167, providing for the transfer of all the maps, records, and all other papers appertaining to land titles within the state, including all surveys made under the authority of the United States, of lands in Nebraska, and now in the office of the late surveyor general of the state at Plattsmouth, to the office of the secretary of state, was read and passed. Mr. Smyth's house roll 122, providing for the payment to Patrick O. Hayes, of Omaha, \$4,520 for the collecting of claims of the state of Nebraska against the government of the United States for the suppression of Indian hostilities amounting to \$18,981.23, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Bowman's house roll 26, appropriating \$3,871 for the purpose of paying for the publication of the constitutional amendment, submitted to the people at the general election in 1875, was passed. Mr. Marshall's house roll 152, to amend the negotiation of bonds by the state, as a permanent school fund in case of theft or otherwise, was passed unanimously and goes into effect immediately. Mr. Gafford's house roll 46, for the relief of Beatrice, by refunding \$200 levied and charged by the state auditor for the registration of \$50,000 of water bonds, was recommended to pass.

LINCOLN, March 1.—SENATE.—The penitentiary convict bill was recommended for passage. This bill as passed was amended so as not to permit the manufacture of cigars and brick, nor the cutting of stone except for improvements of the penitentiary. House roll 219, providing for a building upon the state university grounds for practical and scientific instruction, was passed. Senate file 78, relating to warehousemen, was passed. Mr. Linniger's bill to establish a state school for dependent children was passed. Senate file 119, to provide a system of revenue, was passed. Senate file 103, relative to assessment of property for road tax, was passed. The senate met at 2:25 and on motion of Mr. Brown a committee of two was appointed by the president, consisting of Messrs. Brown and Meiklejohn, to confer with a like committee of the house to take into consideration the canvass of votes cast for the legislative amendment.

LINCOLN, March 1.—HOUSE.—The committee on cities and towns recommended the passage of the Lincoln charter. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the chair, on the prohibition amendment, as follows: The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale, of malt, spirituous or vinous liquors as a beverage, is prohibited. Mr. Watson, of Otter, offered an amendment providing for the payment by the state for any property that might be confiscated by the law, the amount of the same to be determined by the district court. Discussion of the amendment occupied the entire day, when Mr. Cole, of Adams, at 6:45 moved the committee arise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. A division was called on the vote and it was carried by a vote of 49 to 39. An evening session was held at which Mr. Caldwell, of Lancaster, moved that a committee to act with a like committee of the senate be appointed to canvass the vote on the constitutional amendment increasing the length of the session to sixty days. The chair appointed Messrs. Caldwell, Craig, of Burt, Garvey, of Douglas. These conferred with the senate committee and reported, having found the proposition carried. The total for the proposition is 79,497; against 22,135; total vote cast at said election, 138,423. A majority having voted in favor of the amendment relating to the legislative department, the speaker declared the amendment carried. A vote was taken and the report adopted by 92 to 16.

LINCOLN, March 2.—SENATE.—The senate passed the following: A bill to dedicate two acres of land for the use of school district fifty-one in Lancaster county. A bill for taking and prosecution of appeals to the district court in the county where the lands are situated from assessment of damages allowed. A bill for the benefit of the proprietors of copies of over seventy thousand people; also the bill fixing salary of such commissioners at \$1,800. A bill to authorize the county board in counties having cities of the first-class to grade, pave and otherwise improve roads leading therefrom. A bill enabling the owner or occupant of land sold for taxes to redeem the same any time before the deed has been issued. A bill for publication of names of all ex-convicts and marines in the state. Mr. Vandemark introduced a bill for an amendment to the state constitution by submission providing for future amendments by a vote of the legislature or the legislature as a means of ratifying the vote of the people on said amendment. The committee on submission of a prohibition amendment, recommended that it pass. House roll 88, for the relief of Chas. A. Johnson of Burt county, was taken up. It provides that the treasurer shall be liable on account of damage to his property by fire March, 1886, in an attempt of citizens to apprehend an alleged murderer.

LINCOLN, March 2.—HOUSE.—Mr. Hayden of Saline introduced in the house a joint resolution that for the first forty days of the session no representative is to receive more than \$3 a day for his services. The resolution was received with jeers. The house went into committee of the whole on the prohibitory amendment and on motion of Mr. Randall of Clay by a vote of 46 to 34, the amendment was reported to third reading. The committee on judiciary reported the Omaha charter with a recommendation that it pass as amended. A message of the governor was read, containing his proclamation of the adoption by the people at the last general election of the amendment to the constitution providing for a legislative session of sixty days, and the remuneration of members at \$5 per day. The committee on the amendment of section 42, chapter 28, and orders the payment into the treasury of all the fees of county judge and clerk in excess of \$1,500 per annum; and of sheriff and treasurer in excess of \$2,000, except in counties of over 25,000 people. The committee also recommended to receive \$3,000 and shall be furnished by the county commissioners with a clerk and assistant, the payment of all of whom shall not exceed \$2,400 per annum. In such counties the sheriff shall receive salary of \$2,500, shall have one jail guard and one deputy, and shall receive \$1,000 per annum. The salary of the county clerk shall be \$2,500, and he shall have one deputy at \$1,000 per year.

LINCOLN, March 3.—SENATE.—H. R. No. 88 was put upon its third reading and passed. It now goes to the governor. It is as follows: Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to Charles A. Johnson, of Burt county, in this state, out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,989.50, on account of losses sustained by him in the destruction and damage to his property in said county by fire in March, A. D. 1886, in the attempt of officers and citizens to apprehend an alleged murderer, his home and taken refuge in the barn of said Johnson. Senate file No. 41, the railroad commission bill, was passed. As passed, the bill is closely modeled after the inter-state commerce bill. The senate then went into committee of the whole and spent the afternoon in establishing a soldiers' home at Grand Island. An offer was read from Milford of 640 acres of land and \$6,000 in consideration if the location of the home was at that place, and Wymore came to the front with an offer of 600 acres and \$5,000. The bill was ordered to third reading.

LINCOLN, March 3.—HOUSE.—The committee on privileges and elections reported on the contest of Snell vs. McKenna, in favor of seating Snell. A minority report by Veach favored the confirmation of the right of the present occupant of the seat to that seat. The house then went into committee of the whole to take up the bill on order, H. R. Nos. 15, 20, 39, 417 and 118. H. R. No. 15, providing for the erection and furnishing of a main building at the Nebraska institute for the blind at Nebraska City, and a boiler house and laundry connected with the same, was the first bill taken up. The appropriation on the bill was \$50,000. Harrison offered an amendment substituting for \$50,000 the sum of \$20,000. The amendment and the section amended were adopted. H. R. No. 20, appropriating \$36,500 for the building of two family buildings, one laundry, one bakery, three outhouses, a coal house and a house at the reform school, was recommended for passage. H. R. No. 39, appropriating \$95,000 for the erection of two wings to the Norfolk insane asylum was favorably recommended. When the report was made it was amended so as to insert in the bill an appropriation of \$32,000 instead of \$20,000. The report in the bill as then amended was adopted.

LINCOLN, March 4.—SENATE.—House bill 247, establishing a soldiers' home at Grand Island, passed the senate. The senate passed house roll 122, appropriating \$4,524.25 out of the general fund to Patrick O. Hayes for his services in collecting \$18,981.23 from the United States government for the state. The senate went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bills on general file. House roll 106, to establish a hospital for the incurable insane at Hastings, was discussed at length. A motion to report the bill back favorably to the United States government. The balance of the afternoon was taken up in the consideration of house roll 392, relating to the purchase, lease and sale of railroads in certain cases.

LINCOLN, March 4.—HOUSE.—In the house a motion to recommit house roll 457—a bill in relation to fees of county clerks—to the judiciary committee, prevailed. The committee selected to investigate the number of employees required to carry on the business of the house, made their report. It was in the shape of recommending the names of those whose services were required, and exclusion of the balance. A motion to table this matter was lost. An amendment to the report that it should not interfere with the rules of the house, together with the report, was adopted. The contested case of Snell-McKenna was considered. Dempster moved that each contestant, by their attorneys, be allowed thirty minutes to present their respective cases to the house. Carried. The clerk proceeded to read the report of the committee, which sustained the report of the former committee having the case under consideration. Eighty of the committee sided with a majority report favoring the seating of Snell, and two offered a majority report favoring the retention of McKenna. Therevidence in the case tended to show that several illegal votes were cast by persons temporarily residing in the county employed on the railroads. By a vote of 49 to 34, McKenna was given the seat he occupied.

It is told by Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, that he once published a citizen's obituary on the false report of his death. The citizen called to protest that he was alive. "I'm sorry," said Grady, "we can't do that now, but I'll get you in among the births if you like."

MANY BILLS LEFT UNSIGNED.

Because the President Had Not Time to Critically Examine Them.

WASHINGTON special: There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Sausbury, and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Tucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go to the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lesson in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back bills for final action to the last moment of the session. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house, and measures requiring his signature should not be sent there early in the morning for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session. A negative reply was received and surprise was expressed that President Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a convenience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of the session must receive the signature of the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close at hand that he may sign bills up to the last minute of the session. When the committee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to cater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval, but contempt. Then it was proposed to convey the committee set down and write a report to the speaker and the speaker to the effect that it had called the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his convenience therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republicans that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents from George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This report was conveyed to the president by the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Caldwell and Senator Hayes, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after half-past 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol. When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room, and before he had examined them it was 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on the clocks in the two houses were turned back to permit the completion of business. After the hour hands were shading 11 o'clock, and the committee was not ready to report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournment longer, informed the committee it could report no further communication from the president, and that he had left the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend to work for him to do, but instead he remained at the executive mansion, and two carriages were required to carry the clerk and north with measures requiring his signature. More than that, two or three extra clerks had to be enlisted for the purpose, and it rained and snowed and was as disagreeable as could be for the enormous amount of extra and unnecessary travel.

WASHINGTON special: It is improbable that such a scene was ever witnessed in the house, at 10 o'clock this morning. Paper and tobacco quids and stumps of cigars and other filth covered the carpet so completely that one could not discover the color of that article. The members had been up continuously for almost forty-eight hours and were sore-headed, sleepy and uncharitable. The speaker, anticipating a stampede, had posted a trusted sentinel twenty feet in front of the desk to assist him in the event of an emergency. Springer, Holman and Curtin were designated for this purpose, and one of them occupied a chair at the head of the center aisle in a semi-circle in front of the speaker all the time. During the last half hour of the session Curtin sat in the chair, but he appeared so nearly exhausted as to be of no assistance to the speaker. The duty of these sentinels was to object to consideration of bills under a suspension of the rules, introduction of resolutions and anything else which might embarrass the presiding officer or the house. It was their special duty to see that nothing was considered which was to be to the disadvantage of the predominant party. This was a great honor to get recognition, and some members stood up and bowed themselves hoarse, and in anger tore up the bills and reports and flung them on the floor in full view of the speaker. One of the most persistent for recognition was Mr. Weaver of Nebraska. He had a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the enlargement of the government building at Omaha, and for an hour he stood beside his desk and called for the speaker's eye. He tried every possible scheme in parliamentary tactics, even resorting to rising to a question of privilege. This was a question of order, to make parliamentary inquiry, which he would turn into a plea for getting recognition for the consideration of his bill. Then Mr. Weaver went down in front of the speaker's desk and spent the remaining hour pleading, bragging, comparing and lecturing, but it did not all go to his advantage. He finally labored for fifteen minutes with Mr. Springer who objected to the consideration of the bill of the measure and who sternly refused to withdraw his objections. When Mr. Reed offered the resolution on the part of the house, one could not have been impressed by a casual glance there that a session was drawing to a close, while in the house there was an uproar on the floor which rivaled bedlam and a crowd in the galleries and corridors, making it almost impossible for anyone to move about and breathe. There was the same cold and seeming indifference atmosphere in the senate which at all times marks it from the order of the house. By to-morrow night two-thirds of the legislators will be out of the city and on their way home, and before the end of next week it will grow breezy, statesmen and politicians will come in for official business or offices, talk will begin about nominations next year, the presidential bureau will open and schemers will begin to scheme, so that before autumn the national capital is expected to present the most active and interesting field it has for two years.

WASHINGTON special: There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Sausbury, and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Tucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go to the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lesson in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back bills for final action to the last moment of the session. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house, and measures requiring his signature should not be sent there early in the morning for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session. A negative reply was received and surprise was expressed that President Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a convenience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of the session must receive the signature of the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close at hand that he may sign bills up to the last minute of the session. When the committee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to cater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval, but contempt. Then it was proposed to convey the committee set down and write a report to the speaker and the speaker to the effect that it had called the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his convenience therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republicans that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents from George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This report was conveyed to the president by the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Caldwell and Senator Hayes, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after half-past 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol. When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room, and before he had examined them it was 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on the clocks in the two houses were turned back to permit the completion of business. After the hour hands were shading 11 o'clock, and the committee was not ready to report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournment longer, informed the committee it could report no further communication from the president, and that he had left the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend to work for him to do, but instead he remained at the executive mansion, and two carriages were required to carry the clerk and north with measures requiring his signature. More than that, two or three extra clerks had to be enlisted for the purpose, and it rained and snowed and was as disagreeable as could be for the enormous amount of extra and unnecessary travel.

EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

Serious Troubles Growing Out of a County Seat Contest.

WALLACE KAN., March 3.—The situation in the Coronado-Leoti war remains unchanged. Both towns are surrounded by a strong cordon of armed men who permit no one to enter. The men in both towns sleep with their guns and after gaining admission, a stranger finds a Winchester rifle at every turn. They stand in doorways and merchants carry their guns when they wait on customers. Men patrol the streets of the town at all hours. The country surrounding is as excited as the towns and about equally divided. Coronado sympathizers are for the most part in town and have their ammunition and guns and the Coronado men said to-day that within an hour 500 men could be recruited in the town ready to defend it with their lives.

At Leoti the cry is for revenge. The citizens are excited as they were on the day following the shooting and they are unanimous in their determination to sack Coronado at the first opportunity. This will probably be effected Thursday night when the county election occurs. Immediately after the shooting Sunday some men from Leoti came to Wallace and secured all the guns and ammunition they could get, and representatives from Coronado and Leoti visited to Garden City, so that both towns are well equipped with ammunition for war, which every man believes will occur before the thing is settled. The Leoti population, which has been recruited by their neighbors, are looking for the opportunity to move and the Coronado men will act on the defensive. Each town has plans, but they are in too chaotic a state for a forecast of the probable result.

Coroner Sheriff John Edwards, who is a Leoti man, has not made an attempt to arrest the murderers, as he knows that such effort would cost him his life. He has twelve warrants, unless the state authorities and him the assistance of a couple of companies of militia they will never be served, and even in that case the Coronado men say that the shooters will never be taken alive.

Charles Coulter and Bill Raynes, the leaders of the Leoti crowd, went over to Coronado on Sunday morning and drank considerable beer and whiskey. They then returned to Leoti, got more beer and five companions, only three of whom were armed, and returned in a wagon and buggy. They visited a druggist, who was sick in bed, and made him get up. Coulter ordered him to dance and fired his gun at his feet to make him obey. The druggist offered to treat it, but Coulter would lower his gun, and the offer was accepted. The men then went into the street and, according to the story, began shooting indiscriminately. Coulter did most of the firing. A Coronado man named Jackson got in Coulter's way and was struck over the head with the butt of Coulter's gun. The Leoti crowd, according to the story of the Coronado men, then began firing at two citizens who were running up the street. A Leoti man named John who had 23 others in a store then opened fire, and Coulter seemed to be a target for them all. The firing only continued a moment and when the smoke cleared away Raynes, Coulter and Watkins, who were out of the store, had fallen dead. The other men were in the wagon, and James Dunning and Johnson were seriously injured. A. N. Borey, the seventh man of the Leoti crowd, escaping without injury.

May wheat in the Chicago market stands at 83 cents bid.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

A Scene in the Lower House that Beggars Description.

WASHINGTON special: It is improbable that such a scene was ever witnessed in the house, at 10 o'clock this morning. Paper and tobacco quids and stumps of cigars and other filth covered the carpet so completely that one could not discover the color of that article. The members had been up continuously for almost forty-eight hours and were sore-headed, sleepy and uncharitable. The speaker, anticipating a stampede, had posted a trusted sentinel twenty feet in front of the desk to assist him in the event of an emergency. Springer, Holman and Curtin were designated for this purpose, and one of them occupied a chair at the head of the center aisle in a semi-circle in front of the speaker all the time. During the last half hour of the session Curtin sat in the chair, but he appeared so nearly exhausted as to be of no assistance to the speaker. The duty of these sentinels was to object to consideration of bills under a suspension of the rules, introduction of resolutions and anything else which might embarrass the presiding officer or the house. It was their special duty to see that nothing was considered which was to be to the disadvantage of the predominant party. This was a great honor to get recognition, and some members stood up and bowed themselves hoarse, and in anger tore up the bills and reports and flung them on the floor in full view of the speaker. One of the most persistent for recognition was Mr. Weaver of Nebraska. He had a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the enlargement of the government building at Omaha, and for an hour he stood beside his desk and called for the speaker's eye. He tried every possible scheme in parliamentary tactics, even resorting to rising to a question of privilege. This was a question of order, to make parliamentary inquiry, which he would turn into a plea for getting recognition for the consideration of his bill. Then Mr. Weaver went down in front of the speaker's desk and spent the remaining hour pleading, bragging, comparing and lecturing, but it did not all go to his advantage. He finally labored for fifteen minutes with Mr. Springer who objected to the consideration of the bill of the measure and who sternly refused to withdraw his objections. When Mr. Reed offered the resolution on the part of the house, one could not have been impressed by a casual glance there that a session was drawing to a close, while in the house there was an uproar on the floor which rivaled bedlam and a crowd in the galleries and corridors, making it almost impossible for anyone to move about and breathe. There was the same cold and seeming indifference atmosphere in the senate which at all times marks it from the order of the house. By to-morrow night two-thirds of the legislators will be out of the city and on their way home, and before the end of next week it will grow breezy, statesmen and politicians will come in for official business or offices, talk will begin about nominations next year, the presidential bureau will open and schemers will begin to scheme, so that before autumn the national capital is expected to present the most active and interesting field it has for two years.

WASHINGTON special: There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Sausbury, and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Tucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go to the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lesson in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back bills for final action to the last moment of the session. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house, and measures requiring his signature should not be sent there early in the morning for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session. A negative reply was received and surprise was expressed that President Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a convenience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of the session must receive the signature of the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close at hand that he may sign bills up to the last minute of the session. When the committee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to cater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval, but contempt. Then it was proposed to convey the committee set down and write a report to the speaker and the speaker to the effect that it had called the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his convenience therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republicans that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents from George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This report was conveyed to the president by the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Caldwell and Senator Hayes, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after half-past 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol. When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room, and before he had examined them it was 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on the clocks in the two houses were turned back to permit the completion of business. After the hour hands were shading 11 o'clock, and the committee was not ready to report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournment longer, informed the committee it could report no further communication from the president, and that he had left the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend to work for him to do, but instead he remained at the executive mansion, and two carriages were required to carry the clerk and north with measures requiring his signature. More than that, two or three extra clerks had to be enlisted for the purpose, and it rained and snowed and was as disagreeable as could be for the enormous amount of extra and unnecessary travel.

WASHINGTON special: There came near being a serious rupture at the capitol just before congress adjourned. The usual committees were appointed in each house to wait upon the president to notify him that congress was ready to adjourn and awaited his pleasure for further communications. The members of the committee on the part of the senate were Messrs. Sherman and Sausbury, and on the part of the house Messrs. Morrison, Tucker and Reed. The president had steadily refused to accept the advice of friends and go to the capitol, as has been customary with chief executives in the past, so as to be in a position to handle measures as they passed congress up to the last moment of the session. He did this for the purpose of teaching congress a lesson in business experience, as he did not believe in the practice of holding back bills for final action to the last moment of the session. Besides, he said, the president's office was at the white house, and measures requiring his signature should not be sent there early in the morning for his deliberate action. In other words, he held that congress should conform to the convenience of the president instead of the reverse. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when, for the purpose of waiting upon the president, inquiry was made by the members of the committee whether Mr. Cleveland had yet arrived at the capitol and whether he was in the room adjoining the senate, which was very many years ago set aside for the work of the president on the last day of the session. A negative reply was received and surprise was expressed that President Cleveland should ignore this old custom and courtesy to congress, as it is a convenience to that body. The bills passed after the beginning of the last ten days of the session must receive the signature of the president or they die, whereas, those passed prior to that time may become laws without the signature of the president by virtue of a constitutional provision, so it can be readily seen there is great necessity for the president to be close at hand that he may sign bills up to the last minute of the session. When the committee was informed that President Cleveland had refused to visit the capitol and sternly protested that it was the duty of congress to cater to his convenience there were uttered words of not only disapproval, but contempt. Then it was proposed to convey the committee set down and write a report to the speaker and the speaker to the effect that it had called the room set apart for the occupancy of the president on the last day of the session of congress and that it had not found his convenience therein and that it had no report to convey from him. This was agreed to unanimously, the democratic members of the committee agreeing with the republicans that Mr. Cleveland acted contemptuously in refusing to do what all presidents from George Washington down to and including Arthur had done promptly. This report was conveyed to the president by the senate and speaker of the house, and although it was not announced, it soon became noised about and created a great deal of excitement. Instantly telegrams were sent to the white house by Speaker Caldwell and Senator Hayes, informing the president of the action of the committee and advising him to come to the capitol. It was then after half-past 11 o'clock. Presently a dispatch was received from the executive mansion to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was on his way to the capitol. When he arrived there were a number of enrolled bills lying on the table in his room, and before he had examined them it was 12 o'clock. Quietly the hour hands on the clocks in the two houses were turned back to permit the completion of business. After the hour hands were shading 11 o'clock, and the committee was not ready to report from the president, and again the hour hands were turned back. Finally the president refused to delay adjournment longer, informed the committee it could report no further communication from the president, and that he had left the capitol last night and remained all night if necessary to attend