

NEBRASKA CONGRESS

DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Measures of More or Less Importance Are Being Introduced at the Present Session of the Legislature—Gist of the Business.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.
Seventh ballot for senator stood:
Allen 58
Hayward 42
Webster 10
Thompson 7
Scattering 19

A petition was presented in the house by Sieck of Cuming this morning asking that some measure be taken to remove the dam from the Elkhorn River below Winnebago, or to compel the construction of a fishway. This petition was followed by another one, numerous signed, asking for a law that would compel the owners or builders of all dams to running streams to construct fishways. A petition was presented by Young of Cass asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the discharge of firearms along public highways. Mr. Young also presented a petition signed by a number of Cass County people, asking for a law making the minimum sentence for embezzlement at one year in the penitentiary with an additional year for each additional \$1,000 embezzled and providing that the governor should have the pardoning power in such cases. A motion to reconsider the resolution of yesterday, whereby the bill files had been ordered exchanged for those of another pattern, was adopted. Chairman Evans of the printing committee explained that a change was being made in the files now on hand, which would make them all right and the expense of new files would be avoided. The original resolution was then indefinitely postponed. After the close of the joint session the house adjourned in order that the committees might get to work and report some bills.

In the senate the committee on privileges and elections recommended that S. F. 1 pass. This is Prout of Gage's bill to prevent nominees' names from appearing on the official ballot more than once. The judiciary committee reported a substitute for S. F. 1, introduced by Knepper of Butler. Senator Knepper's bill abolished the county agricultural society law and county aid for fairs. The substitute leaves it optional with county boards whether such societies shall be given county aid or not. President Gilbert announced the signing of H. R. 113 and 131—the appropriation bills. Five new measures were introduced. S. F. 28 was placed upon its third reading. This is the bill repealing the law providing for arrest before judgment in justice court cases, the law being obsolete. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 1. This repealing act will wipe out the last provision in the statutes for arrest for debt, if it passes the house. In committee of the whole five bills were considered. Most of the time was spent in discussing S. F. 1, by Prout of Gage. This is the bill to prevent the names of persons nominated by more than one convention or party from appearing more than once on the official ballot. Miller of Buffalo moved to amend the bill by striking out all of the proposed amendment to the law. This motion was lost by a party vote. The bill was amended to correct the defects suggested by Talbot of Lancaster and the bill reported for passage, after which the committee arose. The report of the committee in favor of passing S. F. 1 was adopted by a vote of 20 to 19.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.
Eighth ballot for senator stood:

Allen 58
Hayward 41
Webster 10
Thompson 7
Scattering 15

Beyond the introduction of new bills and reports of committees on various measures very little business was transacted in the senate Wednesday. The bill amending the ballot law is the only political bill discussed so far, and brought forth some warm arguments from the fusion members, who insisted that the bill was an invasion of the rights of a free people who had a right to fuse if they so desired. All bills on general file were cleared up that were in shape for disposal. The total number of bills introduced in the senate to Jan. 25 is 212.

The house presented a listless appearance all day, with the exception of the hour devoted to the joint session. The members seemed unable to do anything but kill time, and took very little interest in that. The committee report on one bill in the afternoon brought out a little argument between three or four of the members, and in committee of the whole during the afternoon the same bill—H. R. 46—was again discussed. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of H. R. 38, a bill providing for an inheritance tax. The bill was a long one and the discussion was at times very dreary. There are a few important bills on the general file to be taken up, but it is believed that nothing can happen to get the house down to real business while the senatorial struggle is on, unless it be the impending report of the elections committee on the Fillmore County contest. Even that matter is creating little general interest, although it is known that the committee is hard at work on the account and that the report soon to come in may call for the unsatisfactory two members who now occupy seats on the floor of the house.

Thursday, Jan. 26.
Ninth ballot for senator stood:

Allen 57
Hayward 43
Webster 10
Thompson 7
Scattering 17

A communication was received in the house from the Legislative Committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association calling attention to the educational bills that had received the endorsement of the committee and referred to the proper committee. A resolution against polygamy was offered by Mr. Fisher of Dawes. A motion was put and carried allowing Mr. Israel full pay. After recess the house spent considerable time in committee of the whole considering bills. Four measures were recommended to pass. H. R. 367, introduced by Anderson of Fillmore, is one of unusual interest, the text being as follows: "That at the general election to be held the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1899, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state as follows: Any bill having received a three-fifths majority in each branch of the legislature and the governor's approval shall be and continue a supreme and irrevocable law in this state until repealed by a subsequent legislature and the governor's approval."

Colonel Stotsenberg was unexpectedly brought to the attention of the senate by receipt of a communication from his father, John M. Stotsenberg of New Albany, Ind., who called for a formulation of the charges made against his son and that he be tried by an impartial court martial. The communication was placed on file. Talbot of Lancaster moved that the vote on indefinitely postponing S. F. 59 be reconsidered. He explained that the object of the bill was to cure defects in the present law. Van Dusen of Douglas said the committee had been unable to find any defects. The motion to reconsider was carried and the bill went to the general file. Five new bills were introduced. After the reading of bills on second hearing S. F. 29, by Steele of Jefferson, was placed on its third reading and passage. It is one of the Wheeler hotel to cure defects in law already in the statutes. The bill was unanimously passed, thirty-one senators voting in the affirmative. S. F. 8, by Farrell of Merriek, was also read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote. It provides for sanitary regulations at school houses. The files purchased by the secretary of state have proven so unsatisfactory that the printing committee was instructed, upon motion of Prout of Gage, to buy Key-stone files at \$1.50 each. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole.

Friday, Jan. 27.
Tenth ballot for senator:

Allen 58
Hayward 33
Webster 10
Thompson 7
Scattering 22

Among the new bills introduced this morning were some of interest to the general public. Mr. Weaver introduced one permanently locating the state fair at Lincoln and authorizing the state board of agriculture to negotiate for the purchase of a site within three miles of the city. Mr. Burns is hot on the trail of the trusts and wants an examiner appointed to hunt them out and prosecute all of them, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Mr. Easterling introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 to erect on the capitol grounds a memorial to the Nebraska volunteers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Zellers is the father of a bill creating a state board of control of the educational institutions of the state, the blind institute, the deaf and dumb institute, the institute for feeble minded, the two industrial schools. The lower house passed a resolution looking to an investigation of the house postoffice. It is the result of a letter written by one of the minority members of the legislature being sent to his wife when it was intended for another person. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

FURS IN RUSSIA.

The Seal skin So Much Prized at Home Is Useless There.

It seems a contradiction to speak of a "cold fur," but that is what the Russians style some of the wraps that we in the United States ignorantly consider warm enough for the coldest climate.

One of the first things an American woman has to do when she reaches Russia is to reconstruct her ideas on the subject of furs. Her beloved seal skin goes far down on the list. It is one of the "cold furs" that no Russian lady would care to wear as a lining—and it is as linings that all furs are worn—because it is too tender. The only thing it is good for is a short jacket to be worn between the seasons, and then it must be used entirely for walking. A woman who sets out on foot in that garb must surely return on foot, for if she took a carriage or sledge she would be running a serious risk of catching cold.

The pretty squirrel skin is reckoned among the "cold" cheap furs, and is given up to the unfashionable world, while the mink, also a "cold" fur, though expensive enough, is used by men only, just as is the pretty mottled skin obtained by piecing saddle paws together. The proper furs for the climate are the "downy" furs that, beginning at the brown goat, go all the way up to that climate of beauty and luxury, the black fox or the silver fox, soft and delicate as feathers, and warm as a July day. The kuni is a fur that was used by royalty in the olden time, and was the unit of currency. It is costly when dark, and has a tough, light-weight skin, which is an essential in all furs that are to be used for large cloaks. Sables, rich and dark, are worn like the kuni, by any one who can afford them—court dames, cavaliers, Archbishops, and merchants, with their wives and daughters. Cloth or velvet is the proper covering for all furs, and the colors worn for driving are often light and gay.

Clothed in these furs the Russian seldom takes cold. Few Russians wear flannels. The houses are kept delightfully warm, and at places of entertainment no extra clothing could be borne. No Russian enters a room, theater or public hall at any season of the year without removing his cloak and overshoes, and no well-trained servant would allow an ignorant foreigner to trifle with his health by so doing.

The foreign churches are provided with cloakrooms and attendants. In the Russian churches this would not be practicable, as so many are coming and going, but even here some of the richer people keep a servant to hold their cloaks, just inside the entrance.

Balloons Will Soar.

Time and again the plot of a story has hinged on the escape of the villain in a balloon, and his miserable ending when a well-aimed bullet from the hero's rifle has pierced the gas bag and brought the whole concern smashing to the ground.

Nothing could, however, be more false to fact. A simple bullet will not more bring down a balloon than a grain of sand an ostrich. The experiment has been tried, and by no less a person than the Brothers Spencer, the famous London balloonists.

A captive balloon was sent up and anchored about 700 or 800 feet up. Then firing began with ordinary army rifles. Impossible as it may seem, over a thousand bullets pierced the silk, yet even then it was three hours before enough gas escaped to bring the balloon once more to firm ground. One reason of this is that the elasticity of the material to some extent automatically closes the rents in the material.

PUTS SPAIN IN A HOLE

ACCEPTANCE OF AGUINALDO'S PLAN WOULD MEAN WAR.

Offers to Release His Prisoners on Almost Prohibitive Conditions—No Anxiety Felt in Washington Over Proclamation of Philippine Republic.

Having failed to secure any consideration in the United States, Aguinaldo is now trying desperately to secure the formal recognition by Spain of the republic of the Philippines, which he publicly proclaimed at Malolos, and he has managed affairs so shrewdly that Premier Sagasta finds himself in an awkward fix. Advice from Manila says that Aguinaldo now offers to release his Spanish prisoners on the condition that Spain will recognize the independence of his self-styled republic and become its ally. He has also demanded recognition of the Vatican and has invited the Pope to send a commission to the Philippines to negotiate for the release of the priests who are held by the insurgents. Greatly as Spain would like to see the civil and military prisoners of Aguinaldo set free, she has no desire to stir up any more trouble with the United States, and recognition of the



AGUINALDO.

Philippine republic would mean a renewal of hostilities.

Washington officials are not moved by the reported threats of the Filipino junta in Europe to withdraw Aguinaldo and his fellows from Washington if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Aguinaldo has been well treated informally, he has not been recognized by the government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be. The United States Government is pledged to endeavor to secure the Spanish prisoners' release and it will use every proper effort to do so, but it cannot be held to the performance of the impossible, must be allowed its own time and the use of what it deems the best means to accomplish the task.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Spanish Government, no matter how desirous of securing the release of the prisoners more speedily than could be accomplished through the efforts of the United States Government, will enter into any alliance with the insurgents.

FILIPINOS MAKE THREATS.

General Burgeese Says 30,000 Are Under Arms and Will Fight.

Aguinaldo, the Filipino representative in America, has received re-enforcements in the arrival of Jose Lozano, Juan Luna and Capt. Marti Burgeese, who expect to form a Philippine junta with Washington as headquarters.

Capt. Burgeese says the delegates are under sealed orders from "President Aguinaldo of the Philippine republic, the great patriot and statesman." He declares that there are 30,000 Filipinos under arms, that they will not submit peacefully to the United States forces, and that their ability to resist is unquestioned. Spain could not conquer them, nor can the United States.

Mr. Lopez called at the State Department Tuesday afternoon and delivered to Secretary Hay the ultimatum recently forwarded by the Filipino chief. It is stated in the communication that unless this Government recognizes Aguinaldo within ten days as the Philippine minister to the United States Aguinaldo will break off diplomatic and friendly relations.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

Long Wrangle in the Senate Over Their Proposed Advancement.

The contention between Sampson and Schley stirred up the Senate to such an extent on Monday that the peace treaty was forgotten and the Senators fought anew the great battle of Santiago, touched upon pending scandals in the army, deplored the opening of similar sores in the navy, and postponed all action on the President's advancement of Sampson and Schley for a period of twenty days. This conclusion was not reached, however, until the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 17, or nearly two to one, over the protests of Senators Chandler, Hale and Lodge, ordered the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate all the papers in the case of each of the commodores who had been advanced on account of conspicuous conduct.

CUBANS FIRE CANE FARMS.

Disgruntled Natives Try to Destroy Property in Cuba.

Col. Ray reported in Santiago that an attempt was made to burn the cane on the San Miguel sugar estates near Guantanamo. The property was saved by the arrival of two companies of the Third Immunes. Reports from various quarters show that all the cane fires are the work of disgruntled Cubans, soldiers who have failed to get desirable offices. Bad feeling exists among the negroes in the Cuban army over the evident intention of the white Cubans to occupy the official places to the exclusion of the blacks.

GRAVES WILL BE DECORATED.

Maine Martyrs Will Be Remembered Feb. 15.

The anniversary of the destruction of the Maine will be appropriately observed in Havana. The graves of the Maine martyrs will be decorated, flags will fly at half mast; one over the wreck of the Maine. Captain Sigbee will deliver an address; Gen. Lee will march at the head of a parade, and high mass will be sung in the cathedral. The American women now in Havana are arranging the details of the program.

CREAMERY MEN IN SESSION.

Immense Crowd Gathers for the Sioux Falls Convention.

The first national convention ever held within the borders of South Dakota convened Tuesday, Jan. 24 at 3 o'clock, when the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association was called to order in the big auditorium recently erected in the city. The building was elaborately decorated in yellow and green, and flags and bunting hung from the girders and galleries in great profusion. The lower floor of the building resembled a miniature world's fair occupied by dozens of booths filled with machinery and exhibits of material employed in the creamery business. The auditorium was occupied by delegates from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, the New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois delegation not having arrived.

Judge C. S. Palmer extended a welcome on behalf of the state in the absence of Gov. Lee, and H. H. Smith tendered the freedom of the city to the visitors. Response was made by Delegate Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa.

At the conclusion of the opening exercises adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock in the evening.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the score of prize winners was announced. Secretary Suddender proceeded no further than the first announcement that A. W. McCall of Iowa had won first prize, when the Iowa delegates broke into prolonged cheers, which continued more than five minutes. The prize banner was won by Minnesota for the highest percentage from any state. Illinois came next.

Following is a list of prize winners:

First prize, separator class, A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa; score, 97.

Second prize, separator class, O. P. Jensen, Wells, Minn.; score, 96½.

First prize, gathered cream class, Herman Bock, Lake Park, Minn.; score, 91.

Second prize, gathered cream class, M. Magnusson, Bee, Minn.; score, 90.

Silver cups, O. A. Seyfried, Dakota, Ill., score, 95; L. C. Isben, Irene, S. D., score, 93½; James VanDusen, Hebron, Wis., score, 90½.

The states competing for the banner were: Minnesota, 169 entries, average 88.2; Illinois, 40 entries, average 88.1; Iowa, 170 entries, average 87.8; Wisconsin, 69 entries, average, 86.9; Kansas, 44 entries, average 86.7; South Dakota, 48 entries, average 86.6; total creameries of the six states, 540; average score 87.65; entries of separator butter, 579; entries of gathered cream, 21; total 600. Entries scoring 90 or better, 193; entries scoring 95 or over, 36.

The feature of the meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Wednesday was the parade of the delegations, more than a thousand men being in the line of march. Bands accompanied the various delegations. Minnesota led the parade, followed by Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York in the order named. The streets were lined with cheering crowds and the buttermakers were given an ovation. The Illinois delegation was especially jubilant over the victory of the Elgin Creamery Company, the A. P. McCall Creamery of Creston, Iowa, winner of the first prize in the separator class, being a branch of the Elgin company. The Illinois men carried banners on which were inscribed: "Elgin Wins as Usual." In the forenoon the delegates and the public were permitted to see the big exhibit of butter, 540 packages of which were entered in the competitive contest. In addition to this an interesting exhibit of foreign butter brought to the convention by Prof. Pearson of the agricultural department at Washington. Included in the list was butter from Ireland, Denmark, England, France, New South Wales and New Zealand. These exhibits were uncolored. During the day the program was carried out as officially announced. Upon invitation of the convention Prof. Farrington of the Wisconsin state dairying school and Prof. Pearson of the agricultural department at Washington, made addresses. The South Dakota Dairy Association held a meeting, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected. A resolution was passed asking the legislature to appropriate a sum sufficient to construct a dairy plant at the agricultural college. It was stated during the evening that there might be a split in the association as the practical dairymen and those engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese are opposing commission and machine men.

The interest of the delegates Thursday centered in the election of officers. The expected split in the association did not materialize. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. K. Boardman of Nevada, Ia.; vice president at large, Leland Griffin of De Smet, S. D.; secretary and treasurer, E. Suddender of Elgin, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Illinois, Joseph Newman; Indiana, Jake Echlosser; Iowa, Robert Rischer; Kansas, W. F. Jensen; Minnesota, S. P. Hibbard; Nebraska, A. K. Bennett; Nebraska, George E. Eckell; New York, J. A. North; Ohio, James Davidson; South Dakota, Gilchrist Stewart; Tennessee, A. J. Dickenson; Montana, A. P. Hellingness; Missouri, D. H. Kennett; North Dakota, E. R. Childs; Oklahoma Territory, P. E. Nissley.

The election of W. K. Boardman of Nevada, Iowa, as president settled the location of the next convention, as under a compromise made with the Nebraska delegates it was arranged that Lincoln should receive the support of the executive committee, headed by President Boardman, St. Paul and Des Moines and Waterloo, Iowa, were the other contestants for the location.

The regular session of the association was devoted to the reading of papers treating of mottled milk machinery and refrigerators. The meeting was the most largely attended and successful in the history of the association.

Pleasant Company.

An Englishman relates that he one day called to see the elder Dumas, and inquired of the servant, "Is Monsieur at home?"

"He is in his study, Monsieur; Monsieur can go in."

At that moment he heard a loud burst of laughter from the inner apartment, so he said he would wait till Monsieur's visitors were gone.

"Monsieur has no visitors; he is working," replied the servant. "M. Dumas often laughs like that at his work." It was true enough; the novelist was alone, or rather in company with one of his characters. He was simply roaring.



CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the House were continued on Friday by a wordy duel between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Lewis, Democrat, the member from Washington. It occurred during the debate on a private bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia ship builders, for damages from the Government for delays incident to the building of the warships. New York, Massachusetts, Indiana and Columbia, due to the failure of the Government to deliver armor plate and other materials for these ships on time. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed. At 4:30 p. m. the House recessed until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pension legislation and adjournment was taken to Monday. The Senate was in session for five hours and a half, but the session was practically barren of results.

Senator Morgan's Nicaragua canal bill passed the Senate Saturday afternoon by a vote of 48 to 6. As a matter of fact, it was passed twice, once by a viva voce vote and the second on a roll call. The opposition had been dwindling away for several days. Friends and foes of the anti-sensorying bills were also lined up in the Senate the same afternoon. The supporters of those measures won their first victory. By a vote of 33 to 21 they succeeded in having the Senate bill taken up for consideration.

Discussion of the policy of expansion occupied nearly all the time of the Senate in open session on Monday. Mr. White of California addressed the Senate in support of the anti-expansion resolution introduced by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) and another resolution offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) declaring that the Philippines ought to be free and independent. The Senate at 2:10 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went into executive session. After the executive session Mr. Chandler called up "the bill to restore to their original status officers of the navy and marine corps who lost their status by reason of the promotion of other officers by reason of conspicuous conduct in battle. The bill went over on objection. Monday was District of Columbia day in the House, and the major portion of the day was devoted to local legislation. The only action of public importance was the passage of the bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands. One of the provisions of the bill grants American register to all vessels flying the Hawaiian flag owned by Hawaiian citizens July 7, 1898.

The debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the House on Tuesday under an agreement by which the general debate is to run fifteen hours, exclusive of three night sessions. Mr. Hull and Mr. McCallan in support of the measure and Mr. Hay of Virginia in opposition divided the honors. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker (Rep.) of New Jersey and Brown (Rep.) of Ohio in favor, and Messrs. Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee, Bell (Pop.) of Colorado and Latham (Dem.) of Texas against it. At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) delivered his announced speech upon the policy of expansion. At the conclusion of Mr. Lodge's speech Mr. Teller (Col.) addressed the Senate upon a question with respect to the constitutional powers of the Government in the territories. Mr. Clay (Ga.), one of the Democratic Senators who expects to vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace, then addressed the Senate on the general question of territorial expansion.

Not since the stirring days before the declaration of war last spring has the House witnessed such an exhibition of excitement and such scenes of unbounded enthusiasm as occurred on Wednesday when the two Republicans, Mr. Johnson, the Indiana member, and Mr. Dilliver of Iowa, locked horns on the question of expansion. The army bill was under debate. At the night session Mr. Crum-packer (Rep., Ind.) supported the bill and advocated annexation. Mr. Rixey (Dem., Va.) opposed the bill. Only a brief time was occupied by the Senate in open session. Mr. Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the naval personnel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. Mr. Culom (Ill.) reported the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of admiral of the navy. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee. A senate bill providing for the erection of a building in Washington for the department of justice at a cost of \$1,000,000 was passed.

As the Senate seemingly was about to conclude consideration of the pension appropriation bill late Thursday afternoon, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered his amendment, announced some time ago, providing for the pensioning of ex-Confederate soldiers. Upon this he took the floor and delivered a speech, in which he defended the course of the South in the civil war. The executive session of the Senate was consumed in discussion of the failure of the President so far to send to the Senate the documents in his possession and on file in the State Department bearing upon the Paris conference. The feature of the third day of the debate upon the bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army was an hour's speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio. The other speakers were Messrs. Brownwell (Rep., Ok.), Stewart (Rep., N. J.), Tongue (Rep., Ore.), in support of the bill; Messrs. Dismore (Dem., Ark.), Tett (Dem., Ill.), McRae (Dem., Ark.), Simms (Dem., Tenn.), in opposition to it, and Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.), in favor of the bill with certain modifications.

Sparks from the Wire.

The John B. Prescott, the largest schooner ever built, has been launched at Rockland, Me.

"Bldger" Moore has been placed in Sing Sing prison, where he will serve his 19-year sentence.

A New York girl has been placed in an insane asylum, the victim of excessive cigarette smoking.

The Emperor of Germany appreciates the "loftiness of the czar's peace ideas," but thinks it advisable to strengthen his own forces.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

Friday.

In North Dakota the election of McCumber as Senator was formally ratified. In Michigan the opposition to Pingree introduced a bill to take the place of the Atkinson taxation bill.

In Minnesota the Senate concurred in the House resolution urging early ratification of the peace treaty.

In Tennessee Gov. McMillin sent a message to the Legislature advising a special tax for a State sinking fund.

In Kansas it was announced a bill would be introduced prohibiting in future the mortgaging of homesteads.

In Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Delaware, Montana, Washington, Utah and California the Legislatures balloted for Senator without making a choice.

In Utah a vote was cast for Mrs. Mattie Cannon for United States Senator, and she is being talked of as a possibility. The deadlock continues unbroken.

In Wisconsin three ballots were taken for United States Senator in the Republican caucus without change, and an adjournment was taken until Monday night.

Saturday.

In West Virginia contests were partially considered. Democrats are conceding election of Scott for Senator.

In California, Utah, Nebraska, Delaware, Washington and Montana the Legislatures took ballots for Senator without breaking deadlocks.

In Pennsylvania one vote for Senator was taken without apparent change. Quay men hint at plan for his election to be put into effect on Tuesday.

Monday.

In West Virginia the opposing branches of the Legislature continued their warfare over contested seats.

In the Nevada House a test ballot showed votes evenly divided between Stewart and Newlands, with one absent.

In Wisconsin the Republican caucus took three ballots for United States Senator without material change in the result.

In Montana, Utah, Washington, California and Delaware ballots were taken for United States Senator without a choice.

In New York both Democrats and Republicans offered resolutions urging the ratification of the peace treaty. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

In Pennsylvania one vote for Senator was taken without change, in standing of candidates. The reward for the detection of bribery now amounts to \$40,000.

In Nebraska, it is said, Senator Allen has agreed to withdraw from the senatorial fight and throw the sixty fusion votes to Editor Rosewater, Republican, for which the editor is to support Allen for Thurston's seat in 1901.

Tuesday.

In Nevada William M. Stewart (Silverite) was re-elected United States Senator.

In Pennsylvania the senatorial fight is growing bitter, but the deadlock is unbroken.

In New Jersey John Kean (Republican) was elected United States Senator to succeed James Smith, Jr.

In Wisconsin the Republican senatorial caucus took twenty-five ballots without change of vote for any of the candidates.

In Michigan several new measures were introduced, including a general taxation bill and one providing for a tax on incomes.

In Texas former Governor C. A. Culbertson (Democrat) was elected by acclamation United States Senator to succeed Roger C. Mills.

In Utah, California, Delaware, Washington, Nebraska and Montana ballots were taken for United States Senator without a choice.

Wednesday.

In Texas the election of C. A. Culbertson to the United States Senate was ratified.

In New Jersey the election of John Kean to the United States Senate was ratified.

In Wisconsin the Republican senatorial caucus took ten ballots without breaking the deadlock.

In Wyoming the joint Assembly ratified the election of C. D. Clark to the United States Senate.

In Nevada the Legislature in joint session ratified the election of William M. Stewart as Senator.

In Missouri the State Senate adopted a resolution protesting against seating Congressman Roberts of Utah.

In Pennsylvania the senatorial deadlock is unbroken. A bill has been introduced to amend the jury laws in favor of Quay.

In Michigan the House reconsidered the resolution under which the entire body was to make a tour of the State institutions.

Thursday.

A bill was introduced in Minnesota to protect policy holders in hail insurance.

The New York Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the surrogate's office.

In Wisconsin seventeen fruitless ballots were taken in Republican caucus and one ballot in joint session.

Michigan House adopted resolution endorsing course of Secretary Alger. Senate ignored Pingree's junket message.

In Delaware, Nebraska, Washington, California, Montana, Utah and Pennsylvania joint ballots were taken without results.

In Montana Senator Whiteside denounced all men voting for Clark as bribe takers, and is unsated after a scene verging on riot.

In Wisconsin bills were introduced reducing legal railway charges from 3 to 2 cents a mile and putting license fee on express companies.

News of Minor Note.

Capt. Walker of the Cunard steamer Campania has completed his 400th trip across the Atlantic.